


**HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF UKOOPSPILKA
"POLTAVA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND TRADE"**

Educational and scientific institute of full-time education

Department of business foreign language

APPROVED

Head of the department

 doc. Valentyna ISHCENKO

"1" "09" 2022

WORKING PROGRAM

of the academic discipline

"Foreign language (professional direction)"

Educational program/ specialization	«Law» <i>(name)</i>
Specialty	081 «Law» <i>(code, specialty name)</i>
Branch of knowledge	08 «Law» <i>(code, name of field of knowledge)</i>
Degree of higher education	Bachelor <i>(bachelor, master, doctor of philosophy)</i>

The working program of the study discipline "Foreign Language (professional direction)" was approved and recommended for use in the educational process at the meeting of the department.
protocol dated 1.09., 2022 No. 1

POLTAVA - 2022

Compilers:

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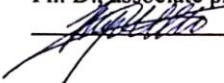
AGREED

Guarantor of the educational and professional program "Law"

first (bachelor) level of higher education

from specialty 081 «Law»

Ph. D., associate professor


Oleh Kulchiy

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Section 1. Description of the academic discipline

Table 1. Description of the study discipline "Foreign Language (professional direction)»"

Place in the structural and logical scheme of training	<i>Prerequisites:</i> English <i>Postrequisites:</i> English
Language of the teaching	English
Discipline status is selective.	
Study course/semester	daytime – 2 ; correspondence – 2/
Number of ECTS credits/ number of modules	The number of ECTS credits is 4 / 4 modules
Full-time education:	
Number of hours:	
- total number: 1 semester – 60 ; 2nd semester – 60	
- lectures: 1 semester – 2; 2nd semester – 2	
- seminar classes: 1 semester –30 ; 2nd semester – 30	
- independent work: 1 semester -28; 2nd semester – 28	
- type of final control:	
1 semester - credit ; 2nd semester – credit	
Extramural form of education:	
Number of hours:	
- total number: 1 semester – 60 ; 2nd semester – 60	
- lectures: 1 semester - 2, 2 semester – 0.	
- practical (seminar, laboratory) classes: 1 semester - 2, 2 semester - 4.	
- out-of-class work: 1 semester - 56 , 2 semester - 56.	
- form of final control: 1 semester - credit , 2 semester - credit.	

Section 2. List of competencies and program learning results

The purpose of studying the educational discipline "Foreign Language (professional direction)" is structured according to the peculiarities of the organization of the educational process and consists of four logically interconnected modules. The important role in the course syllabus is given to the questions devoted to the system of public administration, the judicial system, the criminal process, the civil process in the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine, etc.

The purpose of teaching of the course «Foreign language (professional direction)» is a practical knowledge of a foreign language to the extent necessary for situational and professional communication. In achieving this goal, students must obtain a sufficient level of communicative competence consisting speech skills, formed on the basis of linguistic, communicative and cognitive speech skills of legal character, including skills of legal texts translating, legal texts abstracting and annotating and prepare them for independent work with linguistic material.

The main **task** of studying the academic discipline "Foreign Language (professional direction)" consists in the acquisition by students of the necessary knowledge of English and using in a practice.

Table 2. List of competencies provided by the study discipline "Foreign Language", program learning results

No s/p	Competencies that the student must master	Program learning results
<i>General competences</i>		
1.	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis (GC 1)	determine the persuasiveness of arguments in the process of evaluating previously unknown conditions and circumstances (PR 1);

No s/p	Competencies that the student must master	Program learning results
2.	ability to apply knowledge in practical situations (GC 2);	have basic rhetorical skills (PR 11).
3.	ability to communicate in a foreign language (GC 5);	Communicate freely in national and foreign languages, both orally and in writing, using legal terminology. (PR 10).
4.	Ability to learn and master modern knowledge (GC 7);	carry out collection and integrated analysis of materials from various sources (PR 3);
5.	appreciation and respect for diversity and multiculturalism (GC 14);	Independently determine the circumstances in which help is needed to be clarified, and act in accordance with the received recommendations (PR 9);
<i>Special (professional, subject) competences</i>		
6.	The ability to advise on legal issues, in particular, possible ways to protect the rights and interests of clients, in accordance with the requirements of professional ethics, due compliance norms regarding non-disclosure of personal data and confidential information. (SK 14)	convey material on a certain legal issue to the respondent in an accessible and understandable way. (PR 12).

Section 3. The program of the academic discipline

Program of educational discipline
"Foreign Language (professional direction)" is discussed
approved at the meeting of the department of jurisprudence
Minutes of the meeting of the department dated August 29, 2022 No. 1.

Program content of the academic discipline

Module 1. Legal systems. Constitutional and Administrative Law. Judicial systems and law enforcement bodies. Criminal law and criminal proceedings

Theme 1. Systems of Law. Evolution of Law: Historical Aspect. Sources of Modern Law

Theoretical material: Types of legal systems. Civil law (Continental European Law). Common Law (Anglo-American law). Religious law. Customary law.

Roman law. Anglo-Saxon law. Law in Ancient Greece.

Case law. Statute. Judicial precedent.

Identity document (ID).

Grammar: General classifications of parts of speech. The noun: morphological characteristics, morphological composition, classification, the category of number and case. The article: general notion, use of definite, indefinite and zero articles. The adverb: form, classification and use.

Theme 2. Studying Law. Legal Profession in Ukraine. Lawyer in Different Countries

Theoretical material: Four level system of higher education in Ukraine. Legal education in Ukraine. Postgraduate education in Ukraine. Training Lawyers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America.

Profession of a lawyer. Types of legal profession in Ukraine. Spheres of law. The main areas of Ukrainian legislation.

Defence lawyer in Ukraine. The institution of advocacy and its development. The functions of lawyers in different countries. Professional duties of solicitors and barristers. The functions of the United States of America attorney.

Grammar: The adjective: morphological characteristics, morphological composition, classification. The preposition: classification and use. The Passive Voice.

Theme 3. Constitutional Law. States, Statutes and Constitutions

Theoretical material: Constitutional Law: outline of history and development. The term «constitution». The history of the Constitution of Ukraine.

Constitutional law in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States of America. Types and functions of constitutions.

Grammar: The pronoun: classification and use. The Possessive Case. The numeral: classification and use.

Theme 4. Administrative Law. Administrative Proceedings. Local Authorities

Theoretical material: Administrative law in Ukraine. Administrative law in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America.

Administrative justice. Ukrainian customs law.

Local Government in Ukraine. Local authorities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

Grammar: To be going to do smth. There+to be, to+verbs. The verb: the Simple Tenses.

Theme 5. Judiciary in Ukraine. Judiciary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America

Theoretical material: Judicial system in Ukraine. Independence of judges, their status and role in judicial proceedings. Judges in Ukraine. Main responsibilities of a Ukrainian judge in a trial. Judicial reform in Ukraine. Coroner's court. The role of the House of Lords in the British judicial system.

Judicial system in the United States of America. Types of courts in the United States of America. The United States of America. Court system. Types of jurisdiction in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland courts. Judicial system in England and Wales. Types of courts in England and Wales. The role of the Monarch in the judicial system.

Grammar: The verb: the Continuous Tenses. The verb: the Perfect Tenses.

Theme 6. Review on Law-enforcing in Ukraine. Law-enforcing Agencies in Ukraine, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America

Theoretical material: Ministry of the Interior Special Forces. Security Service. Tax Police. Law enforcing agencies. Security service of Ukraine.

Intelligence. Counterintelligence. The role of the Law-Enforcement System in Ukraine.

The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine. Penal system in Ukraine. Penal Institutions of the United States of America. Law enforcement bodies in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The public attitude to the police in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Law enforcement bodies in the United States of America.

Grammar: Verb+ing, used to. Modal verbs.

Theme 7. Law of Crimes. Crimes and Criminals

Theoretical material: The nature of Criminal law. Types of crimes in Ukraine. The criminal code of Ukraine. Criminal law of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

Definition and elements of crime in Ukraine. Definition and elements of crime in English law. Classification of crimes.

Grammar: Word order.

Theme 8. Crime Investigation. Criminal Justice. Punishment

Theoretical material: Crime investigation in different countries. The criminal-procedure code of Ukraine. Crime investigation: forensic science. Investigators, detectives. Identification methods.

Criminal proceedings. Difference between «arrest» and «apprehension». Criminal trial. The jury. The role of the prosecutor at trial. The role of the defence counsel. Reaching a jury's verdict.

Types of punishment. Capital punishment. The death punishment.

Grammar: The Infinitive. The Gerund. The Participle I.

Module 2. Private law. Civil justice.

