

Завдання до практичних занять

**з англійської мови
для студентів 1 курсу**

2004

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Загальні положення

“Завдання до практичних занять” призначені для самостійної роботи студентів I курсу над загальною темою “Лексика, граматики та фонетика” та її складовою “Спеціальна лексика”, а також є додатковим навчальним матеріалом для практичних занять.

В процесі опрацювання матеріалу “Завдань” студенти мають удосконалити навички читання, осмисленого сприйняття тексту, започаткувати і поступово збагатити словниковий запас правничої лексики.

Завдання складаються з п'яти структурно ідентичних блоків (units), що включають в себе базовий текст, вправи на розуміння тексту, фонетичні та граматичні. В кожному із блоків уведена за тематичним принципом правнича лексика, яка засвоюється і закріплюється через комплекс вправ, який забезпечує всебічне опрацювання лексики, граматики, фонетики на основі пропонованих текстів.

Велика увага приділяється типам роботи, які скеровані на розвиток аналітичного мислення.

Unit 1

Step 1.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>

lawyer, student, prosecutor, notary, sociable, reliable, smart, strict, talented, interesting, loving, honest, optimistic

Pre-reading task:

1. *What is important to you when you meet new people:*

- *appearance;*
- *job;*
- *manners;*
- *nationality;*
- *age?*

2. *Ask questions to get information about a person. Begin with Who ...? What...? When ...? Where ...?*

Reading task:

1. *Read the text.*

Family Style

Meet Roberta Tomlinson

Me and my family

I'm from Glasgow, in Scotland, and I'm forty-three years old. I'm married, and my husband's name is Andrew. My husband is very smart. He works at the Prosecutor's Office. He is rather strict. He is more optimistic than me. We have three children – two boys and a girl. I have two brothers. My brothers are very reliable and honest. We easily understand each other. My parents are very sociable and cheerful. They still live in Scotland.

Me and my work

I'm a member of Parliament, so I work in London for part of the

week and in Scotland for the rest. I enjoy my work very much. I like it because I meet a lot of people and it is my job to help them. I work about fifty or sixty hours a week.

Me and my home

We have a flat in London, but my home is Glasgow, and we have a large house there. There are about twelve rooms and the house is like a hotel. So many people come and go! We have a garden where we grow fruit and vegetables.

Me and my free time

Well, I have very little free time, but when I can, I like having friends for dinner. We sit, eat, drink, and talk for hours! I also enjoy the theatre and I love the Edinburgh Festival, which takes place in August. I like all kinds of music but especially folk music.

Second reading tasks:

Before you read:

1. Which of the following adjectives describe Roberta's husband, parents, brothers? Put h, p or b.

↑ Sociable, ↑ reliable, ↑ smart, ↑ strict, ↑ talented, ↑ interesting, ↑ loving, ↑ honest, ↑ optimistic.

2. Read the text again. The following sentences have been taken from the text. Where should they go?

1. I like everything connected with music.
2. He is an assistant at the Prosecutor's Office.
3. I have much in common with my brothers.
4. We have a car and travel a lot.
5. My brothers love rock.
6. We have a cat.
7. We often travel to different parts of UK.
8. My family is closely knit.

Post-reading tasks:

1. Check spelling and organize words into spelling groups.

Say, happy, family, mother, Ukrainian, student, name, prosecutor, brother, computer, love, introduce.

2. Complete the questions or answers in the interview with Roberta Tomlinson.

- 1 a. What's your name?
b. Roberta Tomlinson.
- 2 a. _____?
b. T-O-M-L-I-N-S-O-N.
- 3 a. Where are you from?
b. _____.
- 4 a. _____?
b. I'm forty-three.
- 5 a. Are you married?
b. _____?
- 6 a. _____?
b. Andrew.
- 7 a. What does your husband do?
b. _____?
- 8 a. Do you have any children?
b. _____.
- 9 a. Do you enjoy your work?
b. _____.
- 10 a. _____.
b. Because I meet a lot of people.

3. Match synonyms.

good	unpleasant
lonely	entertaining
interesting	well behaved
cheerful	unhappy
sincere	happy
offensive	true

4. Put the adjectives into two groups – positive and negative.

emotional	friendly	witty	nice
confident	ambitious	rude	outgoing
offensive	kind	selfish	self-centered

5. Complete the sentences with *in*, *on* or *at*.

Remember!

We use **in** to show a place inside a particular area or object, with seasons and months (in winter)

on – with expressions of time (on Monday)

at – to show when smth happens (at 6 o'clock, at the weekend)

1. ___ summer I play tennis ___ Sundays.
2. The train leaves Kharkiv ___ 4 p.m.
3. He likes playing football ___ weekends.
4. My brother's birthday is ___ March.
5. Odessa is very hot ___ summer.

6. Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ٴ His from Ukraine.
ٴ He's from Ukraine. | 2. ٴ They from Kyiv.
ٴ They're from Kyiv. |
| 3. ٴ She's a student.
ٴ She's student. | 4. ٴ It's a English book.
ٴ It's an English book. |
| 5. ٴ Where she from?
ٴ Where's she from? | 5. ٴ He's name's Max.
ٴ His name's Max. |
| 7. ٴ I have two sisters.
ٴ I have two sister. | 6. ٴ Her name's Ann.
ٴ Her name its Ann. |
| 9. ٴ I'm at work.
ٴ I at work. | 10. ٴ He speaks four languages.
ٴ He speak four languages. |

7. Choose the best word to complete the text.

stressful, comfortable, crowded, expensive,
advantages, different, fast, disadvantages

Travelling by train has many _____. There are no _____ traffic jams, and trains are _____ and _____. You can use the time in _____ ways. You can just sit and read or watch the world go by. You can work, or you can have a meal.

However, travelling by train has some _____. It is _____ and sometimes the trains are _____ and delayed.

8. *Make notes about the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car or by plane. Then tell a story similar to one above, giving your own opinions.*

Advantages

- fast
- comfortable
- not stressful

Disadvantages

- expensive
- sometimes crowded
- sometimes delayed

You can:

- relax (read and look out of the window)
- work
- eat

You must:

- travel at certain times
- use other transport to get to the station

9. *A letter to a penfriend. Read Max's letter to his penfriend and study the organization of the letter.*

10 Church Lane
Saffron Walden
CB10 8ST
5th April

Dear Hans,

I'm a student at a school in Cambridge and I'm sixteen years old. I don't live in Cambridge but in a town just outside. I go to school by bus.

I like listening to music and playing football. At weekends I go out with my friends. Sometimes we go to the cinema and sometimes we just go for a walk with my dog.

