

**HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF UKOOPSPILKA
"POLTAVA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND TRADE"
Educational and scientific institute of full-time education
Department of business foreign language
Кафедра ділової іноземної мови**

APPROVED

Head of the department

_____ doc. Valentyna ISHCHENKO

" ____ " _____ 2023

WORKING PROGRAM
of the academic discipline
"Foreign language"

Educational program/ specialization	«Law» <i>(name)</i>
Specialty	081 «Law» <i>(code, specialty name)</i>
Field 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" was approved and recommended for use in the educational process at the meeting of the department.
protocol dated February 28, 2023 No. 7

POLTAVA - 2023

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"

Place in the structural and logical scheme of training	<i>Prerequisites:</i> – <i>Postrequisites:</i> Foreign language (professional direction), Rhetoric
Language of the teaching	English
Discipline status is mandatory.	
Study course/semester	daytime – 2 ; correspondence - 2; remote – 2
Number of ECTS credits/ number of modules	The number of ECTS credits is 6 / 4 modules
Full-time education:	
Number of hours:	
- total number: 1 semester – 90 ; 2nd semester – 90	
– lectures: 1 semester – 2; 2nd semester – 2	
– seminar classes: 1 semester –30 ; 2nd semester – 30	
- independent work: 1 semester -58; 2nd semester – 58	
- type of final control:	
1 semester – credit ; 2nd semester – exam	
Extramural and distance forms of education:	
Number of hours:	
- total number: 1 semester – 90 ; 2nd semester – 90	
- lectures: 1 semester - 2, 2 semester – 2.	
- practical (seminar, laboratory) classes: 1 semester - 6, 2 semester – 6.	
- out-of-class work: 1 semester - 82 , 2 semester - 82.	
- form of final control: 1 semester - credit , 2 semester - exam.	

Section 2. List of competencies and program learning results

The purpose of studying the educational discipline "Foreign Language" 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» 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" consists in the acquisition by students of the necessary knowledge of English.

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);
2.	ability to apply knowledge in practical situations (GC 2);	have basic rhetorical skills (PR 11).

No s/p	Competencies that the student must master	Program learning results
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" 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. Branches of Power, Political Parties and Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine

Theme 1. Legislative Power

Section 1. Branches of Power: Sources and Functions. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Legislature.

Sources and branches of power. Functions of each of the branches of power. Checks and balances.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland legislative power. Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The chambers of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Royal Assent. «Question time».

Section 2. The United States of America Legislature. Legislative Power in Ukraine.

The United States of America legislative power. Congress of the United States of America. The chambers of the parliament of the United States of America: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The requirements for the senator of the Senate and for deputy of the House of Representatives.

Legislative power in Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The requirements for deputy of the Ukrainian parliament.

Theme 2. Executive Power

Section 1. The United States of America Executive Power.

The United States of America executive power. The requirements for a candidate of a president of the United States of America. President of the United States of America. Executive and legislative powers of a president of the United States of America. The Executive Office of the President. The White House staff. A Congressional Liaison Office in the White House. Government of the United States of America. The National Security Council. The Cabinet.

Section 2. Executive Power in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland executive power. Departments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland government. Monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Executive power in Ukraine. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. President of Ukraine. Administration of the president.

Theme 3. State Machinery

Section 1. State Machinery in the United States of America.

The United States of America political parties. The Republican and Democratic parties in the United States of America. Elections in the United States of America. The role of political parties in the presidential elections. Presidential elections: participants and stages. Primaries in the United States of America. Congressional elections.

Section 2. State Machinery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland political parties. The Tories and the Whigs. The Conservative and the Liberal parties. The Labour Party. Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. General elections. Eligibility to vote in The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A multiparty system in Ukraine. Main political parties of Ukraine. Elections in Ukraine. Presidential elections. Parliamentary elections. Local elections. The stages of the election process. Right to vote in Ukraine.

Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land

Section 1. Rule of Law. The Notion and Classification of Constitution. Main Features of the United States of America Constitution.

Rule of law. Constitution as the supreme law of the land. Classification of constitutions.

The United States of America constitution. Structure of the United States of America constitution. Provisions for the constitutional amendments. Constitutional interpretation.

Section 2. Main Features of the British and Ukrainian Constitutions.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland constitutional process. Main written and unwritten sources of the British Constitution. Parliamentary acts, conventions, European Union law, common law. The Royal Prerogative. Magna Carta.

The Constitution of Ukraine. Structure of the Constitution of Ukraine. Venice Commission. The functions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Theme 5. Court System

Section 1. The United States of America court system.

The United States of America court system. The Federal Court System. The Supreme Court of the United States of America. State court system. Courts of appeals and district courts. Dred Scott v. Sandford case.

Section 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine court systems.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland court system. The Privy Council. Her Majesty's Courts of Justice of England and Wales. The House of Lords as a part of judicial branch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Interior courts in England and Wales.

Ukrainian court system. Courts of general jurisdiction and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Local courts. Regional courts. Administrative and economic courts. The Supreme Court of Ukraine and its functions.

Theme 6. Civil Procedure

The United States of America civil procedure. «Subject matter jurisdiction». «Monetary jurisdiction». «Territorial jurisdiction». Complaint. Notice to the defendant.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland civil procedure. Claimant's complaint. A response pack. A form of admission. Legal aid.

Ukrainian civil procedure. Claim proceeding.

Theme 7. Criminal Procedure

The United States of America criminal procedure. Common ways to begin a criminal case. A complaint. An indictment. «Arraignment». «Reading the rights». Bail. Plea.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland criminal procedure. Crown Prosecution Service.

Ukrainian criminal procedure. Main provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

Module 2. Trial

Theme 8. Trial and Jury

An adversary system. Main principles of trial.

The right to a trial by jury. Jury and non-jury cases. Choosing between jury and non-jury trials. Grand jury. A bench trial. An advisory jury.

Devotion of labour between judge and jury.

Theme 9. Evidence

Voir dire (choosing the jury). «Jury panel». The prospective jurors. Peremptory challenge. The Questionnaire for Jurors. The functions of jurors.

Preliminary instructions. Attorney's opening statements. Presentation of evidence and witnesses. Testimony. Subpoena.

Theme 10. Expert's Reputation

Direct and cross examination. Irrelevant evidence. Immaterial evidence. Incompetent evidence. Hearsay evidence. Tangible evidence. Leading question. Compound question. Lack of foundation. A nonresponsive witness.

Trial objection. Basic purpose of trial objections. Types of trial objections. A content objection. A form objection. Main types of exhibits.

Theme 11. Trial and Post-trial Procedure

Closing arguments. Jury instruction. Juror's duty. Judge's duty Jury deliberation and verdict. The jury room. The jury's foreperson. True declaration. Jury's poll. «Non-guilty» verdict. «Guilty» verdict. A typical feature of hung jury. Judgments and enforcement in civil cases. The kinds of remedies. Monetary judgment. Property judgment. Post-trial motions.

Module 3. Offense

Theme 12. Offense

Offensive materials. A guilty act. Guilty state of mind. Types of guilty state of mind: purpose, knowledge, recklessness, negligence. Notion of offense. Burden and degree of proof. Burden of prosecution. Burden of defense. Affirmative defences (defense, self-defense, necessity, duress). Prohibited act or omission. Types of offenses.

Theme 13. Crime and Punishment

Kinds of crimes (felonies and misdemeanors). The most serious crimes (felonies). A capital offense. Murder. Crimes against property. Crimes against people. Crimes against justice. Some elements of crimes (conspiracy, attempt etc.). An infraction (petty offense).

Penalties and sentencing. Structure of penalties and sentencing.

Theme 14. Sentencing

Penalty and sentencing structure. Firearms and automatic weapon enhancement for felonies. Parole Board. Felony Penalty Table. Actual incarceration. Credit for jail time. Credit for good behavior. Actual incarceration compulsory. Fine. The minimum actual incarceration term.

Potential maximum sentence. Sentencing procedure in criminal cases. Non-probational offenses. The difference between parole and probation.

Theme 15. Constitutional Rights

The notion and groups of constitutional rights. Search and seizure. Double jeopardy. Self-incrimination. Right to Counsel. Warrant. Notice of charge. A fair notice of the specific charges. Confronting accusers and securing witnesses. Retroactive acts. Ex post facto. Bills of attainder. Waiver of Rights. Enforcement of Rights. Review on appeal. Other constitutional rights.

Module 4. International organizations and international normative acts

Theme 16. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): history of establishment, goals and principles. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Charter. The Creation Agreement. Main organs of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Interparliamentary Assembly.

Problem questions of membership of Ukraine in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Theme 17. The United Nations Organization (UN)

Section 1. The United Nations (UN): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Specialized Agencies.

The United Nations (UN): history of establishment, goals and principles. The United Nations (UN) headquarters location. Membership of Ukraine in the United Nations (UN).

Specialized agencies of United Nations (UN). The UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). The UNICEF (the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund).

Section 2. Main Organs of the United Nations (UN): their Structure and Powers.

Main organs of United Nations (UN). The General Assembly and its powers. The Security Council and its powers. the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its powers. The International Court of Justice. The United Nations (UN) Secretariat and its powers. Ukrainian question in the resolutions of the United Nations (UN).

Theme 18. The European Union (EU)

Section 1. The European Union (EU): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Law System.

The European Union (EU): history of establishment, goals and principles. The citizenship of the European Union (EU). Membership of Ukraine in the European Union.

Law of the European Union. Sources of the European Union law. Law of the single market.

Section 2. Main Organs of the European Union (EU): their Structure and Powers.

Main organs of the European Union (UN). The European Parliament and its powers. The European Parliament elections. The male-female correlation in the European Parliament. The President of Parliament. The role of the European Union at European Union summits.

European Commission and its powers.

The European Council and its powers. The Council of Europe and its powers. The Council of the European Union.

European Court of Justice and its powers.

Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Section 1. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals and Principles.

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) : history of establishment, goals and principles.

Membership of Ukraine in the the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

Section 2. Main Organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): their Structure and Powers.

The Departmentman-in-Office (CiO) and its powers.

The main organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and its powers. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and its powers. The Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media and its powers. The High Commissioner on National Minorities and its powers.

Theme 20. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): history of establishment, goals and principles.

Main organs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The North Atlantic Council (NAC). The Military Committee (MC). Allied Command Operations (ACO). Allied Command Transformation (ACT). The Rapid Deployable Corps. The NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NATO PA).

Perspectives of membership of Ukraine in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Theme 21. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: history and adoption. The structure of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Main provisions and terms of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Theme 22. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: history and adoption.

Main provisions and terms of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The structure of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Theme 23. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: history and adoption.

Main provisions and terms of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The structure of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Theme 24. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: history and adoption.

Main provisions and terms of Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The structure of Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Theme 25. 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 26. 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 27. 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*.

Theme 28. 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 29. 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 30. 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.

