**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**

**ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТУРИЗМА И СЕРВИСА»**

**ФГОУВПО «РГУТиС»**

Кафедра\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Иностранные языки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ**

Проректор по учебной работе,

д.э.н., профессор

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Новикова Н.Г.

«\_\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ**

для студентов 1 курса факультета права и социальных коммуникаций (специальность «Юриспруденция») заочной формы обучения

(контрольная работа №2)

Дисциплина \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Иностранный язык (английский)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Москва 2009г.

Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ составлены на основе рабочей программы дисциплины

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_Иностранный язык\_(английский)\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(название дисциплины)

Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Иностранные языки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(название кафедры)

Протокол № 2 «15»\_\_ сентября\_2008г.

Зав кафедрой к.и.н.,доц. Юрчикова Е.В.

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Научно-методического совета

К.и.н., доцент Юрчикова Е.В.

**Методические указания разработал:**

Преподаватель кафедры

«Иностранные языки» Деликатная А.А.

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ**

Цель данных методических указаний и контрольных работ – помочь студенту в самостоятельной работе над развитием практических навыков чтения и перевода общенаучной литературы и литературы по специальности широкого профиля.

В сборнике имеется серия грамматических и лексических упражнений, направленных на развитие устной и письменной речи. Студент выполняет один вариант контрольной работы в соответствии с последним шифром студенческого билета: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на нечетное число, выполняют вариант №1, на четное – вариант №2.

Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в формате Word (шрифт № 14 Times New Roman, через 1,5 интервала). На титульном листе укажите факультет, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество, номер контрольной работы и варианта.

Контрольные задания следует выполнять c соблюдением полей, оставленных для замечаний, комментария и методических указаний преподавателя (слева 3 см. от начала страницы).

Строго соблюдайте последовательность выполнения задания.

Фрагменты текста, предназначенные для письменного перевода перепишите на левой стороне страницы, а на правой представьте его перевод на русском языке.

В конце работы поставьте свою личную подпись.

**Контрольная работа №2**

**Variant 1**

**1. Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Then translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Jurisprudence (to have) already its meaning since times of Ancient Rome.

2. The Civil Division (to hear) appeals from the High Court by the first of May.

3. By the time the Congress stopped its work, the President (to veto) the proposed legislation.

4. The President (to submit) just certain types of treaties and nominations for the approval of the Senate.

5. The Lord Chief Justice (to come) by 3 o'clock.

6. When the appeal is against conviction, the Crown Court Judge re-hears all the evidence that witnesses (to give) already in the Lower Court.

7.Some of tribunals (to be) in existence for a century or more.

8. The profession of a lawyer has always (to be) quite necessary for regulating social relations in the state.

9. By 1992 the Sverdlovsk Institute of Law (to change) its name.

10. After the advocate (to introduce) arguments the Court (to pass) the correct judgment.

**2. Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Then translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. According to the Constitution judges (to be) independent and subject only to the law.

2. All judges (to enjoy) the principle of inviolability.

3. The quick and accurate solution of crime (to depend) largely on the personal efforts.

4. Next month the detective (to try) to function more effectively in combating crime and to act more properly under operative conditions.

5. After graduating from the Law Academy some of our students (to be going) to be criminalists.

6. Now the Congress (to develop) the committee system to facilitate its consideration of the various items on business that arise.

7. Next year since January till February each House of Congress (to select) special and temporary committees.

8. All last week the two chambers of Congress (to form) joint committees to consider subjects of common interest.

9. By the beginning of the year the President (to have) more influence as the leader of a political party.

10. The Congress (to have) a power of impeachment next year.

**3. Complete the sentences using the correct passive forms of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Arbitration most commonly (to use) for the resolution of commercial disputes.

2. The judge appointment (to make) by the chief executive two months ago.

3. Since 1952 the administrative control over him (to exercise) by judicial colleagues.

4. At that time the serious matter (to hear) before the High Court.

5. Next year more than 500 county courts (to group) into over 50 circuits.

6. They (to appoint) by the Queen on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

7. These three divisions (to unify) into one High Court in a major judicial reform in 1875.

8. Criminal appeals (to try) when the Lord Chief Justice arrives.

9. The Justice of the Peace (to appoint) by the Lord Chancellor this week.

10. The Faculty of Legal Service (to give) a new name last year.

**4. Find modal verbs or modal equivalents. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. They should know criminalistics very well.

