

the same content can represent very different theories. For example, paper – and – pencil activities in which students choose a correct answer or solution may indicate that learning how to solve a problem is just as important as getting the right answers.

Changes in the roles of teachers and students in active, student – centered classroom can also influence the way instructional materials are designed, developed and delivered. This lesson will provide you with some basic tools to help you determine the appropriate Internet technologies for particular subject matter and learning goals. These tools will also help you select teaching methodologies that are appropriate to meet the multiple learning needs of students.

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THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ELECTIVES AS THE FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS IN LAW STUDY AND CAREER

In today's globalised marketplace, companies are increasingly working internationally. Exposure to foreign legal systems and legislative processes is

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becoming commonplace and lawyers are now required to communicate successfully in English using the appropriate legal language and terminology. Due to the international nature of legal work, a lawyer's ability to understand and communicate complicated legal processes and legislation in English is an invaluable skill providing a competitive advantage when operating in an international environment.

Most foreign law schools require their students to study a minimum of 50% of core subjects from their chosen course area of specialization. The balance of students' studies is comprised of elective subjects, which are available in other course areas.

Electives can help law students develop a deeper understanding of a specific subject area within their degree discipline. They can choose electives that are relevant to their personal and professional goals. For example, the English language electives enable law students to take courses that not only strengthen their skills and abilities for future various graduate programs, but also foster the proficiencies employers most value in the workforce.

Moreover, employers such as law firms, banks, public authorities and international corporations say they need lawyers with practical legal English skills. They need lawyers who can negotiate international deals, draft and amend contracts and write opinions and formal letters professionally and accurately. For example, the EU TUNING Educational Structures project started in 2000 to (re –)design, develop, implement, evaluate and enhance quality first, second and third cycle degree programmes in the higher educational sector. It distinguishes two types of competences: generic and specific ones. The generic competences are universal for all higher education cycles and degrees, namely instrumental, interpersonal and systematic competences. Specifically, generic communication competence is a combined one of this triple and implies understanding, reading, speaking, writing in a foreign language (i.e. working in English as a foreign language). The Tuning outcomes identifies the subject specific competences for nine subject areas e.g. Business Administration, Chemistry, Education Sciences, European Studies, History, Geology (Earth Sciences), Mathematics, Nursing and Physics. Besides, it defines the competency requirements for oral and written legal communication as the ability to communicate clearly in the English or French language; identify the purpose of the proposed communication; use correct grammar, spelling and language suitable to the purpose of the communication and for its intended audience; and d. effectively formulate and present well reasoned and accurate legal argument, analysis, advice or submissions [1].

It is important that In 2010, guided by the approach of the EU TUNING Educational Structures project Expert Advisory Group (EAG) and a Discipline

Reference Group (DRG) has developed a set of six Threshold Learning Outcomes (TLOs) for the Bachelor of Laws degree, a program of study recognized as meeting the academic requirements specified for the purposes of admission to practice as a legal practitioner in Australia. The project also included representatives from peak Australian legal organizations, together with senior legal educators from Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. The TLOs represent what a Bachelor of Laws graduate is expected «to know, understand and be able to do as a result of learning» and cover the areas of: knowledge; ethics and professional responsibility; thinking skills; research skills; communication and collaboration; and self – management. According to TCOs «appropriate» communication includes a knowledge and ability to work in plain English, as well as the use of legal, specialist terms where appropriate, in both traditional forms of communication (such as letters, briefs, questioning, and oral presentations) and contemporary forms of communication (such as email, video – link, and interactive online communications) [2].

Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University is the forefront of higher education reforms, in particular tuning the Bachelor of Science (B. S.) in Law degree to the EU and world competence standards. The core curriculum provides a solid foundation in the various areas of law, including legal research and training course. Students also have the opportunity to focus on specific areas of interest by taking electives in the areas of legal studies, and Professional English. Foreign Language Department #2 initiated development of the number of Professional English electives: International Legal English, Public Speaking and Military English. Every elective is 4,5 credits. The general objective is to build the foundation law students will need to succeed in law study, career and beyond. The elective programs are flexible in nature and tailored to law students' career needs. In means the methodological base consists of the competences representing a dynamic combination of knowledge, understanding, skills and abilities. For example, communicative competence can be described as including *grammar competence* (knowledge of grammar rules, lexis and phonetics), *pragmatic competence* (knowledge of how to express a message), *strategic competence* (knowledge of how to express a message in a variety of circumstances), *social – cultural competence* (knowledge of social etiquette, national mind – set and values etc.) For lawyers this includes a knowledge and ability to work in plain English, as well as the use of legal, specialist terms where appropriate, in both traditional forms of communication (such as letters, briefs, questioning, and oral presentations) and contemporary forms of communication (such as email, video – link, and interactive online communications). Effective written communication requires an appreciation of different genres such as letter writing, drafting, and scholarly written argument.

That's why it is appropriate to develop one of the English electives, in particular Speak English Professionally: International Legal English, which will introduce law students to terminology, concepts, and tools lawyers and legal academics use to make their arguments. It will be as a roadmap to help law students explore the subject matter more deeply on their own from original sources according to their interests and needs. Capstones will be the culminating achievement of the elective in the form defense outcome such as presentation, thesis, and oral defense. The elective will be also designed for boosting Professional English speaking skills in person, online and on the phone. Law students will learn how to identify and make a strong personal introduction; develop and demonstrate the speaking skills for group discussions; how to agree or disagree, how to clarify, restate and summarize; practice how to give information and respond to requests on the phone; study and role play effective interviewing; identify how culture influences your speech; use culture to help you speak correctly; demonstrate the best body language for different cultural settings. Moreover, law students will learn step by step how to build the site and they will learn the grammar, vocabulary and writing skills needed to create it. By the end of this elective course, law students are supposed to be able to: write a proper headline for their ePortfolio; describe their study and work in one sentence and in longer forms; write an effective summary about themselves, CV and motivation letters; apply appropriate vocabulary to write their education and professional experience for their resume; write specific comments and network work with others, e.g. in LinkedIn.

Finally, law is a subject of international community and in our globalized world, it is an expanding field and law cannot be understood and practiced today without appropriate level of multicultural professional competence. The Bachelor of Science (B. S.) in Legal Studies or Law at Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University prepares its graduates for success in both law school and for careers in legal assisting, paralegal, and other law – related professions with a rigorous curriculum designed to provide them with necessary critical thinking, writing and research skills, as well as an in – depth understanding of the entire legal system, including the court system, clients, and lawyers. When taking the English language electives our graduates will open the door to success in their education in law school, various graduate programs or in various capacities in law firms, government offices and private businesses. In short, the knowledge and skills they acquire will serve them well, regardless of the career path they choose. Their choice of the English language electives put them one step ahead of those who did not have similar educational opportunities.

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ПРАВО НА ЖИТТЯ ЯК ІМПЕРАТИВНА НОРМА В УНІВЕРСАЛЬНИХ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ДОКУМЕНТАХ

Сьогодні важливість реалізації і захисту права на життя людини є очевидною, адже без такого фундаментального права всі інші права людини перестають мати будь-яке значення. Тому у зв'язку з сучасними подіями на Сході України, виникає потреба для більш детального вивчення питання регламентації і захисту права на життя як імперативної норми в міжнародних документах задля недопущення порушень їх положень.

Варто зазначити, що значна увага до прав людини міжнародним суспільством була приділена лише після II Світової війни, адже колосальні втрати живої сили під час цього лиха стали поштовхом для закріплення в міжнародних договорах права на життя в якості імперативної норми, а також подальшого його вивчення, яке продовжує відбуватися і в наш час також.

Прийнято вважати, що першим універсальним міжнародним актом, який приділив увагу основним правам людини, є Статут Організації Об'єднаних Націй, який був прийнятий у 1945 році [1, с. 173–180]. В цьому документі вперше на міжнародному рівні згадується термін «права людини» без його детального тлумачення, але саме в цьому нормативному акті вперше також закріплюється принцип заборони дискримінації людини, оскільки остання володіє такими правами незалежно від раси, статі, мови і релігії.

Іншим міжнародним документом, який закріплює право на життя, є Біль про права людини, який складається із Загальної декларації прав людини,

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