Section 4. Thematic plan of the discipline with devision of the training time by types of classes

Table 4.1. Thematic plan of the discipline for students of full-time form of education whose major is 081 «Law» in speciality 081 «Law» educational programme «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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Module 1. Branches of Power, Political Parties and Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine						
1.	Legislative Power. <i>Section 1. Branches of Power: Sources and Functions. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Legislature.</i>	6	2	2	2	–
	Legislative Power. <i>Section 2. The United States of America Legislature. Legislative Power in Ukraine.</i>	6	–	2	4	–
2.	Executive Power. <i>Section 1. The United States of America Executive Power.</i>	6	–	2	4	–
	Executive Power. <i>Section 2. Executive Power in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i>	6	–	2	4	–

3.	State Machinery. <i>Section 1. State Machinery in the United States of America.</i>	6	–	2	4	–
	State Machinery. <i>Section 2. State Machinery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i>	6	–	2	4	–
4.	The Supreme Law of the Land. <i>Section 1. Rule of Law. The Notion and Classification of Constitution. Main Features of the United States of America Constitution.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
	The Supreme Law of the Land. <i>Section 2. Main Features of the British and Ukrainian Constitutions.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
5.	Court System. <i>Section 1. The United States of America court system.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
	Court System. <i>Section 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine court systems.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
6.	Civil Procedure	4	–	2	2	–
7.	Criminal Procedure	4	–	2	2	–
	Total	60	2	24	34	–
Module 2. Trial						
8.	Trial and Jury	8	–	2	6	–
9.	Evidence	8	–	2	6	–
10.	Expert's Reputation	8	–	2	6	–
11.	Trial and Post-trial Procedure	6	–	–	6	–

	Total	30		6	24	–
Module 3. Offense						
12.	Offense	8	2	2	4	–
13.	Crime and Punishment	8	–	2	6	–
14.	Sentencing	6	–	2	4	–
15.	Constitutional Rights	8	–	2	6	–
	Total	30	2	8	20	–
Module 4. International organizations and international normative acts						
16.	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	4	–	2	2	–
17.	United Nations Organization (UN). <i>Section 1. The United Nations (UN): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Specialized Agencies.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
	United Nations Organization (UN). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the United Nations (UN): their Structure and Powers.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
18.	The European Union (EU). <i>Section 1. The European Union (EU): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Law System.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
	The European Union (EU). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the European Union (EU): their Structure and Powers.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
19.	The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). <i>Section 1. The Organization for Security and Co-</i>	4	–	2	2	–

	<i>operation in Europe (OSCE): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals and Principles.</i>					
	The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): their Structure and Powers.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
20.	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	4	–	2	2	–
21.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	4	–	2	2	–
22.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	4	–	2	2	–
23.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	4	–	2	2	–
24.	Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	2	–	–	2	–
25.	International Law	4	–	–	4	–
26.	Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review	2	–	–	2	–
27.	European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary.	2	–	–	2	–
28.	Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World	2	–	–	2	–

29.	Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession	2	–	–	2	–
30.	Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village	2	–	–	2	–
	Total	60	–	22	38	–
	Total for course	180	4	60	116	–

Table 4.2. Thematic plan of the discipline for students of extramural and distance form of education 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Module 1. Branches of Power, Political Parties and Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine						
1.	Legislative Power. <i>Section 1. Branches of Power: Sources and Functions. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Legislature.</i>	6	2	2	2	–
	Legislative Power. <i>Section 2. The United States of America Legislature. Legislative Power in Ukraine.</i>	6	–	–	6	
2.	Executive Power. <i>Section 1. The United States of America Executive Power.</i>	6	–	–	6	–
	Executive Power. <i>Section 2. Executive Power in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i>	6	–	–	6	
3.	State Machinery. <i>Section 1. State Machinery in the United States of America.</i>	6	–	–	6	–

	State Machinery. <i>Section 2. State Machinery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i>	6	–	–	6	
4.	The Supreme Law of the Land. <i>Section 1. Rule of Law. The Notion and Classification of Constitution. Main Features of the United States of America Constitution.</i>	4	–	–	4	–
	The Supreme Law of the Land. <i>Section 2. Main Features of the British and Ukrainian Constitutions.</i>	4	–	–	4	
5.	Court System. <i>Section 1. The United States of America court system.</i>	4	–	–	4	–
	Court System. <i>Section 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine court systems.</i>	4	–	–	4	
6.	Civil Procedure	4	–	–	4	–
7.	Criminal Procedure	4	–	–	4	–
	Total	60	2	2	56	–
Module 2. Trial						
8.	Trial and Jury	8	–	2	6	–
9.	Evidence	8	–	–	8	–
10.	Expert's Reputation	8	–	–	8	–
11.	Trial and Post-trial Procedure	6	–	–	6	–
	Total	30	–	2	28	–
Module 3. Offense						

12.	Offense	8	2	–	6	–
13.	Crime and Punishment	8	–	2	6	–
14.	Sentencing	6	–	–	6	–
15.	Constitutional Rights	8	–	–	8	–
	Total	30	2	2	26	
Module 4. International organizations and international normative acts						
16.	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	4	–	2	2	–
17.	United Nations Organization (UN). <i>Section 1. The United Nations (UN): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Specialized Agencies.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
	United Nations Organization (UN). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the United Nations (UN): their Structure and Powers.</i>	4	–	–	4	–
18.	The European Union (EU). <i>Section 1. The European Union (EU): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Law System.</i>	4	–	2	2	–
	The European Union (EU). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the European Union (EU): their Structure and Powers.</i>	4	–	–	4	–
19.	The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). <i>Section 1. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals and Principles.</i>	4	–	–	4	–
	The Organization for Security and Co-operation in	4			4	

	Europe (OSCE). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): their Structure and Powers.</i>		–	–		–
20.	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	4	–	–	4	–
21.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	4	–	–	4	–
22.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	4	–	–	4	–
23.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	4	–	–	4	–
24.	Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	2	–	–	2	–
25.	International Law	4	–	–	4	–
26.	Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review.	2	–	–	2	–
27.	European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary.	2	–	–	2	–
28.	Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World	2	–	–	2	–
29.	Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession	2	–	–	2	–
30.	Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village	2	–	–	2	–
	Total	60		6	54	
	Total for course	180	4	12	164	–

Technological scheme of thematic plan of the educational discipline **Technological scheme of thematic plan of the educational discipline, which is taught by full-time 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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
Module 1. Branches of Power, Political Parties and Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine					
Theme 1. Legislative Power	2	<p>Theme 1. Legislative Power. <i>Section 1. Branches of Power: Sources and Functions. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Legislature.</i> Practical lesson 1. Legislative Power. <i>Section 1. Branches of Power: Sources and Functions. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Legislature.</i> 1. Sources and branches of power. Functions of each of the branches of power. Checks and balances. 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland legislative power. Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The chambers of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. 3. The Royal Assent. «Question time».</p>	2	<p>Answer the following questions: 1.What types of legal systems do you know? 2.What type of legal system is the most commonly used in the world today? 3.What type of legal system is used in Ukraine?</p>	2
Theme 1. Legislative Power	—	<p>Theme 1. Legislative Power. <i>Section 2. The United States of America Legislature. Legislative Power in Ukraine.</i> Practical lesson 2. Legislative Power. <i>Section 2. The United States of America Legislature. Legislative Power in Ukraine.</i> 1. The United States of America legislative power. Congress of the United States of America. 2. The chambers of the parliament of the United States of America: the</p>	2	<p>Answer the following questions: 1.What are the main legal ‘families’ in the world today? 2.What factors determine the type of legal system a country follows? 3.What are the defining features of legal systems?</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
		House of Representatives and the Senate. The requirements for the senator of the Senate and for deputy of the House of Representatives. 3. Legislative power in Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The requirements for deputy of the Ukrainian parliament.		4.What sources are recognized as authoritative in civil law systems? 5.How was the Corpus Juris Civilis created? 6.Who makes laws in the common law countries? 7.What is the source of law in religious law system? 8.What is characteristic of customary law?	
Theme 2. Executive Power	—	Theme 2. Executive Power. <i>Section 1. The United States of America Executive Power.</i> Practical lesson 3. Executive Power. <i>Section 1. The United States of America Executive Power.</i> 1. The United States of America executive power. 2. The requirements for a candidate of a president of the United States of America. President of the United States of America. Executive and legislative powers of a president of the United States of America. The Executive Office of the President. The White House staff. 3. A Congressional Liaison Office in the White House. Government of the United States of America. The National Security Council. The Cabinet.	2	Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and phrases in brackets: 1.The two great law families of modern Western civilization are (ци- вільне право) (also called Romano-Germanic law) and (звичасве право) (also called Anglo-American law). They (походять від) ancient Roman law and ancient Germanic tribal law and have been altered by various customary, ecclesiastical, feudal, commercial, and sociopolitical influences. 2.(Доктрина прецеденту) is strong in English law, and means that the decisions of higher courts are (обов'язкові)	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				до виконання) for judges of lower courts. 3. Iran's highest judicial body, the Supreme Council of Justice, (при- значає) all judges and (кодифікує) Islamic law. The council also drafts all (законодавчі акти) related to civil and criminal offences; the Majlis then may (вносити поправки) any proposed act.	
Theme 2. Executive Power	—	<p>Theme 2. Executive Power. <i>Section 2. Executive Power in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i> Practical lesson 4. Executive Power. <i>Section 2. Executive Power in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i></p> <p>1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland executive power. Departments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland government. 2. Monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 3. Executive power in Ukraine. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. President of Ukraine. Administration of the president.</p>	2	<p>Translate the following sentences into English: 1. Історія права є втіленням досвіду людського суспільства, пам'яткою його мудрості, відображенням звичаїв та традицій. 2. Свідок злочину заявив, що він готовий давати свідчення в суді. 3. Комісія буде роз- слідувати причини нещасного випадку, приділяючи особливу увагу питанням безпеки. 4. Громадянське суспільство базується на рівності, справедливості й правосуддя. 5. Водії дотримуються правил обме- ження швидкості руху, тільки коли знають,</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				що поліція поблизу. 6. Саме судова, а не законодавча або виконавча гілки влади є найбільш впливовою інституцією. 7. Одна справа розробляти правила, та зовсім інша — впроваджувати їх.	
Theme 3. State Machinery	—	<p>Theme 3. State Machinery.</p> <p><i>Section 1. State Machinery in the United States of America.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 5. State Machinery.</p> <p><i>Section 1. State Machinery in the United States of America.</i></p> <p>1. The United States of America political parties. The Republican and Democratic parties in the United States of America. Elections in the United States of America.</p> <p>2. The role of political parties in the presidential elections. Presidential elections: participants and stages.</p> <p>3. Primaries in the United States of America. Congressional elections.</p>	2	<p>Profile the legal systems of any two countries you choose which follow different traditions in law. You can use the description below as a model.</p> <p>Ukraine is a civil law country. Laws are written down, the application of customary law is the exception and the role of case law is small in theory although in practice it is impossible to understand the law in many fields without also taking into account the relevant case law. The Ukrainian system of law is based on the French Code Civil with influences from Roman law and traditional Ukrainian customary law. The new civil law books (which went into force in 2004) were heavily</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				influenced by the German Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch. The primary law making body is formed by the Ukrainian parliament (Verkhovna Rada). It is commonly referred to as the legislature. The power to make sub laws can be delegated to lower governments or specific organs of the State, but only for a prescribed purpose. A trend in recent years has been for parliament and the government to create "framework laws" and delegate the creation of detailed rules to ministers or lower governments (e.g. a region or municipality). The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is the main institution when it comes to Ukrainian law.	
Theme 3. State Machinery	—	Theme 3. State Machinery. <i>Section 2. State Machinery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i> Practical lesson 6. State Machinery. <i>Section 2. State Machinery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i> 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland political parties. The Tories and the Whigs. The Conservative and the Liberal	2	Answer the questions: 1.What is the contribution of Roman civilization into the world culture? 2.Why do law students all over the world study Roman law today? 3. Match the	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
		<p>parties. The Labour Party.</p> <p>2. Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. General elections. Eligibility to vote in The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>3. A multiparty system in Ukraine. Main political parties of Ukraine. Elections in Ukraine. Presidential elections. Parliamentary elections. Local elections. The stages of the election process. Right to vote in Ukraine.</p>		<p>following English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:</p> <p>1)to retain a) прості люди</p> <p>2)common people b) викладати</p> <p>3)to compel c) зберігати</p> <p>4)to set forth d) примушувати</p> <p>5)edict e) розширення</p> <p>6)extension f) починати</p> <p>7)to inaugurate g) указ</p>	
Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land	—	<p>Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land.</p> <p><i>Section 1. Rule of Law. The Notion and Classification of Constitution. Main Features of the United States of America Constitution.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 7. The Supreme Law of the Land.</p> <p><i>Section 1. Rule of Law. The Notion and Classification of Constitution. Main Features of the United States of America Constitution.</i></p> <p>1. Rule of law. Constitution as the supreme law of the land. Classification of constitutions.</p> <p>2. The United States of America constitution. Structure of the United States of America constitution.</p> <p>3. Provisions for the constitutional amendments. Constitutional interpretation.</p>	2		2
Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land	—	<p>Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land.</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Features of the British and Ukrainian Constitutions.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 8. The Supreme Law of the Land.</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Features of the British and Ukrainian Constitutions.</i></p> <p>1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland constitutional process. Main written and unwritten sources of the British</p>	2	<p>Answer the following questions</p> <p>1.What is the name England derived from?</p> <p>2.What ethnic groups formed the people known as the</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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Constitution. Parliamentary acts, conventions, European Union law, common law. 2. The Royal Prerogative. Magna Carta. 3. The Constitution of Ukraine. Structure of the Constitution of Ukraine. Venice Commission. The functions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.		English?	
Theme 5. Court System	—	Theme 5. Court System. <i>Section 1. The United States of America court system.</i> Practical lesson 9. Court System. <i>Section 1. The United States of America court system.</i> 1. The United States of America court system. The Federal Court System. 2. The Supreme Court of the United States of America. State court system. 3. Courts of appeals and district courts. Dred Scott v. Sandford case.	2	—	2 —
Theme 5. Court System	—	Theme 6. Court System. <i>Section 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine court systems.</i> Practical lesson 10. Court System. <i>Section 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine court systems.</i> 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland court system. The Privy Council. Her Majesty's Courts of Justice of England and Wales. The House of Lords as a part of judicial branch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Interior courts in England and Wales. 2. Ukrainian court system. Courts of general jurisdiction and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Local courts. Regional courts. Administrative and economic courts. 3. The Supreme Court of Ukraine and its functions.	2	Answer the following questions: 1. Do you know what the word «statute» means? 2. What language does the word «statute» come from? What meaning did it have?	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
Theme 6. Civil Procedure	—	Theme 6. Civil Procedure Practical lesson 11. Civil Procedure 1. The United States of America civil procedure. 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland civil procedure. 3. Ukrainian civil procedure.	2	Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents: 1) a formal written enactment a) прецедентне право 2) case law b) урядові органи 3) government agencies c) постанови адміністративних органів влади 4) a source of law d) постанови місцевих органів влади 5) topical arrangements e) тематичні класифікації 6) administrative regulations f) формальний писаний закон 7) municipal ordinances g) джерело права Which of the following do you think are important for a statute? Tradition, codification, adoption of the Parliament, court hearing, signing, royal assent, public discussion.	2
Theme 7. Criminal Procedure	—	Theme 7. Criminal Procedure Practical lesson 12. Criminal Procedure 1. The United States of America criminal procedure. 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland criminal	2	Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text: 1. A statute governs	

