

**Завдання  
студентам-юристам  
для самостійного опрацювання  
розмовних тем**

За загальною редакцією  
професора *В. П. Сімонок*

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Мета видання — допомогти студентам-юристам оволодіти  
лексикою англословних тем, сформувати у них навички засто-  
сування спеціальної лексики і підготувати до бесіди за темами.

Для студентів I-III курсів юридичних спеціальностей вищих  
навчальних закладів.

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## Загальні положення

Пропоноване видання призначено для студентів I-III курсів  
і відповідає вимогам навчальної програми з дисципліни «Іно-  
земна мова».

Мета завдань — допомогти студентам самостійно оволодіти  
лексикою тем, сформувати навички застосування спеціальної  
лексики і підготувати їх до бесіди за темами.

Завдання включають 11 розмовних тем. Кожна тема скла-  
дається з трьох частин. Перша частина включає передтекстове  
завдання, яке виконується до початку роботи над текстом і при-  
значено для активізації лексики певної теми. До кожної теми  
додано нові слова та словосполучення з перекладом. У другій  
частині студенти читають текст і виконують післятекстові впра-  
ви з метою перевірки його розуміння. Третя частина містить  
різноманітні вправи для засвоєння нового лексичного матеріалу  
і повторення юридичної термінології, вивченої раніше. Заключ-  
ний етап — бесіда за темою.

Чіткі вказівки до кожної вправи надають студентам мож-  
ливість опрацювати розмовні теми і підготуватися до іспиту з  
англійської мови.

## TOPIC 'MY FUTURE PROFESSION'

### *Pre-reading task*

What words and phrases related to this topic can you name?

*Read the text and fulfil the post-reading tasks.*

### **My Future Profession**

My name is Oleg Petrenko. Oleg is my first name and Petrenko is my surname. I was born in June 14, 1985 in Kharkiv. I am Ukrainian but I speak both Ukrainian and Russian.

I descend from a lawyers' family. My mother is a notary, she works at a notary office and my father works as an investigator at the Prosecutor's Office. I have a typical Ukrainian family.

I went to school in Kharkiv. At school I studied a lot of subjects but I took a great interest in history and literature.

Thanks to my parents and their surroundings I was absorbing the idea of personal responsibility to serve the public good, to avoid disorder, to provide certainty, and to maximize individual rights. So I began to prepare myself for the entrance examinations to a Law Institute. I thought then and I think now, the profession of a lawyer is very interesting and useful to people. As a lawyer I can do my best to build the future that will give hope and opportunity to all who follow law. So when I chose jurisprudence it was not surprise for my relatives.

Having received my school leaving certificate, I successfully passed entrance examinations and became a student of Yaroslav the Wise National Law Academy of Ukraine. Now I am in my first (third) year of the Prosecutors' Training Institute. I hope I'll be a good lawyer with pride in my profession.

I am always busy but when I am free I am fond of reading and playing football. I like to spend time together with my friends. We meet, talk, dance and laugh, listen to music and do everything what is interesting for us.

### **Words and word-combinations**

to descend — походити  
lawyer — юрист

notary office — нотаріальна контора  
investigator — слідчий  
prosecutor's office — прокуратура  
to take interest in — цікавитися  
surroundings — оточення  
to absorb — поглинати (всмоктувати)  
responsibility — відповідальність  
public good — на користь суспільства  
to avoid disorder — уникати безладдя  
to provide certainty — забезпечувати впевненість  
to maximize individual rights — підвищувати особисті права  
entrance — вступний  
to do one's best — робити все можливе  
opportunity — сприятлива можливість  
to follow law — дотримуватися закону  
jurisprudence — правознавство, юриспруденція  
leaving certificate — атестат (зрілості)  
to be in one's first (second) year — бути на I (II) курсі

### **Post-reading tasks**

- Answer the questions:*
  - What is the boy's name?
  - What is his first name?
  - When and where was he born?
  - What family does he descend from?
  - What are Oleg's parents?
  - Where did he finish school?
  - Why did he make up his mind to become a lawyer?
  - What does Oleg think about the profession of a lawyer?
  - What year is he in?
  - What department does he study at?
  - What does Oleg do when he is free?
- Read and translate the sentences about Oleg's parents' places of work.*

### **Exercises**

- Make up sentences with the following words:*
  - descend — family
  - notary — notary office
  - idea — to serve

4. prepare — examinations
5. profession — people
6. future — hope
7. jurisprudence — surprise
8. pass — become
9. first year — Security Service
10. free — fond of

2. *Translate into Ukrainian:*

surname, descend, notary, investigator, Prosecutor's Office, to take interest in, personal responsibility, to serve the public good, to avoid disorder, to provide certainty, to maximize individual rights, entrance examinations, to give hope, to pass examinations, to train specialists, to be busy, to be fond of.

3. *Translate into English:*

робити все можливе, надати можливість, нотаріальна контора, цікавитися чим-небудь, оточення батьків, служити на благо суспільства, уникати беззаконня, дотримуватися закону, атестат зрілості, вступні іспити, підготовка фахівців, органи прокуратури, проводити час.

4. *Translate into Ukrainian:*

- Law, lawful, lawfully, lawfulness, lawlessness, lawyer.
- Notary, notarial, notarize, notary office.
- Examine, examination, examiner.
- Investigate, investigation, investigator.

5. *Translate into English:*

1. Петру не 16 років, йому 18.
2. Він не школяр. Він студент-першокурсник.
3. Мати немає. Вона на роботі.
4. Сашко не росіянин. Він українець.
5. Він не студент. Він юрист.
6. Ми не дуже зайняті. Зараз ми вільні.
7. Ця професія дуже цікава.
8. Він не на III курсі. Він на I курсі.
9. Його вибір не був несподіванкою для його батьків.

6. *Complete the sentences:*

To be a lawyer is ...  
I want to be a lawyer because...

7. *Complete the definition:*

Lawyer is ...

8. *Speak about yourself answering the following questions:*

1. What is your name?
2. What is your first name?
3. When and where were you born?
4. What family do you descend from?
5. What are your parents?
6. Where did you finish school?
7. What subjects did you take interest in?
8. Why did you make up your mind to become a lawyer?
9. What do you think about the profession of a lawyer?
10. What year are you in?
11. What department do you study at?
12. What do you do when you are free?

9. *Speak about your friend.*

## TOPIC 'LAW ACADEMY'

### *Pre-reading task*

*Read the following words. Pay attention to their pronunciation. Use a dictionary if it is necessary.*

Lawyer, prosecution, justice, graduate, council, spacious, architecture, research, tutorial, bureau, recreation facility, commentary, status, autonomous, qualified.

*Read the text and fulfil the post-reading tasks.*

### **Law Academy**

Yaroslav the Wise National Law Academy of Ukraine (the former Kharkiv Law Institute) is the oldest specialized educational establishment of our country in training lawyers. The Kharkov Law Institute was founded in 1920 on the basis of the Law Faculty at Kharkov University (1804). The Institute was transformed into the Academy in 1991. Now under the President's Decree it is an autonomous state higher educational institution with the highest accreditation level.

The Academy trains highly-qualified specialists who work as investigators, prosecutors, judges, defense lawyers, notaries, in the Bar, law-enforcement bodies, Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, Security Service of Ukraine, bodies of state power. A lot of former graduates work in the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court of Ukraine, and Supreme Council of Ukraine.

The Academy is accommodated in spacious attractive buildings. The main Academy buildings are situated in 77 Pushkinskaya Street. The original building dates from 1889 and is a fine example of architecture. It was designed and constructed by Beketov — a well-known Russian architect.

At present the academic staff amounts to more than 500 persons, over 80 per cent of them have scientific degrees and titles. The academic staff is engaged in academic research and educational activities at 34 departments (chairs).

Teaching is organized in 12 faculties where students are able to study at full-time and part-time (evening and correspondence) departments.

Every year more than 1300 young people enter the Academy. Students are admitted to the Academy on the basis of their results at entrance examinations.

The law students study about 50 subjects including special law subjects such as Administrative Law, Civil Law, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Criminology, International Law and others.

The students attend lectures, seminars and tutorials. After classes they can prepare for the seminars in the reading-rooms of the library. The main library covers a wide range of legal materials, collections of law reports, periodicals and reference works. The codification bureau, full-text computer legislation bases and informational CD-ROMs are at the students' disposal. The students are provided with hostel accommodation, sports and recreation facilities. The National Law Academy of Ukraine is considered to be one of the most innovative law schools in our country. Many outstanding lawyers famous both in our country and abroad worked here. Members of the Academy take an active part in the law-making process, publish articles and commentaries in legal and social sciences.

The Academy trains well-educated and highly qualified specialists standing on guard of legality, law and order.