2. An investigator must possess special investigative and professional instinct.

3. After graduating from the State Law Academy young people will be able to work in different courts, notary offices, organs of tax inspection as well as different firms, banks, enterprises, etc.

4. I will have to deal with a variety of people and situations.

5. Professional competence must include independence in judgment and advice.

6. The institution of legal defense is to protect the rights and lawful interests of citizens and organizations to maintain justice, to observe and strengthen legality..

7. Any citizen can complain to the Prosecutor's office against violation of his/her rights.

8. In theory the Queen could still refuse her consent.

9. The bill must be signed by the President.

10. The Congress will be allowed to retain the right to terminate legislation by joint action of both houses.

**5. Fill in each space with a suitable modal verb or its equivalent. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. It is effective law enforcement, educational and preventive work that \_\_\_\_\_ to be in the centre of activities of police at our time.

2. The courts \_\_\_\_\_ not question the authority of the constitutional validity of the statutes, they \_\_\_\_\_ only interpret them.

3. As the case was more serious the magistrates \_\_\_\_\_\_ send it for trial in a Crown Court.

4. Last year a local Magistrates Court \_\_\_\_\_\_ to impose a fine up to a general limit of 2000 pounds or six months imprisonment.

5. Coroners \_\_\_\_\_\_ be qualified lawyers or doctors.

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ compare civil law with military law, administrative law and international law.

7. An action in a criminal law \_\_\_\_\_ provide a mechanism for compensation to the victims of crime.

8. Courts \_\_\_\_\_\_ be classified as trial courts and appellate courts.

9. Some trial courts \_\_\_\_\_\_ function with a judge and a jury.

10. A lawyer \_\_\_\_\_\_ know many laws.

**6. Read the text. Translate Passages 2 and 4 in writing. Decide if the sentences below are true or false. Put “T” is it is true, put “F” if it is false.**

**Senate**

Senate is one of the two houses of the legislature of the United States, established in 1789 under the Constitution. Each state elects two senators for six-year terms, the terms of about one-third of the Senate membership expiring every two years.

The role of the Senate was conceived by the Founding Fathers as a check on the popularly elected House of Representatives. Thus each state, regardless of size or population, is equally represented. Further, until the Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution (1913), election to the Senate was indirect, by the state legislatures. They are now elected directly by voters of each state.

The Senate shares with the House of Representatives responsibility for all lawmaking within the United States. For an act of Congress to be valid, both houses must approve an identical document.

The Senate is given important powers under the "advice and consent" provisions (Article II, section 2) of the Constitution: ratification of treaties requires a two-thirds majority of all senators present and a simple majority for approval of important public appointments, such as those of Cabinet members, ambassadors, and judges of the Supreme Court. The Senate also adjudicates impeachment proceedings initiated in the House of Representatives, a two-thirds majority being necessary for conviction.

1. There are two houses of legislature in the United States.
2. Senate was established in the 19th century.
3. Each state elects three senators.
4. Each state elects senators for four-year period.
5. Each state is presented depending on the size of the population.
6. Till 1913 election to the Senate was indirect.
7. The Senate is the only body in the United States responsible for lawmaking.
8. Ratification of treaties requires a two-third majority of all senators present.
9. A simple majority of senators is required for approval of important public appointments.
10. The Senate adjudicates impeachment.

**7. Read the text, translate passages 2, 4 in writing. Answer the questions below in writing.**

**Solicitors**

There are about 50000 solicitors, a number which is rapidly increasing, and they make up by far the largest branch of the legal profession in England and Wales. They are found in every town, where they deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents for buying and selling houses, making wills, etc. Solicitors also work on court cases for their clients, prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in a Magistrates court.

*Barristers*

There are about 5000 barristers who defend or prosecute in the higher courts. Although solicitor and barristers work together on cases, barristers specialize in representing clients in court and the training and career structures for the two types of lawyer are quite separate. In court, barristers wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings. The highest level of barristers has the title QC (Queens Counsel).

*Judges*

There are a few hundred judges, trained as barristers, who preside in more serious cases. There is no separate training for judges.

