

«Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции»

Вопросы и ответы из теста по [Английскому языку в сфере юриспруденции](#) с сайта [oltest.ru](#).

Общее количество вопросов: 120

Тест по предмету «Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции».

1. _____ rights of employees are regulated by the Labour law.

- **Legal**

2. A person who governs the country is a _____ .

- **governor**

3. A person who investigates the case is an _____ .

- **investigator**

4. A person who is put into prison is a _____ .

- **prisoner**

5. A person who offends the law is an _____ .

- **offender**

6. A person who supervises a prisoner is a _____ .

- **supervisor**

7. By justice we understand nothing more _____ that bond which is necessary to keep the interest of individuals united, without which men would return to their original state of barbarity.

- **than**

8. Children _____ to one of these schools according to their abilities.

- **were sent**

9. Criminal law _____ are viewed as offences against the whole community.

- **offences**

10. Criminal law is _____ by the state.

- **enforced**

11. Criminal law regulates the definition of and penalties for _____ .

- **crimes**

12. Do you want to _____ your lessons after classes?

- **do**

13. Education in _____ sense is the process by which, society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills and values from one generation to another.

- **the largest**

14. Even healthy people find it difficult _____ after hours of breathing less oxygen than usual.

- **to concentrate**

15. Even healthy people find it difficult to concentrate after hours of breathing less oxygen _____ usual.

- **than**



16. George Bernard Shaw said that America and Britain _____ two nations divided by a common language.
• **were**
17. Government agencies enforce employment standards codified _____ labour law.
• **by**
18. Government agencies enforce employment standards codified by _____ law.
• **labour**
19. Governments _____ many ways of making sure that citizens obey the law.
• **have**
20. Governments have many ways of making sure that citizens _____ the law.
• **obey**
21. Has he _____ a mistake today?
• **made**
22. Have they made _____ tasks today?
• **many**
23. He asked me what I _____ by justice.
• **understood**
24. If I _____ here, I will come to see you.
• **am**
25. If I _____ here, I would come to see you.
• **were**
26. If I _____ here, I would have come to see you.
• **had been**
27. If I _____ this book, I will tell you about it.
• **find**
28. If I _____ this book, I would tell you about it.
• **found**
29. If I find this book, I _____ you about it.
• **will tell**
30. Individual labour law refers to job _____, health safety or a minimum wage.
• **security**
31. Is the right to education _____ by any documents?
• **guaranteed**
32. Is there _____ snow in the street?
• **much**
33. Labor rights _____ integral to the social and economic development since the Industrial Revolution.
• **have been**



34. Many people do not find it easy _____ the laws.

• **to read**

35. My friend said that he _____ just come.

• **had**

36. My friend was sure that we _____ the film 2 days before.

• **had seen**

37. Not having a job when a person _____ one, makes it difficult for him to meet financial obligations such as buying food for him and his family, and paying his bills.

• **needs**

38. Not having a job when a person needs one, makes it difficult for him _____ financial obligations such as buying food for him and his family, and paying his bills.

• **to meet**

39. Our teacher asked us _____ late.

• **not to be**

40. She _____ this dress herself.

• **made**

41. She asked us _____ in time.

• **to come**

42. She wanted to find out how I _____ the end of punishment.

• **understood**

43. Some doctors think the airplane is a dangerous place, especially for _____ or the unhealthy.

• **the old**

44. The educational system in England is very _____ .

• **complicated**

45. The English also say that they have three variants of weather when it _____ in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

• **rains**

46. The major goals of primary education _____ achieving basic literacy and numeracy, as well as establishing foundations in science, mathematics, geography, history and other social sciences .

• **are**

47. There are _____ people here.

• **a lot of**

48. Typically there _____ three stages of education: primary (or elementary) education, secondary and higher education.

• **are**

49. Unemployment is the condition of not _____ a job, being “out of work”, or unemployed.

• **having**

50. We _____ our best yesterday.

• **did**



51. We knew it _____ raining.

• **was**

52. We were informed they would _____ by this time.

• **have done**

53. We'll find _____ interesting things in the bag.

• **a lot of**

54. What _____ laws?

• **are**

55. What _____ the best way of avoiding employment problems in your future life?

• **is**

56. Where _____ you get the weather forecast ([fo:ka:st] — прогноз погоды) from?

• **do**

57. Where have seen so _____ theatres?

• **many**

58. Who has _____ it in time?

• **done**

59. Why did he decide _____ a report at once?

• **to make**

60. You see _____ money on the table.

• **much**

61. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) A city dweller needs shelter from cold and heat and theft.