I speak English and French, but I don't speak German. My favourite subjects at school are Computer studies and Maths, but I don't like History.

What about you? Please write to me.

Best wishes,

Max

10. *Write a similar letter to a penfriend about you.*

Unit 2.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>

Supreme, lawyer, core, admission, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, juridical, faculty

Step 1. **Pre-reading tasks:**

- 1. What and who has influenced your choice of an educational establishment?*
- 2. What was your parent's attitude to the choice of the Academy?*

Step 2. **Reading task:**

- 1. Read the text.*
- 2. First reading: understanding the general content of the text.*

National Law Academy

The National Law Academy of Ukraine named after Yaroslav the Wise is the leading higher educational institution, the center of the juridical education in Ukraine. The admission to the Academy increases every year.

The Academy consists of 12 basic faculties. It has the day-time and part-time forms of education. To become a good lawyer one must know much. So the students are taught various core subjects: Roman Law, Labour Law, Family Law, Criminal Law, Civil Law, Criminal Procedure, Civil Procedure, etc. Students attend lectures, seminars and tutorials.

The graduates of the Academy, masters and specialists, work as officials in central and local executive power bodies, consulates and embassies, in the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Supreme Council of Ukraine. They also work at the notary offices and law-enforcement institutions. Some graduates later become judges, prosecutors and advocates.

The Academy has all the facilities for high-level comprehensive training of the students. There are libraries and computerized classrooms, sports grounds, etc.

Taking into account the merits of the Academy in the

process of creating a law-governed state, Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma granted the National Law Academy of Ukraine with a special status of the autonomous state higher educational establishment (2001).

Second reading tasks:

1. Read the text again.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of specialists does the Academy train?
2. How many departments are there at the Academy?
3. What subjects do the students study at the Academy?
4. What kind of classes do the students have?
5. What does the Academy have for high-level comprehensive training of the students?
6. What special status was the Academy granted with?

Post-reading tasks:

1. Answer the questions.

1. What core subjects do you study?
2. What exams did you pass to be admitted to the Academy?
3. What is your specialization?
4. What's your favourite subject?
5. Would you like to take an additional law course abroad? Why can it be interesting?

1. Decipher the phonetic script to complete the sentences.

1. The National /'lo:/ Academy is the oldest specialized educational establishment of our country in training lawyers.
2. The Kharkov Law Institute was /'faundəd/ in 1920 on the basis of the Law Faculty at Kharkov University (1804).
3. The Institute was /træns`fo:md/ into the /ə`kædəmi/ in 1991.
4. The Academy trains highly-/`kwɒlɪfaɪd/ /`speʃəlists/.
5. They work as investigators, /, prɒsɪ`kjutəz/, judges, defence /'lɔiəz/, notaries.
6. They work in the Bar, law-enforcement bodies, Prosecutor's

Office, Ministry of /ˈdɪstɪs/, /sɪˈkjuərəti/ Service of Ukraine, bodies of state power.

7. A lot of former /ˈgræd uəts/ work in the /suːˈpri:m/ Court, Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Supreme Council of Ukraine.
8. The Academy is accommodated in /ˈspeɪʃəs/ attractive buildings.
9. The main Academy /ˈbɪldɪŋz/ are situated in 77 Pushkinskay Street.
10. /ˈti:tʃɪŋ/ is organized in 12 faculties

3. Write questions to get following answers.

1. 12 basic faculties.
2. Notary offices and law-enforcement institutions.
3. In central and local executive power bodies, consulates and embassies.
4. One must know much.
5. The center of the juridical education in Ukraine.
6. For high-level comprehensive training of the students.
7. Libraries and computerized classrooms, sports grounds, etc.
8. Lectures, seminars and tutorials.
9. Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma.
10. A special status of the autonomous state higher educational establishment.

4. Choose the best translation.

<u>Supreme</u> Court	– верховний, головний
Lawyer	– юрист, адвокат
Core	– центральний, головний
Admission	– вступ, прийом
Criminal	– кримінальний, незаконний
<u>Civil Procedure</u>	– процедура, процес
Juridical	– судовий, юридичний
Day-time	– щоденний, денний
Faculty	– факультет, факультатив

5. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The National Law Academy of Ukraine is (name) after Yaroslav the Wise.
2. It is the (to lead) higher educational institution.
3. To become a good (law) one must know much.
4. Some graduates (late) become judges, prosecutors and advocates.
5. There are libraries and (computer) classrooms, sports grounds, etc.
6. The students are (to teach) various core subjects.
7. The Academy has all the facilities for high-level comprehensive (to train) of the students.

6. Write the words in a logical order.

Attend lectures; to finish school; to graduate from the Academy; to be admitted; to work as a lawyer; to have entrance exams.

7. Choose the correct variant.

1. What subjects *do you like/ are you liking?*
2. I *am writing/ write* a test in English.
3. The students *teach/ are taught* various subjects.
4. To become a good lawyer one *must/ can* know much.
5. Our teacher *comes/ is coming* from Lviv.
6. Do you *study/ are you studying* at the Academy?
7. The Academy *have/ has* all the facilities for high-level training.
8. The graduates of the Academy *work/ worked* as officials in central and local executive power bodies.
9. Students *are attended/ attend* lectures, seminars and tutorials.

8. Prove the following statements:

a. The National Law Academy of Ukraine is the oldest specialized educational establishment in training lawyers.

- b. Members of the academic staff are engaged in research work.
- c. The Academy is one of the most innovative law schools in our country.
- d. The students of the Academy have proper conditions for studying and rest.
- e. The students are proud of their Academy.

9. *Discussion.*

What advice would you give somebody who is going to enter the National Law Academy?

What do you think is the most important to a student of the National Law Academy? Why?

Step 2.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>
edicts, law, will, legislative bodies, political majority, legal precedent, power, legislator

Pre-reading tasks:

1. *What is law? Have you discussed this question before?*

Reading tasks:

1. *Read the text.*

2. *First reading: understanding the general content of the text.*

What is law?

Philosophers have debated the essential nature of law for centuries, yet there is no single commonly accepted definition. Some philosophers argued that laws are nothing more than the will of those who hold power.

In totalitarian regimes, military power often controls governmental institutions, and laws are edicts. In a democracy, political majorities control legislative bodies and determine who exercises executive authority and appellate court majorities determine legal precedents.

Natural philosophers argued that law was that which reflected, or was based on, the built-in sense of right and wrong that exists within every person at birth. This natural law philosophy was very influential in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe. It has greatly influenced American law as well.

