

Практическое занятие № 14

Тема: Что такое закон. Для чего нужны законы.

Цель: Совершенствование и развитие навыков перевода текста с целью извлечения информации на английском языке. Сравнение времен Present Simple и Present Continuous.

Содержание работы:

1. Прочитать текст, выполнить задания к нему
2. Повторить времена Present Simple и Present Continuous, выполнить упражнение на закрепление грамматического материала.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Other Times – Other Manners

In order to understand why a particular country has a particular legal system, it is necessary to look at its history, political structure and social values. When there is political and social upheaval, one of the main concerns of a new government is to revise the legal system. Britain has had an unusual degree of political continuity. Despite civil wars in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries and enormous social changes associated with industrialization, England and Wales have retained many laws and legal principles that originated eight centuries ago. On the other hand, most of the law of Japan, which experienced the rapid upheaval of the Meiji Restoration and foreign occupation after the Second World War, was developed within the last century.

Each country in the world, even each state of the United States, has its own system of law. However it is generally true to say that there are two main traditions of law in the world. One is based on English Common law, and has been adopted by many Commonwealth countries and most of the United States.

The other tradition, sometimes known as Continental, or Roman law, has developed in most of continental Europe, Latin America and many countries in Asia and Africa, which have been strongly influenced by Europe. Continental law has also influenced Japan and several other countries.

I. Which is true?

1. A particular legal system is closely connected with the history; political structure, and social values of the country.
2. The legal system is fixed once and forever.
3. The law system is a universal thing.
4. Roman law has developed in the United States.

II. Choose the best alternative to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences.

1. *... are not made by governments or written down.*
a. customs b. laws c. rules d. constitutions
2. *Tom is a person you can ... on.*
a. depend b. put c. go d. rely
3. *The city bank was ... by teenage computer-hackers.*
a. stolen b. gone c. robbed d. kidnapped
4. *You're so selfish and do everything for your personal ...*
a. pleasure b. benefit c. luck d. body
5. *The young teacher failed to ... order in the class.*
a. restore b. maintain c. organize d. bring
6. *He mustn't be blamed: it was ...*
a. self-protection b. self-control c. self-respect d. self-confidence
7. *What a shame! You've ... money.*
a. stolen b. taken c. given d. lost
8. *... is a serious crime.*
a. murder b. murderer c. drinking d. kidnapper
9. *They have no ... in the United States.*
a. flat b. property c. money d. cash
10. *Could you ... how it looks like?*
a. describe b. say c. prescribe d. speak

GRAMMAR

The Present Indefinite (Simple).

Present Indefinite (Simple) настоящее простое время, употребляется для выражения: (основные случаи употребления)

1. Обычного, постоянного, типичного действия или характерного признака, свойства подлежащего, а также для передачи общеизвестных фактов и простых истин, имеющих место в настоящем, но не привязанных к моменту речи.

2. Регулярно повторяющихся действий в настоящем. Ряд последовательных действий в настоящем.

I **have** a cup of coffee every morning. *Я выпиваю чашку кофе каждое утро.*

He **gets up** at 7 o'clock every day. *Он встает в 7 часов каждый день.*

Причем наречия частотности **always** всегда, **often** часто, **seldom** редко, **sometimes** иногда, **never** никогда, **usually** обычно, **generally** как правило и др. обычно ставятся перед глаголом.

He always comes to school on time. *Он всегда приходит в школу вовремя.*

Do you often go to the cinema? *Ты часто ходишь в кино?*

The Present Continuous

Present Continuous – настоящее длительное время английского языка, обозначает действие, происходящее в настоящий момент; действие, представляющее собой непрерывный процесс; будущее запланированное действие, например:

I **am watching** TV now – Я смотрю сейчас телевизор

She **is reading** at the moment – Она читает в данный момент

We **are working** now – Мы работаем сейчас

Глаголы английского языка в **Present Continuous** употребляются со следующими временными маркерами: *still – все еще, now – сейчас, at present – в настоящее время, at the moment – в данный момент, meanwhile – тем временем, while – пока*

Настоящее продолженное время Present Continuous образуется при помощи глагола **to be** и **-ing** формы глагола:

I **am working** now я работаю сейчас

I **am not working** now

Am I working?

Упражнение 1: Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в **Present Indefinite (Simple)**:

1. She _____ (not / to speak) Italian.

a) don't speak; b) didn't speak; c) doesn't speak.

2. They _____ (not / to go) to school.

a) don't went; b) doesn't go; c) don't go.

3. We _____ (to swim) very well.

a) swam; b) swims; c) swim.

4. He _____ (to watch) TV every day.

a) watched; b) watches; c) watch.

5. You _____ (not / to live) in England.

a) don't live; b) doesn't live; c) didn't live.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в **Present Continuous** или в **Present Indefinite (Simple)**:

1. He _____ (smoke) twenty cigarettes a day.

a) smoke; b) is smoking; c) smokes.

2. What _____ you _____ (look) at?

a) do you look; b) are you looking; c) does you look.

3. Look! It _____ (rain).

a) rains; b) is raining; c) rain.

4. I ____ (go) dancing every Friday night.

a) am going; b) go; c) goes.

6. _____ you _____ (spell) you name with one n or two?

a) Does you spell; b) Are you spelling; c) Do you spell.

7. "What _____ you _____ (think) about?" "I'm not going to tell you."

a) are you thinking; b) do you think; c) does you think.

8. "_____ you _____ (like) tea?" "No, I _____ (hate) it."

a) Are you liking. hate; b) Does you like. hate; c) Do you like. hate.

9. "Can you come and see me tomorrow?" "Sorry, I _____ (work)."

a) am working; b) works; c) work.