### *Words and word-combinations*

educational establishment — навчальний заклад  
bodies of state power — органи державной власти  
law-enforcement bodies — правоохоронні органи  
to be accommodated in — розташовуватися  
academic staff — професорсько-викладацький склад  
department — кафедра, відділення  
a full-time department — денне відділення  
a correspondence department — заочне відділення  
reference works — довідники  
to be at the students' disposal — бути в розпорядженні студентів  
hostel accommodation — приміщення в гуртожитку  
recreation facilities — умови для відпочинку  
to stand on guard of legality — стояти на сторожі законності  
law and order — правопорядок

### *Post-reading tasks*

*1. Answer the following questions:*

1. When was the National Law Academy of Ukraine founded?
2. What kind of specialists does the Academy train?
3. What can you tell about the main Academy building?

4. How many departments and members of the academic staff are there at the Academy?
5. What way is the teaching process organized in?
6. What subjects do the students study at the Academy?
7. What kind of classes do the students have?
8. What is the Academy library rich in (famous for)?
9. Where do the students live?
10. What special status has the Academy?

2. *Find in the text the following words and word-combinations:*

Навчальний заклад, кваліфіковані спеціалісти, читальний зал, довідники, публікувати коментарі, суспільно-правові науки, викладацький склад, кафедра, факультет, відділення, денне (вечірнє, заочне) відділення, цивільне право, цивільний процес, кримінальне право, кримінальний процес, міжнародне право, лекція, семінар, консультація, гуртожиток, стояти на варті законності і правопорядку.

### *Exercises*

1. *Match the following words and word-combinations with their Ukrainian equivalents:*

1	Ministry of Justice	a	органи державної безпеки
2	to be accommodated in	b	консультація
3	educational activity	c	довідники
4	a correspondence department	d	бути розташованою
5	tutorial	e	кримінальний процес
6	reference works	f	освітня діяльність
7	state security bodies	g	Міністерство Юстиції
8	to be provided with	h	бути у розпорядженні студентів
9	to amount	i	налічувати, нараховувати
10	criminal procedure	j	заочне відділення
11	to be at the students' disposal	k	повнотекстові комп'ютерні бази даних законодавства
12	full-text computer legislation bases	l	бути забезпеченим (чим-небудь)

2. *Arrange the words and word-combinations into the following groups:*

Library	Subject	Students' life	Law school
---------	---------	----------------	------------

to go in for sports, to take part in a law-making process, tutorials, Civil Law, to publish articles, recreation facilities, codification bureau, reading-rooms, Criminal Procedure, to take part in public activities, informational CD-ROMs, Administrative Law, collections of law reports.

3. *Complete the following sentences:*

1. The National Law Academy of Ukraine is ...
2. The Academy is accommodated in ...
3. It is situated ...
4. The main building was constructed by ...
5. The main library has ...
6. The members of the academic staff ...
7. The Rector of the Academy ...
8. There are the following departments ...
9. Students are admitted ...
10. The students attend ...
11. The students study ...
12. The students are provided with ...

4. *Using the following words and word-combinations speak about:*

History of the Academy: to be founded; to train lawyers; outstanding lawyers; the autonomous state higher educational institution.

The Academy Nowadays: spacious attractive buildings; to be situated; a fine example of architecture; to be designed; departments; an academic staff.

Studying Process: to enter the Academy; entrance examinations; special law subjects; to attend lectures, seminars, tutorials; library.

Library: reading halls; legal materials, the codification bureau, full-text computer legislation bases, informational CD-ROMs.

5. *Prove the following statements:*

- a) The National Law Academy of Ukraine is the oldest specialized educational establishment in training lawyers in our country.
- 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 studies and rest.

6. *Make up an outline of the text. Retell the text*

- according to the outline
- without details

7. *Make up dialogues between*

- a fifth-year student and a first-year student of the Academy;
- a student of the Academy and a lawyer, who studied at the Academy 10 years ago;
- a student of the Academy and a student of Oxford University;
- a student of the Academy and an American student.

## TOPIC 'UKRAINE'

### *Pre-reading tasks*

1. *Answer the following questions:*

1. Where is Ukraine situated?
2. What is the territory of Ukraine?
3. When did Ukraine become an independent state?
4. Are you a citizen of Ukraine? What does it mean for you?
5. Who was the 1<sup>st</sup> President of Ukraine?
6. Who is the President of Ukraine nowadays?

2. *Match these terms with their definitions. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary:*

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| a) president    | 1. an official statement made once a year that gives details of what a government plans to spend and how it intends to collect the money needed   |
| b) constituency | 2. the Commonwealth of Independent States   |
| c) parliament   | 3. when people vote to choose a representative to take an official (esp. political) position  |
| d) CIS          | 4. an organization that makes important decisions, or the room or building where it meets   |
| e) election     | 5. the leader, and often also ruler or chief governing official, of many modern states that do not have a king or queen   |
| f) budget       | 6. any of the areas of a country that elects a representative to a parliament   |
| g) chamber      | 7. the group of people who are elected to make and change the laws of a country   |
| h) embassy      | 8. (the official building used by) a group of officials, led by Ambassador, who are sent by a government to live in a foreign country for the purpose of keeping good relations with its government |

*Read the text and fulfil the post-reading task.*

### **Ukraine**

Ukraine is one of the largest countries in Europe. Its area is 603,700 sq. km. About 50 million people live in Ukraine. It is **situated**

in the Eastern Europe. It **borders on** Belarus, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Poland, Russia and Slovakia. In the South it **is washed by** the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. So it has very important ports.

The territory of Ukraine is mainly flat, but the Carpathians and the Crimean mountains make up 5% of its area. The major rivers are the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Bug and the Donets. The Dnieper is the third longest river in Europe, which divides the country into left-bank and right-bank territories.

There are many large cities in Ukraine, among them: **Kiev (the capital of Ukraine)**, Kharkiv (the first capital of Ukraine, and its second largest city), Donetsk (coal-mining center), Dnipropetrovsk (an important metallurgical center), Lviv (a scientific and cultural center) and many others.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable for the development of its industry and agriculture.

Ukraine is divided into 24 administrative regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1991 Ukraine declared its independence.

Nowadays Ukraine is a sovereign, democratic, unitary state with presidential and parliamentary form of government. It has its own national emblem, state flag and anthem. The political system of Ukraine, its home and foreign policy, rights and duties of its citizens are established and guaranteed by the Constitution adopted on June 28, 1996.

The government are divided into three branches — the **legislative**, the **executive**, and the **judicial**.

The **President** is the head of the state and is elected by majority vote for a five-year term. He is the guarantor of state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of Ukraine, human rights and freedoms. He is also **the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine**.

**The Verkhovna Rada** (the Supreme Council or Parliament) of Ukraine is the sole legislative body. The main function of the Verkhovna Rada is making laws. It has one **chamber** and consists of 450 people's deputies. They are elected at general and direct elections every four years. Voting, which is not compulsory, is **by secret ballot** and from the age of 18. The candidate with the largest number of votes in a **constituency** is elected.

The highest body of the executive power is **the Cabinet of Ministers**. It is responsible to the President and accountable to the Verkhovna Rada. The Cabinet carries out domestic and foreign policy of the state. **The Prime Minister** heads the Cabinet. He is nominated by the President and is to be approved by the Verkhovna Rada. There are also local bodies of executive power.

Judicial power in Ukraine belongs to **the Constitutional Court** and courts of general jurisdiction. **The Supreme Court** of Ukraine is the highest **judicial body** of general jurisdiction. The Constitutional Court has exclusive constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.

Being a sovereign state, Ukraine establishes new relations with the countries throughout the world. It sets direct contacts with many foreign countries **signing agreements and treaties**, participates in the work of many international organizations. As a result, there are a lot of foreign **embassies** in its capital.

### *Words and word-combinations*

legislative branch — законодавча гілка (влади)

executive branch — виконавча гілка (влади)

judicial branch — судова гілка (влади)

the Supreme Court — Верховний Суд

the Verkhovna Rada (the Supreme Council) — Верховна Рада

compulsory — примусовий, обов'язковий

by secret ballot — таємним голосуванням

constituency — виборчий округ, виборці

appointment — призначення (на посаду)

judicial body — судовий орган

the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine —

Головнокомандувач Збройних Сил України

determined by law — визначений законом

national emblem — герб

state flag — державний прапор

national anthem — національний гімн

to sign agreements and treaties — підписувати угоди й договори

embassy — посольство, представництво

### *Post-reading task*

*Answer the questions:*

1. Since what time has Ukraine become independent?
2. What kind of state is Ukraine nowadays?
3. What three branches is the government divided into?
4. How is the President elected in Ukraine?
5. What are the main functions of the Verkhovna Rada?
6. What is the territorial structure in Ukraine?
7. What is the highest judicial body of general jurisdiction in Ukraine?