The historical school insisted that law could not be arbitrarily imposed by legislators whose legal source was “right” reasoning, only practices that have withstood the test of time could be thought of as a law.

In general, law is a system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with business agreements, social relationships, and crimes. In all societies relations between people are regulated in prescriptive laws. Some of them are customs – that is, informal rules of social and moral behaviour.

Law must be obeyed by citizens. Primary functions of law are as follows: keeping peace, shaping moral standards, maximizing individual freedom, and promoting social justice. The whole system of punishment exists for those who do not wish to obey these official rules. The person who breaks the law is called an offender or law-breaker.

Second reading tasks:

1. *Read the text more carefully.*
2. *Choose the best answer a, b, or c:*
 1. Philosophers have discussed the nature of law ...
 - a) for the last 20 years;
 - b) for centuries;
 - c) for the previous century.
 2. Some philosophers believed that laws are ...
 - a) the will of those who hold power;
 - b) not the will of those who hold power;
 - c) the most important thing to those who hold power.
 3. In totalitarian regimes laws are essentially ...
 - a) instructions;
 - b) statutes;
 - c) edicts.
 4. In a democracy political majorities ...

- a) control legislative bodies;
 - b) observe the execution of laws;
 - c) make laws.
5. In a democracy appellate court majorities ...
- a) approve legal precedents;
 - b) form legal precedents;
 - c) determine legal precedents.
6. Natural philosophers said that law was that which ...
- a) depended, or was based on, the built-in sense of right and wrong;
 - b) reflected, or was based on, the built-in sense of right and wrong;
 - c) described, or was based on, the built-in sense of right and wrong.
7. The historical school insisted that ...
- a) only practices that have withstood the test of time could be thought of as a law;
 - b) only customs that have withstood the test of time could be thought of as a law;
 - c) only practices, arbitrarily imposed by legislators, could be thought of as a law.

Post-reading tasks:

1. Put these words in order as in the text.

Edicts, the essential nature of law, will, legislative bodies, political majorities, legal precedents, legislators.

2. Find the words in the text that mean the following.

- a) an official rule of the country or state that says what people are allowed or must not do;
- b) a system in which the government of a country is elected by the people;
- c) the largest number or part of a group of people or things;
- d) using or connected with the law;

- e) the ability to control people or things;
- f) concerned with managing, politics and government, etc.;
- g) a place where legal trials take place and crimes, civil cases, etc. are judged.

3. *Fill in the gaps in the word combinations.*

... regimes;	to hold ...;
political ...;	... court;
executive ...;	sense of ... and ... ;
... bodies.	

4. *Match.*

legislative body	– здійснювати
legislators	– апеляційний
military power	– джерело
precedent	– законодавчий орган
executive authority	– військова влада
government	– законодавці
law	– прецедент
exercise	– виконавча влада
appellate	– уряд
source	– закон

5. *Sort the words into meaning categories: history, philosophy, law and government. The words can correspond to different categories.*

Century, totalitarian, legal, definition, majority, institutions, philosophers, executive, power, authorities, legislator.

6. *Write a short narrative, which includes at least five words from the text.*

Step 4. Pre-reading tasks:

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>

law, case, judge, rules, customs, common, magistrates, to establish, codify, uniform, ancient, prior, royal, customary, unwritten

1. *Where do laws come from in your legal system?*
2. *What types of law systems do you know?*
3. *Does a common law legal system operate in your country?*
4. *Does a term like “Roman law” exist in your language?*

Reading tasks:

1. *Read the text.*
2. *First reading: understanding the general content of the text.*

Types of law systems

Common Law

The term “common law” refers to the system of law developed in England and transferred to most of the English-speaking world. The common-law system uses prior decided cases as very high sources of authority. It is a general name for Anglo-American case-based systems, as opposed to civilian code-based systems.

The common law is a system of law originating in ancient customs, which were clarified and extended by judges. By selecting the best customary rulings and applying them, the royal judges contributed to making the numerous local customary laws into one uniform law “common” to the whole kingdom. However, many new rules were created and applied by the royal judges as they traveled the country and these were added to local customary law to make common law.

Common law is unwritten. It means that these rules were not enacted by Parliament.

Roman Law

Roman law developed from the laws of the Twelve Tables so that plebeians would know how they should be ruled.

As Rome expanded, laws governing non-citizens were added. The decisions of different magistrates in the province were kept, and these legal interpretations helped other judges to decide cases. Sometimes, the existing laws of a conquered place influenced the magistrate's decision. In this way, local rules and customs became a part of the larger body of Roman law. Roman law became international, particularly the laws dealing with commerce.

When Augustus was emperor, professional law schools were established to teach the law.

Later, in the 6th century A.D., Justinian, emperor of the eastern empire, codified these laws.

Second reading tasks:

- 1. Read the text more carefully.*
- 2. Here are ten questions, five for each text. Answer the questions.*

Which question goes with which text?

What do the underlined words refer to?

1. What was developed from the laws of the Twelve Tables?
2. Where were they kept?
3. What refers to the system of law developed in England?
4. What is the explanation for the originating of this law system?
5. Who were they clarified and extended by?
6. What was created for them to know how they should be ruled?
7. How did they become a part of the larger body of Roman law?
8. What did they create travelling around the country?
9. Where was it transferred?
10. What did he establish to teach the law?

3. Find the following words in the text. What do they refer to?
Make sentences with each word.

Common, local, magistrates, to establish, codify, uniform, ancient, interpretation, prior, royal, conquered, customary, unwritten.

Post-reading tasks:

1. Which of the following nouns can go with the adjectives in the exercise 3?

Law, place, cases, judges, rules, customs.

2. Make sentences using words and expressions.

- a) ancient // consists of // based on // Common law// of // principles and rules // conduct // customs;
- b) rules // Many // judges // were // new // and // the royal // created // applied by;
- c) commerce // dealing with // became // Roman // law // particularly // international, // the laws;
- d) schools // to teach // Professional // were // law // established // the law;
- e) interpretations // These // legal // judges // helped // cases // other // to decide;
- f) of the larger // rules // Roman // customs // a part // body of // Local //became // and // law;
- g) of authority // high // The common-law // sources // uses // prior // system // cases // decided // as very //

3. Speak about common law using the following words and word combinations.

System of law, England, prior decided cases, ancient customs, judges, uniform law, local customary law, unwritten.

4. *Speak about Roman law using the following words and word combinations.*

The laws of the Twelve Tables, non-citizens, magistrates, legal interpretations, judges, decision, local rules, customs, commerce, emperor, professional law schools, laws, codified.

Unit 3.