B) A city dweller needs shelter cold and heat and theft.

• **A — да, B — нет**

62. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) A person whom gives you a job is an employer.

B) A person who gives you a job is an employer.

• **A — нет, B — да**

63. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) A prisoner is a person that is put into prison.

B) A prisoner is a person whom is put into prison.

• **A — да, B — нет**

64. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) A right to education has been created and recognized by some jurisdictions.

B) Typically there are three stages of education: primary (or elementary) education, secondary and higher education.

• **A — да, B — да**

65. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) All over the world people think of land as the most important form of property.

B) A farmer needs a secure right to use a piece of land in order to grow food for his family.

• **A — да, B — да**



66. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Ann said that she will do it herself.
- B) Ann said that she would do it herself.

• **A — нет, B — да**

67. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Ann say that she will do it herself.
- B) Ann said that she will do it self.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

68. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) British and American English have lots of words which looks the same but have different meanings.
- B) Most of the differences between British English and American English are minor and are only concern with vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

69. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) By justice we understand nothing more than that bond which is necessary to keep the interest of individuals united, without which men would return to their original state of barbarity.
- B) If we look into history we shall find that laws are conventions between men in a state of freedom.

• **A — да, B — да**

70. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Can boys of this age go to prison?
- B) The police carry guns.

• **A — да, B — да**

71. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Can you even be sure that the seller is the true owner the land and entitled to sell it to you?
- B) When was the diplomat kidnapped?

• **A — нет, B — да**

72. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Crimes can be thought of as acts which the state considers being wrong and which can be punished by the state.
- B) There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another.

• **A — да, B — да**

73. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Criminal law is the body of rules that defines conduct that is prohibited by the state because it may threaten, harm or otherwise endanger the safety and welfare of the public.
- B) Criminal law is the body of rules that define conduct that is prohibited by the state because it may threaten, harm or otherwise endanger the safety and welfare of the public.

• **A — да, B — нет**

74. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Criminal law offences viewed as offences against not just individual victims, but the community as well.
- B) Criminal law offences are viewed as offences against not just individual victims, but the community as well.

• **A — нет, B — да**

75. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Criminals receive tough punishments, e.g. go to prison for long periods.
- B) What can people do protect themselves and their property?

• **A — да, B — нет**



76. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Do you wear expensive watch or expensive jewellery?
- B) Do you lock doors and windows before you leave the house?

• **A — нет, B — да**

77. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Does Criminal Law make any moral judgment on an offender?
- B) What is the normal punishment for a crime in our country?

• **A — да, B — да**

78. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Employment standards are social norms for the minimum socially acceptable conditions under which employees or contractors will work.
- B) Government agencies enforce employment standards codified by labour law.

• **A — да, B — да**

79. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Even healthy people find it difficult to concentrate after hours of breathing less oxygen than usual.
- B) People with bad colds will probably get earache during take-off and landing.

• **A — да, B — да**

80. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Even if you feel well when you get the plane, you will possibly feel ill when you get off.
- B) Sitting on a plane for many hour gives everyone aches and pains, so you should take some exercise, especially on long flights.

• **A — нет, B — да**

81. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Have governments some ways of making sure that citizens obey the law?
- B) What are police forces use for?

• **A — нет, B — нет**

82. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) How many intruders were there according the police?
- B) A big police investigation was under way north London after a wealthy businessman died when intruders broke into his luxury home.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

83. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) I wish you were here.
- B) I wish you was here.

• **A — да, B — нет**

84. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) If he called me, I will invite him.
- B) If he calls me, I would invite him.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

85. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) If he calls me, I will invite him.
- B) If he called me, I will invite him.

• **A — да, B — нет**

86. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) If it had snowed, we will go skiing.
- B) If it had snowed, we would have gone skiing yesterday.

• **A — нет, B — да**



87. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) If it snows, we will go skiing.
- B) If it snowed, we will go skiing.

• **A — да, B — нет**

88. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) If it snows, we would go skiing.
- B) If it snows, we would have gone skiing.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

89. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) If you come to me, I will go for a walk with you.
- B) If you came to me, I will go for a walk with you.