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																											
1	2	3	4	5	6																											
		procedure. 3. Ukrainian criminal procedure.		2.A statute must be... 3.A legislature sets down... 4.Civil code systems can be contrasted to... 5.Traditional civil law is an example of... 6.Lower authorities may publish... 7.Rulemaking is a process of...	2																											
Module 2. Trial																																
Theme 8. Trial and Jury	—	Theme 8. Trial and Jury Practical lesson 13. Trial and Jury 1. Main principles of trial. 2. Jury and non-jury cases. 3. Devision of labor between judge and jury.	2	Complete the chart with the different parts of speech (noun, <table border="1"><tr><th>Noun</th><th>Verb</th><th>Adjective</th></tr><tr><td>1. order</td><td>1. organize</td><td>1. e</td></tr><tr><td>2. agree</td><td>4. e</td><td>2. e</td></tr><tr><td>3. e</td><td>5. e</td><td>3. e</td></tr><tr><td>4. e</td><td>6. executiv</td><td>e</td></tr><tr><td>5. code</td><td>7. e</td><td>e</td></tr><tr><td>6. governm</td><td>e</td><td>existing</td></tr><tr><td>7. ent</td><td>e</td><td>6. e</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>7. e</td></tr></table> verb and adjective).	Noun	Verb	Adjective	1. order	1. organize	1. e	2. agree	4. e	2. e	3. e	5. e	3. e	4. e	6. executiv	e	5. code	7. e	e	6. governm	e	existing	7. ent	e	6. e			7. e	6
Noun	Verb	Adjective																														
1. order	1. organize	1. e																														
2. agree	4. e	2. e																														
3. e	5. e	3. e																														
4. e	6. executiv	e																														
5. code	7. e	e																														
6. governm	e	existing																														
7. ent	e	6. e																														
		7. e																														
Theme 9. Evidence	—	Theme 9. Evidence Practical lesson 14. Evidence	2	Rewrite the sentences, using the word in the italics in a																												

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
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1. Voir dire (choosing the jury). 2. Attorney's opening statements. 3. Presentation of evidence and witnesses.		different word class. Example: We had a long discussion about the law. We discussed the law for a long time. 1.Contrary to popular belief, the common law has been codified in many jurisdictions in many areas. Many jurisdictions contain ... of common law. 2.The teacher gave us advice about statutes organized ("codified") by subject matter. The teacher.... 3.We had a lot of difficulty in learning modern civil code systems. It was.... 4.I felt that the article of existing laws needed more information. I had...	6
Theme 10. Expert's Reputation	—	Theme 10. Expert's Reputation Practical lesson 15. Expert's Reputation 1. Direct and cross examination. 2. Objections. 3. Tangible evidence.	2	Insert the right preposition. 1.The minimum requirement... the post was a degree ... law. 2.He made outstanding contributions ... children's medicine. 3.The new law was developed ... the edicts of the ruler. 4.Perhaps they could sit	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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
				down and discuss things ... a civilised fashion. 5.Roman law became incorporated ... the legal systems of many European countries. 6.The extension of citizenship ... the years ... 100 BC ... AD 212 to all free inhabitants of the empire made the distinction ... the jus gentium and the jus civile obsolete. 7.The first codification of imperial legislation was published... Theodosius II. 8.Most of his books have been translated ... Ukrainian. 9.This body of rules was applied exclusively ... Roman citizens.	
Theme 11. Trial and Post-trial Procedure	—	Theme 11. Trial and Post-trial Procedure Practical lesson 16. Trial and Post-trial Procedure 1. Closing arguments. Jury instruction. 2. Jury deliberation and verdict. 3. Judgments and enforcement in civil cases. 4. Post-trial motions.	—	Translate into English. Правова карта світу досить різноманітна. Кожна країна має власну систему права. Інколи на терені однієї країни діють різні правові системи. Так, шотландське право суттєво відрізняється від англійського, хоча обидві правові системи діють у межах однієї країни – Великої Британії.	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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Країни можуть належати до різних соціально-економічних формацій, у них можуть бути різні форми державного устрою, різні політичні режими, що не може не відбитися на нормах права і формуванні правових систем. Статутне право є системою законів, які приймаються парламентом, а також підзаконних нормативних актів, прийнятих на виконання законів. Їх називають делегованим або допоміжним законодавством. Закон Англії про делеговані акти 1946 р. ввів поняття «акт, що видається на підставі статуту». Нормотворчими повноваженнями наділяються різні органи. Насамперед це уряд, королева, міністри, місцеві органи. Більшу частину делегованого законодавства становить урядова нормотворчість. Вона існує в різних формах: укази короля в Раді, правила, накази,	

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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				інструкції тощо. Особливе місце серед актів урядової нормотворчості належить тим, що приймаються на підставі надзвичайних законів, за невиконання яких передбачені кримінальні санкції. Місцеві органи влади наділені правом видавати постанови та інструкції, сфера дії яких обмежена відповідною територією.	
Module 3. Offense					
Theme 12. Offense	2	Theme 12. Offense Practical lesson 17. Offense 1. Offensive materials. 2. Notion of offense. 3. Burden of proof. 4. Types of offenses.	2	Answer the following questions using the information from the text: 1)What are the distinctive features of common law? 2)What does the principle of binding precedent mean? 3)Should rules set by courts of equal status be applied if they are relevant? 4)What is the role of the judge at the end of the case? 5)How would you define the 'obiter dicta'? 6)What are the results of appeals to higher courts against the decisions of lower courts?	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																		
1	2	3	4	5	6																		
Theme 13. Crime and Punishment	—	Theme 13. Crime and Punishment Practical lesson 18. Crime and Punishment 1. Penalties and sentencing. 2. Kinds of crimes. 3. Structure of penalties and sentencing.	2	Complete the table. <table><tr><td>Verb</td><td>Noun</td><td>Adjective</td></tr><tr><td>Cite</td><td></td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Apply</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Precede</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bind</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Appeal</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Translate the following sentences into English: 1. У країнах англо-саксонської правової сім'ї прецедент є основою правової системи, тоді як у деяких інших країнах (наприклад у Франції) прецеденти використовуються для заповнення прогалин у законодавстві. 2. Існує ієрархія прецедентів, відповідно до якої рішення, які були прийняті судами	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Cite		-	Apply			Precede			Bind	-		Appeal			6
Verb	Noun	Adjective																					
Cite		-																					
Apply																							
Precede																							
Bind	-																						
Appeal																							