Step 1.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>

lawmaking, state power, appointment, judicial, the system of courts, Supreme Court, Constitutional, Parliament, executive, elections
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Pre-reading tasks:

1. *You are going to read about the Ukrainian system of government.*

Reading tasks:

1. *Read the text.*

2. *First reading: understanding the general content of the text.*

Ukraine. Political system

Ukraine became an independent republic after the breakup of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) at the end of 1991. The Constitution of Ukraine was adopted on 28 June 1996.

Ukraine is a parliamentary democracy led by a president. The President appoints the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers with the approval of the Parliament. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest executive body responsible for the realization of laws made by the Parliament. The executive power in oblasts and districts is exercised by local state administrations.

Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) has 450 directly elected members representing a large number of political parties. Verkhovna Rada is the supreme lawmaking body of state power. The laws of the country are passed there. It also calls for elections of the President, gives consent for the appointment of the Prime Minister, declares wars and concludes peace upon the President's proposal, adopts the state budget and controls the execution of it.

The judicial power is performed by the system of courts, the highest being the Supreme Court. The Constitutional Court has exclusive constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.

The expression of the will of the people is exercised through the elections. Parliamentary elections take place every 5 years in the last week of March. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and from the age of 18. The candidate polling the largest number of votes in a constituency is elected. The President is elected for a 5-year period by the people of the country at general elections.

Second reading tasks:

- 1. Read the text more carefully.*
- 2. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.*

1. Ukraine is a parliamentary democracy.
2. Verkhovna Rada has 500 directly elected members representing a large number of political parties.
3. Verkhovna Rada is the supreme legislative body of state power.
4. The judicial power is performed by the system of courts, the highest being the Constitutional Court.
5. The President appoints the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers with the approval of the parliament.
6. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest lawmaking body.
7. The executive power in oblasts and districts is exercised by local state administrations.
8. Parliamentary elections take place every 4 years in the last week of March.

9. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and from the age of 17.

3. Find the following numbers in the text.

What do they refer to? Make a sentence with each number.

1991, 18, 5, 450.

Post-reading tasks:

1. Use dictionaries to sort out words according to pronunciation.

/ :/, / :/, / /, /n/, /t/, /ð/, /θ/.

Parliament, **expression**, large, **through**, political, parties, law, body, **the**, pass, **there**, also, elections, call, war, **which**, upon, administration, adopts, judicial, **courts**, March, realization.

2. Find the words, connected with power, elections, and supreme in the text. Use them in the sentences.

3. Choose the best word or word combination.

lawmaking, executive, appointment, judicial, the system of courts, Supreme Court, state power, Constitutional, Parliament, elections
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- a) Verkhovna Rada is the supreme ... body.
- b) The judicial power is performed by the
- c) The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest ... body.
- d) The highest court in Ukraine is the
- e) The ... Court has exclusive constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.
- f) ... also calls for elections of the President.
- g) Parliament gives consent for the ... of the Prime Minister,
- h) Parliamentary ... take place every 5 years in the last week of March
- i) The ... branch of power is led by the Supreme Court.
- j) Parliament is the supreme lawmaking body of

4. Find the second part of the sentence.

The general elections are held	is the highest judicial body.
The supreme lawmaking body	decides on conformity of laws with the Constitution of Ukraine.
Justice in Ukraine	is exercised by the local state administrations.
The Supreme Court of Ukraine	every five years.
The three branches of state power	gives consent for the appointment of the Prime Minister
The Constitutional Court	is Verkhovna Rada.
The executive power in oblasts	is administrated by the system of courts.
Parliament	are differentiated: legislative, executive and judicial.

5. Sort the words into meaning categories. Make a title of each category.

Will, parliament, executive, to pass, to vote, approval, lawmaking, court, elections, Cabinet, judicial, republic, system, to appoint, to hold, direct, member, proposal, consent, to adopt, jurisdiction, Supreme, compulsory.

6. Fill in prepositions.

The Ukrainian political system has an elected President, a 450-person national Parliament – Verkhovna Rada, which members are elected ... a general, equal and direct elections. Parliamentary elections take place every 4 years ... the last week of March. Voting, which is not compulsory, is ... secret ballot and ... the age of 18. The candidate ... the largest number ... votes is elected.

7. *Finish the sentences.*

- a) Ukraine became an independent republic at the end of
- b) The Constitution of Ukraine was adopted on
- c) The president is elected by
- d) Verkhovna Rada has 450
- e) Verkhovna Rada is the supreme
- f) The judicial power is performed by the system
- g) The Constitutional Court has exclusive
- h) The president appoints
- i) The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest
- j) The expression of the will of the people is exercised through the

8. *Write a short narrative, which includes at least five words from the list.*

Lawmaking, state power, elections, President, appointment, Prime Minister, judicial, executive, elections.

9. *Make the following passive.*

- 1. The President appoints the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers with the approval of the Parliament.
- 2. Local state administrations exercise the executive power in oblasts and districts.
- 3. The system of courts performs the judicial power.
- 4. The people of the country elect the President for a 5-year period at general elections.

Step 2.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>
code, ecclesiastical courts, enactment, domestic, rights, canon law, adoption, divorce, annulment, separation, paternity, custody, damages.

Pre-reading tasks:

1. *What types of law can you name?*
2. *What do you know about civil law from the Theory of State and Law (other subjects)?*

Reading tasks:

1. *While reading find the answers to the questions:*
 - a. *What is civil law?*
 - b. *What is family law?*
2. *Read the text.*
3. *First reading: understanding the general content of the text.*

Civil law

Civil law systems are based upon detailed legislative codes rather than judicial precedents. The civil law tradition traces its roots to historically famous codes of law such as those of ancient Rome (*Corpus Juris Civilis*) and the *Code of Napoleon*.

The civil law is oriented toward a legislative code of laws, a comprehensive enactment of all the basic law of the country.

Within a legal system the term “civil law” is used to distinguish private actions from public wrongs, which fall under the heading of criminal law. When one person, organization, corporation or branch of government sues another in order to obtain a remedy for a supposed injury, the case is a civil case, leading to a possible remedy in a money damages or an order to do or not to do a certain act.

Family law

Family law, also called domestic relations law, has been recognized as a legal subfield only since the early 1900s. Despite the rather recent formal recognition of family law, legal institutions have long been concerned with the rights and responsibilities of family members.

One of the most enduring features of the Western legal tradition is the difference shown by the law to family self-governance, also called family autonomy. This difference was recognized in Roman law and was subsequently incorporated into Anglo-Saxon law, canon law (the law applied in the English ecclesiastical courts, the courts that historically handled domestic relation cases), and the common law.