## Exercises

### 1. Find a word or phrase that has a similar meaning:

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. coat of arms              | a) the Verkhovna Rada             |
| 2. the Supreme Council       | b) national emblem                |
| 3. Speaker of the Parliament | c) national flag                  |
| 4. national banner           | d) national symbol of Ukraine     |
| 5. Trident or Tryzub         | e) Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada |

### 2. In the following sentences supply the articles (A, AN, or THE) if necessary. If not necessary, leave the space blank:

- A. Following \_\_\_(1) Declaration of Independence, the blue-and-yellow flag was adopted as \_\_\_(2) national flag.
- B. On our trip to \_\_\_(3) Ukraine, we crossed \_\_\_(4) Black Sea.
- C. Rita entered \_\_\_(5) National Law Academy of \_\_\_(6) Ukraine named after \_\_\_(7) Yaroslav \_\_\_(8) Wise.
- D. \_\_\_(9) Queen Elizabeth II is \_\_\_(10) monarch of \_\_\_(11) Great Britain.
- E. \_\_\_(12) Crimean Mountains stretch for about 150 km.
- F. \_\_\_(13) Crimea is \_\_\_(14) peninsula located in \_\_\_(15) south of our country.
- G. \_\_\_(16) capital of \_\_\_(17) Ukraine is \_\_\_(18) oldest and \_\_\_(19) most charming city in \_\_\_(20) Europe — \_\_\_(21) Kiev, which is situated on the hills along \_\_\_(22) Dnieper.
- H. On \_\_\_(23) June 16, 1990, \_\_\_(24) Supreme Council of \_\_\_(25) Ukraine passed \_\_\_(26) Declaration of \_\_\_(27) State Sovereignty.

### 3. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the sentences with one suitable preposition:

1. In the North Ukraine borders \_\_\_(1) Belarus.
2. Ukraine is washed \_\_\_(2) the Sea of Azov.
3. Ukraine is divided \_\_\_(3) 24 regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
4. Nowadays Ukraine is a democratic state ruled \_\_\_(4) the law.
5. The state power of Ukraine is based \_\_\_(5) the division of powers and consists \_\_\_(6) three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.
6. According \_\_\_(7) their everlasting dream the Ukrainian people voted \_\_\_(8) the independence of the country and \_\_\_(9) the 24<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_(10) August, 1991 Ukraine became an independent state.

7. The Autonomous Republic of Crimea is included \_\_\_(11) Ukraine's territorial structure and Sevastopol possesses a special status determined \_\_\_(12) law.
8. Parliamentary elections take place every 4 years \_\_\_(13) the last week of March.

### 4. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Україна розташована на південному сході Європи і межує з Росією, Молдовою, Румунією та іншими країнами.
2. Україна має свою територію, уряд, національний герб, державний прапор та гімн.
3. Законодавча влада належить парламенту.
4. Державний устрій — президентсько-парламентська республіка.
5. Виконавча влада належить Урядові або Кабінету Міністрів, яким керує Прем'єр-міністр.
6. Голова держави обирається загальним таємним голосуванням строком на 5 років.
7. В Україні 24 адміністративні регіони і Автономна Республіка Крим.
8. Дніпро — одна з найдовших рік Європи та одне з головних джерел гідроенергії держави.
9. Географічне розташування України дуже сприятливе для розвитку відносин із країнами Європи і всього світу.
10. Президент України є Головнокомандувачем Збройних Сил України.

### 5. Try to make a list of the most important points of the text «Ukraine».

### 6. Write 15 questions to the text. Get ready to discuss them in class.

### 7. Retell the text «Ukraine» using the words in bold type.

## TOPIC 'Great Britain'

### *Pre-reading task*

*Test your general knowledge about the UK:*

- Which of the following are parts of the UK?
  - a) England
  - b) Eire (Southern Ireland)
  - c) Scotland
  - d) Northern Ireland (Ulster)
  - e) Wales
- Which of the following is a completely independent republic?
  - a) Eire
  - b) Scotland
  - c) Ulster
- The UK is
  - a) a federation of states
  - b) a unitary state
- The UK is
  - a) an absolute monarchy
  - b) a constitutional monarchy.

*Read the text and fulfil the post-reading tasks.*

### **Great Britain**

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated on the British Isles. Great Britain is the name of the major island which includes England, Scotland and Wales. The UK is often referred to as Great Britain.

The UK is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. Over three-quarters of Britain's land are used for farming. Although the country is not very rich in mineral resources, it is known as a producer and exporter of machinery, electronics, ships, aircrafts and navigation equipment.

The capital of the UK is London, in England. The capital of Wales is Cardiff, and the Scottish capital is Edinburgh; the capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

Great Britain is a unitary state and a constitutional monarchy. In law, the head of the state is the Queen but, in practice, she has little

direct power. The monarch signs international agreements, gives the royal assent to a bill, appoints all the ministers including the Prime Minister. But, by tradition, the monarch acts only on advice of ministers.

There are three branches of power: legislative, executive and judicial. Parliament is the legislative organ in the UK, which makes laws. It consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is made up of about 650 elected members known as MPs or Members of Parliament. Each MP represents a constituency. Members of Parliament are elected at a general election that must be held every five years. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The two leading parties are the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. The party, which obtains the majority of seats in the House of Commons, is called the Government and the other — the Opposition. Under the new legislation the House of Lords is now a partly hereditary chamber. It consists of 92 hereditary peers, 26 Lords Spiritual and all life peers. There are also 12 Law Lords as the House of Lords is also the final court of appeals.

The executive power belongs to the government. It consists of the ministers appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, or the head of the Government, is usually the leader of the political party with the majority of seats in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister selects ministers to head governmental departments and forms the Cabinet of Ministers.

The United Kingdom has no Ministry of Justice. The courts themselves, the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary are responsible for the administration of the judicial system.

### ***Words and word-combinations***

unitary — унітарний

assent — згода, дозвіл

chamber — палата

constituency — виборчий округ

final court — суд останньої інстанції

seat — місце

to head — очолювати

Home Secretary — міністр внутрішніх справ

Lords Spiritual — єпископи, члени палати лордів

### ***Post-reading tasks***

1. Answer the following questions:
  1. Where does Great Britain lie?
  2. What parts do Great Britain and the United Kingdom include?
  3. What goods are produced in the UK?
  4. What are the differences in function between the British Government and the Parliament?
  5. What kind of political system has Great Britain?
  6. What part does the Queen play in the Parliament?
  7. Who can become the Prime Minister?
  8. How can you explain the name «The Houses of Parliament»?
  
2. Find in the text the English equivalents for the phrases below:
  - створювати закон;
  - член парламенту;
  - більшість;
  - виборчий округ;
  - суд;
  - монархія;
  - мати безпосередню владу;
  - палата;
  - законопроект;
  - королівська санкція;
  - управління судовою системою.

### ***Exercises***

1. Determine parts of speech of the following words and translate them:  
Law — lawful — unlawful — lawfulness — lawfully — lawless — lawlessness — lawlessly — lawyer.  
Govern — government — governmental.  
Executive — execution — execute.  
Legislative — legislation — legislate — legislatively — legislator — legislature.  
Constitution — constitute — constitutional — unconstitutional — constitutionalism -constitutionally.
  
2. Translate into English:  
монархія, законопроект, королівська санкція (згода), обрані члени парламенту, судова система, загальні вибори, міністр

внутрішніх справ, формувати уряд, очолювати кабінет міністрів, створювати закони, представляти виборчий округ, виконувати влада.

3. Complete the sentences:
  1. The official name of Great Britain is ...
  2. Great Britain is ...
  3. Britain is an ...
  4. The UK produces ...
  5. England is ...
  6. The powers of the Queen are ...
  7. Parliament makes ...
  
4. Fill in the blanks:
  1. Although the Queen is the ... of all branches of power, she has little ... power.
  2. ... has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
  3. Members of the House of Commons are ... by the voters of 659 ...
  4. They are known as ... of Parliament.
  5. The Prime Minister is also a member of the ... .
  6. The party with the ... of seats in the House of ... is called the ... .
  7. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the ... Party and the ... Party.
  
5. Fill in the blanks:  
mon...hy, q...n, c...ber, res...sible, gov...ent, par...ent, is..nd, I..land, La..ur, con....atives, op...ition, br..ch, co..t, el.ct, p..er, con...tution, me..er.
  
6. Ask questions to get the following answers:
  1. On the British Isles.
  2. The Government.
  3. The Opposition.
  4. Two Chambers.
  5. The House of Lords.
  6. The House of Commons.
  7. London.
  8. The Prime Minister.
  9. The Labor Party and the Conservative Party.

7. Write as many words and expressions as you can think of to complete the following lists:

1. Parliament: the House of Lords...
2. Monarchy: the Queen...
3. Government: The Prime Minister...
4. Judicial system: courts...

8. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases in English: an island country, capital, parliament, Cabinet of Ministers, monarch.

9. Explain the difference between:

- a) an absolute monarchy and a constitutional monarchy,
- b) Great Britain and the United Kingdom,
- c) England and Great Britain,
- d) legislative power and executive power.

10. Retell the text 'Great Britain'.

11. Compare the systems of government in Great Britain and in Ukraine. Include the following points:

The Head of State: appointment, functions and powers, relationship with other state organs.

The Legislature: composition, functions and powers, relationship with other state organs.

The Executive: composition, functions and powers, relationship with other state organs.

## TOPIC 'THE USA'

### *Pre-reading task*

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What is the capital of the USA?
3. How many states are there in the country?
4. What countries does it border on?
5. What is the largest city in the country?
6. What is the state language?
7. What kind of state is it?
8. Who is the head of the USA?
9. What is the White House?