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				вищих інстанцій (наприклад, палатою лордів у Англії), є обов'язковими для використання нижчими в аналогічних ситуаціях. 3. В Україні прецедент офіційно не вважається джерелом права, але на практиці рішення судів вищих інстанцій часто беруться до уваги при вирішенні спорів.	
Theme 14. Sentencing	—	Theme 14. Sentencing Practical lesson 19. Sentencing 1. Firearm enhancement for felonies. 2. Sentencing procedure in criminal cases. 3. Non-probational offenses.	2	—	4
Theme 15. Constitutional Rights	—	Theme 15. Constitutional Rights Practical lesson 20. Constitutional Rights 1. The notion and groups of constitutional rights. 2. Search and seizure. 3. Notice of charge.	2	—	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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
		4. Other constitutional rights.			
Module 4. International organizations and international normative acts					
Theme 16. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	—	Theme 16. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Practical lesson 21. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) 1. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): history of establishment, goals and principles. 2. Main organs of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). 3. Problem questions of membership of Ukraine in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).	2	—	2
Theme 17. United Nations Organization (UN)	—	Theme 17. United Nations Organization (UN). <i>Section 1. The United Nations (UN): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Specialized Agencies.</i> Practical lesson 22. United Nations Organization (UN). <i>Section 1. The United Nations (UN): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Specialized Agencies.</i> 1. The United Nations (UN): history of establishment, goals and principles. The United Nations (UN) headquarters location. 2. Membership of Ukraine in the United Nations (UN). 3. Specialized agencies of United Nations (UN). The UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). The UNICEF (the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund).	2	—	2
Theme 17. United Nations Organization (UN)	—	Theme 17. Main organs of United Nations (UN). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the United Nations (UN): their Structure and Powers.</i> Practical lesson 23. Main organs of United Nations (UN). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the United Nations (UN): their Structure and Powers.</i> 1. The <u>General Assembly</u> and its powers. The <u>Security Council</u> and its powers. the <u>Economic and Social Council</u> (ECOSOC) and its powers. 2. The <u>International Court of Justice</u> . 3. The United Nations (UN) <u>Secretariat</u> and its powers. Ukrainian	2	—	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
		question in the resolutions of the United Nations (UN).			
Theme 18. The European Union (EU)	—	<p>Theme 18. The European Union (EU).</p> <p><i>Section 1. The European Union (EU): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Law System.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 24. The European Union (EU).</p> <p><i>Section 1. The European Union (EU): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Law System.</i></p> <p>1. The European Union (EU): history of establishment, goals and principles. The citizenship of the European Union (EU).</p> <p>2. Membership of Ukraine in the European Union.</p> <p>3. Law of the European Union. Sources of the European Union law. Law of the single market.</p>	2	—	2
Theme 18. The European Union (EU)	—	<p>Theme 18. The European Union (EU).</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Organs of the European Union (EU): their Structure and Powers.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 25. The European Union (EU).</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Organs of the European Union (EU): their Structure and Powers.</i></p> <p>1. Main organs of the European Union (UN). The European Parliament and its powers. The European Parliament elections. The President of Parliament.</p> <p>2. European Commission and its powers.</p> <p>3. The European Council and its powers. The Council of Europe and its powers. The Council of the European Union. European Court of Justice and its powers.</p>	2	<p>1. Answer the following questions:</p> <p>1. Why is it important for a lawyer to be highly educated?</p> <p>2. Why are the lawyers needed in the human society?</p> <p>3. Do you agree that education of a good legal specialist must never stop? Why?</p> <p>2. Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:</p> <p>1) qualification requirements</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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
				2) legal educational institution 3) certificate of a specialist 4) scientific research 5) educational-proficiency level 6) scientific degree 7) field of science 8) appropriate level а) юридичний навчальний заклад б) наукові дослідження с) диплом спеціаліста д) освітньо-професійний рівень е) відповідний рівень ф) галузь науки г) науковий ступінь h) кваліфікаційні вимоги	
Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	—	Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Practical lesson 26. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). <i>Section 1. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals and Principles.</i> 1. Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). 2. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) : history of establishment, goals and principles. 3. Membership of Ukraine in the the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).	2	—	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	—	<p>Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): their Structure and Powers.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 27. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): their Structure and Powers.</i></p> <p>1. The <u>Chairman-in-Office (CiO)</u> and its powers.</p> <p>2. The main organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). <u>Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe</u> and its powers.</p> <p>3. The <u>Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)</u> and its powers. The <u>Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media</u> and its powers. The <u>High Commissioner on National Minorities</u> and its powers.</p>	2	—	2
Theme 20. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	—	<p>Theme 20. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</p> <p>Practical lesson 28. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</p> <p>1. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): history of establishment, goals and principles.</p> <p>2. Main organs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).</p> <p>3. Perspectives of membership of Ukraine in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).</p>	2	<p>Answer the following questions using the information from the text:</p> <p>1. What law degrees are offered by American law schools?</p> <p>2. What compulsory courses are included in the first year of the JD program?</p> <p>3. What is a mock trial?</p> <p>4. Who are LLM programs intended for?</p> <p>5. What does the state bar exam in the US require?</p> <p>6. What two stages of training are compulsory for both</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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
				barristers and solicitors? 7.What vocational training is required for solicitors? 8.What is the purpose of the Bar Vocational Course? 9.What traditions are followed when prospective barristers join the Inns of Court? 10.How long does «pupillage» take?	
Theme 21. Universal Declaration of Human Rights	—	Theme 21. Universal Declaration of Human Rights Practical lesson 29. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: history and adoption. 2. Main provisions and terms of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 3. Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	2	Answer the following questions: 1.Do all state nations have codified constitutions? 2.In what way does a constitution defend human rights? 3.What is jurisdiction of the UK composed of? 4.What is one of the fundamental constitutional principles? 5.How can you describe the role of the constitution in establishing central-local relations of authorized bodies in a unitary state?	2
Theme 22. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	—	Theme 22. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Practical lesson 30. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1.International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: history and	2	—	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
		adoption. 2.Main provisions and terms of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. 3.Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.			
Theme 23. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	—	Theme 23. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Practical lesson 31. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: history and adoption. 2. Main provisions and terms of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. 3. Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	2	Render the following text in English: Конституція – це головний закон держави, який визначає її сус- пільний устрій, порядок та принципи утворення представницьких органів влади, виборчу ситему, основні права та обов’язки громадян. Конституція – це основа чинного законодавста. Конституція – це сукупність актів та конституційних звичаїв, які проголошують права та свободи людини і громадянина, визначають форму керування та територіального устрою, основи організації цен- тральних та місцевих органів влади. Конституція є головним джерелом права в державі.	2

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1	2	3	4	5	6
				Конституції поділяють за формою на кодифіковані, некодифіковані та конституції змішаного типу; за засобом внесення змін — на гнучкі та жорсткі; за терміном дії — на постійні та тимчасові.	
Theme 24. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	—	Theme 24. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Practical lesson 32. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 1. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: history and adoption. 2. Main provisions and terms of Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. 3. Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	—	Complete the sentences with the words given below: (validity, opinion, infringement, mandate, petition, case, remedies, Advocates-General, judges) 1.... are characterized by their independence and impartiality. Following the hearing of the ... they deliver in open court an ... that is not binding on the ... but which reflects the views of someone with the same standing as a judge. 2.The union leaders had a ... from their members to call a strike. 3.They wanted me to sign their 4.Courts have different types of ... at their disposal. 5.The ... of this document is in question. 6.Cases on the ... of human	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
Theme 25. International Law	—	Theme 25. International Law Practical lesson 33. System of international law. Violations of international law. 1. Enforcement of international law. 2. International treaties. 3. United Nations Organization. 4. United Nations charter.	—	rights are heard in the ECHR. Match English phrases with their explanations. 1. maternity rights a). to single out a particular person, group, etc., because of a characteristic such as race, sex, intelligence 2. holiday rights b). rules of medical care and protection from danger 3. unpaid wages c). unjust discharge 4. disability discrimination d). working without pay 5. health and safety plan e). non-business day; non-working day 6. employment tribunal f). a period of paid absence from work to which a woman is legally entitled during the months immediately before and after childbirth 7. unfair dismissal g). discrimination on the condition of being redundancy unable to perform a task or function because of physical or mental	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				impairment 8.sex/ race discrimination h). a court that rules on disputes between employers and employees regarding unfair dismissal, redundancy, etc	
Theme 26. Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review.	—	Theme 26. Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review Practical lesson 34. Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review 1. Beginning and Development of Law-International Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. 2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 3. Human Rights in the Constitution of Ukraine. Inalienability of human rights under the Constitution and the Civil Code of Ukraine. 4. International and Regional Programs on Human Rights. The Council of Europe. 5. The European Convention on Human Rights.	—	Translate the text. Міжнародне співробітництво в галузі захисту прав людини дуже важливе для виживання світу в цілому. Протягом світової історії, особливо останніх двох століть, було підписано декілька декларацій та заключені міжнародні договори про права людини. Такі декларації та договори демонструють міжнародну увагу стосовно тих груп населення планети, що потребують особливого захисту їх прав та гідності. В різні часи було докладено певних зусиль людства стосовно підтримки прав людини: повне скасування рабства та праці рабів, захист прав жертв війни та військових, що поранені або хворі і вже	2

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				не здатні до військової служби, надання рівних прав релігійним, мовним та расовим меншостям, знищення трудової дискримінації та примусової праці та інше. На сучасному етапі, згідно з Конституцією нашої країни, права та свободи людини є невід'ємними і кожна особа наділяється ними вже за фактом свого народження та існування. Ці права захищають- ся і гарантуються Конституцією.	
Theme 27. European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary..	—	Theme 27. European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary. Practical lesson 35. European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary. 1.The Evolution of EU. The European Union: a new type of integration. 2. First steps of EU Development.Schengen Visa. 3. Institutions of European Union. Members and Structure of the EU. 4. European Union Law. The European Union legislation. The European court of justice. 5. European judiciary system. The court of justice of the European Communities. 6. European court of human rights. International court of justice. European commission for the efficiency of justice.	—	Insert one of the following words into the text in an appropriate form. (to provide for, natural, inviolability, non-property, care, Civil, personal, right) A special part of the ... Code is composed into a book entitled “Personal ... rights of the physical entity”, and this shows how important ... non-property rights are in the structure of the Civil Code. A separate chapter in the book is devoted to those	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				rights which ... the ... existence of the individual such as the right to life, health ... , medical assistance, ... to freedom and ... of a person, right to family, etc.	
Theme 28. Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World	—	Theme 28. Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World Practical lesson 36. Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World 1.The significance of foreign languages in our life. English as global, official, native and national language. The history of English language. 2. Varieties of English. 3. English speaking world and countries: main information. United States of America in brief.	—	Choose the word or phrase that best complete the sentence: 1.European Central Bank is responsible for policy and managing the euro. (a) foreign; (b) monetary; (c) military; (d) internal. 2.The European Commission drafts proposals for new European laws, which it presents to the and the Council. (a) European Court of Auditors; (b) European Parliament; (c) European Central Bank; (d) Committee of Rights. 3.European Ombudsman deals citizens' complaints about maladministration by any EU institution or body. (a) with; (b) of; (c) at; (d) about.	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				<p>4.The Council of the European Union – together with the European Parliament – sets the rules for all activities of the (EC). (a) European Commission; (b) European Union; (c) European Central Bank; (d) European Court.</p> <p>5.The European Central Bank is the single currency, the euro. (a) in charge of; (b) charged with; (c) to charge down; (d) to charge against.</p> <p>6.The European Court consists of one independent from each EU country and located in Luxembourg. (a) investigator; (b) notary; (c) prosecutor; (d) judge.</p> <p>7.The European Investment Bank money for investment projects of European interest. (a) pays; (b) borrows; (c) lends; (d) wastes.</p> <p>8.The European Commission is appointed for a five-year term, but can be by Parliament. (a) discouraged; (b)</p>	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
				dismissed; (c) dissolved; (d) disappointed. 9.The main objective of the European Central Bank is price stability. (a) to ensure; (b) to enlarge; (c) engage; (d) enrich.	
Theme 29. Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession	—	Theme 29. Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession Practical lesson 36. Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession 1.Curriculum vitae and résumé: main difference and writing tips. 2.Types of professions in Ukraine. 3.Choosing the career. My future profession.	—	Answer the following questions: 1.Why did you choose law as a career? 2.What is the most attractive thing in the legal profession: salary, protection of society and individuals, prestige ? 3.What are the major objectives of lawyer's work? 4.How do lawyers apply the knowledge of law in their practice? 5.Where do lawyers work? What legal professions do you know? 6.Is it important to specialize in any particular area? Why?	2
Theme 30. Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village	—	Theme 30. Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village Practical lesson 36. Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village 1. Ukraine: main information. Identifying symbols of the Ukrainian nation. State system of Ukraine. 2. Kiev – the capital of Ukraine. 3. My native town/village.	—	Translate the articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine: Стаття 162. Порушення недоторканності житла 1. Незаконне проникнення до житла чи до іншого володіння осо- би, незаконне проведення в	2

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1	2	3	4	5	6
				них огляду чи обшуку, а так само неза- конне виселення чи інші дії, що порушують недоторканність житла громадян, – караються штрафом від п'ятдесяти до ста неоподаткову- ваних мінімумів доходів громадян або виправними роботами на строк до двох років, або обмеженням волі на строк до трьох років. 2. Ті самі дії, вчинені службовою особою або із застосуванням насильства чи з погрозою його застосування, – караються позбавлен- ням волі на строк від двох до п'яти років.	
Total	4		60		116