Theme 9. Civil Law. Contract Civil Law and Intellectual Property

Theoretical material: The nature of civil law. Civil law system. The main difference between civil law and common law. History of civil law. Unification of European civil law. Harmonisation of law. Ukraine and harmonization of European law.

Contract law. The requirements for a valid contract. The differences between Ukrainian and the United States of America contract law. Intellectual property. Protection of creative works. Types of intellectual property laws violations. Copyright law. Patent law. Trademark law.

Grammar: The Participle II. The imperative mood.

Theme 10. The Basic Aspects of Labour Law in Ukraine. Protection of Employees

Theoretical material: Ukrainian labour law. The code of labour laws of Ukraine. The main terms and conditions of employment. Child labour.

Contract of employment and collective Bargaining. Employment protection legislation. Maternity rights. Holiday rights. Sex/race discrimination.

Grammar: The interjection: morphological composition and classification. Regular and irregular verbs.

Theme 11. Environmental Law

Theoretical material: The nature of environmental law. Objects of environmental law. Sources of environmental law. International environmental law.

Grammar: Subjunctive mood.

Theme 12. Civil Procedure. Appellate Review. Fundamental Changes in Civil Procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Theoretical material: Civil procedure law. Parties and legal proceedings in civil cases. The main stages of civil proceeding. The pretrial settlement motions. The pleading phase. The elements of discovery. Stages of civil litigation in the the United States of America.

Rules of appellate review. Appellate court powers and procedures. Appeals and other methods of review. International appellate courts.

Reforms in civil procedure. Reforms in civil procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Basic principles of the reforms. History of reform.

Grammar: Syntax: structure of different types of sentence. Syntax: simple sentence. Syntax: direct speech.

Theme 13. Notary System

Theoretical material: Notary bodies of Ukraine. Notariate. Notary acts. The Notary Service board of Ukraine. Difference between public and private notaries. Notary bodies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Profession of a notary in Australia. Notary's Competence.

Grammar: Syntax: the sequence of tenses.

Theme 14. International Law

Theoretical material: System of international law. Violations of international law. Enforcement of international law. International treaties. United Nations Organization. United Nations charter.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to hand, to keep, to join.*

Theme 15. Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review

Theoretical material: Beginning and Development of Law-International Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Human Rights in the Constitution of Ukraine. Inalienability of human rights under the Constitution and the Civil Code of Ukraine. International and Regional Programs on Human Rights. The Council of Europe. The European Convention on Human Rights.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to look, to post, to point.*

Theme 16. European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary.

Theoretical material: The Evolution of EU. The European Union: a new type of integration. First steps of EU Development. Schengen Visa. Institutions of European Union. Members and Structure of the EU.

European Union Law. The European Union legislation. The European court of justice.

European judiciary system. The court of justice of the European Communities. European court of human rights. International court of justice. European commission for the efficiency of justice.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to knock, to sound, to slip.* Phrasal verbs *to go, to set, to say.* Phrasal verbs *to get, to stay, to intend to do something.*

Module 3. International and European Law

Theme 17. Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World

Theoretical material: The significance of foreign languages in our life. English as global, official, native and national language. The history of English language. Varieties of English.

English speaking world and countries: main information. United States of America in brief.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to come, to save, to manage.*

Theme 18. Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession

Theoretical material: Curriculum vitae and résumé: main difference and writing tips. Types of professions in Ukraine. Choosing the career. My future profession.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to take, to mean, to hang.*

Theme 19. Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village

Theoretical material: Ukraine: main information. Identifying symbols of the Ukrainian nation. State system of Ukraine.

Milestones of Ukraine's history. Kiev – the capital of Ukraine.

My native town/village.

Grammar: *To be fond of, to be good at, to be keen on, to be safe from harm.*

Theme 20. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Main Information

Theoretical material: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: main information. The system of state organs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. London – the capital of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to turn, to find, to feel like doing.*

Theme 21. The United States of America: Main Information

Theoretical material: The United States of America: main information. The system of state organs of the United States of America. Washington – the capital of The United States of America.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to turn, to find, to feel like doing.*

Theme 22. Education in Ukraine, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. My University

Theoretical material: Education and upbringing. The educational system in Ukraine. Well-known universities of Ukraine.

Education in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Outstanding universities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Education in the United States of America. Outstanding universities of the United States of America.

My university.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to call, to carry, to check.*

Theme 23. Traditions, Customs and Holidays in Ukraine, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Theoretical material: Traditions, customs and holidays in Ukraine.

Traditions, customs and holidays of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Traditions, customs and holidays in the United States of America.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to call, to carry, to check.*

Theme 24. Youth and the Modern World

Theoretical material: Friendship. Love. Relationships between friends, in a team. Personal priorities. Youth organizations, clubs, camps, life and problems. Clothes. Accessories.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to give, to race, to act.*

Module 4. International and European Law

Theme 25. Family.

Theoretical material: Family members. Family relations. Appearance. Personal feelings, opinions and experiences.

Grammar: The Passive Voice.

Theme 26. Man and the Environment

Theoretical material: Weather and seasons. Natural disasters. Mankind's effect on the environment.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to put, to run, to depend on.*

Theme 27. Science and Technical Progress

Theoretical material: Famous scientists and inventors. The role of science and technical progress in modern society. Science and inventions.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to make, to ring, to raise*.

Theme 28. Mass Media

Theoretical material: The mass media as the «fourth estate». The role of Internet, television, radio in our life. Press (newspapers, magazines, periodicals etc.). My favourite TV programme and anchorman.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs *to clear, to throw, to try, to perform on stage*.

Theme 29. Rest and Leisure Time

Theoretical material: Museums, exhibitions. Movies. TV. Travelling. Excursions. Doing shopping.

Grammar: *To be engaged to someone, to be worth+Ving*.

Theme 30. Meals

Theoretical material: Daily regime. National cuisine. Food products. Cooking. Table setting. My favourite dish.

Grammar: Phrasal verb *to fall; as...as, than*.

Section 4. Technological scheme of thematic plan of the educational discipline

Table 4.1. Technological scheme of thematic plan of the educational discipline, which is taught by full-time students whose major is 081 «Law» in speciality 081 «Law» educational program «Law»

	Name of modules, themes of the discipline	Total hours according to types of classes				
		total	classwork		out-of-class	
			lectures	practical lessons	out-of-class work	individual work
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Module 1. Legal systems. Constitutional and Administrative Law. Judicial systems and law enforcement bodies. Criminal law and criminal proceedings						
1.	Systems of Law	4	2	2	–	–
2.	Evolution of Law: Historical Aspect	3	–	2	1	–
3.	Sources of Modern Law	3	–	2	1	–
4.	Studying Law	3	–	2	1	–
5.	Legal Profession in Ukraine	3	–	2	1	–
6.	Constitutional Law	3	–	2	1	–
7.	States, Statutes and Constitutions	3	–	2	1	–
8.	Administrative Law	3	–	2	1	–
9.	Administrative Proceedings	1	–	–	1	–
10.	Local Authorities	3	–	2	1	–
Module 2. Judicial Systems and Law Enforcement Bodies. Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings.						
11.	Judiciary in Ukraine	3	–	2	1	–
12.	Judiciary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America	4	–	2	2	–
13.	Lawyer in Different Countries	4	–	2	2	–
14.	Review on Law-enforcing in Ukraine	6	–	2	2	–
15.	Law-enforcing Agencies in Ukraine, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America	2	–	–	2	–
16.	Law of Crimes	2	–	–	2	–
17.	Crimes and Criminals	4	–	2	2	–
18.	Crime Investigation	4	–	2	2	–
19.	Criminal Justice	2	–	–	2	–

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
20.	Punishment	2	–	–	2	–
	Total	60	2	30	28	–
Module 3. Private Law. Civil Justice. International and European Law						
21.	Civil Law	4	2	2	–	–
22.	Contract Civil Law and Intellectual Property	7	–	4	3	–
23.	The Basic Aspects of Labour Law in Ukraine	7	–	4	3	–
24.	Protection of Employees	7	–	4	3	–
Module 4. International and European Law						
25.	Environmental Law	7	–	4	3	–
26.	Civil Procedure	7	–	4	3	–
27.	Appellate Review	5	–	2	3	–
28.	Fundamental Changes in Civil Procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4	–	2	2	–
29.	Notary System	6	–	2	4	–
30.	European Judiciary	6	–	2	4	–
	Total	60	2	30	28	
	Total for course	120	–	60	56	–

Table 4.2. Thematic plan of the discipline for students of extramural form of education whose major is 081b1 «Law»

Name of modules, themes of the discipline	Total hours according to types of classes					
	Total	Classwork			out-of-class	
		lectures	practical lessons	out-of-class	class work	individual work