Read the text and fulfil the post-reading task.

### **The USA**

The United States of America is one of the largest countries in the world. It is often called the USA. The USA lies in the central part of the North American continent between two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the East and the Pacific Ocean to the West. It borders on only two countries: Canada to the North and Mexico to the South.

There are fifty states and the independent district of Columbia. The District of Columbia is the territory of the city of Washington, capital of the USA.

The USA is a presidential republic.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress, which consists of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 100 senators (two from each state) elected for a term of 6 years, one third is elected every two years. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice-President of the USA. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of its population. They are elected for a two-year term. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House. There are standing committees in the Congress that prepare and consider laws. The Congress makes, repeals and amends federal laws. It assembles at least once a year.

The executive branch of power consists of the President, the Vice-President and the Cabinet. The President is the head of the state and

of the executive branch. He is elected for a four-year term. The President appoints the members of the Cabinet. It advises the President on many matters and consists of the heads of ten executive departments: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense and others. The executive branch puts the country's laws into effect.

The judicial branch of power is the system of courts in the USA. Its job is to enforce laws. The US Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. It has the right to declare laws and actions unconstitutional. The Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices are appointed by the President for life. There are also federal district courts and courts of appeal. Each state has its own court system. Courts interpret and apply laws.

The Democratic Party and the Republican Party are two major political parties in the country.

### **Words and word-combinations**

presiding officer — голова  
 standing committee — постійний комітет  
 to repeal — скасовувати, анулювати  
 to amend — виправляти, вносити поправки  
 matter — питання, справа  
 executive department — міністерство  
 Secretary of State — державний секретар  
 Secretary of the Treasury — міністр фінансів  
 Secretary of Defense — міністр оборони  
 Chief Justice — голова Верховного суду  
 Associate Justice — член Верховного суду  
 district court — районний суд  
 to interpret laws — тлумачити закони  
 to apply laws — застосовувати закони

### **Post-reading task**

Read the following statements and decide if they are true or false:

1. The USA is a parliamentary republic.
2. The president's term of office is five years.
3. The Cabinet is composed of the heads of ten executive departments.
4. The Senate is made up of fifty members.
5. The head of Senate is the Speaker.
6. The highest court of the US judicial branch is the Supreme Court.

### **Exercises**

1. *Make up word-combinations and give their Ukrainian equivalents:*

presidential	branch
legislative	committee
presiding	republic
standing	of the state
head	officer
federal	of office
term	power

2. *Find synonyms among the following words and word-combinations:* post, judge, to elect, chamber, presiding officer, organ, office, to choose, to nominate, period, justice, head, job, house, to appoint, body.

3. *Form words with the same root:*  
 govern, execute, legislate, constitute, elect, law.

4. *Complete the following sentences:*

1. The USA is ... . 2. The legislative power is vested in ... . 3. The executive branch consists of ... . 4. The judicial branch includes ... . 5. The Senate is made up of ... . 6. There are two major ... . 7. Washington is ... . 8. The US Supreme Court is ... .

5. *Translate the following into English:*

голова держави, уряд штату, федерація, національний прапор, постійний комітет, виконавча влада, термін повноважень, президентська республіка, призначати членом кабінету, міністр оборони, державний секретар, міністр фінансів, представник.

6. *Ask questions to get the following answers:*

1. The Senate and the House of Representatives.
2. The Vice-President.
3. The Speaker.
4. Standing committees.
5. The President.
6. The Supreme Court.

7. Use the following words and phrases in your own sentences:  
a federal union, the executive power, to be elected, to consist of,  
standing committee, to head, political parties, to represent.

8. Speak about the US political system using the following key words  
and phrases:

The Congress: the legislative power, two chambers, a Senator, a  
representative, to make laws, the Vice-President, the Speaker,  
standing committees, once a year.

The Government: the executive branch, the Cabinet, the heads  
of the executive departments, to put laws into effect, the President,  
the Vice-President.

The President: to be elected, the head, to appoint judges, to be  
responsible for, to veto a law, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed  
Forces.

The Judiciary: the Supreme Court, district courts, courts of  
appeal, to protect the rights of people, to interpret, to apply.

9. Discuss the following:

In what way does the Ukrainian political system differ from the  
US political system?

- the form of the state organization;
- the head of the state;
- three branches of power;
- the number and role of the main political parties.

## TOPIC 'LEGAL PROFESSION'

### *Pre-reading task*

Answer the questions:

1. What types of legal profession do you know in Ukraine?
2. Can you name the types of legal profession in Great Britain  
(the USA)?

Read the text and fulfil the post-reading tasks.

### **Legal Profession**

Our aim is to create a law-governed state. This state should be  
based on two principles: law is equally binding on all people and all  
people are equal before the law.

Radical changes are taking place in the system of the law-  
enforcement bodies: in the structure of the Prosecutor's Office, in the  
court system, militia and correctional labor institutions. The people  
who are in the legal profession should realize the legal reform. They  
are judges, prosecutors, investigators, legal advisers, notaries, defense  
lawyers, etc. Lawyers should have very high professional and personal  
qualities. A responsible mission is entrusted to courts that must be  
independent. The Law on Liability for Contempt of Court prevents  
the interference in judicial proceeding on the part of local government  
agencies.

The role of lawyers is rapidly growing in our society. They are  
needed in ministries, at enterprises, firms. They work in the law-  
enforcement bodies that defend interests of the state, the rights and  
freedoms of the citizens of Ukraine and public order.

Lawyers are present in the early stage of the investigation. They also  
participate in a trial. All this demands from them professionalism. That  
is why students of the National Law Academy must work hard to get  
good knowledge. They must study thoroughly the Theory of State and  
Law and know the Constitution of Ukraine and legislation in force.

### *Words and word-combinations*

law-governed state — правова держава  
to be binding on — бути обов'язковим  
law-enforcement bodies — правоохоронні органи  
legal adviser — юрисконсульт

to entrust — доручати  
liability — відповідальність  
contempt — неповага  
trial — судовий процес, судовий розгляд

### ***Post-reading tasks***

1. *Answer the questions:*

1. What kind of state is being created in our country?
2. What two principles should the state be based on?
3. Where are radical changes taking place?
4. What people are in the legal profession?
5. What qualities should a lawyer have?
6. What is entrusted to courts?
7. Where are lawyers needed?
8. What do the law-enforcement bodies do?
9. What proceeding do lawyers take part in?
10. What must students of the National Law Academy do to become good lawyers?

2. *Find in the text equivalents for the words below:*

правова держава, закон, обов'язковий, система правоохоронних органів, прокуратура, судова система, судочинство, закон «Про відповідальність за неповагу до суду», захищати інтереси держави, розслідування.

### ***Exercises***

1. *Give as many Ukrainian equivalents as you can to the following words:*

state, law, body, lawyer, justice, guard.

2. *Make up word-combinations with the following words:*

to change, to guard, to defend, equal, independent, responsible.

3. *Find synonyms:*

law-governed, obligatory, to participate, agency, purpose, law-ruled, object, to take place, organ, task, body, procurator, court, to raise, judge, trial, to enhance, justice, to grow, prosecutor, mission, aim, binding.

4. *Form the words with the same root:*

equal, profession, just, law, to create, to investigate, to legislate, to participate, to constitute, to prevent, to depend.

5. *Match each word or expression on the left with the correct definition on the right:*

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. judge          | a) a person who prosecutes especially in criminal court         |
| 2. investigator   | b) a person appointed to hear and try cases in court of justice |
| 3. prosecutor     | c) a person who represents people in court                      |
| 4. notary         | d) a person who investigates criminal cases;                    |
| 5. defense lawyer | e) a person authorized to draw up contracts, wills etc.         |

6. *Explain the meaning of the following words in English:*

constitution, law-governed state, investigation, correctional labour institutions.

7. *Retell the text 'Legal Profession'.*

## TOPIC 'INVESTIGATOR'

### *Pre-reading task*

*Answer the question:*

1. What do you know about the work of an investigator?

*Read the text and fulfil the post-reading tasks.*

### **Investigator**

In accordance with the new national criminal legislation all criminal cases pass through the stage of preliminary or pre-trial investigation before they are heard in court.

The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, Ministry of the Interior, Security Service of Ukraine, and Tax Police have their own investigation departments. Their competence is briefly as follows:

2) investigators from the Prosecutor's Office have the right to investigate any case but actually they carry out inquiries into the gravest crimes, such as murder, embezzlement on a large scale, rape, banditry, malfeasance, crimes committed by workers of law-enforcement bodies;

3) investigators from the Ministry of the Interior have the right to institute proceedings against persons who have committed any crime, e.g. burglary, theft, swindling, disorderly conduct, economic crimes, juvenile delinquency, etc. But in cases of gravest crimes they only perform urgent actions and then transfer the case to the investigators of the Prosecutor's Office;

4) investigators from the Security Service of Ukraine conduct pre-trial investigation in crimes committed against the national security of the state, e.g. treason, espionage, smuggling, drug trafficking, organized crime, acts of terrorism, and also crimes against peace, security of mankind and international law and order;

5) investigators from the Tax Police investigate crimes related to evasion of taxes, illegal use of foreign currency accounts abroad, money laundering etc.