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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
Module 1. Branches of Power, Political Parties and Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine					
Theme 1. Legislative Power	2	Theme 1. Legislative Power. <i>Section 1. Branches of Power: Sources and Functions. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Legislature.</i> Practical lesson 1. Legislative Power. <i>Section 1. Branches of Power: Sources and Functions. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Legislature.</i> 4. Sources and branches of power. Functions of each of the branches of power. Checks and balances. 5. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland legislative power. Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The chambers of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. 6. The Royal Assent. «Question time».	2	Answer the following questions: 1.What types of legal systems do you know? 2.What type of legal system is the most commonly used in the world today? 3.What type of legal system is used in Ukraine?	2
Theme 1. Legislative Power	—	Theme 1. Legislative Power. <i>Section 2. The United States of America Legislature. Legislative Power in Ukraine.</i> Practical lesson 2. Legislative Power. <i>Section 2. The United States of America Legislature. Legislative Power in Ukraine.</i> 4. The United States of America legislative power. Congress of the United States of America. 5. The chambers of the parliament of the United States of America: the	—	Answer the following questions: 1.What are the main legal ‘families’ in the world today? 2.What factors determine the type of legal system a country follows? 3.What are the defining features of legal systems?	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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
		House of Representatives and the Senate. The requirements for the senator of the Senate and for deputy of the House of Representatives. 6. Legislative power in Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The requirements for deputy of the Ukrainian parliament.		4.What sources are recognized as authoritative in civil law systems? 5.How was the Corpus Juris Civilis created? 6.Who makes laws in the common law countries? 7.What is the source of law in religious law system? 8.What is characteristic of customary law?	
Theme 2. Executive Power	—	Theme 2. Executive Power. <i>Section 1. The United States of America Executive Power.</i> Practical lesson 3. Executive Power. <i>Section 1. The United States of America Executive Power.</i> 4. The United States of America executive power. 5. The requirements for a candidate of a president of the United States of America. President of the United States of America. Executive and legislative powers of a president of the United States of America. The Executive Office of the President. The White House staff. 6. A Congressional Liaison Office in the White House. Government of the United States of America. The National Security Council. The Cabinet.	—	Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and phrases in brackets: 1.The two great law families of modern Western civilization are (ци- вільне право) (also called Romano-Germanic law) and (звичасве право) (also called Anglo-American law). They (походять від) ancient Roman law and ancient Germanic tribal law and have been altered by various customary, ecclesiastical, feudal, commercial, and sociopolitical influences. 2.(Доктрина прецеденту) is strong in English law, and means that the decisions of higher courts are (обов'язкові)	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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
				до виконання) for judges of lower courts. 3. Iran's highest judicial body, the Supreme Council of Justice, (при- значає) all judges and (кодифікує) Islamic law. The council also drafts all (законодавчі акти) related to civil and criminal offences; the Majlis then may (вносити поправки) any proposed act.	
Theme 2. Executive Power	—	<p>Theme 2. Executive Power. <i>Section 2. Executive Power in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i> Practical lesson 4. Executive Power. <i>Section 2. Executive Power in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i></p> <p>4. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland executive power. Departments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland government. 5. Monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 6. Executive power in Ukraine. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. President of Ukraine. Administration of the president.</p>	—	<p>Translate the following sentences into English: 1. Історія права є втіленням досвіду людського суспільства, пам'яткою його мудрості, відображенням звичаїв та традицій. 2. Свідок злочину заявив, що він готовий давати свідчення в суді. 3. Комісія буде роз- слідувати причини нещасного випадку, приділяючи особливу увагу питанням безпеки. 4. Громадянське суспільство базується на рівності, справедливості й правосуддя. 5. Водії дотримуються правил обме- ження швидкості руху, тільки коли знають,</p>	6

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1	2	3	4	5	6
				що поліція поблизу. 6. Саме судова, а не законодавча або виконавча гілки влади є найбільш впливовою інституцією. 7. Одна справа розробляти правила, та зовсім інша — впроваджувати їх.	
Theme 3. State Machinery	—	<p>Theme 3. State Machinery.</p> <p><i>Section 1. State Machinery in the United States of America.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 5. State Machinery.</p> <p><i>Section 1. State Machinery in the United States of America.</i></p> <p>4. The United States of America political parties. The Republican and Democratic parties in the United States of America. Elections in the United States of America.</p> <p>5. The role of political parties in the presidential elections. Presidential elections: participants and stages.</p> <p>6. Primaries in the United States of America. Congressional elections.</p>	—	<p>Profile the legal systems of any two countries you choose which follow different traditions in law. You can use the description below as a model.</p> <p>Ukraine is a civil law country. Laws are written down, the application of customary law is the exception and the role of case law is small in theory although in practice it is impossible to understand the law in many fields without also taking into account the relevant case law. The Ukrainian system of law is based on the French Code Civil with influences from Roman law and traditional Ukrainian customary law. The new civil law books (which went into force in 2004) were heavily</p>	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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
				influenced by the German Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch. The primary law making body is formed by the Ukrainian parliament (Verkhovna Rada). It is commonly referred to as the legislature. The power to make sub laws can be delegated to lower governments or specific organs of the State, but only for a prescribed purpose. A trend in recent years has been for parliament and the government to create "framework laws" and delegate the creation of detailed rules to ministers or lower governments (e.g. a region or municipality). The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is the main institution when it comes to Ukrainian law.	
Theme 3. State Machinery	—	Theme 3. State Machinery. <i>Section 2. State Machinery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i> Practical lesson 6. State Machinery. <i>Section 2. State Machinery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine.</i> 4. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland political parties. The Tories and the Whigs. The Conservative and the Liberal	—	Answer the questions: 1.What is the contribution of Roman civilization into the world culture? 2.Why do law students all over the world study Roman law today? 3. Match the	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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
		<p>parties. The Labour Party.</p> <p>5. Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. General elections. Eligibility to vote in The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>6. A multiparty system in Ukraine. Main political parties of Ukraine. Elections in Ukraine. Presidential elections. Parliamentary elections. Local elections. The stages of the election process. Right to vote in Ukraine.</p>		<p>following English words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:</p> <p>1)to retain a) прості люди</p> <p>2)common people b) викладати</p> <p>3)to compel c) зберігати</p> <p>4)to set forth d) примушувати</p> <p>5)edict e) розширення</p> <p>6)extension f) починати</p> <p>7)to inaugurate g) указ</p>	
Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land	—	<p>Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land.</p> <p><i>Section 1. Rule of Law. The Notion and Classification of Constitution. Main Features of the United States of America Constitution.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 7. The Supreme Law of the Land.</p> <p><i>Section 1. Rule of Law. The Notion and Classification of Constitution. Main Features of the United States of America Constitution.</i></p> <p>4. Rule of law. Constitution as the supreme law of the land. Classification of constitutions.</p> <p>5. The United States of America constitution. Structure of the United States of America constitution.</p> <p>6. Provisions for the constitutional amendments. Constitutional interpretation.</p>	—		4
Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land	—	<p>Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land.</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Features of the British and Ukrainian Constitutions.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 8. The Supreme Law of the Land.</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Features of the British and Ukrainian Constitutions.</i></p> <p>4. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland constitutional process. Main written and unwritten sources of the British</p>	—	<p>Answer the following questions</p> <p>1.What is the name England derived from?</p> <p>2.What ethnic groups formed the people known as the</p>	4

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Constitution. Parliamentary acts, conventions, European Union law, common law. 5. The Royal Prerogative. Magna Carta. 6. The Constitution of Ukraine. Structure of the Constitution of Ukraine. Venice Commission. The functions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.		English?	
Theme 5. Court System	—	Theme 5. Court System. <i>Section 1. The United States of America court system.</i> Practical lesson 9. Court System. <i>Section 1. The United States of America court system.</i> 4. The United States of America court system. The Federal Court System. 5. The Supreme Court of the United States of America. State court system. 6. Courts of appeals and district courts. Dred Scott v. Sandford case.	—	—	4
Theme 5. Court System	—	Theme 6. Court System. <i>Section 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine court systems.</i> Practical lesson 10. Court System. <i>Section 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine court systems.</i> 4. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland court system. The Privy Council. Her Majesty's Courts of Justice of England and Wales. The House of Lords as a part of judicial branch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Interior courts in England and Wales. 5. Ukrainian court system. Courts of general jurisdiction and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Local courts. Regional courts. Administrative and economic courts. 6. The Supreme Court of Ukraine and its functions.	—	Answer the following questions: 1. Do you know what the word «statute» means? 2. What language does the word «statute» come from? What meaning did it have?	4

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Theme 6. Civil Procedure	—	Theme 6. Civil Procedure Practical lesson 11. Civil Procedure 4. The United States of America civil procedure. 5. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland civil procedure. 6. Ukrainian civil procedure.	—	Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents: 1) a formal written enactment a) прецедентне право 2) case law b) урядові органи 3) government agencies c) постанови адміністративних органів влади 4) a source of law d) постанови місцевих органів влади 5) topical arrangements e) тематичні класифікації 6) administrative regulations f) формальний писаний закон 7) municipal ordinances g) джерело права Which of the following do you think are important for a statute? Tradition, codification, adoption of the Parliament, court hearing, signing, royal assent, public discussion.	4
Theme 7. Criminal Procedure	—	Theme 7. Criminal Procedure Practical lesson 12. Criminal Procedure 4. The United States of America criminal procedure. 5. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland criminal	—	Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text: 1. A statute governs	4

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1	2	3	4	5	6																														
		procedure. 6. Ukrainian criminal procedure.		2.A statute must be... 3.A legislature sets down... 4.Civil code systems can be contrasted to... 5.Traditional civil law is an example of... 6.Lower authorities may publish... 7.Rulemaking is a process of...																															
Module 2. Trial																																			
Theme 8. Trial and Jury	—	Theme 8. Trial and Jury Practical lesson 13. Trial and Jury 4. Main principles of trial. 5. Jury and non-jury cases. 6. Devision of labor between judge and jury.	2	Complete the chart with the different parts of speech (noun, <table border="1"><tr><th>Noun</th><th>Verb</th><th>Adjective</th></tr><tr><td>1. order</td><td>1.</td><td>e</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>organize</td><td>1.</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>agree4.</td><td>2.</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>5.</td><td>3.</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>6.</td><td>executiv</td></tr><tr><td>code</td><td>7.</td><td>e</td></tr><tr><td>governm</td><td></td><td>existing</td></tr><tr><td>ent</td><td></td><td>6.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>7.</td></tr></table> verb and adjective).	Noun	Verb	Adjective	1. order	1.	e	2.	organize	1.	3.	agree4.	2.	4.	5.	3.	5.	6.	executiv	code	7.	e	governm		existing	ent		6.			7.	6
Noun	Verb	Adjective																																	
1. order	1.	e																																	
2.	organize	1.																																	
3.	agree4.	2.																																	
4.	5.	3.																																	
5.	6.	executiv																																	
code	7.	e																																	
governm		existing																																	
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		7.																																	
Theme 9. Evidence	—	Theme 9. Evidence Practical lesson 14. Evidence	—	Rewrite the sentences, using the word in the italics in a	8																														