It is also known as a branch of specialty law, also denominated “domestic relations law”, concerned with such subjects as adoption, annulment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care.

Second reading tasks:

- 1. Read the text again carefully.*
- 2. Here are some answers about the two systems of law. Write the questions.*

1. What ... ?

Civil law systems are based upon detailed legislative codes rather than judicial precedents.

2. When ... ?

When one person, organization, corporation or branch of government sues another in order to obtain a remedy for a supposed injury, the case is a civil case.

3. When ... ?

Family law has been recognized as a legal subfield only since the early 1900s.

4. What ... with?

Legal institutions have long been concerned with the rights and responsibilities of family members.

5. What ... ?

The law applied in the English ecclesiastical courts, the courts that historically handled domestic relation cases.

Post – reading tasks:

1. *Transcribe and translate the following words.*

Legislative, judicial, ancient, comprehensive, enactment, recognition, subsequently, annulment, custody, paternity.

2. *Find in the texts the words of the same root.*

Act, lead, history, separate, responsible, autonomous.

3. *Match the words from columns A and B.*

A	B
ecclesiastical	precedents
judicial	subfield
Anglo-Saxon	courts
legislative	enactment
child	law
legal	autonomy
comprehensive	damages
money	injury
supposed	care
family	codes

4. *Insert the prepositions, if necessary.*

1. Civil law systems are based ... detailed legislative codes.

2. The civil law tradition traces its roots ... historically famous codes of law such as those of ancient Rome (*Corpus Juris Civilis*) and the *Code of Napoleon*.

3. The civil law is oriented ... a legislative code ... laws, a comprehensive enactment of all the basic law of the country.

4. Family law has been recognized as a legal subfield only ... the early ... 1900s.

5. Despite the rather recent formal recognition of family law, legal institutions have long been concerned ... the rights and responsibilities ... family members.
6. This branch of law is concerned ... such subjects as adoption, annulment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care.

5. *Extend the sentences using words in brackets.*

1. Despite the rather formal recognition of family law, legal institutions have long been concerned with the rights and responsibilities of family members (recent).
2. It is also known as a branch of law (specialty).
3. The civil law is oriented toward a legislative code of laws, a enactment of all the basic law of the country (comprehensive).
4. The civil law tradition traces its roots to codes of law such as those of ancient Rome (*Corpus Juris Civilis*) and the *Code of Napoleon* (historically famous).
5. One of the most features of the Western legal tradition is the deference shown by the law to family self-governance, also called family autonomy (enduring).
6. Civil law systems are based upon detailed legislative codes rather than precedents (judicial).
7. Canon law is the law applied in the English ecclesiastical courts, the courts that historically handled relation cases (domestic).
8. This difference was recognized in Roman law and was incorporated into Anglo-Saxon law, canon law and the common law (subsequently).
9. It is concerned with such subjects as adoption, annulment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care (also).
10. When one person, organization, corporation or branch of government sues another in order to obtain a remedy for a injury, the case is a civil case (supposed).

6. *Read and translate the word combinations with the key word*

Law

Law codes, Roman law, the Laws of the Twelve Tables, the existing laws, the laws dealing with commerce, professional law schools, to teach the law, the codified laws, canon law, common law, family law, the basic law, civil law.

7. *React to the statements. Agree or disagree.*

1. Civil law systems are based upon detailed criminal law codes.
2. The term “civil law” is used to distinguish private actions from public wrongs, which fall under the heading of common law.
3. Roman law is also known as a branch of specialty law, also denominated “domestic relations law”, concerned with such subjects as adoption, annulment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care.
4. The civil law is oriented toward a legislative code of laws, a comprehensive enactment of all the laws dealing with commerce of the country.
5. The civil law tradition traces its roots to historically famous codes of law such as the Laws of the Twelve Tables.
6. Despite the rather recent formal recognition of family law, professional law schools have long been concerned with the rights and responsibilities of family members.
7. The difference shown by the law to family self-governance, also called family autonomy, was recognized in civil law.

8. *Make up sentences of your own using the following words.*

Code, enactment, civil law tradition, domestic, rights, canon law, adoption, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, damages.

9. *Transform the sentences into general questions:*

1. Civil law systems are based upon detailed legislative codes.
2. The civil law tradition traces its roots to historically famous codes.

3. The term “civil law” is used to distinguish private actions from public wrongs, which fall under the heading of criminal law.
4. Family law, also called domestic relations law, has been recognized as a legal subfield only since the early 1900s.
5. The difference shown by the law to family self-governance, also called family autonomy, was recognized in Roman law.
6. Public wrongs fall under the heading of criminal law.
7. Ecclesiastical courts are the courts that historically handled domestic relation cases.

10. *Explain the difference between the terms*

- “Civil law” and “Family law”
- “remedy” and “injury”
- “canon law” and “common law”

11. *Put 4 special and general questions about each text.*

12. *Retell each text in 5 sentences.*

Unit 4.

Step 1.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>
monarchy, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, constituency, bill, to approve, amendment, hereditary, seats, the United Kingdom

Pre-reading tasks:

1. *What are the functions of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power?*
2. *Can you name any countries which are monarchies?*

Reading tasks:

1. *Read the text.*
2. *First reading: understanding the general content of the text.*

UK. Legislature and Political System

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, Queen is the head of the state, but a cabinet of senior politicians called ministers actually governs the country. The prime minister is the head of the government. Parliament is the chief lawmaking body. It consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The constitution of the United Kingdom is not one document, as are the constitutions of many other countries. Much of it is not even in writing, and so the country is often said to have an unwritten constitution.

The monarchy in Britain can be traced back almost 1,200 years. The monarch must approve bills passed by Parliament before they can become laws. The monarch may reject a bill, but no monarch has done so since the early 1700's. The queen is an integral part of the legislature, the head of the judiciary, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The prime minister is usually the leader of the political party that has the most of seats in the House of Commons. The king or queen appoints the prime minister after each general election. The prime minister selects about 20 ministers to make up the Cabinet.

The Cabinet watches over the general conduct of the government and decides what steps will be taken to deal with matters of government. The Cabinet decides what new laws and what amendments to existing laws will be introduced to the Parliament.

Parliament makes laws of the United Kingdom.

The House of Commons has 651 members, elected from the four divisions that make up the United Kingdom. Each member represents a voting district called a constituency. A general election must be held at least every five years.

The House of Lords has about 1,200 members. The people do not elect them. Nearly 800 members are dukes, earless, countesses, and other hereditary peers and peeresses. The 2 archbishops and 24 of the bishops of the Church of England have seats in the House of Lords.