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Module 1. Legal systems. Constitutional and Administrative Law. Judicial systems and law enforcement bodies. Criminal law and criminal proceedings						
1.	Systems of Law	6	2	–	6	–
2.	Evolution of Law: Historical Aspect	6	–	–	6	–
3.	Sources of Modern Law	6	–	–	6	–
4.	Studying Law	5	–	–	5	–
5.	Legal Profession in Ukraine	6	–	–	6	–
6.	Constitutional Law	7	–	2	5	–
7.	States, Statutes and Constitutions	6	–	–	6	–
8.	Administrative Law	6	–	–	6	–
9.	Administrative Proceedings	6	–	–	6	–
10.	Local Authorities	5	–	–	5	–
Module 2. Judicial Systems and Law Enforcement Bodies. Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings.						
11.	Judiciary in Ukraine	4	–	2	2	–
12.	Judiciary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America	2	–	–	2	–
13.	Lawyer in Different Countries	3	–	–	3	–
14.	Review on Law-enforcing in Ukraine	3	–	–	3	–
15.	Law-enforcing Agencies in Ukraine, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America	4	–	2	2	–
16.	Law of Crimes	3	–	–	3	–
17.	Crimes and Criminals	4	–	2	2	–
18.	Crime Investigation	2	–	–	2	–
19.	Criminal Justice	3	–	–	3	–
20.	Punishment	2	–	–	2	–
Module 3. Private Law. Civil Justice. International and European Law						
21.	Civil Law	4	2	2	2	–

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
22.	Contract Civil Law and Intellectual Property	2	–	–	2	–
23.	The Basic Aspects of Labour Law in Ukraine	2	–	–	2	–
24.	Protection of Employees	2	–	–	2	–
	Module 4. International and European Law					
25.	Environmental Law	2	–	–	2	–
26.	Civil Procedure	2	–	–	2	–
27.	Appellate Review	2	–	–	2	–
28.	Fundamental Changes in Civil Procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2	–	–	2	–
29.	Notary System	2	–	–	2	–
30.	European Judiciary	2	–	–	2	–
	Total for course	120	4	6	112	–

Technological scheme of thematic plan of the educational discipline, which is taught by students whose major is 081 «Law» in speciality 081 «Law» educational program «Law»

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
Module 1. Legal systems. Constitutional and Administrative Law.					
Theme 1. Systems of Law	2	Theme 1. Systems of Law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of legal systems. 2. Civil law (Continental European Law). Common Law (Anglo-American law). Religious law. Customary law. 3. Identity document (ID). 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Law in Ancient Greece. Germanic Law. 2) Case law. Statute. Judicial precedent. Identity document (ID).	–
Theme 2. Evolution of Law: Historical Aspect	–	Theme 2. Evolution of Law: Historical Aspect <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roman law. 2. Anglo-Saxon law. 3. Law in Ancient Greece. 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Online statute law. Statute. Statutory law (statute law). 2) Judicial precedent. International treaties. Parliamentary Conventions.	1
Theme 3. Sources of Modern Law	–	Theme 3. Sources of Modern Law	2		1

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case law. 2. Statute. 3. Judicial precedent. 		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Defense lawyer in Ukraine. The institution of advocacy and its development.	
Theme 4. Studying Law	-	Theme 4. Studying Law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four level system of higher education in Ukraine. 2. Legal education in Ukraine. Postgraduate education in Ukraine. 3. Training Lawyers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America. 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Applicant tracking system. Background check. Cover letter. 2) Europass.	1
Theme 5. Legal Profession in Ukraine	-	Theme 5. Legal Profession in Ukraine <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profession of a lawyer. 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) The main terms and conditions of	1

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		2. Types of legal profession in Ukraine. 3. Spheres of law. The main areas of Ukrainian legislation.		employment. 2) Child labor. Sex/race discrimination.	
Theme 6. Constitutional Law	–	Theme 6. Constitutional Law 1. Constitutional Law: outline of history and development. 2. The term «constitution». 3. The history of the Constitution of Ukraine.	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1. Personal and family letters.	1
Theme 7. States, Statutes and Constitutions	–	Theme 7. States, Statutes and Constitutions 1. Constitutional law in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Professional duties of lawyers in Ukraine. 2) Abbreviations and acronyms. Advertising.	1

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		America. 2. The Constitution of the United States of America. 3. Types and functions of constitutions.			
Theme 8. Administrative Law	–	Theme 8. Administrative Law 1. Administrative law in Ukraine. 2. Administrative law in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America.	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Professional duties of solicitors and barristers. The functions of the United States of America attorney.	1
Theme 9. Administrative Proceedings	–	Theme 9. Administrative Proceedings 1. Administrative justice. 2. Ukrainian customs law.	–	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 2) Professional duties of solicitors and barristers. The functions of the United States of America attorney.	1

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
Theme 10. Local Authorities	–	Theme 10. Local Authorities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Government in Ukraine. 2. Local authorities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) The main points of the Constitution of Ukraine.	1
Module 2. Judicial Systems and Law Enforcement Bodies. Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings.					
Theme 11. Judiciary in Ukraine	–	Theme 11. Judiciary in Ukraine <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judicial system in Ukraine. Independence of judges, their status and role in judicial proceedings. Judges in Ukraine. Main responsibilities of a Ukrainian judge in a trial. 2. Judicial reform 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Types and functions of constitutions. Amendments to constitutions.	1

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>in Ukraine. Coroner's court.</p> <p>3. The role of the House of Lords in the British judicial system.</p>			
<p>Theme 12. Judiciary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America</p>	<p>–</p>	<p>Theme 12. Judiciary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America</p> <p>1. Judicial system in the United States of America. Types of courts in the United States of America. The United States of America. Court system.</p> <p>2. Types of jurisdiction in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland courts.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i></p> <p>1) The Commonwealth Ombudsman. Meeting management.</p>	<p>2</p>