*Jury*

A jury consists of twelve people (Jurors), who are ordinary people chosen at random from the Electoral Register (the list of people who can vote in elections). The jury listens to the evidence given in court in certain criminal cases and decide whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. If the person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the presiding judge. Juries are rarely used in civil cases.

*Magistrates*

There are about 30000 magistrates (Justices of the Peace or JPs), who judge cases in the lower courts. There are usually unpaid and have no formal legal qualifications, but they are respectable people who are given some training.

*Coroners*

Coroners have medical or legal training (or both), and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

*Clerks of the court*

Clerks look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

1. What is the largest branch of the legal professions in England and Wales?
2. Where are solicitors found?
3. What does the work of solicitors involve?
4. Where may solicitors represent a client?
5. What are the main differences between solicitors and barristers?
6. What do barristers wear in Court?
7. The highest level of barristers has the title QC (Queens Counsel), doesn’t it?
8. Is there a separate training for judges or for barristers?
9. Are jury used in civil cases?
10. Who judges cases in the lower courts?

**Контрольная работа №2**

**Variant 2**

**1. Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. By the time the Congress starts its work, the President (to sign) the proposed legislation.

2. Most appeals (to go) to the Court of Appeal since its existence.

3. Crown Court (to exist) only since 1972.

4. By 1980 tribunals (to proliferate).

5. Any citizen of Russia who (to reach) the age of 25, (to graduate) from a law higher school, whose length of legal service is not less than 5 years and who (to pass) the qualification exam may be appointed judge of a district court.

6. The profession of a lawyer (to be) very interesting and diverse for ages.

7. In the court procedure the advocate (help) always to establish the truth.

8. Congress (to establish) individual agencies to serve the specific interests.

9. By the time the delegation (to arrive), the President (to inform) the Congress of the need for new legislation.

10. The government departments and agencies (to send) to the Congress a periodic report of their activities by the time the President (to leave).

**2. Complete these sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. People's assessors (to be) citizens of different professions.

2. The President of the Russian Federation (to appoint) all judges.

3. In future quicker and more accurate solution of crime (to depend) on education and practical skills.

4. Now the students (to take) pictures of the crime scene, (to make) diagrams and sketches.

5. At that time I (to study) theory of state and law, civil law, criminal law, labor law and many others.

6. By 2004 this lawyer (to meet) different people: children and adults, the sick and the healthy, the poor and the rich, educated and uneducated people.

7. Lawyers (to agree) upon six basic elements of professionalism.

8. In 1934 the Institute (to move) into Sverdlovsk, got the name of the Sverdlovsk Institute of Law and bore this name till 1992.

9. Till 1976 there (to be) only one faculty at the Sverdlovsk Law Institute - the Law faculty.

10. All next week the Congress (to consider) a budget of the next year.

**3. Complete these sentences using the correct passive forms of the verbs in brackets. Then translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Arbitration (to classify) as a form of binding dispute resolution.

2. The judge (to appoint) by the minister of justice a year ago.

3. The position (to occupy) by a common-law judge since 1992.

4. The defendant in a criminal action (to guarantee) the right to legal aid.

5. The Urals Law Academy (to found) in April 1931.

6. In the district courts cases (to hear) by the judge alone or by the collegial.

7. By next year professional and experienced lawyers (to pay) higher salary for their work.

8. In a week the decision on guilt or innocence (to make) by a Jury or twelve citizens chosen by chance.

9. The Central Criminal Court (to complete) in 1907.

10. All last week criminal appeals (to hear) by three judges.

**4. Find modal verbs or modal equivalents. Then translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Next year the Congress will have to indicate approval of specific plans before they go into effect.

2. The Congress was allowed to levy and collect taxes.

3. The influence of the president's potential power may extend to the procedures of Congress.

4. Congress must assemble at least once a year.

5. Any congressman in either house or the president may initiate new legislation.

6. In performing their duties public prosecutors must be free and independent of any local bodies.

7. The advocate who is convinced of the innocence of his client must fight to the end for the truth.

8. Competence should also involve an efficient allocation of resources.

9. Students will be able to work as judges, notaries, investigators, inspectors, customs officers, etc.

10. Every good investigator should be firm if it is necessary.

**5. Fill in each space with a suitable modal verb or its equivalent. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. A court \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have both personal jurisdiction and subject matter jurisdiction.