The new criminal legislation also envisages definite peculiarities of investigating a number of crimes against justice.

The investigator's job is to detect crimes, to disclose and expose persons guilty of them. Every person who commits a crime shall suffer a just punishment.

While fulfilling his duties the investigator has the right to detain a person suspected of a crime, make a requisite search and inspection, question citizens and officials as witnesses of a crime, order an expert examination, etc.

The investigator's job is to prepare the materials of the case for court hearing.

Pretrial investigation is called upon to facilitate the objective and comprehensive administration of justice.

### *Words and word-combinations*

criminal case — кримінальна справа  
investigation — слідство, розслідування  
pretrial investigation — досудове розслідування  
Tax Police — податкова міліція  
inquiry — розслідування, дізнання  
to commit a crime — вчинити злочин  
to detect a crime — розкрити злочин  
grave crime — тяжкий злочин  
criminal — злочинець; злочинний, кримінальний  
murder — вбивство  
embezzlement — привласнення майна; розтрата  
rape — зґвалтування  
malfeasance — посадовий злочин  
to institute proceedings (against) — порушувати справу (проти)  
burglary — крадіжка зі зломом  
theft (larceny) — крадіжка  
swindling — шахрайство  
disorderly conduct — дрібне хуліганство, порушення  
juvenile delinquency — злочинність неповнолітніх  
treason — державна зрада  
smuggling — контрабанда  
drug trafficking — торгівля наркотиками  
organized crime — організована злочинність  
evasion of taxes — ухилення від сплати податків  
illegal use of foreign currency accounts abroad — незаконне використання валютних рахунків за кордоном  
money laundering — відмивання грошей  
to suffer a punishment — зазнати покарання  
to detain — затримувати  
to make a requisite search and inspection — проводити необхідний обшук та огляд  
to facilitate the administration of justice — сприяти відправленню правосуддя



### Post-reading tasks

1. Find answers to the following questions in the text above:

1. What stage do the criminal cases pass through before they are heard in court?
2. What bodies have investigation departments?
3. What cases do investigators from the Prosecutor's Office investigate?
4. What are grave crimes?
5. What cases do investigators from the Ministry of the Interior usually hold inquiries into?
6. What do investigators of the Militia do in cases of grave crimes?
7. What crimes are not very dangerous?
8. By whom are especially dangerous crimes against the state investigated?
9. What crimes do investigators from the Tax Police investigate?
10. What does the new criminal legislation also envisage?
11. What is the main task of an investigator?
12. What actions may an investigator undertake while holding an inquiry into a case?
13. What is the pretrial investigation called upon?
14. What does an investigator do if he suspects a person to be guilty of a crime?
15. Would you like to become an investigator? Why?

2. Decide if the following statements are true or false according to the text above:

- 1) Smuggling, drug trafficking, organized crime are investigated by the workers of the Ministry of the Interior.
- 2) Investigators from the Tax Police investigate crimes related to evasion of taxes, money laundering, etc.
- 3) The investigator has no right to detain a person suspected of a crime.
- 4) The new criminal legislation envisages definite peculiarities of investigation of a number of crimes against justice.
- 5) Grave crimes like murder, embezzlement, etc. are investigated by the Security Service of Ukraine.

### Exercises

1. Match the English nouns and noun phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1	investigator	a. попереднє розслідування
2	preliminary investigation	b. необхідний обшук
3	investigation department	c. кримінальна справа
4	criminal case	d. кримінально-процесуальне право
5	Ministry of the Interior	e. слухання (справи) в суді
6	Tax Police	f. тяжкий злочин
7	criminal procedure law	g. слідчий
8	court hearing	h. податкова міліція
9	grave crime	i. слідчий відділ
10	requisite search	j. міністерство внутрішніх справ

1	juvenile delinquency	a. терористичні дії (акти)
2	just punishment	b. безпека людства
3	swindling	c. ухилення від сплати податків
4	justice	d. певні особливості
5	administration of justice	e. ухилення
6	law enforcement body	f. злочинність неповнолітніх
7	definite peculiarities	g. правосуддя
8	main task	h. справедливе покарання
9	law and order	i. шахрайство
10	acts of terrorism	j. відправлення правосуддя
11	evasion	k. правоохоронний орган
12	evasion of taxes	l. головне завдання
13	security of mankind	m. правопорядок

2. Match the English verbs and verb phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1	to commit a crime	a. покарати злочинця
2	to conduct an investigation	b. виконувати обов'язки
3	to institute criminal proceeding (against)	c. бути винним у вчиненні злочину
4	to fulfill one's duties	d. підозрювати (когось) у вчиненні злочину
5	to detect a crime	e. затримати злодія
6	to investigate a case	f. розкрити злочин
7	to detain a thief	g. розслідувати справу
8	to suspect somebody of a crime	h. вчинити злочин
9	to be guilty of a crime	i. проводити слідство
10	to expose a criminal	j. виявити злочинця
11	to punish a criminal	k. порушувати кримінальну справу (проти)

1	to make a search	a. зазнати покарання
2	to transfer a case	b. вчинити крадіжку
3	to order an expert examination	c. передати справу
4	to perform urgent actions	d. проводити обшук
5	to carry out an inquiry	e. здійснювати невідкладні дії
6	to commit a theft	f. допитувати громадян
7	to question citizens	g. призначати експертизу
8	to suffer a punishment	h. проводити дізнання

3. Give English equivalents for the following nouns and noun phrases: розслідування, слідство, досудове розслідування, відповідно до законодавства, слідчий, слідчий відділ прокуратури, злочин, злочинець, служба безпеки, кримінальна справа, тяжкий злочин, суд, слухання справи в суді, особливо небезпечний злочин, кримінальне законодавство, правоохоронний орган, вбивство, привласнення майна, згвалтування, бандитизм, крадіжка, крадіжка зі зломом, шахрайство, дрібне хуліганство, державна зрада, шпигунство, контрабанда, торгівля наркотиками, організована злочинність, правопорядок, міністерство внутрішніх справ, відправлення правосуддя, незаконне користування зарубіжними валютними рахунками, відмивання грошей.

4. Give English equivalents for the following verbs and verb phrases: слухати справу в суді, вчинити злочин, розкрити злочин, розслідувати справу, порушувати справу (проти), здійснювати невідкладні дії, проводити обшук, сприяти відправленню правосуддя, опитувати свідків, покарати злочинця, бути винним у вчиненні злочину, проводити експертизу, підозрювати у вчиненні злочину, передати справу, проводити досудове розслідування, зазнати справедливого покарання.

5. Make up questions asking about the words in bold type:

- All **criminal cases** pass through the stage of preliminary investigation before they are heard **in court**.
- His** task is to detect a crime.
- This grave crime** will be investigated by an investigator from the Prosecutor's Office.
- He** has already suffered a **just punishment**.
- The expert examination was ordered **by the investigator of the Security Service of Ukraine**.
- She** will be questioned **as she is a witness to the crime**.
- We** are called upon to facilitate the **objective and comprehensive administration of justice**.

6. Ask questions to get the following answers:

- To make requisite searches and inspections.
- Investigators.
- Banditry.
- If you are sure of his guilt.
- To detect crimes.
- Investigators from the Prosecutor's Office.

7. *Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:*
1. Ministry of the Interior.
  2. Economic crimes.
  3. Crimes committed against the national security of Ukraine.
  4. Tax Police.
  5. Crimes against justice.
8. *Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and translate the definitions into Ukrainian:*
- Murderer — kills someone.  
 Robber — a person who steals something from a person or place, especially by violence or threat.  
 Thief — a person who steals things secretly, usually without violence.  
 Pick-pocket — a person who steals something from your pocket in a crowded place.  
 Burglar — a person who enters a building during the hours of darkness in order to steal.  
 Shop-lifter — a person who steals from the shops.  
 Deserter — a soldier who runs away from the army.  
 Traitor — a person who betrays his or her country to another state.  
 Forger — a person who makes false money or signatures.  
 Smuggler — someone who brings goods into a country illegally without paying taxes.  
 Spy — a person who gets secret information from another country.  
 Kidnapper — someone who takes away people by force and demands money for their return.  
 Drug dealer — a person who buys and sells drugs illegally.  
 Gangster — a member of a criminal group.

9. *Retell the text 'Investigator'.*

## TOPIC 'PROSECUTOR'

### *Pre-reading task*

*Find the correct ending to the following beginning:*

- A prosecutor is a person who
- a) defends people in court.
  - b) draws up legal documents.
  - c) investigates cases.
  - d) tries to prove that the accused is guilty.