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		3. Judicial system in England and Wales. Types of courts in England and Wales. The role of the Monarch in the judicial system.			
Theme 13. Lawyer in Different Countries	-	Theme 13. Lawyer in Different Countries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defence lawyer in Ukraine. The institution of advocacy and its development. 2. The functions of lawyers in different countries. Professional duties of solicitors and barristers. 3. The functions of the United States of America attorney. 	2	Read and translate the following text. BEING A LAWYER Lawyers have to follow a rigorous education, formal educational requirements for lawyers in Europe include a 4-year college degree, 3 years in law school, and the passing of a written bar examination. Competition for admission to most law schools is intense. Demand for lawyers will be spurred by the growth of legal action in such areas as health care, intellectual property, international law, elder law, environmental law, and sexual harassment. Lawyers do most of their work in offices, law libraries, and courtrooms. They sometimes meet in clients' homes or places of business and, when necessary,	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>in hospitals or prisons. They may travel to attend meetings, gather evidence, and appear before courts, legislative bodies, and other authorities. Salaried lawyers usually have structured work schedules. Lawyers who are in private practice may work irregular hours while conducting research, conferring with clients, or preparing briefs during non-office hours. Lawyers often work long hours, and of those who regularly work full time, about half work 50 hours or more per week. They may face particularly heavy pressure, especially when a case is being tried.</p> <p>Preparation for court includes keeping abreast of the latest laws and judicial decisions. Although legal work generally is not seasonal, the work of tax lawyers and other specialists may be an exception. Because lawyers in private practice often can determine their own workload and the point at which they will retire, many stay in practice well beyond the usual retirement age.</p> <p>There are different aspects to a lawyer's work depending on which field they specialize in. Here are a few examples. Private lawyers focus on civil or criminal</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>law, representing private individuals. In civil law, they pursue private law suits or litigation, or deal with wills, contracts, trusts, mortgages, leases, etc. A criminal lawyer career entails arguing a client's case in court, following the client being charged with a crime. Some lawyers only handle larger, public interest cases that have wider social importance.</p> <p>Trial lawyers spend more time in court than other lawyers. However, the majority of their time is spent conducting research, interviewing clients and witnesses, and preparing for trial.</p> <p>Corporate lawyers work solely for corporate clients and advise them on legal issues around their business activities. A career as a corporate lawyer might involve sorting out issues relating to contracts with other companies, government regulations, patents, etc.</p> <p>Intellectual property lawyers help to protect clients' claims to copyrights, creative work under contract, product designs, and computer programs.</p> <p>Patent lawyers advise their clients on patent law, which allows them to protect their invention of a new product or process. A career as a patent lawyer</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>therefore requires a lot of research as a patent can only be granted if the product or process is new, inventive and capable of industrial application.</p> <p>Insurance lawyers advise insurance companies about the legality of insurance transactions, writing policies that are legally correct. They also help to protect companies from unwarranted action by reviewing claims and representing the company in court.</p> <p>Environmental lawyers may represent pressure groups, interest groups, and companies whose work touches on environmental issues, such as construction, geological and waste management firms. These lawyers help their clients to apply for licenses and applications for activities which may affect the environment, or defend their clients if prosecuted by the authorities over environmental breaches.</p>	
Theme 14. Review on Law-enforcing in Ukraine	–	Theme 14. Review on Law-enforcing in Ukraine 1. Ministry of the Interior Special Forces. Security Service. Tax Police.	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Customs policy in Ukraine. Competence of customs bodies in Ukraine.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Law enforcing agencies. Security service of Ukraine. Intelligence. Counterintelligence. 3. The role of the Law-Enforcement System in Ukraine. 			
Theme 15. Law-enforcing Agencies in Ukraine, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America	<p style="text-align: center;">–</p>	Theme 15. Law-enforcing Agencies in Ukraine, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine. Penal system in Ukraine. 2. Penal Institutions of the United States of America. 	<p style="text-align: center;">–</p>	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Damages.	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		3. Law enforcement bodies in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The public attitude to the police in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Law enforcement bodies in the United States of America.			
Theme 16. Law of Crimes	—	Theme 16. Law of Crimes 1. The nature of Criminal law. 2. Types of crimes in Ukraine. 3. The criminal code of Ukraine. Criminal law of the United	—	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Local authorities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in the United States of America.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.			
Theme 17. Crimes and Criminals	-	Theme 17. Crimes and Criminals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition and elements of crime in Ukraine. 2. Definition and elements of crime in English law. 3. Classification of crimes. 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Consumer protection. Consumer rights.	2
Theme 18. Crime Investigation	-	Theme 18. Crime Investigation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crime investigation in different countries. 2. The criminal-procedure code of Ukraine. 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Offer.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		3. Crime investigation: forensic science. Investigators, detectives. Identification methods.			
Theme 19. Criminal Justice	–	Theme 19. Criminal Justice 1. Criminal proceedings. 2. Difference between «arrest» and «apprehension». Criminal trial. The jury. 3. The role of the prosecutor at trial. The role of the defence counsel. Reaching a jury's verdict.	–	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Protection of creative works.	2
Theme 20. Punishment	–	Theme 20. Punishment 1. Types of punishment. 2. Capital punishment.	–	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) The pretrial settlement motions.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		3. The death punishment.			
Module 3. Private Law. Civil Justice. International and European Law.					
Theme 21. Civil Law	2	Theme 21. Civil Law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The nature of civil law. Civil law system. 2. The main difference between civil law and common law. History of civil law. 3. Unification of European civil law. Harmonisation of law. Ukraine and harmonization of European law. 	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) New West Partnership and Extra-Provincial Registrations. 2) Setting up a new business. Making an appointment. 	–
Theme 22. Contract Civil Law and Intellectual Property	–	Theme 22. Contract Civil Law and Intellectual Property <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract law. 2. The requirements for 	4	Give a free translation of the following passage. В Україні згідно законодавства адвокат має право займатись адвокатською діяльністю	3

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>a valid contract. The differences between Ukrainian and the United States of America contract law.</p> <p>3. Intellectual property. Protection of creative works. Types of intellectual property laws violations. Copyright law. Patent law. Trademark law.</p>		<p>індивідуально, відкрити своє адвокатське бюро, об'єднуватися з іншими адвокатами в колегії, адвокатські фірми, контори та інші адвокатські об'єднання, які діють на засадах добровільності, самоврядування, колегіальності та гласності. Такий закон та прийняті відповідно до нього інші нормативні акти надають можливість сформувати висококваліфікований і впливовий адвокатський корпус, завершити становлення української адвокатури, яка має виконувати своє конституційне призначення: забезпечити право на захист від обвинувачення та надання правової допомоги при вирішенні справ у судах та інших державних органах (ч. 2 ст. 59 Конституції України). Особа, що одержала свідоцтво про право на заняття адвокатською діяльністю, має право практикувати індивідуально, відкрити своє адвокатське бюро або об'єднуватись з іншими адвокатами в колегії, фірми, контори та інші адвокатські об'єднання, які діють відповідно до Закону про адвокатуру і своїх статутів.</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
Theme 23. The Basic Aspects of Labour Law in Ukraine	–	Theme 23. The Basic Aspects of Labour Law in Ukraine <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ukrainian labour law. 2. The code of labour laws of Ukraine. 3. The main terms and conditions of employment. Child labour. 	4	Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian and decide if they are true or false. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Court is a room where all the information concerning an offence is given so that it can be judged. 2. Lawyer is one of the persons or sides in a legal dispute. 3. Clerk is someone who sees a crime and can describe what happened. 4. Witness is an official in charge of the records of a court. 5. Probation officer is an official of the legal system who watches prisoners and keeps order in a court of law. 6. Bailiff is someone whose job is to watch, advise, and help people who have broken the law and are on probation. 7. Judge is a system that allows some criminals not to go to prison, if they behave well and see a probation officer regularly, for a fixed period of time. 8. Jury is a member of a jury. 9. Juror is a group of 12 ordinary people who listens to details of a case in court and decides whether someone is guilty or not. 	3
Theme 24. Protection of Employees	–	Theme 24. Protection of	4	<i>List of questions which are studied by</i>	3

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		Employees 1. Contract of employment and collective Bargaining. 2. Employment protection legislation. 3. Maternity rights. Holiday rights. Sex/race discrimination.		<i>the student independently:</i> 1. General principles of international law.	
Module 4. International and European Law					
Theme 25. Environmental Law	–	Theme 25. Environmental Law 1. The nature of environmental law. 2. Objects of environmental law. Sources of environmental law. 3. International environmental law.	4	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Membership of Ukraine in the European Union. 2) Law of the single market.	3
Theme 26. Civil Procedure	–	Theme 26. Civil Procedure 1. Civil procedure	4	Make a presentation on one of the following topics.	3

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		law. 2. Parties and legal proceedings in civil cases. The main stages of civil proceeding. The pretrial settlement motions. The pleading phase. The elements of discovery. 3. Stages of civil litigation in the the United States of America.		1.What kind of a private firm would you like to open? Why? 2.Pros and cons of law business entities. 3.The perfect place for lawyers' work.	
Theme 27. Appellate Review	-	Theme 27. Appellate Review 1. Rules of appellate review. 2. Appellate court powers and procedures. Appeals and other methods of review.	2	Read and render the following text. LAW AND SOCIETY Mr. Jones, having murdered his wife, was burying her in the garden one night, when his neighbour, hearing the noise, asked him what he was doing. "Just burying the cat," said Mr. Jones. "Funny sort of time to bury a cat," said the neighbour. "Funny sort of cat," said Mr. Jones.	3