Second reading tasks:

1. Read the text again.

2. Decide which paragraph:

- a) gives information about the monarchy in Britain;
- b) explains the composition of the House of Lords;
- c) gives information about the prime minister;
- d) describes the House of Commons;
- e) says what the Cabinet does.

3. Read the text carefully to find the answers.

- 1. Who is the head of the state in the UK?
- 2. Who actually governs the country?
- 3. Is the constitution of the United Kingdom one document?
- 4. What are the rights of a monarch in the UK?
- 5. What are the functions of the Cabinet?
- 6. What is the composition of the House of Commons?
- 7. What is the composition of the House of Lords?
- 8. Is the House of Lords elected?
- 9. What is called a constituency?
- 10. What can you say about the general election?

Post-reading tasks:

1. Put a circle around the symbol that matches the sound in the underlined letters.

Model: <u>w</u> ord	/ / /ɜ:/ /:/	4. <u>a</u> mendment	/ɛ/ /ɪ/ /e/
1. <u>c</u> abinet	/æ/ / / / /	5. <u>c</u> onstitu <u>e</u> ncy	/ɪ/ /i:/ / /
2. <u>h</u> er <u>e</u> ditary	/ɛ/ /e/ /ɜ:/	6. <u>i</u> ntegral	/i:/ /ɪ/ /ɜ:/
3. <u>c</u> om <u>o</u> ns	/ / /o/ /ə/	7. <u>a</u> pp <u>o</u> ve	/ / /u:/ / /

2. Find the words connected with

- Parliament
- Government
- Monarch.

3. *Make up word combinations.*

a constitutional	constitution
the House	election
voting	laws
the most	part
to introduce	of Lords
the House	forces
prime	of Commons
general	of seats
an unwritten	district
to reject	minister
existing	amendments
integral	monarchy
the armed	a bill

4. *Use the dictionary and copy out the transcription of the following words.*

Monarchy, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, constituency, bill, to approve, amendment, hereditary, seats, the United Kingdom.

5. *Complete the sentences.*

1. The United Kingdom is a
2. Queen is the ..., but a cabinet of senior politicians called ministers
3. The prime minister is
4. Parliament is the
5. Parliament consists of
6. The constitution of the United Kingdom is
7. The monarchy in Britain can be
8. The monarch must ... , may
9. The prime minister is usually the leader of
10. The king or queen appoints
11. The Cabinet decides
12. Each member represents a voting district called

6. *Agree or disagree.*

1. The United Kingdom is a presidential republic.
2. The prime minister is the head of the state.
3. Parliament is the chief judicial body.
4. Parliament consists of the House of Commons.
5. The constitution of the United Kingdom is one document, as are the constitutions of many other countries.
6. The Cabinet must approve bills passed by Parliament before they can become laws.
7. The Cabinet is the head of the judiciary, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
8. The prime minister is usually the leader of the political party that has the most of seats in the House of Lords.
9. The Parliament appoints the prime minister after each general election.
10. The prime minister watches over the general conduct of the government and decides what steps will be taken to deal with matters of government.
11. A general election must be held at least every four years.

7. *Give definitions to the following.*

- Prime minister – Parliament
- Cabinet – the House of Lords
- General election – the House of Commons

8. *Put 10 questions to the text.*

9. *Give a summary of the text.*

Step 2.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>

Congress, chambers, the House of Representatives, the Senate, senator, bicameral, crucial, checks, brakes, balances

Pre-reading task

1. Write down all the words and expressions you can think on the topic of “State and Government”.

Reading tasks:

1. Read the text.
2. First reading: understanding the general content of the text.

The USA. Political system

US government, a federal republic and liberal democracy were established under the Constitution adopted in 1789. This vests legislative power in a bicameral Congress, consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Executive power is conferred on the President, separately elected for a fixed term of four years. The executive branch can enter into the treaties with foreign governments with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The legislative branch is bicameral in that it is divided into two chambers, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The number of representatives in the House of Representatives is determined by the census population of each state every 10 years, while Senate consists of two senators from each state.

Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, which has a crucial role in constitutional representation. The judicial branch has authority to examine the acts of the other two branches of government and determine whether these acts are constitutional.

The branches of the federal government are in this way separate, but the exercise of their power is subjects to checks, brakes and balances between the branches. The President, for example, may veto legislation passed by the Congress, which may in

turn override a presidential veto by a two-thirds majority. Power is also divided between the federal government and the fifty states, each with its own constitution, elected government and legal system.

Second reading tasks:

1. Read the text again.

2. Which of the statements best complete each meaning?

1. US government, a federal republic and liberal democracy were established
 - a) under the Constitution adopted in 1780.
 - b) under the Code adopted in 1789.
 - c) under the Constitution adopted in 1789.
2. Executive power is conferred on the President,
 - a) separately elected for a fixed term of five years.
 - b) directly elected for a fixed term of four years.
 - c) separately elected for a fixed term of four years.
3. The legislative branch is bicameral in that it is divided into two chambers,
 - a) the House of Commons and the Senate.
 - b) the House of Representatives and the Senate.
 - c) the House of Representatives and the House of Lords.
4. Judicial power is vested in the
 - a) Supreme Court.
 - b) system of courts.
 - c) Appellate Court.
5. Power is also divided between the federal government and the fifty states,
 - a) each with elected government and legal system.
 - b) each with its own constitution, elected government and judicial system.
 - c) each with its own constitution, elected government and legal system.

Post-reading tasks:

1. Transcribe the following words.

Congress, chambers, Representatives, the Senate, senator, bicameral, crucial, checks, balances, Supreme, authority.

2. Find the words connected with Congress in the text.

3. Choose 20 words to describe the US political system.

4. Match. Write as many correct pairs of verb + noun phrases as possible.

to override	power
to veto	the acts
to have	a presidential veto
to divide	of two senators
to be conferred	for a fixed term
to be vested	legislation
to elect	on the President
to enter	in the Supreme Court
to consist	into the treaties
to examine	authority

5. Sort the words into meaning categories, using the dictionary. Make a heading of each category.

Executive power, checks, brakes and balances, US government, a fixed term, Congress, a federal republic, legislative power, bicameral, the House of Representatives, separate, crucial, the President, the Senate, to examine the acts, judicial power.

6. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. US government, a federal republic and liberal democracy, (to be established) under the Constitution adopted in 1789.