2. In English law jurisdiction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be inherent.

3. Arbitration \_\_\_\_\_\_ be cheaper than litigation in court.

4. In past they \_\_\_\_\_\_ be barristers with at least seven years of experience.

5. Appeals against decisions of the Court of Appeal \_\_\_\_\_ be lodged with the House of Lords.

6. In future County Courts \_\_\_\_\_ to grant divorces and make a range of orders relating to money, property and children.

7. Last month workers \_\_\_\_\_\_ claim compensation for unfair dismissal.

8. In 1999 in deciding the case the judge in the court of the first instance \_\_\_\_\_\_ to examine all the case evidence.

9. Police \_\_\_\_\_\_ to deal with many problems and all of them are of great importance.

10. Every good investigator \_\_\_\_\_\_ be intelligent, competent, patient, tactful and sympathetic.

**6. Read the text. Translate passages 2, 4 in writing. Decide if the statements are true or false. Put “T” if it is true, put “F” if the statement is false.**

**House of Representatives**

House of Representatives is one of the two houses of the U.S. Congress, established in 1789 by the Constitution.

The first Congress had 59 members in the House; membership reached 435 in 1912. Two additional representatives were added after the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as states in 1959, but at the next reapportionment membership returned to 435, the number authorized by a law enacted in 1941. The allocation of seats is based on population within the states; membership is reapportioned every 10 years, following the decennial census. House members are elected every two years from one-member districts of approximately equal population created for this purpose.

The House of Representatives shares with the Senate equal responsibility for lawmaking within the United States. As conceived by the Founding Fathers, the House was to represent the popular will, and its members were to be directly elected by the people, rather than indirectly, as originally provided for the Senate.

The Constitution vests certain exclusive powers in the House of Representatives, among the most important of which are the right to initiate impeachment proceedings and the right to originate revenue bills.

The organization and character of the House of Representatives have evolved under the influence of political parties, which provide a means of controlling proceedings and mobilizing the necessary majorities. Party leaders, such as the speaker and the majority and minority leaders, came to play a central role in the operations of the House. Party discipline is not always strong, however, in a body whose members stand for reelection every two years and who tend to look toward their districts rather than to parties for support.

1. There are two Houses in the U.S. Congress.
2. The second Congress had 59 members.
3. The additional representatives were added in 1957.
4. Membership s reappointed every 5 years.
5. House members are elected every two years.
6. The House of Representatives and the Senate have got equal responsibility for lawmaking.
7. Members of the House of Representatives were to be elected indirectly.
8. Party leaders play a central role in the operations of the House.
9. Party discipline is sometimes rather strong.
10. The right to initiate impeachment is the main activity of the House of Representatives.

**7. Read the text, translate passages 3, 4 in writing. Answer the questions below in writing.**

**The court system of England and Wales**

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates’ court. There are 700 magistrate courts and about 30000 magistrates.

More serious criminal cases then go to the Crown Court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases (for example, divorce or bankruptcy cases) are dealt with in County courts.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrate courts are heard in the Crown Court, unless they are appeals on points of law. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords (Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh, which hears all appeals from Scottish courts). Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxemburg. In addition, individuals have made the British Government change its practices in a number of areas as a result of petitions to the European Court of Human Rights.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and coroners courts (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

1. Is the magistrates’ court the most common type of law in England or in Wales?
2. What is the Crown Court?
3. Where are civil cases dealt with?
4. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales isn’t the House of Lords, is it?
5. Does Scotland have its own High Court in Edinburgh?
6. Where is the European Court of Justice?
7. In what cases the British Government can change its practices?
8. Are there any courts for defenders under seventeen?
9. How do administrative tribunals operate?
10. What do tribunals deal with?

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**

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**(ФГОУВПО «РГУТиС»)**

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Кафедра\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА по

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подпись студента(ки)

Работа предъявлена на проверку «\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

подпись преподавателя

Результаты проверки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Замечания, рекомендации\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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подпись преподавателя

Результаты проверки \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Ф.И.О., подпись

Работа принята (проведено собеседование) «\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

подпись преподавателя