

Assessment tools for midterm assessment

“Law Studies”

Curriculum	31.05.01
Specialty	General medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Criminal Law and Procedure
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

Sample tasks and tests

TEST PAPER – ABSTRACT

Writing an abstract involves a deep study of the designated problem.

Referat (from lat. refero – I report, I report) is a special essay in which the goals, objectives and conclusions are defined, setting out the main provisions of the topic or problem.

The topics of the abstracts are presented in the Funds of evaluation tools and in teaching aids for the independent work of the resident of the corresponding work program.

The abstracts are reported at the lesson according to the chosen topic and the calendar-thematic plan, are handed over to the teacher strictly within the specified time.

The summary of the selected information should be embedded in the text in accordance with a certain logic. The abstract consists of three parts: introduction, main part, conclusion;

a) in the introduction, it would be logical to justify the relevance of the topic (why this topic was chosen, how it is related to modernity and science);

purpose (should correspond to the topic of the abstract);

tasks (ways to achieve a given goal) are displayed in the title of the paragraphs of the work;

b) in the main part, the characteristics and analysis of the topic of the abstract as a whole are given, and then – a concise presentation of the selected information in accordance with the tasks set. At the end of the chapter, a conclusion (sub-conclusion) should be made, which begins with the words: "Thus ...", "So ...", "Means ...", "In conclusion of the chapter, we note ...", "All that has been said allows us to conclude ...", "Summing up ...", etc. c) the conclusion contains conclusions on chapters (1-1.5 sheets). It is appropriate to express your point of view on the problem under consideration.

The abstract can be presented in the form of a presentation, while it is mandatory to fulfill the basic requirements for the abstract, including the correctness of the list of references!

The disclosure of the topic of the abstract assumes the presence of several specialized sources (at least 8-10 publications, monographs, reference books, textbooks) as a source of information. Preference is given to publications in specialized journals and monographs of recognized experts in the relevant field of knowledge. The use of foreign literature is mandatory.

List of referats:

1. The rule of law: concept, structure.
2. Types of legal norms. The norms of law in the system of social norms.
3. Sources of law. The concept of a regulatory legal act.
4. The system of Russian law. International law as a special system of law.
5. The legal status of a person and a citizen in the Russian Federation.
6. Federal structure as a kind of state structure. General characteristics of modern Russian federalism.
7. Constitutional foundations of the organization and activity of state authorities of the Russian Federation.

8. Constitutional status of the President of the Russian Federation.
9. The Government of the Russian Federation.
10. State authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation.
11. The judiciary and the Prosecutor's Office.
12. Constitutional foundations of local self-government.
13. Circumstances precluding the criminality of the act.
14. The concept and purpose of punishment.
15. The system and types of criminal penalties. General principles of sentencing

Sample test tasks:

1. What is property?
 - a) relations between citizens (organizations) about a thing;
 - b) the system of legal norms;
 - c) the possibility of owning, using and disposing of property;
 - d) the relationship between a citizen (organization) and a thing.
2. When does the legal capacity of a legal entity arise?
 - a) at the time of registration;
 - b) when obtaining a license;
 - c) at the time of reorganization;
 - d) upon receipt of a patent.
3. At what age does civil legal capacity arise in full?
 - a) from the moment of birth;
 - b) from the age of 18;
 - c) from the age of 14;
 - d) from the age of 16.
4. Criminal law, labor law, civil law are:
 - a) theories of law;
 - b) signs of the right;
 - c) branches of law;
 - d) norms of law.
5. What is the name of a voluntary, equal union of a man and a woman?
 - a) marriage contract;
 - b) agreement;
 - c) family union;
 - d) marriage.

Term 4

Task 1

1. The concept of law, its features. Principles and functions of law.
2. The concept and elements of a legal relationship. Legal status and capacity. Subjective right and legal obligation.
3. Legal facts as grounds for the emergence, modification and termination of legal relations.
4. The concept, signs and composition of the offense. Types of offenses.
5. The concept, the main signs of legal responsibility. Types of legal liability.
6. The subject and sources of constitutional law. The Constitution of the Russian Federation. The concept of the constitutional system.
7. Subject, method, sources, system of administrative law.
8. The concept of administrative legal relations.
9. Administrative coercion.
10. Grounds and procedure for bringing to administrative responsibility.
11. Concept, subject, method, system, tasks and principles of criminal law. Criminal law.
12. The concept and types of crimes. The composition of the crime.
13. General characteristics of civil law as a branch of law.
14. Civil legal relations.
15. General characteristics of labor law as a branch of law.
16. Collective agreement

17. Employment contract.
18. Working time and rest time.
19. Labor discipline.
20. Labor disputes.
21. Sources of family law.
22. Family law: general provisions
23. Corruption crimes provided for by the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.
24. Signs of corruption. Features of its manifestation in the Russian Federation.
25. Criteria for defining an extremist organization
26. Basic principles of countering extremist activity
27. The concept and essence of terrorism
28. Factors contributing to the emergence and spread of terrorism in the Russian Federation
29. The national system of countering terrorism