**CONTROL TEST 3**

**Task 1**

***Fill in: threaten, steal, to be forced, murder, set.***

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him for his money.
2. Why do middle class women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food from supermarkets?
3. Having made no profit that year, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fire to his own factory.
4. People broke into our house and \_\_\_\_\_\_ our video camera.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to tell the newspapers unless he got three thousand pounds.
6. The pilot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take the plane to Tashkent.

**Task 2**

***Fill in the gaps with the correct word derived from the words in bold.***

"Honour your mother and father and you will live long and be well, if not, you will die" — says the Bible. Some families are happy, some are dead. It seems to me the reason is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(misunderstand)** of each other in the family.  
 One more thing, teenagers can take on most of the rights and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(response)** of adulthood. Before this occurs, however, they go through the period of adolescence and most of them experience conflicts at that time. They change rapidly both physically and emotionally and they search self-identity as they grow up and become more independent.  
 Sometimes teenagers develop interests and values different from those of their parents. That sets a conflict between two generations, which leads to a gap in mutual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(understand).** Traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(disagree)** are: the time to come home at night, doing work about the house and the friends to spend time with.  
 I'd like to point out, that teens face a number of problems: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(drink)** alcohol or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(use)** drugs. Moreover, some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(child)** run away from their homes. Most of them return after a few days or weeks, but some turn to crime and become juvenile delinquents.  
 I'm convinced that sometimes parents do not care about their children. It is exactly at that age when young people need a piece of advice or help. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(Differ)** TV programmes and magazines for the young come to their rescue. In case of need you can also dial a special telephone number, the so-called 'telephone of trust'.  
 But it's not the way out. Parents should help their children and find the right approach to them so as to make everything clear. Being able to view the problems more rationally, they should try to do their best to resolve them. We need to learn to talk our problems over in our family. If we are able to do it, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(every)** will be all right.

***Task 3***

***Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form***

1. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** read this book before.
2. The idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(spend)** our holidays in the country belongs to my brother.
3. I remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** read this article on criminology.
4. The juvenile was found guilty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** committed a murder.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **(Carry)** out a criminal order issued above a punishable .
6. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(read)** detective stories.
7. He was accused( его обвинили) of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **( commit)** a crime.

After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** been discussed by the whole population the low was adopted

***Task 4***

***Match to form exchanges***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 |  | Steve, my cousin is coming tomorrow. Where shall I take him, I wonder? | A | Don`t forget to go to the Brest Fortress. The memorial there is really impressive. There are always a lot of people there. I`m sure you`ll remember your excursion there for a long time. |
| 2 |  | Look, he`s already been here several times. And what if I take him to Brest? | B | Well, the problem –is what, you, want him to see. |
| 3 |  | A friend of mine lives there. She`ll show us around the city. | C | OK |
| 4 |  | Agreed. So, I`ll go and buy the tickets for a train to Brest for the day after tomorrow. | D | But where will you stay? |

***Task 5Read the text and answer the questions.***

**Criminal Law**

Criminal Law is to provide protection for the Russian social and state system, personal property and the personal lights of citizens against criminal encroachments. Criminal Law defines the acts which-are socially dangerous and must be regarded as crimes. Here are some leading principles of Russian Criminal Law:

a.  A person may be charged with criminal responsibility only when he has committed an act specially provided for in Criminal law. b.  Responsibility can exist only in the presence of guilt. c.  Criminal .punishment shall be applied only by .sentence of the court. d.  Persons committing crimes  in a state of intoxication are not released from criminal responsibility. e. The death sentence may be passed as an exceptional penalty in cases specifically enumerated in law.

Criminal laws, like all other laws of the stale, are obligatory for all citizens. Criminal laws determine general principles of combating crime as well as the corpus delicti of crimes and the punishment applied to persons who have committed these crimes. Only the highest organ of state power may enact criminal laws. No other organ has the right to approve or amend criminal laws.Criminal law usually takes the form of a criminal code, which consists of a general and a special part. The General Part determines the general principles of criminal responsibility for each crime. It defines the grounds for criminal responsibility, the scope of criminal law. the general (main) elements of a crime, the responsibility for a completed or incompleted crime, and for complicity in crime; it sets forth the purposes of punishment, lists penalties, establishes the procedure oа of then application, release from punishment and so on. The Special Part defines the types of crime and prescribes the penalties.

**protection** – Защищать

**Defines** – Определять, устанавливать

**Regarded** - Внимание, уважение

**Principles** – Принцип, правило

**Exist** – Существовать

**Intoxication** – Опьянение

**Punishment** – Наказание

**Applied** – Прикладной

**Released** – Освобождать

**Exceptional** – Исключительный

**Enumerated** – Перечислять

**Combating** – Сражаться

**Enact** – Предписание

**Amend** – Исправлять

**Purposes** – Цель

**Questions:**

1. What is the aim of criminal law?
2. What are the principles of criminal law?
3. What organs may enact laws?
4. What form does criminal law take?

Ключи

1. Murdered, steal, set, ***steal,*** threatened, was forced.
2. Misunderstanding, responsibilities, understanding, disagreements, drinking, using, children, different, everything.
3. 1B, 2D, 3A, 4C
4. Having, spending, having, having, Carrying, reading (to read), commiting, having
5. 3. Only the highest organ of state power may enact criminal laws. 4 Criminal law usually takes the form of a criminal code