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		4. Voir dire (choosing the jury). 5. Attorney's opening statements. 6. Presentation of evidence and witnesses.		different word class. Example: We had a long discussion about the law. We discussed the law for a long time. 1.Contrary to popular belief, the common law has been codified in many jurisdictions in many areas. Many jurisdictions contain ... of common law. 2.The teacher gave us advice about statutes organized ("codified") by subject matter. The teacher.... 3.We had a lot of difficulty in learning modern civil code systems. It was.... 4.I felt that the article of existing laws needed more information. I had...	
Theme 10. Expert's Reputation	—	Theme 10. Expert's Reputation Practical lesson 15. Expert's Reputation 4. Direct and cross examination. 5. Objections. 6. Tangible evidence.	—	Insert the right preposition. 1.The minimum requirement... the post was a degree ... law. 2.He made outstanding contributions ... children's medicine. 3.The new law was developed ... the edicts of the ruler. 4.Perhaps they could sit	8

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1	2	3	4	5	6
				down and discuss things ... a civilised fashion. 5.Roman law became incorporated ... the legal systems of many European countries. 6.The extension of citizenship ... the years ... 100 BC ... AD 212 to all free inhabitants of the empire made the distinction ... the jus gentium and the jus civile obsolete. 7.The first codification of imperial legislation was published... Theodosius II. 8.Most of his books have been translated ... Ukrainian. 9.This body of rules was applied exclusively ... Roman citizens.	
Theme 11. Trial and Post-trial Procedure	—	Theme 11. Trial and Post-trial Procedure Practical lesson 16. Trial and Post-trial Procedure 5. Closing arguments. Jury instruction. 6. Jury deliberation and verdict. 7. Judgments and enforcement in civil cases. 8. Post-trial motions.	—	Translate into English. Правова карта світу досить різноманітна. Кожна країна має власну систему права. Інколи на терені однієї країни діють різні правові системи. Так, шотландське право суттєво відрізняється від англійського, хоча обидві правові системи діють у межах однієї країни – Великої Британії.	6

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				<p>Країни можуть належати до різних соціально-економічних формацій, у них можуть бути різні форми державного устрою, різні політичні режими, що не може не відбитися на нормах права і формуванні правових систем. Статутне право є системою законів, які приймаються парламентом, а також підзаконних нормативних актів, прийнятих на виконання законів. Їх називають делегованим або допоміжним законодавством. Закон Англії про делеговані акти 1946 р. ввів поняття «акт, що видається на підставі статуту». Нормотворчими повноваженнями наділяються різні органи. Насамперед це уряд, королева, міністри, місцеві органи. Більшу частину делегованого законодавства становить урядова нормотворчість. Вона існує в різних формах: укази короля в Раді, правила, накази,</p>	

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				інструкції тощо. Особливе місце серед актів урядової нормотворчості належить тим, що приймаються на підставі надзвичайних законів, за невиконання яких передбачені кримінальні санкції. Місцеві органи влади наділені правом видавати постанови та інструкції, сфера дії яких обмежена відповідною територією.	
Module 3. Offense					
Theme 12. Offense	2	Theme 12. Offense Practical lesson 17. Offense 5. Offensive materials. 6. Notion of offense. 7. Burden of proof. 8. Types of offenses.	–	Answer the following questions using the information from the text: 1)What are the distinctive features of common law? 2)What does the principle of binding precedent mean? 3)Should rules set by courts of equal status be applied if they are relevant? 4)What is the role of the judge at the end of the case? 5)How would you define the 'obiter dicta'? 6)What are the results of appeals to higher courts against the decisions of lower courts?	6

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Theme 13. Crime and Punishment	—	Theme 13. Crime and Punishment Practical lesson 18. Crime and Punishment 4. Penalties and sentencing. 5. Kinds of crimes. 6. Structure of penalties and sentencing.	2	Complete the table. <table><tr><td>Verb</td><td>Noun</td><td>Adjective</td></tr><tr><td>Cite</td><td></td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Apply</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Precede</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bind</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Appeal</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Translate the following sentences into English: 1. У країнах англо-саксонської правової сім'ї прецедент є основою правової системи, тоді як у деяких інших країнах (наприклад у Франції) прецеденти використовуються для заповнення прогалин у законодавстві. 2. Існує ієрархія прецедентів, відповідно до якої рішення, які були прийняті судами	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Cite		-	Apply			Precede			Bind	-		Appeal			6
Verb	Noun	Adjective																					
Cite		-																					
Apply																							
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				вищих інстанцій (наприклад, палатою лордів у Англії), є обов'язковими для використання нижчими в аналогічних ситуаціях. 3. В Україні прецедент офіційно не вважається джерелом права, але на практиці рішення судів вищих інстанцій часто беруться до уваги при вирішенні спорів.	
Theme 14. Sentencing	—	Theme 14. Sentencing Practical lesson 19. Sentencing 4. Firearm enhancement for felonies. 5. Sentencing procedure in criminal cases. 6. Non-probational offenses.	—	Translate the text into English: У 1787 році Джеймсу Мейсону було 36 років. Він навчався у Принстоні (Princeton), а пізніше був обраний представником у Кон-тинентальний конгрес. Томас Джефферсон вислав йому з Парижа більше двохсот книг з	6

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				історії керівництва державою. Після того як Мейсон ретельно вивчив їх, він виклав свої висновки в роботі «Не- доліки політичної системи Сполучених Штатів» («Vices of the Political System of the United States»). Мейсон вважав, що державне керування буде ефективним лише в тому випадку, коли урядовці будуть змушені враховувати інтереси різних соціальних груп. Джеймс Мейсон був пізніше обраний президентом та займав посаду голови держави з 1809 до 1817 року.	
Theme 15. Constitutional Rights	—	Theme 15. Constitutional Rights Practical lesson 20. Constitutional Rights 5. The notion and groups of constitutional rights. 6. Search and seizure. 7. Notice of charge. 8. Other constitutional rights.	—	Some adjectives are used with certain prepositions (you can find the example in the text: «different from») Check yourself supplying the missing prepositions after the adjectives: a.He is angry...me. b.They feel obliged...you. c.He is sorry...her. d.They went ahead contrary...my advice.	8

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				e. She is busy...the baby at the moment. f. I am faithful...my principles. g. You will be late...classes again. h. Are you aware...cost of this? i. This service is free...charge. j. He is not afraid...taking risks.	
Module 4. International organizations and international normative acts					
Theme 16. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	—	Theme 16. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Practical lesson 21. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) 4. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): history of establishment, goals and principles. 5. Main organs of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). 6. Problem questions of membership of Ukraine in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).	2	Suggest your ideas on the following statements: – It has been said that «America is the only true democracy in the western world». Do you agree? – Are you interested in politics? Should lawyers be politically active? – What are the main differences in the Constitutions of the UK, the USA and our country? – What kinds of monarchy can you name? What are the pluses and minuses of living in the country ruled by king or queen? – If you were to	2

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1	2	3	4	5	6
				appoint the members of the Cabinet of Ministers what criteria would you rely on and whose recommendations would you listen to?	
Theme 17. United Nations Organization (UN)	—	<p>Theme 17. United Nations Organization (UN). <i>Section 1. The United Nations (UN): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Specialized Agencies.</i> Practical lesson 22. United Nations Organization (UN). <i>Section 1. The United Nations (UN): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Specialized Agencies.</i> 4. The United Nations (UN): history of establishment, goals and principles. The United Nations (UN) headquarters location. 5. Membership of Ukraine in the United Nations (UN). 6. Specialized agencies of United Nations (UN). The UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). The UNICEF (the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund).</p>	2	<p>Answer the following questions: 1. Do all state nations have codified constitutions? 2. In what way does a constitution defend human rights? 3. What is jurisdiction of the UK composed of? 4. What is one of the fundamental constitutional principles? 5. How can you describe the role of the constitution in establishing central-local relations of authorized bodies in a unitary state?</p>	2
Theme 17. United Nations Organization (UN)	—	<p>Theme 17. Main organs of United Nations (UN). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the United Nations (UN): their Structure and Powers.</i> Practical lesson 23. Main organs of United Nations (UN). <i>Section 2. Main Organs of the United Nations (UN): their Structure and Powers.</i> 4. The <u>General Assembly</u> and its powers. The <u>Security Council</u> and its powers. the <u>Economic and Social Council</u> (ECOSOC) and its powers. 5. The <u>International Court of Justice</u>. 6. The United Nations (UN) <u>Secretariat</u> and its powers. Ukrainian question in the resolutions of the United Nations (UN).</p>	—	<p>Translate the following into English: Верховний Суд України є найвищим судовим органом у системі судів загальної юрисдикції. Він здійснює правосуддя, забезпечує однакове застосування законодавства всіма судами загальної юрисдикції.</p>	4

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1	2	3	4	5	6
				Верховний Суд України здійснює такі повноваження: 1)розглядає в касаційному порядку рішення загальних судів у справах, віднесених до його підсудності процесуальним законом; 2)переглядає в порядку повторної касації всі інші справи, роз- глянуті судами загальної юрисдикції в касаційному порядку; 3)як суд першої інстанції в окремих випадках розглядає справи, пов'язані з винятковими обставинами; 4)дає судам роз'яснення з питань застосування законодавства на основі узагальнення судової практики та аналізу судової статистики; 5)веде та аналізує судову статистику, вивчає та узагальнює судо- ву практику, знайомиться в судах з практикою застосування законо- давства та ін.	
Theme 18. The European Union (EU)	—	Theme 18. The European Union (EU). <i>Section 1. The European Union (EU): History of Establishment,</i>	2	Read the text and tell: — what information	2

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		<p><i>Membership, Goals, Principles and Law System.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 24. The European Union (EU).</p> <p><i>Section 1. The European Union (EU): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals, Principles and Law System.</i></p> <p>4. The European Union (EU): history of establishment, goals and principles. The citizenship of the European Union (EU).</p> <p>5. Membership of Ukraine in the European Union.</p> <p>6. Law of the European Union. Sources of the European Union law. Law of the single market.</p>		<p>is new for you;</p> <p>– what you have already known about types and classification of crimes.</p> <p>Classification of Crimes</p> <p>Crimes are usually classified as treason, felony, or misdemeanor. The fundamental distinction between felonies and misdemeanors rests with the penalty and the power of imprisonment. In general, a misdemeanor is an offence for which a punishment other than death or imprisonment in the state prison is prescribed by law. The term "degree of crime" refers to distinctions in the culpability of an offense because of the circumstances surrounding its commission. Crimes are sometimes divided according to their nature into crimes mala in se and crimes mala prohibita; the former class comprises those acts that are thought to be immoral or wrong in themselves, or naturally evil, such as murder, rape, arson, burglary,</p>	

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				<p>larceny, and the like; the latter class embraces those acts that are not naturally evil but are prohibited by statute because they infringe on the rights of others (e.g., acts in restraint of trade that have been made criminal under antitrust legislation). For example, in the United States, the power to define crimes and set punishment for them rests with the legislatures of the United States, the several states, and the territories, the principal authority being that of the individual states. This power in the states is restricted by the federal Constitution, e.g., in the Fourteenth Amendment and in prohibitions against acts of attainder (an act of attainder is a legislative declaration that a particular individual is guilty of a crime) and against ex post facto laws (laws that retroactively declare certain actions to be criminal). State constitutions may also limit state legislative action. The courts cannot look further</p>	