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		3. International appellate courts.		<p>Now it is obvious to everyone that, in a community such as the one in which we live, some kind of law is necessary to try to prevent people like Mr. Jones from killing their wives. When the world was at a very primitive stage, there was no such law, and, if a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband, that was their own business and no one interfered officially.</p> <p>But, for a very long time now, members of every community have made laws for themselves in self-protection. Otherwise it would have meant that the stronger man could have done what he liked with the weaker, and bad men could have joined together and terrorized the whole neighbourhood.</p> <p>If it were not for the law, you could not go out in broad daylight without the fear of being kidnapped, robbed or murdered. There are far, far more good people in the world than bad, but there are enough of the bad to make law necessary in the interests of everyone.</p> <p>There is no difficulty in understanding this but it is just as important to understand that law is not necessary just because there are bad people in the</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>world. If we were all as good as we ought to be, laws would still be necessary. If we never told lies, never took anything that didn't belong to us, never omitted to do anything that we ought to do and never did anything that we ought not to do, we should still require a set of rules of behaviour, in other words laws, to enable us to live in any kind of satisfactory state. How is one good man in a motor-car to pass another good man also in a motor-car coming in the opposite direction, unless there is some rule of the road? People sometimes hover in front of one another when they are walking on the pavement before they can pass, and they may even collide. Not much harm is done then, but, if two good men in motor-cars going in the opposite directions hover in front of one another, not knowing which side to pass, the result will probably be that there will be two good men less in the world.</p> <p>So you can see that there must be laws, however good we may be. Unfortunately, however, we are none of us always good and some of us are bad, or at any rate have our bad moments, and so the law has to provide for all kinds of</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				possibilities. Suppose you went to a greengrocer and bought some potatoes and found on your return home that they were mouldy or even that some of them were stones. What could you do if there were no laws on the subject? In the absence of law you could only rely upon the law of the jungle. You could go back to the shop, demand proper potatoes and hit the shopkeeper on the nose if he refused to give them to you. You might then look round the shop to try to find some decent potatoes. While you were doing this, the shopkeeper might hit you on the back of the neck with a pound weight. Altogether not a very satisfactory morning shopping.	
Theme 28. Fundamental Changes in Civil Procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	–	Theme 28. Fundamental Changes in Civil Procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1. Reforms in civil procedure. 2. Reforms in civil procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain	2	Read and render the following text. THE DEFINITION OF LAW When people think of law, numerous images come to mind. Some think of police officers while other people see courts. Still others view law as the product of a legislature, a statute. Law is an important part of the culture of society. Like language, it reflects the values, history, and current problems of a society.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>3. Basic principles of the reforms. History of reform.</p>		<p>Legal philosophers and legal scholars do not agree on a single definition of the law. The term is sometimes applied to a legal system, as when we speak of “the rule of law”. Here we are referring to a political system in which all people within the system, including the most powerful leaders, are required to follow the rules called “the law”. Furthermore, they are all answerable to a system of courts that applies that body of law. More commonly, when people speak of law they refer to the rules themselves. “The law says that you must...” is a phrase you often hear. This is the sense in which the law is used. The following definition of law is useful: The law is a set of principles, rules, and standards of conduct: That has general application in the society. That has been developed by an authority for that society. For the violation of which the society imposes a penalty. Law in a broader sense is seen in all societies. In a primitive society the rules of behaviour may not be consciously developed by the leader or</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>representatives of the society; they may have been handed down as custom from earlier generations.</p> <p>The term a law has a different and more limited meaning. It usually describes the rules enacted by legislatures.</p> <p>The basic functions of law are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -keeping the peace; -enforcing standards of conduct and maintaining order; -facilitating planning; -promoting social justice. 	
Theme 29. Notary System	–	Theme 29. Notary System <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notary bodies of Ukraine. Notariate. Notary acts. The Notary Service board of Ukraine. 2. Difference between public and private notaries. Notary bodies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern 	2	<p>Translate the following text into English.</p> <p>У статті 124 Конституції України зазначено, що правосуддя в Україні здійснюється виключно судами і що будь-яке привласнення функцій судів іншими органами чи посадовими особами не допускається. Згідно з Конституцією, судовому захисту підлягають усі права, свободи та обов’язки громадян.</p> <p>Судочинство в Україні здійснюється Конституційним Судом України та судами загальної юрисдикції.</p> <p>Конституційний Суд входить до судової влади як її самостійний суб’єкт і є єдиним органом</p>	4

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		Ireland and the United States of America. 3. Profession of a notary in Australia. Notary's Competence.		конституційної юрисдикції у нашій державі, що вирішує питання про відповідність законів та інших правових актів Конституції України, а також дає офіційне тлумачення Конституції та законів України. На сьогоднішній день рішення загальних судів першої інстанції можна оскаржити в загальних судах вищої інстанції, оскільки система апеляційних судів ще не діє.	
Theme 30. European Judiciary	-	Theme 30. European Judiciary 1. European judiciary system. 2. The court of justice of the European Communities. European court of human rights. International court of justice. 3. European commission for the efficiency of justice.	2	Read and translate the following text. WHO IS WHO IN COURT Court is a building or room where all the information concerning a crime is given so that it can be judged. A court is a complex institution whose functioning depends upon many people: not only the judge but also the parties, their lawyers, witnesses, clerks, bailiffs, probation officers, administrators, and many others, including, in certain types of cases, jurors. Party is one of the persons or sides in a legal dispute. Lawyer is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court. Witness is someone who sees a crime and can describe what	4

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>happened. Clerk is an official in charge of the records of a court. Bailiff is an official of the legal system who watches prisoners and keeps order in a court of law. Probation officer is someone whose job is to watch, advise, and help people who have broken the law and are on probation. Probation is a system that allows some criminals not to go to prison, if they behave well and see a probation officer regularly, for a fixed period of time. Juror is a member of a jury is a group of 12 ordinary people who listen to details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not. Nevertheless, the central figure in any court is the judge. Judge is the official with authority to hear and decide how criminals should be punished. Judges vary enormously, not only from nation to nation but often within a single nation. For example, a rural justice of the peace in the United States – untrained in the law, serving part-time, sitting alone in work clothes in a makeshift (made for temporary use) courtroom, collecting small fees or receiving a pittance for salary. He bears little resemblance to a justice of the Supreme Court of the</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>United States – a full-time, well- paid, black-robed professional, assisted by law clerks and secretaries, sitting in a marble palace with eight colleagues and deciding at the highest appellate level only questions of national importance. Yet both persons are judges.</p> <p>When we speak about Ukrainian justice, we have to say justice is administered by professional judges and, in cases determined by law, people’s assessors and jurors. Professional judges shall not belong to political parties and trade unions, take part in any political activity, hold a representative mandate, occupy any other paid positions, perform other work except scholarly, teaching and creative activity. A citizen of Ukraine, not younger than the age of twenty-five, who has a higher legal education and has work experience in the sphere of law for no less than three years, has resided in Ukraine for no less than ten years and has command of the state language, may be recommended for the office of judge by the Qualification Commission of Judges. Persons with professional training in issues of jurisdiction of specialized courts may be judges of these courts. These</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				judges administer justice only as members of a collegium of judges. Additional requirements for certain categories of judges in terms of experience, age and their professional level are established by law. Protection of the professional interests of judges is exercised by the procedure established by law. The first appointment of a professional judge to office for a five-year term is made by the President of Ukraine. All other judges, except the judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for permanent terms by the procedure established by law.	
Total	4		60		56

Table 4.5. Technological scheme of thematic plan of the educational discipline, which is taught by extramural and distance students

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
Module 1. Legal systems. Constitutional and Administrative Law.					
Theme 1. Systems of Law	2	Theme 1. Systems of Law 4. Types of legal systems. 5. Civil law (Continental European Law). Common Law (Anglo-American law). Religious law. Customary law. 6. Identity document (ID).		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 3) Law in Ancient Greece. Germanic Law. 4) Case law. Statute. Judicial precedent. Identity document (ID).	6
Theme 2. Evolution of Law: Historical Aspect	–	Theme 2. Evolution of Law: Historical Aspect 4. Roman law. 5. Anglo-Saxon law. 6. Law in Ancient Greece.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 3) Online statute law. Statute. Statutory law (statute law). 4) Judicial precedent. International treaties. Parliamentary Conventions.	6
Theme 3. Sources of Modern Law	–	Theme 3. Sources of Modern Law 4. Case law.			6

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		5. Statute. 6. Judicial precedent.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 2) Defense lawyer in Ukraine. The institution of advocacy and its development.	
Theme 4. Studying Law	-	Theme 4. Studying Law 4. Four level system of higher education in Ukraine. 5. Legal education in Ukraine. Postgraduate education in Ukraine. 6. Training Lawyers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 3) Applicant tracking system. Background check. Cover letter. 4) Europass.	5
Theme 5. Legal Profession in Ukraine	-	Theme 5. Legal Profession in Ukraine 4. Profession of a lawyer.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 3) The main terms and conditions of	6

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		5. Types of legal profession in Ukraine. 6. Spheres of law. The main areas of Ukrainian legislation.		employment. 4) Child labor. Sex/race discrimination.	
Theme 6. Constitutional Law	–	Theme 6. Constitutional Law 4. Constitutional Law: outline of history and development. 5. The term «constitution». 6. The history of the Constitution of Ukraine.	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1. Personal and family letters.	5
Theme 7. States, Statutes and Constitutions	–	Theme 7. States, Statutes and Constitutions 4. Constitutional law in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 3) Professional duties of lawyers in Ukraine. 4) Abbreviations and acronyms. Advertising.	6

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		America. 5. The Constitution of the United States of America. 6. Types and functions of constitutions.			
Theme 8. Administrative Law	–	Theme 8. Administrative Law 3. Administrative law in Ukraine. 4. Administrative law in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 3) Professional duties of solicitors and barristers. The functions of the United States of America attorney.	6
Theme 9. Administrative Proceedings	–	Theme 9. Administrative Proceedings 3. Administrative justice. 4. Ukrainian customs law.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 4) Professional duties of solicitors and barristers. The functions of the United States of America attorney.	6