2. This vests legislative power in a bicameral Congress, (to consist) of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
3. Executive power is conferred on the President, separately (to elect) for a fixed term of four years.
4. The executive branch can (to enter) into the treaties with foreign governments with the advice and consent of the Senate.
5. The branches of the federal government (to be) in this way separate, but the exercise of their power is subjects to checks, brakes and balances between the branches.
6. The President, for example, may (to veto) legislation passed by the Congress, which may in turn (to override) a presidential veto by a two-thirds majority.
7. Power is also divided between the federal government and the fifty states, each with its own constitution, (to elect) government and legal system.

7. Choose six words from the list and write a sentence using each of them.

Congress, chambers, the House of Representatives, the Senate, senator, bicameral, crucial, checks, brakes, balances.

8. Form the corresponding adjectives.

- liberty – detail
- to execute – suppose
- constitution – history
- policy – crime

9. Speak on the political system of the USA.

Step 3.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>
violation, prosecution, treason, felony, robbery, murder, misdemeanor, crime, punishment

Pre-reading task:

1. Write down all words you can think on the topic of “Crimes”.

Reading tasks:

2. First reading: understanding the general content of the text.

Classification of Crimes

A crime may be defined as any act done in violation of those duties, which an individual owes to the community, and for the breach of which the law has provided that the offender shall be punished.

Every crime consists of an *actus reus* accompanied by a specific *mens rea*, and the prosecution must prove these elements of crime beyond reasonable doubt.

Crimes are classified as treason (the criminal act causing harm to your country), felonies (a very serious crime, such as robbery or murder) and misdemeanors (crimes that are not very serious), depending on punishment attached to the crime.

Crimes are also divided into arrestable offences and nonarrestable offences.

Other classifications are: crimes which are *mala in se* (bad in itself) versus crimes *mala prohibita* (bad prohibited); infamous crimes versus crimes which are not infamous; crimes involving moral turpitude versus those do not involve moral turpitude; major crimes versus petty crimes, common law crimes versus statutory crimes.

Crimes which *mala in se* embrace acts immoral or wrong themselves, such as burglary, larceny, rape, arson and breaches of peace.

Crimes *mala prohibita* include things prohibited by statute as infringing on others' rights, though no moral turpitude may attach.

Infamous crimes are those, which entail infamy upon one who has committed it.

Common law crimes are punishable by the force of the common law. Statutes create statutory crimes.

White-collar crimes generally include antitrust violations, bribery, computer crime, criminal copyright infringement, environmental crimes, extortion, theft of trade secrets, etc.

Term "organized crimes" is used to describe that form of crime which is the product of groups and organizations. Gambling and narcotics are common of organized crimes.

Post-reading tasks:

1. *Cross out the word, which does not contain the vowel sound on the left.*

Model: /ɪ/ build	field	fill	women.
/ / punish	accompanied	larceny	country
/aɪ/ environment	violation	describe	criminal
/i:/ breach	infringement	these	peace
/e/ offender	arrestable	petty	be
/a/ doubt	group	out	account
/ :/ causing	extortion	product	force
/ɜ:/ burglary	murder	term	pure

2. *Complete the word combination*

- ... reasonable doubt.
- causing...
- arrestable ...
- antitrust ...
- common of ... crimes.

3. Complete the following.

person	crime	verb
robber	robbery	rob
_____	rape	_____
_____	_____	murder
hijacker	_____	_____
_____	_____	smuggle

4. Give the definition of the word “crime”.

5. Explain the Latin terms “actus reus” and “mens rea”.

6. Comment on the synonymic chain:

crime – wrong – misdeed – offence.

7. Read and qualify the crimes described using the model:

They committed + the name of the crime

1. They illegally carried drugs into the country. They committed
..._____.
2. They set fire to a hotel. They ..._____.
3. They took away the rich man’s son and asked for him a lot of money. ..._____.
4. He illegally copied a computer program. ..._____.

arson, drug smuggling, computer crime, kidnapping

8. Make a summary of the text.

Unit 5.
Step 1.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>
legal profession, barrister, solicitor, judge, trial, notary, coroner, clerk of the court

Pre-reading tasks:

- 1. You are going to read about legal professions. What do you know about them?*
- 2. What is the stereotype lawyer? Choose some adjectives, which go with this profession.*

Reading tasks:

- 1. Read the text.*
- 2. First reading: understanding the general content of the text.*

The Legal Profession

In the UK the legal profession is divided into two branches: barristers and solicitors. There are many kinds of solicitors' practice. The range includes firms, which work in all or most company and commercial areas, based often in the City of London, firms specializing in particular areas of work, e.g. shipping law or entertainment law work, firms specializing in legal aid work, and generalist firms. In size they range from sole practitioners to very large firms. The work of solicitors in general is divided into certain categories: business affairs, commercial property, residential conveyancing, family, probate, wills, personal injury, crime and other.

Barristers. There is an increasing tendency for barristers to specialize, but many still have a general common law practice (contract, crime, tort (especially personal injury cases), landlord and tenant, family matters). There are as many barristers employed in commerce, industry and central and local government as there are in private practice.

Entry to both branches of the profession is typically by entry through a qualifying law degree or passage of Common Professional Examination for a non-law graduate.

Judge is an officer of the government who presides over a law court. The judges of high court are called justices in the United States and Great Britain. A trial judge presides in the trial, or lower court. An appellate judge hears appeals that question the accuracy of the trial judges decisions on points of law. An appellate judge may reverse lower courts decisions.

Notary public is an officer authorized by state law to certify certain documents and to take oaths. Many documents such as deeds must be notarized before they become legally effective. The purpose of notarizing a document is to protect those who use it from forgeries.

Coroner is an official of a county or other local government who investigates any death not clearly due to natural causes. Coroners also have a legal responsibility to protect the personal property of any person who has died until the property can be turned over to person's rightful heirs. In case of suspicious death a coroner conducts an inquiry called an inquest.

Clerk of court is an officer of a court of justice who performs many important administrative duties. The clerk keeps the court records, such as docket (list of cases awaiting hearing). The clerk issues the summons that calls a person into court and the judgment that orders the unsuccessful party to do what the court has directed. The clerk also keeps the court seal and certifies as correct any court records that are needed in other legal proceedings.

Second reading tasks:

- 1. Read the text again.*
- 2. Complete each sentence below by choosing the correct form.*

1. The work of solicitors in general is divided into certain categories:
 - a) business affairs, commercial property, residential conveyancing, family, probate, wills, personal injury, crime and other;
 - b) contract, crime, tort (especially personal injury cases), landlord and tenant, family matters.