• **A — да, B — нет**

90. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) If you come to me, I would go for a walk with you.
- B) If you came to me, I will go for a walk with you.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

91. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) In America you should eat your hamburger with both hands and as quickly as possible.
- B) Governments have many ways of making sure that citizen obey the law.

• **A — да, B — нет**

92. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) In general, legal systems can split between civil law and common law systems.
- B) The sources that jurisdictions adopt as authoritatively binding the defining features of any legal system.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

93. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) In most legal systems a distinction is made between land and other kinds of property.
- B) Sometimes land is called real estate in contrast personal estate.

• **A — да, B — нет**

94. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It offensive.
- B) In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minute saying hello.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

95. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Labour law is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations.
- B) Labour law is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations.

• **A — нет, B — да**

96. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Labour rights have been integral to the social and economic development since the Industrial Revolution.
- B) Labor rights has been integral to the social and economic development since the Industrial Revolution.

• **A — да, B — нет**

97. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Many people do not find it easy read the laws.
- B) But ignorance of the law is never a defense for breaking it.

• **A — нет, B — да**



98. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Most of the air you breathe is recycled so you will possibly catch a cold or flu from one of the other passenger.
B) Everyone need to drink more in the air, but you shouldn't drink alcohol because it makes you even thirstier.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

99. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) No man can be judged a criminal until he found guilty.
B) In the eye of the law, every man is innocent whose crime has not been proved.

• **A — нет, B — да**

100. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Primary education (from 5 to 11 years of age) is first stage of compulsory education.
B) Primary education (from 5 to 11 years of age) is the first stage of compulsory education.

• **A — нет, B — да**

101. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Sam said he will do it on Sunday.
B) Sam said he would do it on Sunday.

• **A — нет, B — да**

102. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Sam says he will do it on Sunday.
B) Sam said he would do it on Sunday.

• **A — да, B — нет**

103. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Secondary education (from 11 to 16 years of age) is the stage of education following primary school.
B) Secondary education (from 11 to 16 years of age) is the stage education following primary school.

• **A — да, B — нет**

104. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) Some doctors think the airplane is dangerous place, especially for the old or the unhealthy.
B) Even healthy people find it difficult concentrate after hours of breathing less oxygen than usual.

• **A — нет, B — нет**

105. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) The biggest threat to the life of a young person today is unemployment.
B) Not having a job when a person needs one, makes it difficult for him to meet financial obligations such as buying food for him and his family, and paying his bills.

• **A — да, B — да**

106. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) The most common problem is jet lag.
B) Is flying the safest way to travel?

• **A — да, B — да**

107. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) The police has many functions in the legal process.
B) The police have many functions in the legal process.

• **A — нет, B — да**

108. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) There are two broad category of labour law.
B) There is two broad categories of labour law.

• **A — нет, B — нет**



109. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) There is capital punishment for some crimes.
- B) Do you often walk in areas which are not very safe?

• **A — да, B — да**

110. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What actions prohibited by Criminal Law?
- B) Criminal law sets out punishment for those who breaks the law, doesn't it?

• **A — нет, B — нет**

111. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What are laws?
- B) No man can judged a criminal until he is found guilty, can he?

• **A — да, B — нет**

112. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What breakable thing are there on your table?
- B) Is his handwriting readable?

• **A — нет, B — да**

113. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What did the judgment cause?
- B) What are the type of the business contracts?

• **A — да, B — нет**

114. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What doctor treats teeth?
- B) Do you like egoists?

• **A — да, B — да**

115. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What forms of consumer credit agreement you know?
- B) How do you understand HP?

• **A — нет, B — да**

116. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What is the meaning of the English word "education"?
- B) What is the main sense of education in general?

• **A — да, B — да**

117. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What is the role of the court in maintaining (поддержание) law and order?
- B) Can ignorance of the law be a defense for breaking it?

• **A — да, B — да**

118. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What problem face our society now?
- B) Violence has become an accepted way of life, has it?

• **A — нет, B — нет**

119. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

- A) What was the verdict for the students?
- B) What the prosecution say about him?

• **A — да, B — нет**



120. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) When and where was the murder committed?

B) What were the police looking for?

• **A – да, B – да**

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