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
Theme 10. Local Authorities	–	Theme 10. Local Authorities 3. Local Government in Ukraine. 4. Local authorities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) The main points of the Constitution of Ukraine.	5
Module 2. Judicial Systems and Law Enforcement Bodies. Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings.					
Theme 11. Judiciary in Ukraine	–	Theme 11. Judiciary in Ukraine 4. Judicial system in Ukraine. Independence of judges, their status and role in judicial proceedings. Judges in Ukraine. Main responsibilities of a Ukrainian judge in a trial. 5. Judicial reform	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 2) Types and functions of constitutions. Amendments to constitutions.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>in Ukraine. Coroner's court.</p> <p>6. The role of the House of Lords in the British judicial system.</p>			
<p>Theme 12. Judiciary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America</p>	<p>–</p>	<p>Theme 12. Judiciary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America</p> <p>4. Judicial system in the United States of America. Types of courts in the United States of America. The United States of America. Court system.</p> <p>5. Types of jurisdiction in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland courts.</p>		<p><i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i></p> <p>2) The Commonwealth Ombudsman. Meeting management.</p>	<p>2</p>

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		6. Judicial system in England and Wales. Types of courts in England and Wales. The role of the Monarch in the judicial system.			
Theme 13. Lawyer in Different Countries	-	Theme 13. Lawyer in Different Countries 4. Defence lawyer in Ukraine. The institution of advocacy and its development. 5. The functions of lawyers in different countries. Professional duties of solicitors and barristers. 6. The functions of the United States of America attorney.			3

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
Theme 14. Review on Law-enforcing in Ukraine	–	Theme 14. Review on Law-enforcing in Ukraine 4. Ministry of the Interior Special Forces. Security Service. Tax Police. 5. Law enforcing agencies. Security service of Ukraine. Intelligence. Counterintelligence. 6. The role of the Law-Enforcement System in Ukraine.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 2) Customs policy in Ukraine. Competence of customs bodies in Ukraine.	3
Theme 15. Law-enforcing Agencies in Ukraine, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America	–	Theme 15. Law-enforcing Agencies in Ukraine, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America 4. The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine. Penal	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Damages.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>system in Ukraine.</p> <p>5. Penal Institutions of the United States of America.</p> <p>6. Law enforcement bodies in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The public attitude to the police in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Law enforcement bodies in the United States of America.</p>			

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
Theme 16. Law of Crimes	-	Theme 16. Law of Crimes 4. The nature of Criminal law. 5. Types of crimes in Ukraine. 6. The criminal code of Ukraine. Criminal law of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Local authorities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in the United States of America.	3
Theme 17. Crimes and Criminals	-	Theme 17. Crimes and Criminals 4. Definition and elements of crime in Ukraine. 5. Definition and elements of crime in English law. 6. Classification of crimes.	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 2) Consumer protection. Consumer rights.	2
Theme 18. Crime Investigation	-	Theme 18. Crime		<i>List of questions which are studied by</i>	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		Investigation 4. Crime investigation in different countries. 5. The criminal-procedure code of Ukraine. 6. Crime investigation: forensic science. Investigators, detectives. Identification methods.		<i>the student independently:</i> 1) Offer.	
Theme 19. Criminal Justice	-	Theme 19. Criminal Justice 4. Criminal proceedings. 5. Difference between «arrest» and «apprehension». Criminal trial. The jury. 6. The role of the prosecutor at trial. The role of the defence		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) Protection of creative works.	3

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		counsel. Reaching a jury's verdict.			
Theme 20. Punishment	–	Theme 20. Punishment 4. Types of punishment. 5. Capital punishment. 6. The death punishment.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1) The pretrial settlement motions.	2
Module 3. Private Law. Civil Justice. International and European Law.					
Theme 21. Civil Law	2	Theme 21. Civil Law 4. The nature of civil law. Civil law system. 5. The main difference between civil law and common law. History of civil law. 6. Unification of European civil law. Harmonisation of law. Ukraine and harmonization	2	<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 3) New West Partnership and Extra-Provincial Registrations. 4) Setting up a new business. Making an appointment.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		of European law.			
Theme 22. Contract Civil Law and Intellectual Property	–	Theme 22. Contract Civil Law and Intellectual Property 4. Contract law. 5. The requirements for a valid contract. The differences between Ukrainian and the United States of America contract law. 6. Intellectual property. Protection of creative works. Types of intellectual property laws violations. Copyright law. Patent law. Trademark law.		Give a free translation of the following passage. В Україні згідно законодавства адвокат має право займатись адвокатською діяльністю індивідуально, відкрити своє адвокатське бюро, об'єднуватися з іншими адвокатами в колегії, адвокатські фірми, контори та інші адвокатські об'єднання, які діють на засадах добровільності, самоврядування, колегіальності та гласності. Такий закон та прийняті відповідно до нього інші нормативні акти надають можливість сформувати висококваліфікований і впливовий адвокатський корпус, завершити становлення української адвокатури, яка має виконувати своє конституційне призначення: забезпечити право на захист від обвинувачення та надання правової допомоги при вирішенні справ у судах та інших державних органах (ч. 2 ст. 59 Конституції України). Особа, що одержала свідоцтво про	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				право на заняття адвокатською діяльністю, має право практикувати індивідуально, відкрити своє адвокатське бюро або об'єднуватись з іншими адвокатами в колегії, фірми, контори та інші адвокатські об'єднання, які діють відповідно до Закону про адвокатуру і своїх статутів.	
Theme 23. The Basic Aspects of Labour Law in Ukraine	-	Theme 23. The Basic Aspects of Labour Law in Ukraine 4. Ukrainian labour law. 5. The code of labour laws of Ukraine. 6. The main terms and conditions of employment. Child labour.		Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian and decide if they are true or false. 1. Court is a room where all the information concerning an offence is given so that it can be judged. 2. Lawyer is one of the persons or sides in a legal dispute. 3. Clerk is someone who sees a crime and can describe what happened. 4. Witness is an official in charge of the records of a court. 5. Probation officer is an official of the legal system who watches prisoners and keeps order in a court of law. 6. Bailiff is someone whose job is to watch, advise, and help people who have broken the law and are on probation. 7. Judge is a system that allows some criminals not to go to prison, if they	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				behave well and see a probation officer regularly, for a fixed period of time. 8. Jury is a member of a jury. 9. Juror is a group of 12 ordinary people who listens to details of a case in court and decides whether someone is guilty or not.	
Theme 24. Protection of Employees	-	Theme 24. Protection of Employees 4. Contract of employment and collective Bargaining. 5. Employment protection legislation. 6. Maternity rights. Holiday rights. Sex/race discrimination.		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 1. General principles of international law.	2
Module 4. International and European Law					
Theme 25. Environmental Law	-	Theme 25. Environmental Law 4. The nature of environmental law. 5. Objects of environmental law. Sources of		<i>List of questions which are studied by the student independently:</i> 2) Membership of Ukraine in the European Union. 2) Law of the single market.	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		environmental law. 6. International environmental law.			
Theme 26. Civil Procedure	–	Theme 26. Civil Procedure 4. Civil procedure law. 5. Parties and legal proceedings in civil cases. The main stages of civil proceeding. The pretrial settlement motions. The pleading phase. The elements of discovery. 6. Stages of civil litigation in the United States of America.		Make a presentation on one of the following topics. 1. What kind of a private firm would you like to open? Why? 2. Pros and cons of law business entities. 3. The perfect place for lawyers' work.	2
Theme 27. Appellate Review	–	Theme 27. Appellate Review 4. Rules of		Read and render the following text. LAW AND SOCIETY	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>appellate review.</p> <p>5. Appellate court powers and procedures. Appeals and other methods of review.</p> <p>6. International appellate courts.</p>		<p>Mr. Jones, having murdered his wife, was burying her in the garden one night, when his neighbour, hearing the noise, asked him what he was doing. "Just burying the cat," said Mr. Jones. "Funny sort of time to bury a cat," said the neighbour. "Funny sort of cat," said Mr. Jones.</p> <p>Now it is obvious to everyone that, in a community such as the one in which we live, some kind of law is necessary to try to prevent people like Mr. Jones from killing their wives. When the world was at a very primitive stage, there was no such law, and, if a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband, that was their own business and no one interfered officially.</p> <p>But, for a very long time now, members of every community have made laws for themselves in self-protection. Otherwise it would have meant that the stronger man could have done what he liked with the weaker, and bad men could have joined together and terrorized the whole neighbourhood.</p> <p>If it were not for the law, you could not go out in broad daylight without the fear of being kidnapped, robbed or murdered.</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>There are far, far more good people in the world than bad, but there are enough of the bad to make law necessary in the interests of everyone.</p> <p>There is no difficulty in understanding this but it is just as important to understand that law is not necessary just because there are bad people in the world. If we were all as good as we ought to be, laws would still be necessary. If we never told lies, never took anything that didn't belong to us, never omitted to do anything that we ought to do and never did anything that we ought not to do, we should still require a set of rules of behaviour, in other words laws, to enable us to live in any kind of satisfactory state. How is one good man in a motor-car to pass another good man also in a motor-car coming in the opposite direction, unless there is some rule of the road?</p> <p>People sometimes hover in front of one another when they are walking on the pavement before they can pass, and they may even collide. Not much harm is done then, but, if two good men in motor-cars going in the opposite directions hover in front of one another, not knowing which side to pass, the result will probably be</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>that there will be two good men less in the world.</p> <p>So you can see that there must be laws, however good we may be. Unfortunately, however, we are none of us always good and some of us are bad, or at any rate have our bad moments, and so the law has to provide for all kinds of possibilities. Suppose you went to a greengrocer and bought some potatoes and found on your return home that they were mouldy or even that some of them were stones. What could you do if there were no laws on the subject? In the absence of law you could only rely upon the law of the jungle. You could go back to the shop, demand proper potatoes and hit the shopkeeper on the nose if he refused to give them to you. You might then look round the shop to try to find some decent potatoes. While you were doing this, the shopkeeper might hit you on the back of the neck with a pound weight. Altogether not a very satisfactory morning shopping.</p>	
Theme 28. Fundamental Changes in Civil Procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	–	Theme 28. Fundamental Changes in Civil Procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain		<p>Read and render the following text.</p> <p>THE DEFINITION OF LAW</p> <p>When people think of law, numerous</p>	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>and Northern Ireland</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Reforms in civil procedure. 5. Reforms in civil procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 6. Basic principles of the reforms. History of reform. 		<p>images come to mind. Some think of police officers while other people see courts. Still others view law as the product of a legislature, a statute. Law is an important part of the culture of society. Like language, it reflects the values, history, and current problems of a society.</p> <p>Legal philosophers and legal scholars do not agree on a single definition of the law. The term is sometimes applied to a legal system, as when we speak of “the rule of law”. Here we are referring to a political system in which all people within the system, including the most powerful leaders, are required to follow the rules called “the law”. Furthermore, they are all answerable to a system of courts that applies that body of law. More commonly, when people speak of law they refer to the rules themselves. “The law says that you must...” is a phrase you often hear. This is the sense in which the law is used. The following definition of law is useful: The law is a set of principles, rules, and standards of conduct: That has general application in the society.</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>That has been developed by an authority for that society. For the violation of which the society imposes a penalty. Law in a broader sense is seen in all societies. In a primitive society the rules of behaviour may not be consciously developed by the leader or representatives of the society; they may have been handed down as custom from earlier generations. The term a law has a different and more limited meaning. It usually describes the rules enacted by legislatures. The basic functions of law are: -keeping the peace; -enforcing standards of conduct and maintaining order; -facilitating planning; -promoting social justice.</p>	
Theme 29. Notary System	–	Theme 29. Notary System 4. Notary bodies of Ukraine. Notariate. Notary acts. The Notary Service board of Ukraine. 5. Difference		Translate the following text into English. У статті 124 Конституції України зазначено, що правосуддя в Україні здійснюється виключно судами і що будь-яке привласнення функцій судів іншими органами чи посадовими особами не допускається. Згідно з Конституцією, судовому захисту	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>between public and private notaries. Notary bodies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.</p> <p>6. Profession of a notary in Australia. Notary's Competence.</p>		<p>підлягають усі права, свободи та обов'язки громадян. Судочинство в Україні здійснюється Конституційним Судом України та судами загальної юрисдикції. Конституційний Суд входить до судової влади як її самостійний суб'єкт і є єдиним органом конституційної юрисдикції у нашій державі, що вирішує питання про відповідність законів та інших правових актів Конституції України, а також дає офіційне тлумачення Конституції та законів України. На сьогоднішній день рішення загальних судів першої інстанції можна оскаржити в загальних судах вищої інстанції, оскільки система апеляційних судів ще не діє.</p>	
Theme 30. European Judiciary	-	<p>Theme 30. European Judiciary</p> <p>4. European judiciary system.</p> <p>5. The court of justice of the European Communities. European court</p>		<p>Read and translate the following text.</p> <p>WHO IS WHO IN COURT Court is a building or room where all the information concerning a crime is given so that it can be judged. A court is a complex institution whose functioning depends upon many people: not only the judge but also the parties, their lawyers, witnesses, clerks, bailiffs, probation</p>	2