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				into the propriety of a penal statute than to ascertain whether the legislature has the power to enact it. Administrative rules may have the force of law, and violations of such rules are punishable as public offenses, provided that the legislature has made such violations misdemeanors.	
Theme 18. The European Union (EU)	—	<p>Theme 18. The European Union (EU).</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Organs of the European Union (EU): their Structure and Powers.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 25. The European Union (EU).</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Organs of the European Union (EU): their Structure and Powers.</i></p> <p>4. Main organs of the European Union (UN). The European Parliament and its powers. The European Parliament elections. The President of Parliament.</p> <p>5. European Commission and its powers.</p> <p>6. The European Council and its powers. The Council of Europe and its powers. The Council of the European Union. European Court of Justice and its powers.</p>	—	<p>1. Answer the following questions:</p> <p>1. Why is it important for a lawyer to be highly educated?</p> <p>2. Why are the lawyers needed in the human society?</p> <p>3. Do you agree that education of a good legal specialist must never stop? Why?</p> <p>2. Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:</p> <p>1) qualification requirements</p> <p>2) legal educational institution</p> <p>3) certificate of a specialist</p> <p>4) scientific research</p> <p>5) educational-proficiency</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				level 6)scientific degree 7)field of science 8)appropriate level а)юридичний навчальний заклад б)наукові дослідження с)диплом спеціаліста д)освітньо-професійний рівень е)відповідний рівень ф)галузь науки г)науковий ступінь h)кваліфікаційні вимоги	
Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	—	Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Practical lesson 26. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). <i>Section 1. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): History of Establishment, Membership, Goals and Principles.</i> 4. Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). 5. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) : history of establishment, goals and principles. 6. Membership of Ukraine in the the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).	—	Profile the legal systems of any two countries you choose which follow different traditions in law. You can use the description below as a model. Ukraine is a civil law country. Laws are written down, the application of customary law is the exception and the role of case law is small in theory although in practice it is impossible to understand the law in many fields without also taking into account the relevant case law. The	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				<p>Ukrainian system of law is based on the French Code Civil with influences from Roman law and traditional Ukrainian customary law. The new civil law books (which went into force in 2004) were heavily influenced by the German Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch. The primary law making body is formed by the Ukrainian parliament (Verkhovna Rada). It is commonly referred to as the legislature. The power to make sub laws can be delegated to lower governments or specific organs of the State, but only for a prescribed purpose. A trend in recent years has been for parliament and the government to create "framework laws" and delegate the creation of detailed rules to ministers or lower governments (e.g. a region or municipality). The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is the main institution when it comes to Ukrainian law.</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	—	<p>Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): their Structure and Powers.</i></p> <p>Practical lesson 27. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).</p> <p><i>Section 2. Main Organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): their Structure and Powers.</i></p> <p>4. The <u>Chairman-in-Office (CiO)</u> and its powers.</p> <p>5. The main organs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). <u>Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe</u> and its powers.</p> <p>6. The <u>Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)</u> and its powers. The <u>Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media</u> and its powers. The <u>High Commissioner on National Minorities</u> and its powers.</p>	—	<p>Translate into English: Білль про права 1689 року був одним із досягнень англійського народу у протистоянні до Стюартів та парламенту. Він обмежував монархію і наділяв парламент владою у вирішенні багатьох питань. Англій-ський Білль про права містив у собі багато ідей стосовно права та держави, які пізніше знайшли відображення в американській Декларації про незалежність. Білль про права декларував такі традиційні права англійців, як право на суд присяжних, заборона жорстоких покарань, право звертатися з петиціями до владних органів та деякі інші.</p>	4
Theme 20. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	—	<p>Theme 20. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</p> <p>Practical lesson 28. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</p> <p>4. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): history of establishment, goals and principles.</p> <p>5. Main organs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).</p> <p>6. Perspectives of membership of Ukraine in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).</p>	—	<p>Answer the following questions using the information from the text:</p> <p>1. What law degrees are offered by American law schools?</p> <p>2. What compulsory courses are included in the first year of the JD program?</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				3.What is a mock trial? 4.Who are LLM programs intended for? 5.What does the state bar exam in the US require? 6.What two stages of training are compulsory for both barristers and solicitors? 7.What vocational training is required for solicitors? 8.What is the purpose of the Bar Vocational Course? 9.What traditions are followed when prospective barristers join the Inns of Court? 10.How long does «pupillage» take?	
Theme 21. Universal Declaration of Human Rights	—	Theme 21. Universal Declaration of Human Rights Practical lesson 29. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 4. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: history and adoption. 5. Main provisions and terms of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 6. Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	—	Answer the following questions: 1.Do all state nations have codified constitutions? 2.In what way does a constitution defend human rights? 3.What is jurisdiction of the UK composed of? 4.What is one of the fundamental constitutional principles? 5.How can you describe the role of the constitution in establishing central-local	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				relations of authorized bodies in a unitary state?	
Theme 22. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	—	<p>Theme 22. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>Practical lesson 30. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: history and adoption.</p> <p>2. Main provisions and terms of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>3. Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>	—	<p>Read the text «What is Law?» and give your own definition of this notion.</p> <p>WHAT IS LAW?</p> <p>Although «the law» may seem to be abstract and far removed from everyday life, it actually is a framework for much of what you do. Perhaps you get a traffic ticket or want a local store to replace a defective toaster you bought. Perhaps you must testify as a witness to an accident or want to stop a road-widening project near your home. Each of these scenarios involves the law. What is law? You can surely find various definitions of it, because scholars investigate the nature of law through many perspectives, including legal history and philosophy, or social sciences such as economics and sociology. The study of law raises important questions about equality, fairness and justice, which are not always simple.</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				<p>However in the broadest terms, law is the set of rules that guides our conduct in society and is enforceable through public institutions. The most important institutions for law are the judiciary, the legislature, the executive, its bureaucracy, the military and police, the legal profession and civil society.</p> <p>Our relations with one another are governed by many rules of conduct – from important concepts of ethics and fair play to minor etiquette matters such as which fork to use and how to introduce strangers to one another. We obey these rules because we think they are right or simply because we desire the approval of others. If we do not follow these rules, others may treat us differently – from giving us a disapproving look to completely rejecting us. The history of law is the history of our race, and the embodiment of its</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				<p>experience. It is the monument of its wisdom and of its frequent want of wisdom. The best thought of a people is to be found in its legislation; its daily life is best mirrored in its customs and traditions, which constitute the law of its ordinary transactions. There never has existed, and there never will exist, on this planet any organization of human society, any tribe or nation that has not been more or less controlled by some recognized form of law. The recognition of the existence of law is inherent in man's nature, and is a necessity of his being. While all true philosophy recognizes that society exists for the individual, and not the individual for society, yet it is also true that the individual is intended to exist in society, and that he must in many things subordinate his own will to that of society, since society cannot exist without law. Thus the existence of law is inseparable from that</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
Theme 23. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	—	<p>Theme 23. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>Practical lesson 31. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>1. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: history and adoption.</p> <p>2. Main provisions and terms of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p> <p>3. Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p>	—	<p>of the human race.</p> <p>Render the following text in English: Конституція – це головний закон держави, який визначає її суц- пільний устрій, порядок та принципи утворення представницьких органів влади, виборчу ситему, основні права та обов'язки громадян. Конституція – це основа чинного законодавства. Конституція – це сукупність актів та конституційних звичаїв, які проголошують права та свободи людини і громадянина, визначають форму керування та територіального устрою, основи організації центральних та місцевих органів влади. Конституція є головним джерелом права в державі. Конституції поділяють за формою на кодифіковані, некодифіковані та конститу- ції змішаного типу; за засобом внесення змін — на гнучкі та</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				жорсткі; за терміном дії — на постійні та тимчасові.	
Theme 24. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	—	<p>Theme 24. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</p> <p>Practical lesson 32. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</p> <p>1. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: history and adoption.</p> <p>2. Main provisions and terms of Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.</p> <p>3. Peculiarities of membership of Ukraine in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</p>	—	<p>Complete the sentences with the words given below: (validity, opinion, infringement, mandate, petition, case, remedies, Advocates-General, judges)</p> <p>1.... are characterized by their independence and impartiality. Following the hearing of the ... they deliver in open court an ... that is not binding on the ... but which reflects the views of someone with the same standing as a judge.</p> <p>2.The union leaders had a ... from their members to call a strike.</p> <p>3.They wanted me to sign their ...</p> <p>4.Courts have different types of ... at their disposal.</p> <p>5.The ... of this document is in question.</p> <p>6.Cases on the ... of human rights are heard in the ECHR.</p>	2
Theme 25. International Law	—	<p>Theme 25. International Law</p> <p>Practical lesson 33. System of international law. Violations of international law.</p> <p>1. Enforcement of international law.</p> <p>2. International treaties.</p>	—	<p>Match English phrases with their explanations.</p> <p>1.maternity rights a). to single out a particular person, group,</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
1	2	3	4	5	6
		3. United Nations Organization. 4. United Nations charter.		etc., because of a characteristic such as race, sex, intelligence 2.holiday rights b). rules of medical care and protection from danger 3.unpaid wages c). unjust discharge 4.disability discrimination d). working without pay 5.health and safety plan e). non-business day; non-working day 6.employment tribunal f). a period of paid absence from work to which a woman is legally entitled during the months immediately before and after childbirth 7.unfair dismissal g). discrimination on the condition of being redundancy unable to perform a task or function because of physical or mental impairment 8.sex/ race discrimination h). a court that rules on disputes between employers and employees regarding unfair dismissal,	

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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				redundancy, etc	
Theme 26. Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review.	—	<p>Theme 26. Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review</p> <p>Practical lesson 34. Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review</p> <p>1. Beginning and Development of Law-International Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights.</p> <p>2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>3. Human Rights in the Constitution of Ukraine. Inalienability of human rights under the Constitution and the Civil Code of Ukraine.</p> <p>4. International and Regional Programs on Human Rights. The Council of Europe.</p> <p>5. The European Convention on Human Rights.</p>	—	<p>Translate the text.</p> <p>Міжнародне співробітництво в галузі захисту прав людини дуже важливе для виживання світу в цілому. Протягом світової історії, особливо останніх двох століть, було підписано декілька декларацій та заключені міжнародні договори про права людини. Такі декларації та договори демонструють міжнародну увагу стосовно тих груп населення планети, що потребують особливого захисту їх прав та гідності. В різні часи було докладено певних зусиль людства стосовно підтримки прав людини: повне скасування рабства та праці рабів, захист прав жертв війни та військових, що поранені або хворі і вже не здатні до військової служби, надання рівних прав релігійним, мовним та расовим меншостям, знищення трудової дискримінації та</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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
				примусової праці та інше. На сучасному етапі, згідно з Конституцією нашої країни, права та свободи людини є невід'ємними і кожна особа наділяється ними вже за фактом свого народження та існування. Ці права захищають- ся і гарантуються Конституцією.	
Theme 27. European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary..	—	Theme 27. European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary. Practical lesson 35. European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary. 1.The Evolution of EU. The European Union: a new type of integration. 2. First steps of EU Development.Schengen Visa. 3. Institutions of European Union. Members and Structure of the EU. 4. European Union Law. The European Union legislation. The European court of justice. 5. European judiciary system. The court of justice of the European Communities. 6. European court of human rights. International court of justice. European commission for the efficiency of justice.	—	Insert one of the following words into the text in an appropriate form. (to provide for, natural, inviolability, non-property, care, Civil, personal, right) A special part of the ... Code is composed into a book entitled “Personal ... rights of the physical entity”, and this shows how important ... non-property rights are in the structure of the Civil Code. A separate chapter in the book is devoted to those rights which ... the ... existence of the individual such as the right to life, health ... , medical assistance, ... to freedom and ... of a person, right to	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				family, etc.	
Theme 28. Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World	—	<p>Theme 28. Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World</p> <p>Practical lesson 36. Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World</p> <p>1.The significance of foreign languages in our life. English as global, official, native and national language. The history of English language.</p> <p>2. Varieties of English.</p> <p>3. English speaking world and countries: main information. United States of America in brief.</p>	—	<p>Choose the word or phrase that best complete the sentence:</p> <p>1.European Central Bank is responsible for policy and managing the euro. (a) foreign; (b) monetary; (c) military; (d) internal.</p> <p>2.The European Commission drafts proposals for new European laws, which it presents to the and the Council. (a) European Court of Auditors; (b) European Parliament; (c) European Central Bank; (d) Committee of Rights.</p> <p>3.European Ombudsman deals citizens' complaints about maladministration by any EU institution or body. (a) with; (b) of; (c) at; (d) about.</p> <p>4.The Council of the European Union – together with the European Parliament – sets the rules for all activities of the (EC). (a) European Commission;</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	Amount of hours	Tasks of independent work in terms of topics	Amount of hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(b) European Union; (c) European Central Bank; (d) European Court. 5. The European Central Bank is the single currency, the euro. (a) in charge of; (b) charged with; (c) to charge down; (d) to charge against. 6. The European Court consists of one independent from each EU country and located in Luxembourg. (a) investigator; (b) notary; (c) prosecutor; (d) judge. 7. The European Investment Bank money for investment projects of European interest. (a) pays; (b) borrows; (c) lends; (d) wastes. 8. The European Commission is appointed for a five-year term, but can be by Parliament. (a) discouraged; (b) dismissed; (c) dissolved; (d) disappointed. 9. The main objective of the European Central Bank is price stability. (a) to ensure; (b) to enlarge;	

