

Зразок екзаменаційного білету

Національний юридичний університет імені Ярослава Мудрого” Форма № У-5.9

[назва вищого навчального закладу]

Спеціальність Право

Семестр II

Навчальний предмет ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ № 1

1. Read and translate text 1.

2. Give a summary of text 1.

3. Speak on the topic “The United Nations Organization”.

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов № 2

протокол № від «___» _____ 2021 р.

Зав. кафедрою _____ І. П. Липко _____ Екзаменатор _____

[підпис] [прізвище, ініціали]

[підпис] [прізвище, ініціали]

Матеріали до екзаменаційного білету

Білет № 1

1. Read and translate text 1.

The Requirement of a Guilty Act Plus a Guilty Mind. In most jurisdictions, including Ohio, two things are required for a **criminal offense**. First, there must be an act or **conduct** prohibited by law, or a failure to do some duty required by law. This is called the “actus reus”, or **guilty act**. Second,

at the time of the act, conduct or omission the actor must have a certain **guilty state of mind**, called the “mens rea”. For example, a person might cause another’s death. Causing the death of another person is the guilty act involved in the crime of murder. However, **accidentally** causing the death of another person is not murder. The actor did not have the required guilty state of mind. Purposely causing the death of a person is murder because the guilty act (causing the death) and the guilty

state of mind (the purpose or intent) coincide. As another example, a person might actually plan to steal, and therefore have a guilty mind. However, such a person has not **committed a crime** until he or she actually takes something while having a guilty mind.

Ohio law defines four types or degrees of guilty mind or **culpable mental states** . These are **purpose, knowledge , recklessness , and negligence** . With a few exceptions, at least one of these culpable mental states must be present when a person does a **prohibited act** . The prohibited act or **omission** is not a crime if one or more of the culpable mental states is not present. The exceptions occur in the definitions of certain crimes which **impose strict liability**. These crimes are offenses dealing with public health and safety. For example, selling impure food is a violation of the **pure food and drug laws**, even if the seller did not know the food was **tainted**.

2. Give a summary of text 1.

The New York Times

A Question Hangs Over a Trial: Why Did a Nanny Kill 2 Children in Her Care?

By JAMES C. McKINLEY Jr. FEB. 11, 2018

Yoselyn Ortega, who worked as a nanny for a Manhattan family, is accused of murdering two of the children she cared for. A jury is expected to be picked this week for her trial in State Supreme Court in Manhattan. Her lawyers plan to mount an insanity defense. It has been five years since Marina Krim opened her bathroom door to a scene of unspeakable horror. Her two children, ages 2 and 6, lay in the bathtub, stabbed to death. The nanny she had trusted for two years to watch over them stood nearby with a knife, which she proceeded to plunge into her own neck.

The nanny, Yoselyn Ortega, 55, had [slaughtered the two children](#) in her care in the family's apartment on the Upper West Side of Manhattan while Ms. Krim was out picking up a third child from a swimming lesson.

But the question that has haunted Ms. Krim and her husband, Kevin, as well as innumerable other New York parents who must rely on others for child care, from babysitters to au pairs, is this: Why did Ms. Ortega do it?

Ms. Ortega survived her own self-inflicted wounds and in November 2012 was indicted on two counts of first-degree murder. Her trial was delayed repeatedly as her lawyer laid the groundwork for an insanity defense and sought to suppress the statements she made to the authorities while delirious in a hospital.

This week, a jury will finally be selected in Manhattan to hear evidence against Ms. Ortega. From a practical and legal standpoint, the only question the trial in State Supreme Court will answer is whether Ms. Ortega spends the rest of her days in a prison or in a mental hospital.

Still, over the course of three months of testimony, the public may finally learn if Ms. Ortega had a mental illness that might explain the atrocity, or if her motive was simple anger at being asked to work too hard, as prosecutors have asserted.

The trial promises to be a contest between psychiatric experts for the prosecution and the defense, each interpreting Ms. Ortega's medical records and their examinations of her in different ways.