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
		<p>of human rights. International court of justice.</p> <p>6. European commission for the efficiency of justice.</p>		<p>officers, administrators, and many others, including, in certain types of cases, jurors. Party is one of the persons or sides in a legal dispute. Lawyer is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court. Witness is someone who sees a crime and can describe what happened. Clerk is an official in charge of the records of a court. Bailiff is an official of the legal system who watches prisoners and keeps order in a court of law. Probation officer is someone whose job is to watch, advise, and help people who have broken the law and are on probation. Probation is a system that allows some criminals not to go to prison, if they behave well and see a probation officer regularly, for a fixed period of time. Juror is a member of a jury is a group of 12 ordinary people who listen to details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not. Nevertheless, the central figure in any court is the judge. Judge is the official with authority to hear and decide how criminals should be punished. Judges vary enormously, not only from nation to nation but often within a single nation.</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				<p>For example, a rural justice of the peace in the United States – untrained in the law, serving part-time, sitting alone in work clothes in a makeshift (made for temporary use) courtroom, collecting small fees or receiving a pittance for salary. He bears little resemblance to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States – a full-time, well- paid, black-robed professional, assisted by law clerks and secretaries, sitting in a marble palace with eight colleagues and deciding at the highest appellate level only questions of national importance. Yet both persons are judges.</p> <p>When we speak about Ukrainian justice, we have to say justice is administered by professional judges and, in cases determined by law, people’s assessors and jurors. Professional judges shall not belong to political parties and trade unions, take part in any political activity, hold a representative mandate, occupy any other paid positions, perform other work except scholarly, teaching and creative activity. A citizen of Ukraine, not younger than the age of twenty-five, who has a higher legal education and has work experience in the sphere of law for</p>	

Name of section, theme and questions, which are considered in lecture	Amount of hours	Name of theme and questions of practical lesson or theme for self-preparation 3	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
				no less than three years, has resided in Ukraine for no less than ten years and has command of the state language, may be recommended for the office of judge by the Qualification Commission of Judges. Persons with professional training in issues of jurisdiction of specialized courts may be judges of these courts. These judges administer justice only as members of a collegium of judges. Additional requirements for certain categories of judges in terms of experience, age and their professional level are established by law. Protection of the professional interests of judges is exercised by the procedure established by law. The first appointment of a professional judge to office for a five-year term is made by the President of Ukraine. All other judges, except the judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for permanent terms by the procedure established by law.	
Total	2		6		112

Section 5. The system of current and end-in-course control

Table 5.1. Allocation of points received by students on the results of studying
the discipline

Specialty 081 «Law». 2 course

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Module 1. Legal Systems. Constitutional and Administrative Law.		
Theme 1. Systems of Law	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 2. Evolution of Law: Historical Aspect	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 3. Sources of Modern Law	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 4. Studying Law	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 5. Legal Profession in Ukraine	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 6. Constitutional Law	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 7. States, Statutes and Constitutions	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Theme 8. Administrative Law	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 9. Administrative Proceedings	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 10. Local Authorities	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Module 2. Judicial Systems and Law Enforcement Bodies. Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings.		
Theme 11. Judiciary in Ukraine	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 12. Judiciary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 13. Lawyer in Different Countries	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 14. Review on Law-enforcing in Ukraine	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	<i>5</i>
Theme 15. Law-	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
enforcing Agencies in Ukraine, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	5
Theme 16. Law of Crimes	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	5
Theme 17. Crimes and Criminals	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	5
Theme 18. Crime Investigation	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	5
Theme 19. Criminal Justice	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	5
Theme 20. Punishment	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1</i>
	Total amount:	5
Total amount for the 1-st term		100
Module 3. Private Law. Civil Justice.		
Theme 21. Civil Law	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	6
Theme 22. Contract Civil	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Law and Intellectual Property	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	<i>6</i>
Theme 23. The Basic Aspects of Labour Law in Ukraine	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	<i>6</i>
Theme 24. Protection of Employees	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	<i>6</i>
Module 4. International and European Law		
Theme 25. Environmental Law	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	<i>6</i>
Theme 26. Civil Procedure	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	<i>6</i>
Theme 27. Appellate Review	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	<i>6</i>
Theme 28. Fundamental Changes in Civil Procedure in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	<i>6</i>
Theme 29. Notary System	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	<i>6</i>

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Theme 30. European Judiciary	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	<i>1,5</i>
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	<i>1,5</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	<i>1,5</i>
	Total amount:	6
Total amount for the 2-nd term		60
Exam		40
Total amount		100

Table 5.2. Students knowledge allocation scheme according to end-in-course control results in the educational discipline «Foreign language (professional direction)»

Allocation of points for all types of educational activity	Allocation of points according to the ECTS scale	Allocation of points according to national scale
90-100	A	Excellent
82-89	B	Very good
74-81	C	Good
64-73	D	Satisfactory
60-63	E	Satisfactory enough
35-59	FX	Unsatisfactory with the possibility of re-drafting of end-of-course control
0-34	F	Unsatisfactory with mandatory re-learning of educational discipline of end-of-course control

Table 6. System of awarding extra points in the discipline

Form of work	Type of work	Points
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1. Educational	1. Participation in subject competitions: university, intercollegiate, national and international. 2. Participation in the competition for the best expert of discipline: university, intercollegiate, national and international. 3. Individual teaching and research tasks of high complexity. 4. Other.	15 15 15 10
2. Scientific and research	1. Participation in scientific circles. 2. Participation in academic student clubs. 3. Participation in academic master workshops. 4. Participation in competitions of student work: university, intercollegiate, national and international. 5. Participation in scientific conferences of students: university, intercollegiate, national and international. 6. Other events.	15 15 15 15 10

* The maximum number of additional points for a student – 30.