*Read the text and fulfil the post-reading tasks.*

### **Prosecutor**

According to the Constitution of Ukraine the Prosecutor's Office is entrusted:

- 1) to uphold state prosecution in court;
- 2) to represent the interests of citizens or the state in cases provided for by the law;
- 3) to supervise the observance of laws by organs conducting operational search actions, inquiry and pretrial investigation;
- 4) to supervise the observance of laws in the course of executing judicial decisions on criminal cases, and while taking other enforcement measures related to the restraint of personal liberty of citizens.

The Prosecutor General of Ukraine heads the Prosecutor's Office. He is appointed to the office for a five-year term with the consent of Verkhovna Rada and is removed from the post by the President of Ukraine. Verkhovna Rada may give a vote of no confidence to the Prosecutor General, which results in his resignation from the office.

The prosecutor has various and complicated duties. He contributes to comprehensive, objective and complete investigation of cases. After the investigation of a criminal case he approves the indictment and transfers it to the court.

As a public prosecutor he has the same rights as other participants in the trial. He may challenge the members of the court, examine and submit fresh evidence, question witnesses, etc. When the court investigation is over he pronounces his speech for the prosecution. It includes his opinion as to the application of the criminal law and punishment. The prosecutor may lodge an appeal or a cassation against a court sentence, decision or a ruling in a higher court.

The prosecutor has broad powers of supervision over the observance of legality in places of confinement. He verifies the legality of keeping convicted criminals, supervises the observance of statutory regime rules and rules of labor for convicts and their release at the right time, etc. He has the right to inspect places of confinement at any time, to study documents, to question prisoners in person, to demand personal explanations from the administration.

Thus, the prosecutor's work is to supervise the observance of legality and to prevent breaches of laws as provided for by the legislation of Ukraine.

### ***Words and word-combinations***

public prosecutor — державний обвинувач  
 speech for the prosecution (prosecutor's charge) — обвинувальна промова  
 to prosecute — обвинувачувати  
 power — влада, повноваження, право  
 to observe — виконувати, дотримуватися (закону)  
 to supervise — здійснювати (нагляд)  
 to uphold — підтримувати  
 operational search action — оперативно-розшукова дія  
 enforcement measures — примусові заходи  
 restraint — обмеження  
 a vote of no confidence — вотум недовіри  
 indictment — обвинувальний висновок  
 to challenge — давати відвід  
 evidence — доказ  
 to lodge — подавати  
 sentence — вирок, рішення  
 ruling — постанова, ухвала  
 places of confinement — місця позбавлення волі  
 to verify — перевіряти, контролювати  
 statutory regime rules — установлений законом режим  
 to convict — визнавати винним, засуджувати  
 convict — засуджений, ув'язнений, в'язень  
 breach of law — порушення закону

### ***Post-reading tasks***

1. Answer the following questions:
  1. What are the main tasks of the Prosecutor's Office?
  2. Who is at the head of the Prosecutor's Office?

3. How is the Prosecutor General appointed?
4. What is the term of the Prosecutor General's office?
5. What does a prosecutor do in the trial?
6. What does a prosecutor do if he disagrees with the court's judgment?
7. What are a prosecutor's functions in places of confinement?

2. Find the meaning in which the following words are used in the text:
  - state — a) condition in which a person or a thing is,  
 b) organized political community with a government,  
 c) civil government.
  - office — a) room used as a place of business,  
 b) buildings of a government department,  
 c) public position of authority.
  - sentence — a) set of words complete in itself, used to express a statement, question etc.  
 b) statement by a judge of a punishment.

3. Find in the text the words corresponding to the following definitions:
  - a legal proceeding by which a case is brought to a higher court for review,
  - compliance in or approval of what is done or proposed,
  - a person serving a prison sentence,
  - the place where cases are heard,
  - the act of breaking a law.

### ***Exercises***

1. Form nouns from the following verbs and translate them:
  - to execute, to prosecute, to observe, to supervise, to enforce, to examine, to investigate, to submit, to provide, to participate, to apply, to punish, to inspect.
2. Form verbs from the following nouns and translate them:
  - arrest, demand, application, protest, work, confinement, question, head, breach, indictment, action, trial, restraint, resignation.
3. Group the following words according to the parts of speech and translate them:
  - trust, trial, relation, person, free, related, approval, hold, judge, entrust, relate, personal, freedom, personality, approve, uphold, judicial, relative.

4. Write down as many words with the same root as you can and translate them:

use, convict, crime, legal, defence, law.

5. Make up as many word-combinations with the following words as you can: crime, right, case, evidence, court.

6. Find synonyms:

post, broad, agency, to charge, to question, defence lawyer, freedom, functions, to accuse, country, to take part, require, wide, to interrogate, defence counsel, organ, liberty, duties, state, convict, to indict, participate, body, prisoner, office, to demand.

7. Find antonyms:

to begin, right, broad, to break the law, complicated, narrow, simple, duty, to keep the law, to finish, to observe the law.

8. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) prosecution in court               | a) висловити довіру                |
| 2) prosecution on behalf of the state | в) згода парламенту                |
| 3) execution of a court decision      | с) обвинувачення від імені держави |
| 4) application of measures            | д) виконання судового рішення      |
| 5) consent of parliament              | е) застосування заходів            |
| 6) to express confidence (in)         | ф) обвинувачення в суді            |

9. Who are these people?

- 1) A person who brings charges against someone, or tries to prove in a trial that they are guilty.
- 2) A person who appears in a court of law to tell what they know about a crime or other event.
- 3) A person who practices law.
- 4) A person who hears and decides disputes brought before a court for decision.
- 5) A person who investigates cases.

10. Which word or phrase is different and why?

- a) prisoners, guards, convicts, punishment, freedom,
- b) judge, prosecutor, defendant, crime, defense counsel,
- c) murder, rape, banditry, theft,

- d) espionage, treason, criminal, terrorism,
- e) to supervise the observance of laws, to advise on legal matters, to uphold state prosecution in court, to represent interests of citizens and state in court.

11. Explain the difference between:

- a) a prosecutor and a defense lawyer,
- b) a judge and a juror.

12. Give English equivalents for the following phrases and use them in your own sentences:

судове рішення, кримінальна справа, дотримання законів, обмеження свободи, посада прокурора, проводити оперативно-розшукові дії, представляти інтереси громадян.

13. Explain the meaning of the following in English:

constitution, prosecutor's office, pretrial investigation, prosecutor general, indictment, trial, legislation.

14. Complete the text with the appropriate words given below:

Director, cases, interest, Head, prosecutors, prosecution, prosecute, crime, investigation, court, lawyer.

The \_\_(1)\_\_\_\_\_ of offenders in England and Wales is the responsibility of the Crown Prosecution Service. It was set up in 1986 to \_\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_ criminal \_\_(3)\_\_\_\_\_ resulting from police \_\_(4)\_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_(5)\_\_\_\_\_ of the CPS is the \_\_(6)\_\_\_\_\_ of Public Prosecutions (DPP).

Crown \_\_(7)\_\_\_\_\_ always think very carefully about the \_\_(8)\_\_\_\_\_ of the victim of the \_\_(9)\_\_\_\_\_.

The CPS \_\_(10)\_\_\_\_\_ must present the facts to the \_\_(11)\_\_\_\_\_ fairly.

15. Translate the following sentences:

1. The thief was sentenced to six months imprisonment. 2. He appealed against conviction. 3. In Criminal Law evidence is everything (objects, statements, documents) which helps to show how a crime was committed. 4. The police decided to prosecute the two men for car theft. 5. Prosecution is the process of preparing and presenting the case against a person accused of a crime, taking criminal proceedings against someone. The prosecution is the person or body that

prosecutes, including the lawyer who acts against the accused person. 6. The defendant was questioned by the prosecution. 7. To sentence means to state in the judgment of a criminal court what punishment is to be given to a person convicted of a crime. 8. The judge sentenced her to life imprisonment.

16. Retell the text 'Prosecutor'.

## TOPIC 'JUDICIARY IN UKRAINE'

### *Pre-reading task*

*Answer the questions:*

1. What types of courts do you know?
2. What is their jurisdiction?

*Read the text and fulfil the post-reading tasks.*

### **Judiciary in Ukraine**

Justice in Ukraine is administered only by courts in strict conformity with the law. They have jurisdiction over all legal relations that appear in the state.

Legal proceedings are administered by the Constitutional Court and courts of general jurisdiction. Courts of general jurisdiction are set up according to territorial principle and their specialization. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in their system. There are also appellate, local and specialized courts.

Justice is administered by professional judges and, in some cases, by people's assessors and jurors. Legal proceedings are administered by a judge, a panel of judges or by a jury.

A citizen of Ukraine at the age of 25 and over, who has higher legal education, at least two years in the legal profession, has resided in Ukraine for 10 years and knows the state language may become a judge on the recommendation of the special qualification commission.

The first appointment to the post of a professional judge for a five-year term is made by the President of Ukraine. All other judges, except the judges of the Constitutional Court, are elected by the Verkhovna Rada for unlimited tenure.

Professional judges must not belong to political parties and trade unions, take part in any political or business activity. But they may be engaged in scientific and teaching work. Judges are independent and obey only the law. The independence and inviolability of judges are guaranteed by the Constitution and legislation in force.