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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(c) engage; (d) enrich.	
Theme 29. Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession	—	Theme 29. Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession Practical lesson 36. Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and Profession 1. Curriculum vitae and résumé: main difference and writing tips. 2. Types of professions in Ukraine. 3. Choosing the career. My future profession.	—	Answer the following questions: 1. Why did you choose law as a career? 2. What is the most attractive thing in the legal profession: salary, protection of society and individuals, prestige? 3. What are the major objectives of lawyer's work? 4. How do lawyers apply the knowledge of law in their practice? 5. Where do lawyers work? What legal professions do you know? 6. Is it important to specialize in any particular area? Why?	2
Theme 30. Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village	—	Theme 30. Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village Practical lesson 36. Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village 1. Ukraine: main information. Identifying symbols of the Ukrainian nation. State system of Ukraine. 2. Kiev – the capital of Ukraine. 3. My native town/village.	—	Translate the articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine: Стаття 162. Порушення недоторканності житла 1. Незаконне проникнення до житла чи до іншого володіння осо- би, незаконне проведення в них огляду чи обшуку, а так само неза- конне виселення чи інші дії, що порушують недоторканність житла	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
				<p>громадян, – караються штрафом від п'ятдесяти до ста неоподатковуваних мінімумів доходів громадян або виправними роботами на строк до двох років, або обмеженням волі на строк до трьох років.</p> <p>2. Ті самі дії, вчинені службовою особою або із застосуванням насильства чи з погрозою його застосування, – караються позбавленням волі на строк від двох до п'яти років.</p>	
Total	4		12		164

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». Educational programme «Law».1 course

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Module 1. Branches of Power, Political Parties and Elections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine		
Theme 1. Legislative Power	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	1
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5
	Total amount:	7
Theme 2. Executive Power	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	1
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5
	Total amount:	2
Theme 3. State Machinery	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	1
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	-
	Total amount:	7
Theme 4. The Supreme Law of the Land	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	1
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5
	Total amount:	7
Theme 5. Court System	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	1
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5
	Total amount:	7
Theme 6. Civil Procedure	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5,5
	Total amount:	7
Theme 7. Criminal Procedure	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to	1

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	theme	
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5
	Total amount:	7
Module 2. Trial		
Theme 8. Trial and Jury	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5,5
	Total amount:	7
Theme 9. Evidence	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	1
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5
	Total amount:	7
Theme 10. Expert's Reputation	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,25
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,25
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5
	Total amount:	6
Theme 11. Trial and Post-trial Procedure	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	5,5
	Total amount:	7
Module test		20
Total amount for the first term		100
Module 3. Offense		
Theme 12. Offense	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	1
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	1,5
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 13. Crime and Punishment	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,25
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,25
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	1,5
	Total amount:	2,5
Theme 14. Sentencing	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,25
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,25

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2,5
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 15. Constitutional Rights	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Module 4. International organizations and international normative acts		
Theme 16. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 17. United Nations Organization (UN)	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 18. The European Union (EU)	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 19. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 20. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 21. Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	1
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	1,5
	Total amount:	3,5
Module test		5
Theme 22. International	1. Testing	0,5

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 23. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	0,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 24. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	1. Testing	0,5
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 25. International Law	1. Testing	1
	2. Grammar practice	0,5
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary	2
	Total amount:	3,5
Theme 26. Human Rights Protection in the World and Ukraine. European Humans Rights Review.	1. Testing	
	2. Grammar practice	
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary	
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	1,5
	Total amount:	1,5
Theme 27. European Union: Institutional System. European Union: Law and Judiciary.	1. Testing	
	2. Grammar practice	
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	
	Total amount:	0
Theme 28. Foreign Languages in our Life. English Speaking World	1. Testing	1,5
	2. Grammar practice	
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary to theme	
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	
	Total amount:	1,5
Theme 29. Introducing People in English. Curriculum Vitae (CV). My Future Plans and	1. Testing	
	2. Grammar practice	
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary	1,5
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	

Name of module, theme	Type of educational work	Amount of points
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Profession		
	<i>Total amount:</i>	<i>1,5</i>
Theme 30. Ukraine – Our Native Land. Milestones of Ukraine's History. My Native Town/Village	1. Testing	<i>1,5</i>
	2. Grammar practice	
	3. Preparation of practical class expanded glossary	
	4. Discussion of theoretical question on practical class	
	<i>Total amount:</i>	<i>1,5</i>
<i>Total amount for the second term</i>		<i>60</i>
Exam		40
Total amount		100

Table 5.2. System of allocation points according to types of educational work

Form of educational work	Type of educational work	Points
1. Classwork		
1. Practical class	1. Attendance of all classes (or refinement)	
	2. Defense of homework task	0-0,5
	3. Discussion of theoretical and practical material	0-0,5
	4. Setting and disclosure problematic issue	0-0,3
	5. Fulfillment of learning tasks	0-0,25
	6. Report of abstracts, essays and discussion	0-1
	7. Testing	0-1
	8. Control work during the class	
2. Out-of-class and individual work	Implementation and defense individual educational and research tasks:	0-6
	preparation of seminar expanded glossary to theme;	0-6
	solution (analysis) a specific legal situation with prepare analytical notes;	0-6
	written solution of exercises, schemes, diagrams, other works of graphic character (depending on difficulty level)	0-6
	testing training programs (tasks) in academic disciplines;	0-6
	writing an abstract, preparation a critical essay on the articles of foreign and domestic authors defined subject;	0-6
	search (selection) and review of the literature sources by given problems.	0-6
3. End-of-class control	Current modal works	0-10
4. End-of-class control	Credit	
Overall score		100

Form of educational work	Type of educational work	Points
1. Classwork		
1. Practical class	1. Attendance of all classes (or refinement)	
	2. Defense of homework task	0-0,5
	3. Discussion of theoretical and practical material	0-0,5
	4. Setting and disclosure problematic issue	0-0,3
	5. Fulfillment of learning tasks	0-0,25
	6. Report of abstracts, essays and discussion	0-1
	7. Testing	0-1
	8. Control work during the class	
2. Out-of-class and individual work	Implementation and defense individual educational and research tasks:	0-5
	preparation of seminar expanded glossary to theme;	0-5
	solution (analysis) a specific legal situation with prepare analytical notes;	0-5
	written solution of exercises, schemes, diagrams, other works of graphic character (depending on difficulty level)	0-5
	testing training programs (tasks) in academic disciplines;	0-5
	writing an abstract, preparation a critical essay on the articles of foreign and domestic authors defined subject;	0-5
	search (selection) and review of the literature sources by given problems.	0-5
3. End-of-class control	Current modal works	0-20
4. End-of-class control	Exam	0-40
Overall score		100

Table 6. Students knowledge allocation scheme according to end-in-course control results in the educational discipline «Foreign Language»

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 Good
74-81	C	
64-73	D	Satisfactory Satisfactory enough
60-63	E	
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

Section 6. Information sources

Recommended sources of information

Main sources of information:

1. Буква закону: навчальний посібник з англійської мови для навчання професійного спілкування майбутніх правників/ Л.М. Черноватий, І. П. Липко, С.М. Романюк, А. В. Говорун, В. Я. Міщенко, О. І. Петухова, Н. А. Сорока, Т. М. Щокіна; за ред. Л. М. Черноватого, І. П. Липко. – Х.: Право, 2013. – 526 с.
2. Граматика сучасної англійської мови: довідник / Г. В. Верба. – К. : ВП Логос-М, 2012. – 352 с.
3. Мельник Г. М. Збірник тестових завдань для поточного контролю рівня сформованості граматичних умінь студентів 1 та 2 курсів. Збірник тестових завдань. – К.: КНЕУ. – 2010. – 187 с.
4. International Legal English: A course for classroom or self-study use / [Amy Krois-Lindner](#), [TransLegal](#). – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011. – 336 с.
5. Legal English [Текст]: навчальний посібник для студентів закладів вищої освіти спеціальності "Право" / за заг. ред. В. П. Сімонок, О. Ю. Кузнецова. – Харків : Право, 2020. – 332 с.
6. Rawdon Wyatt. "Check your English Vocabulary for Law". A&C Black. London, 2006. – 76 p.

Additional sources of information:

7. Англійська мова. Сучасна граматики: навч. посібник / Д. М. Дубравська, [О. М. Ванівська](#). – Львів: Новий світ-2000, 2016. – 370 с.
8. 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.
9. Новий англо-український, українсько-англійський словник: 60000 слів / уклад. В.Ф. Малишев, [О. Ю. Петраковський](#). – Х.: Див, 2013. – 576 с.

10. English for Students of Law and Economics / Н. В. Алонцева. – Минск : Современная школа, 2010. – 344 с.
11. English-Ukrainian Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms used in International Relations, Economics, and Law / Ольга Лучук. – Львів : Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2016. – 192 с.
12. History of the English language : навч. посібник / [L. Verba](#) ; edited by E. F. Riccio. – 3-тє вид., випр. – Вінниця : Нова книга, 2012. – 296 с.
13. Just English. 101 texts on law. Для будущих юристов и политиков : учебное пособие / Ю. Л. Гуманова [et al.]. – М. : КНОРУС, 2010. – 133 р.
14. Kristenko A. EuroUpperCourt / A. A. Kristenko // [The Ukrainian Journal of Business Law](#). – 2015. – № 10. – Р.16-18.
15. Professional English: English for Business Communication : навч. посібник / Т. О. Вакуленко. – Київ : НАУ, 2012. – 396 с.
16. Starting Business English : навчальний посібник / [Christine Johnson](#), [Jack Lonergan](#). – К. : Методика, 2016. – 144 с.
17. The European Union [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/dea/en/documents/folien/Folien-EU_en.pdf
18. Ukrainian law for foreigners. – К. : Scientific Research Institute of Public Law, 2017. – 41 р.

Section 7. Software of educational discipline

1. General software:

Search and information systems of the Internet

1. Google : Search system oh the Internet. – Access mode to electronic resources: <http://www.google.com.ua/>
2. Rambler: Search system oh 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.nbuv.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.ua/>