Section 6. Information sources

Normative and legal acts:

1. Britain's unwritten constitution [Access mode]. – Access mode: <https://www.bl.uk/magna-carta/articles/britains-unwritten-constitution#>.
2. The Constitution of Ukraine. Accepted on the fifth session of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine June 28, 1996 // Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Official web-site. – [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://gska2.rada.gov.ua/site/const_eng/constitution_eng.htm.
3. The Constitution of the United States of America [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://constitutionus.com>.
4. Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: https://www.coe.int/t/dg4/linguistic/source/framework_en.pdf

Literature

Main

5. English for Lawyers: підруч. для студ. вищ. навч. закл./ за ред. В.П. Сімонок. – Х.: Право, 2015. – 648 с.
6. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект/ За ред. доц. Мисик Л.В. – Підручник. – К.: Атіка, 2000. – 368 с.
7. Англійська мова. Типові тестові завдання. ЗНО 2017 / За ред. Мясоедової С.В. – К.: Літера ЛТД, 2017. – 126 с.
8. Грамматика английского языка / За ред. Каушанской В.Л. – М.: Страт, 2007. – 368 с.
9. Focus on Ukraine. English students' book. – Х.: Видавництво «Ранок», 2001. – 72 с.
10. International Legal English : A course for classroom or self-study use / Amy Krois-Lindner, TransLegal. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2011. – 336 с.
11. Грамматика сучасної англійської мови : довідник / Г.В. Верба. – К. : ВП Логос-М, 2008. – 352 с.

Additional:

12. Англійська мова в міжнародних документах з прав людини: навчальний посібник для студентів вузів / Ред. І. І. Борисенко. – К. : Юрінком Інтер, 2005. – 752 с.
13. Англійська мова для юристів. Захист прав людини: навчальний посібник для студентів вузів / О. А. Купрієвич. – К. :

Юридична книга, 2001. – 192 с.

14. Англійська мова комерційного права: навч. посібник / Е. П. Тютченко, О. П. Кулаженко. – К. : Київ. нац. торг.-екон. ун-т, 2015. – 176 с.

15. Англійська мова. Сучасна граматика : навч. посібник / Д. М. Дубравська, О. М. Ванівська. – Львів : Новий світ-2000, 2016. – 370 с.

16. Матеріали до практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» : (галузь знань 0304 «Право», освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень «Бакалавр», напрям підготовки 6.030401 «Правознавство») / уклад. І. П. Липко, [та ін.]. – Харків : Нац. ун-т «Юрид. акад. України ім. Ярослава Мудрого», 2013. – 52 с.

17. Новий англо-український, українсько-англійський словник: 60000 слів / уклад. В.Ф. Малишев, О.Ю. Петраковський. – Х. : Див, 2013. – 576 с.

18. Bakhurinskiy V. Breach of Competition Law through divulging of trade secrets / V. S. Bakhurinskiy // The Ukrainian Journal of Business Law. – 2014. – № 7/8.

19. Bozhko S. Land «in law» : what improvements to the land legislative base are being prepared by Ukraine's parliamentarians? / S. Bozhko // The Day. – 2006. – No. 33. – P.5.

20. Constitutional law and politics / D. M. O'Brien. – 6th ed. – New York, NY: Norton, 2005. V. 2 : Civil rights and civil liberties. – 1639 p.

21. Environmental Law in a nutshell / R. W. Findley, D. A. Farber. – 6th ed. – St. Paul, MN : West/Thomson, 2004. – 291 p.

22. History of the English language : навч. посібник / L. Verba ; edited by E. F. Riccio. – 3-тє вид., випр. – Вінниця : Нова книга, 2012. – 296 с.

23. Just English. 101 texts on law. Для будущих юристов и политиков : учебное пособие / Ю. Л. Гуманова [et al.]. – М. : КНОРУС, 2010. – 133 p.

24. Kaletnyk S. Ensuring gender equality in the laws / S. Kaletnyk // Kyiv weekly. – 2006. – No. 23. – P.8.

25. Kristenko A. EuroUpperCourt / A. A. Kristenko // The Ukrainian Journal of Business Law. – 2015. – № 10. – P.16-18.

26. Origins of the Bill of Rights / L. W. Levy. – A Yale Nota Bene Book. – New Haven ; London : Yale University Press, 2001. – 306 p.

27. Professional English: English for Business Communication :

навч. посібник / Т. О. Вакуленко. – Київ : НАУ, 2012. – 396 с.

28. Secrets of effective offense : survival strategies for self-defense, martial arts, and law enforcement / M. MacYoung. – Guilford, CT : The Lyons Press, 2005. – 256 p.

29. Starting Business English : навчальний посібник / Christine Johnson, Jack Lonergan. – К. : Методика, 2016. – 144 с.

30. The American jury system / R. N. Jonakait. – New Haven, CT ; London : Yale University Press, 2003. – 346 p.

31. The Economic Code of Ukraine / Laws of Ukraine (KYIV) (№ 436-IV ; Jan. 16, 2003) // Welcome: Ukrainian investment magazine. – 2005. – № 9-10. – P.12-87.

32. The U. S. Supreme Court : equal justice under law / Bureau of International Information Programs. – Washington, DC : U. S. Department of State, 2009. – 37 p.

33. Ukrainian law for foreigners. – К. : Scientific Research Institute of Public Law, 2017. – 41 p.

Section 7. Software of educational discipline

1. General software:

Search and information systems of the Internet

1. Google : Search system of the Internet. – Access mode to electronic resources : <http://www.google.com.ua/>
2. Rambler: Search system of the Internet. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://www.yandex.ua/?ncrnd=1462>.

Official web-sites of state authorities and local self-government of Ukraine

1. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: official website / – Access mode to electronic resources : <http://portal.rada.gov.ua/rada/control/uk/index/>.
2. President of Ukraine: official website. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://www.president.gov.ua/>.
3. Government portal: official website. – Access mode to electronic resources : <http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/>.

Search legal systems

1. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: official website / – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/main/index/>
2. Official Bulletin of Ukraine: Single complete official periodical publication of normative legal acts of Ukraine. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://ovu.com.ua/>.
2. Mega-NU: professional legal system: NU-Online: Normative-legal documents. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://zakon.nau.ua/>.
3. League: Law: legal portal: on-line services: Legislation. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://www.ligazakon.ua/>
4. Law. Ukraine: Information and Legal System: Documents: Normative-legal documents. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://www.legal.com.ua/cgi-bin/matrix.cgi/document.html>.

Library and bibliographic resources

1. National library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernandsky: official website. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://www.nbu.gov.ua/>.
2. National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine: official website. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://www.nplu.org.ua/resources/resources.htm>.
3. Library of the Poltava University of Economics and Trade: official website. – Access mode to electronic resources: http://lib.uccu.org.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=15&Itemid=36

Microsoft Office suite of software products, which includes software for working with different types of documents: texts, spreadsheets, presentations, databases, etc. Google network services.

The main and most used components of the Microsoft Office package are:

1. Microsoft Word.

2. Microsoft Excel.

3. Microsoft PowerPoint.

2. Specialized software for computer support of the educational process:

1.English: Tasks for classroom testing for full-time and part-time students of specialty 081 "Law" / K. H. Boberska [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://el.puet.edu.ua/>

2.English: Distance course on the discipline for full-time and part-time students of specialty 081 "Law" / K. H. Boberska [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://el.puet.edu>.