### *Words and word-combinations*

justice — справедливість, правосуддя, юстиція  
to administer justice — відправляти правосуддя  
judicial proceedings — судочинство, судовий процес

legal proceedings — судочинство, процесуальні дії  
 judiciary — судоустрій, судова влада, судова система  
 general jurisdiction — загальна юрисдикція  
 appellate court (court of appeals) — апеляційний суд  
 inviolability — недоторканність  
 panel of judges — склад суддів  
 jury — склад присяжних, присяжні, суд присяжних  
 juror — присяжний засідатель  
 people's assessor — народний засідатель  
 term (tenure) — строк  
 to obey — підкорятися  
 legislation in force — чинне законодавство

### Post-reading tasks

#### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What organs administer justice?
2. What are the principles of setting up courts of general jurisdiction?
3. What is the highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction?
4. What other courts are there in Ukraine?
5. Who can administer justice?
6. What organ may recommend people to the post of a judge?
7. What requirements is a person to meet to become a judge?
8. Are judges appointed or elected?
9. What is the term of office of judges?
10. What activities are prohibited for professional judges?
11. How are judges protected?
12. Do you want to be a judge? Why?

2. Find in the text and read sentences with the following words and phrases: правосуддя, судочинство, суддя, суд, строк, відповідно до, за рекомендацією, відправляти.

3. Find in the text and read sentences with the words in the opposite meaning to the following: обмежений, залежний, непрофесійний, неспеціалізований.

### Exercises

#### 1. Match the English phrases with their English equivalents:

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. judicial system | 1. суддя місцевого суду |
| 2. judicial power  | 2. мировий суддя        |

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 3. judicial body                | 3. спеціалізований суд                   |
| 4. justice of the peace         | 4. судовий орган                         |
| 5. just verdict                 | 5. судова влада                          |
| 6. administration of justice    | 6. судова система                        |
| 7. local court judge            | 7. відправлення правосуддя               |
| 8. specialized court            | 8. справедливе рішення                   |
| 9. independent judge            | 9. галузь права                          |
| 10. sphere of law               | 10. незалежний суддя                     |
| 11. to form a system of courts  | 11. мати силу закону                     |
| 12. to appeal to a higher court | 12. підкорятися закону                   |
| 13. to limit the term of office | 13. будувати систему судів               |
| 14. to be subject to the law    | 14. апелювати до вищого суду             |
| 15. to have the force of law    | 15. обмежити строк перебування на посаді |

#### 2. Find synonyms:

court, body, justice, position, to guarantee, tribunal, organ, tenure, agency, to ensure, post, term, office, judge.

#### 3. Give antonyms to the following words:

independent, unlimited, high, legal.

#### 4. Form nouns from the following verbs:

administer, limit, know, elect, reside, occupy, appear.

#### 5. Form verbs from the following nouns:

specialization, independence, qualification, appointment, constitution, relation, education, recommendation, legislation.

#### 6. Translate into English:

а) судоустрій, суд загальної юрисдикції, Верховний суд, незалежність судді, судочинство, народний засідатель, присяжний, вища юридична освіта, стаж роботи у галузі права, склад суддів, суд присяжних,

б) відправляти правосуддя, призначати на посаду, гарантувати недоторканність, обіймати посаду безстроково, обирати на посаду вперше, підкорятися закону.

#### 7. Match the words and phrases in brackets with their definitions:

(jurisdiction, original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction, justice, office, term of office)

- a) the period during which an elected person or appointee is entitled to hold office and perform its functions,
- b) proper administration of laws,
- c) the authority of a court to hear a case before any other court does,
- d) the authority of a court to hear cases that have been tried, decided, or reexamined in other courts,
- e) an official position, especially as part of the government,
- f) the power, right or authority to apply the law.

8. Give your definitions of the following words and phrases in English: judge, juror, people's assessor, court, Constitution.

9. What is jurisdiction of the following types of courts? What cases do they hear?  
a civil court, a criminal court, a court of appeals, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, an economic court.

10. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Translate the text.

### Constitutional Court of Ukraine

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the sole (1)... of constitutional (2)... in the state. Its task is to decide on issues of conformity of (3) ... and other legal acts with the (4)... . It also provides the official (5)... of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

The Constitutional Court is composed of (6)... judges. They are (7)... by the President of Ukraine, by the Verkhovna Rada and by the (8)... of Judges of Ukraine. Each appoints (9)... judges.

A judge of the Constitutional Court may be a (10)... of Ukraine at the age of no less than (11)... who has a higher legal (12)... and professional (13)... of no less than (14)... years. He (she) must have (15)... in Ukraine for the last twenty years and have command of the state language.

Judges of the Constitutional Court are appointed for nine years without the right of (16)... to a repeat term.

The chairman of the Constitutional Court is (17)... by secret ballot only for one three-year term at a special plenary (18)... of the Constitutional Court from among its judges.

The authority of the Constitutional Court comprises:

- 1) decisions on conformity with the Constitution:
  - laws and other (19)... acts by the Verkhovna Rada,
  - acts of the (20)... of Ukraine,
  - legal acts by the Supreme (21)... of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
- 2) official (22)... of the Constitution of Ukraine.

The decisions of the Constitutional Court are binding throughout the (23)... of Ukraine. They are (24)... and may not be appealed.

(final, body, Congress, laws, Council, education, eighteen, resided, territory, citizen, six, Constitution, appointment, interpretation, jurisdiction, forty, elected, interpretation, ten, meeting, experience, legal, appointed, President)

11. Translate the following into Ukrainian and explain each principle in your own words:

The main principles of the judiciary are the following:

- 1) lawfulness,
- 2) equality of all parties to legal proceeding before the law and the court,
- 3) ensuring the proof of guilt,
- 4) competitiveness of parties and freedom regarding presenting evidence to the court and demonstrating its accuracy to the court,
- 5) support of state prosecution in court,
- 6) guarantee of the right to defense for an accused person,
- 7) publicity of court process and its record by technical means,
- 8) ensuring the appeal and the cassation of a court decision, except cases established by law,
- 9) obligatory court decision.

12. Translate into English:

1. Тільки суди відправляють правосуддя в Україні.
2. Конституційний Суд та суди загальної юрисдикції здійснюють судочинство.
1. Конституція гарантує незалежність і недоторканність суддів.
2. Професійні судді, народні засідателі і присяжні відправляють правосуддя.



3. Кваліфікаційна комісія може рекомендувати громадян України на посаду судді.
4. Президент України здійснює перше призначення на посаду професійного судді строком на п'ять років.
5. Верховна Рада обирає безстроково всіх інших суддів, крім суддів Конституційного Суду.

13. Retell the text 'Judiciary in Ukraine'.

## TOPIC 'NOTARY BODIES'

### Pre-reading task

Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1	notary	державна нотаріальна контора
2	public notary	приватний нотаріус
3	state notary's office	нотаріальний
4	private notary	нотаріально
5	notarial	державний нотаріус
6	notarially	нотаріус

Read the text and fulfil the post-reading task.

### Notary Bodies

The task of notary bodies in Ukraine is the promotion of legality, protection of state and personal property, rights and lawful interests of citizens, enterprises and public organizations by attesting contracts and performing other notary actions provided for by the law.

The notary system of Ukraine consists of the subjects possessing the right to perform notary activity. They are public and private notaries, officials of executive committees in the local councils (the chairman, the secretary or a member of the executive committee), consulates.

The public notaries have the broadest competence in Ukraine. All notary activity is divided into 4 groups:

- 1) notary activity directed at certifying indisputable right,
- 2) notary activity directed at certifying indisputable fact,
- 3) notary activity directed at certifying documents,
- 4) protective notary activity.

A citizen of Ukraine, who has higher legal education and at least six months of work experience, has passed the qualification examination and received notary's certificate, can hold the post of a notary. Notaries help to prevent various civil offences and disputes on rights. They attest contracts, transactions, wills, deeds and writings, officially register hereditary rights etc.

Notary offices help applicants to make wills, to draw up deeds of purchase-and-sale or conveyance of property. They verify copies of documents, certify seals, signatures, gifts, translations of documents into Ukrainian and foreign languages etc.

### **Words and word-combinations**

promotion of legality — забезпечення законності  
 to attest contracts — завіряти контракти  
 to provide for by the law — передбачити законом  
 to possess the right — мати право  
 to certify — завіряти  
 indisputable right — безспірне право  
 civil offences — цивільні правопорушення  
 transaction — угода  
 hereditary right — право спадкування  
 applicant — заявник  
 gift — дарування

### **Post-reading task**

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main task of the notary bodies in Ukraine?
2. Who performs notary functions in Ukraine?
3. Who has the broadest competence in Ukraine?
4. What groups of notary activity do you know?
5. How does a notary help in preventing various civil offences and disputes on rights?
6. Who can hold the post of a notary?
7. What documents do the notaries help to draw up?
8. What does the notary attest and verify?
9. Would you like to become a notary? Why?