2. There is an increasing tendency for barristers to specialize, but many still have:
 - a) a general civil law practice;
 - b) a general common law practice.
3. Entry to both branches of the profession is
 - a) typically by entry through a qualifying law degree or passage of Common Professional Examination for a non-law graduate;
 - b) typically by passage of Common Professional Examination.
4. The judges of high court are called justices
 - a) in the United States and Great Britain;
 - b) only in the United States.
5. Many documents such as deeds must be
 - a) signed before they become legally effective;
 - b) notarized before they become legally effective.
6. In case of suspicious death a coroner conducts an inquiry called
 - a) an inquest;
 - b) legal proceeding.
7. The clerk issues the summons that calls a person
 - a) into court;
 - b) into trial.

2. *Who are the sentences referring to? Arrange them in order you've read them in the text.*

- a. An officer of a court of justice who performs many important administrative duties.
- b. An official of a county or other local government who investigates any death not clearly due to natural causes.
- c. An officer of the government who presides over a law court.
- d. An officer authorized by state law to certify certain documents and to take oaths.

Post-reading tasks:

1. *Count the number of times the words "judge", "barrister", "coroner", "solicitor" occur in the text. Which word is the most frequent in the text?*

2. List all the legal professions you've read about, transcribe them.

3. Match definitions.

judge	a) a person appointed to hear and try cases in court of justice;
notary	b) a person who represents people in court
investigator	c) a person who prosecutes especially in criminal court
prosecutor	d) a person who investigates criminal cases
defense lawyer	e) a person authorized to draw up contracts, wills, etc.

4. Ask questions using the words in brackets.

- 1) Solicitors also have a right of audience in lower courts. (Who . . . ? What right . . . ? Where . . . ? In what courts . . . ?)
- 2) Solicitors do much of the initial preparation for cases which they then hand to barristers. (Who . . . ? What preparation . . . ? Do . . . ?)
- 3) Barristers are not paid directly by clients, but are employed by solicitors. (Who . . . ? Are . . . ?)
- 4) Lawyers involved in human rights may even find their profession is a dangerous one. (What . . . ? What do lawyers find . . . ? How do the lawyers find?)
- 5) In England anyone facing criminal prosecution is entitled to choose a firm of lawyers to represent him. (Where . . . ? Who is . . . ? What firm . . . ?)
- 6) The small firm giving advice to members of the public on welfare rights or immigration procedures may have to restrict salaries in order to stay in business. (What firms . . . ? What do the small firms . . . ?)

5. *Select words from the list to complete the sentences. Note that there are more words than sentences.*

The _____ profession is divided into two branches: barristers (advocates in Scotland) and _____. Barristers are known collectively as the “Bar”, and collectively and individually as “counsel”. Solicitors undertake legal business for individual and _____ clients, while barristers advise on legal problems submitted through solicitors and represent cases in the _____ courts; certain functions are common to both. Although people are free to conduct their own cases, most people prefer to be _____ represented in the more serious cases.

Firms, higher, legal, legally, corporate, solicitors

6. *Use each of these words to write a sentence.*

Legal profession, barrister, solicitor, judge, trial, notary, coroner, clerk of the court.

7. *Ask questions to get the following answers.*

1. By entry through a qualifying law degree or passage of Common Professional Examination for a non-law graduate.
2. They are called justices in the United States and Great Britain.
3. In the trial, or lower court.
4. He hears appeals that question the accuracy of the trial judges decisions on points of law.
5. To certify certain documents and to take oaths.
6. To protect those who use it from forgeries.
7. Investigates any death not clearly due to natural causes.

8. *Speak on the legal profession.*

Step 2.

<i>Active words and word combinations</i>
criminal law, criminal or penal codes, preventing, theft, assault and personal violence, criminal

Pre-reading tasks:

1. Use your knowledge to continue the list of a vocabulary, connected with the topic.

Reading tasks:

1. Read the text.

2. First reading: understanding the general content of the text.

Criminal Law in the UK

In the UK people view criminality as the consequence of social conditions and individual moral wickedness. They blame it on social value: property, unemployment and educational failure. Britain, like most other countries, also has a serious problem with young criminals. To deal with everything, connected with a crime is the task of the criminal law.

The criminal law is that law which for the purpose of preventing crime to society,

- (a) declares what conduct is criminal, and
- (b) prescribes the punishment to be imposed for such conduct.

It includes the definition of specific offences and general purposes of liability. Criminal laws are commonly codified into criminal or penal codes.

The English criminal law has never been reduced to a single code but many particular topics have been codified by separate statutes, for example, the Larceny Act (1916), which deals with various forms of theft and the Person Act (1861), which covers many forms of assault and personal violence.

A crime, according to the doctrine of Common Law, is made up of an outward act and the state of mind of the criminal.

Of all crimes, which become known to the police, most do not result in any arrest; and a very small percentage of all crimes known to the police finally result in a formal conviction in a court of law.

Many crimes go unrecorded by the police, mainly because not all victims report what had happened to them. The surveys confirm that the majority of the crimes are against property, in the form of theft or vandalism.

Second reading tasks:

- 1. Read the text again.*
- 2. How can we define the term "criminal law"?*
- 3. What is the task of the criminal law?*
- 4. What social aspects cause criminality?*
- 5. Divide the text into four sections, make a heading to each.*

Post-reading tasks:

- 1. Write and transcribe all legal terms from the text.*
- 2. Insert articles where necessary.*

In ... UK people view ... criminality as ... consequence of social conditions rather than ... individual moral wickedness. They blame it on ... social value: property, unemployment and educational failure. ... Britain, like most other countries, also has ... serious problem with ... young criminals. To deal with everything, connected with ... crime is the task of ... criminal law.

3. Make sentences using key words.

- 1) task // criminal law // to deal with //*
- 2) criminal law // purpose // preventing // crime //*
- 3) criminal or penal codes // criminal laws //*
- 4) a crime // made up // the criminal //*
- 5) the Person Act // assault // personal violence //*
- 6) the Larceny Act // deals with // theft //*

4. Insert prepositions where necessary.

The English criminal law has never been reduced ... a single code but many particular topics have been codified ... separate statutes, ... example, the Larceny Act (1916), which deals ... various forms ... theft and the Person ... Act (1861), which covers many forms ... assault and personal violence.

5. Complete the sentences.

1. A crime, according to the doctrine of Common Law, is made up of ...
2. Criminality is the consequence of social conditions ...
3. Britain, like most other countries, also has a serious problem
4. The criminal law is that law which for the purpose of preventing crime to society, ...
5. To deal with everything, connected with a crime....
6. Criminal laws are commonly codified into
7. The English criminal law has never been reduced to ...
8. The Person Act (1861) covers many forms of....
9. The Larceny Act (1916) deals with ...

6. Make a written plan of the text.

7. Retell the text.

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