### **Exercises**

1. Find in the text antonyms to the following words and make up your own sentences:  
 duty, criminal, unlawful, illegality.
2. Find synonyms:  
 legal, body, post, various, attest, organ, verify, different, position, certify, agency, office, lawful.

3. Form nouns from the following verbs:  
 to direct, to perform, to divide, to prevent, to register, to certify, to verify, to attest.
4. Form verbs from the following nouns:  
 promotion, protection, organization, action, education, signature.
5. Give the definitions for the following words and phrases in English:  
 a notary, a notary office, notary activity, a public notary, a private notary, a hereditary right.
6. Make up word-combinations using words from two groups:

notary	body, disputes, civil offences, right,
to prevent	duty, education, fact, privilege,
legal	property, activity, signature, action,
indisputable	things, crime, office, breach of law,
personal	person, system

7. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases given below:  
 preventing, legal, certify, will, right, notary system.
  1. The ... includes those who have the ... to perform notary activity.
  2. Notaries must have higher ... education.
  3. This notary attested my grandfather's ... .
  4. I want the notary to... my signature.
  5. Notary bodies help in ... different civil offences.
8. Give English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations:  
 нотаріальні органи, державний нотаріус, голова виконавчого комітету, завірити підпис, передача власності, захищати державну (приватну) власність, законні інтереси громадян, угода, перекладати документи, вчиняти нотаріальні дії, копії документів, право спадкування, заявник, підпис, дарування.
9. Make up sentences with the following phrases:  
 notary bodies, the promotion of legality, to help applicants, indisputable right, to make a will, to attest a contract, personal property,

to possess the right, translation of documents, provided for by the law, to hold a post, to verify copies, hereditary rights, to draw up deeds of purchase and sale.

*10. Translate into English:*

1. Передача власності була оформлена в нотаріальній конторі.
2. Угоди дарування, заповіт повинні завірятися нотаріусом.
3. Посаду нотаріуса може обіймати особа з вищою юридичною освітою.
4. Ви можете скласти заповіт у нотаріальній конторі.
5. Нотаріус захищає законні права й інтереси громадян, різноманітних установ і організацій.
6. Документи про купівлю і продаж складаються і завіряються нотаріусами.

*11. Retell the text 'Notary Bodies'.*

## TOPIC 'THE BAR'

### *Pre-reading task*

*Read the following definitions of the word 'bar' and decide which of them can be connected with the text below:*

- 1) barrier in a law court, separating the part where the business is carried on from the part for spectators,
- 2) a place where drinks (such as beer and spirits) are served,
- 3) profession of barrister,
- 4) a collective term for all barristers (in the US all lawyers).

*Read the text and fulfil the post-reading task.*

### **The Bar**

The Ukrainian Bar is a voluntary professional public association of lawyers. According to the Constitution it is called upon to facilitate the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, institutions and organizations, to ensure the observance and promotion of legality and administration of justice. The Bar represents legal interests of Ukrainian and foreign citizens.

The work of a lawyer is various. He may act as a defense counsel during pre-trial investigation and in court, representing interests of the plaintiff and defendant in civil and criminal cases. Lawyers provide qualified legal assistance to state establishments, enterprises and public organizations. At the request of citizens they draw up various applications, complaints and other legal documents, give consultations on legal matters. But they themselves have no right to decide any legal issue.

At the trial the lawyer is an active participant: he takes part in questioning the defendant and witnesses, submits evidence and at the end of the court hearing he pronounces his speech for the defense. Lawyers are also entitled to appeal against a court judgement in a higher court. They take an active part in legal proceedings on housing, labor, property and other disputes, representing interests of their clients. While discharging numerous and complicated duties, lawyers render legal aid to citizens or legal persons and assist in the administration of justice in strict conformity with the law.

Citizens of Ukraine can discharge the functions of lawyers if they have higher legal education, at least two years of work experience, have passed the qualification examination, received lawyer's certificate and taken lawyer's oath.

People who have been convicted by court and who do not possess high moral and professional qualities cannot serve as lawyers. Lawyers cannot work in court, Prosecutor's Office, notary bodies, Ministry of the Interior and Security Service of Ukraine.

Lawyers may work individually, open law offices, join into associations, firms and so on.

### ***Words and word-combinations***

the Bar — адвокатура  
 voluntary — добровільний  
 to ensure — забезпечити  
 observance — дотримання  
 to promote — сприяти  
 legality — законність  
 plaintiff — позивач  
 witness — свідок  
 complaint — скарга  
 to discharge — виконувати (обов'язок)  
 application — заява  
 housing dispute — житловий спір  
 labor dispute — трудовий спір  
 property dispute — майновий спір

### ***Post-reading task***

*Answer the questions:*

1. What is the Bar?
2. What are the main functions of the Bar?
3. What does a lawyer do in court in criminal and civil cases?
4. What are his rights during the trial?
5. What does a lawyer do if he doesn't agree with a court judgement?
6. How do lawyers provide legal aid to citizens?
7. Can a lawyer himself resolve a legal problem?
8. Who can be a lawyer?
9. Who cannot become a lawyer?
10. Would you like to become a defence lawyer? Why?

### ***Exercises***

1. *Match the English noun phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:*

1. legal interests	1. відправлення правосуддя
2. pre-trial investigation	2. правова допомога
3. legal assistance	3. правові інтереси
4. various applications	4. різноманітні заяви
5. the observance of legality	5. кваліфікаційний іспит
6. administration of justice	6. суворі відповідність закону
7. legal proceedings	7. дотримання законності
8. strict conformity with the law	8. судочинство
9. a qualification examination	9. досудове розслідування
  
2. *Match the English verb phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:*

1. to facilitate protection	1. вирішувати правові проблеми
2. to ensure the observance	2. забезпечувати правову допомогу
3. to represent interests	3. представляти інтереси
4. to provide legal assistance	4. скласти скарги
5. to draw up complaints	5. подати апеляцію на рішення суду
6. to decide legal problems	6. виконувати обов'язки
7. to possess high moral qualities	7. сприяти захисту
8. to appeal against a court judgment	8. забезпечити дотримання
9. to discharge duties	9. мати високі моральні якості
  
3. *Form nouns from the following verbs:*  
 represent, act, provide, convict, decide.
  
4. *Form verbs from the following nouns:*  
 protection, institution, promotion, observance, administration, application.
  
5. *Find synonyms:*  
 assistance, to defend, to take part, various, client, defense counsel, to assist, to fulfil, aid, to help, to discharge, customer, to participate, different, help, to protect, to perform, defense lawyer.
  
6. *Find antonyms:*  
 civil, high, active, end, legal, right, low, simple, criminal, passive, duty, beginning, complicated, illegal.

7. Give the word families of the following:  
act, defense, legal, organization, law.

8. Make up your own sentences with the following word-combinations:  
to facilitate the protection of rights and freedoms, administration of justice, pre-trial investigation, legal assistance, to pronounce a speech, to discharge duties, to take an oath, to be convicted by court.

9. Translate the following into English:  
адвокатура України, асоціація адвокатів, законні права, відправляти правосуддя, представляти інтереси позивача, представляти інтереси підзахисного, скласти скаргу, цивільні та кримінальні справи, судові рішення, судовий процес, скласти присягу.

10. Explain the difference between:  
a) a plaintiff and a defendant,  
b) a defense counsel and a lawyer.

11. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Translate the text:  
In England and Wales the (1)... profession is traditionally divided into two classes of (2)... — barristers and solicitors. There are no practical (3)... between the work of the solicitor and that of the (4)... . For there are many barristers who do little advocacy and there are (5)... who have made a considerable reputations for themselves in the (6)... in which they are allowed to appear. In general, however, solicitors are lawyers who undertake (7)... business for ordinary (non-professional) clients, while (8)... advise through solicitors and conduct the case in the higher (9)... . A prospective barrister must have an accepted educational standard, pass the special legal (10)... and become a member of a legal (11)..., called “Inn of Court”.

Participating in a (12)... a barrister may be counsel for the (13)... (counsel for the prosecution) or counsel for the (14)... (counsel for the defense).

After fifteen or twenty years of (15)... a successful barrister may apply to become Queen’s Counsel. This formal designation permits him to add the (16)... Q.C. after his name, and to wear a silk gown, rather than a cotton one. A party wanted to be represented by a Queen’s (17)... must employ three lawyers: a solicitor, a junior barrister and the Queen’s Counsel since the latter cannot appear in court alone.

(solicitors, barristers, corporation, defendant, Counsel, legal (2), courts, court, trial, practice, lawyers, differences, examinations, plaintiff, letters, barrister).

12. Match the words given in brackets and their definitions:  
(Bar, barrister, solicitor, counsel)  
a) a term for a barrister or barristers conducting a law case,  
b) the profession of barrister, and a collective term for all barristers (in the USA all lawyers),  
c) a member of the legal profession who has been ‘called to the Bar’: s/he may represent litigants in both inferior and superior courts and can normally only deal with clients through a solicitor,  
d) a member of the legal profession who advises clients and may represent them in inferior courts. S/he instructs counsel and deal with wills, commercial work, litigation etc.

13. Retell the text ‘The Bar’.

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