

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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SPEAKING
LEGAL ENGLISH

Учебное пособие для вузов

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Пособие подготовлено на кафедре теории перевода и межкультурной коммуникации факультета романо-германской филологии Воронежского государственного университета.

Рекомендуется для студентов юридического факультета. Учебное пособие может использоваться на занятиях по дисциплине «Практический курс английского языка» при подготовке переводчиков по программе дополнительного образования «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации» (третий год обучения).

Для специальности: 031202 (022900) – Перевод и переводоведение

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие знакомит студентов с базовой юридической терминологией, основными понятиями и явлениями системы права Великобритании, Соединенных Штатов Америки и России, а также с особенностями их перевода.

Основное внимание уделяется умению студентов использовать юридическую терминологию в устной речи.

Главная дидактическая **цель** пособия – развитие у студентов умений монологической речи по проблематике специальности.

Пособие предполагает **совершенствование** у студентов **навыков** аудирования, чтения и говорения и **развитие** следующих **умений**:

- умение переводить юридическую терминологию;
- умение распознавать и переводить реалии правовой культуры Великобритании, США и России;
- умение строить монологическое высказывание в формате презентации;
- умение сравнивать правовую культуру Великобритании, США и России, находить сходства и различия.

В ходе **самостоятельной работы** студента предполагается развитие социокультурной компетенции студента, а также закрепление материала, пройденного на занятии.

Структура пособия включает 20 разделов (units), посвященных определенной теме, и общий список использованной литературы. Каждый раздел включает в себя тематический вокабуляр, задания на аудирование и/или чтение, задания на говорение.

Текущий контроль осуществляется посредством выполнения студентами лексических тестов, позволяющих проверить степень усвоенности вокабуляра, и проведения презентаций по тематике раздела.

Итоговый контроль предполагает подготовку и проведение спонтанной презентации по одной из тем, представленных в пособии.

UNIT 1. SYSTEMS OF LAW

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into English.

Создавать		Разрабатывать
Изменять		Подчиняться
Упразднить		Придерживаться
Применять		Дополнять
Соблюдать	ЗАКОН	Аннулировать
Вводить		Толковать
Принять		Модернизировать
Нарушать		Законодательствовать

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences which follow with one of the word combinations given above. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. _____ the following laws in state of Florida from the day they were voted in as a law by reading and signing this petition.
2. A law to _____ the Israeli Patents Law was passed on February 17, 1998.
3. Are there any circumstances in which you might _____ a law to which you were very strongly opposed?
4. Argentine Senate's vote to _____ the country's amnesty laws is a major victory.
5. By Sept. 30 the Federal Assembly would _____ a law, which the federal government had already approved.
6. During the course of March anti-abortionists attempted to _____ laws in Guam and Idaho.
7. Germany could _____ a law that forbids the distribution and display of Nazi symbols after a court fined a man for using crossed-out swastikas.
8. Government of Canada reinstates legislation to _____ marijuana laws.
9. In case law, judges can either _____ statutory law or apply the common law.
10. Part of the function of Parliament is to _____ laws, which it does by enacting statutes.
11. Some groups in society can _____ laws, and can determine what behaviour is seen as criminal.
12. The government undertook not to adopt or _____ laws which could conflict with agreements between the parties.
13. To what extent are citizens obligated to _____ the law, even if a law is unjust?

14. While Jews are commanded to _____ hundreds of laws, non-Jews are expected to follow seven that are presumed to date from the time of Noah.

Exercise 3. What is a law? Give your own definition. What is the purpose of laws?

Exercise 4. Make a list of as many areas of law as you can. Translate them into Russian. In pairs or groups choose a couple of areas and describe what they are connected with without naming them. Let the other students guess what area of law you mean.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do different countries have different legal systems?
2. What are the two main traditions of law in the world? In what countries do they exist?
3. What is the main difference between common law and continental law?
4. What are the main features of common law?
5. What do you know about the law of equity?
6. What is the role of legislation in Britain today?
7. Is common law one and the same in all countries?
8. Give a brief characteristic of the continental system.
9. Can you say that a country has either a pure system of common law or of continental law?
10. Which system is better? Give pros and cons.
11. What system of law exists in Russia? The UK? The USA?

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 6. What do you know about the doctrine of precedent? Do you know the difference between declaratory and original precedent/between binding and persuasive one?

Exercise 7. Translate the following word combinations into Russian.

Serve as a precedent

Set a precedent

Cite a precedent

Find a precedent

Base something on a precedent

Follow the precedent

Precedent for the decision

Exercise 8. Listen to the text «The doctrine of judicial precedent» and answer the following questions.

1. How was law administered before 1066?
2. What happened when the Norman kings ruled the country?
3. What made uniform application of the law possible?
4. What does the doctrine of precedent mean?
5. What is a declaratory precedent?
6. What is an original precedent?
7. What influenced the development of precedent?
8. What is a binding precedent?
9. What is a persuasive precedent?

Exercise 9. Make a presentation on the basis of the text you have just listened to.

Discussion

Exercise 10. What would happen if there were no laws? Write down 10 sentences. Remember the rules of Conditional II.

Exercise 11. If you were to abolish one law what law would it be?

Exercise 12. Comment on the proverb «One law for the rich and another for the poor». Translate it into Russian.

Exercise 13. Make a presentation «Systems of law».

UNIT 2. BECOMING A LAWYER

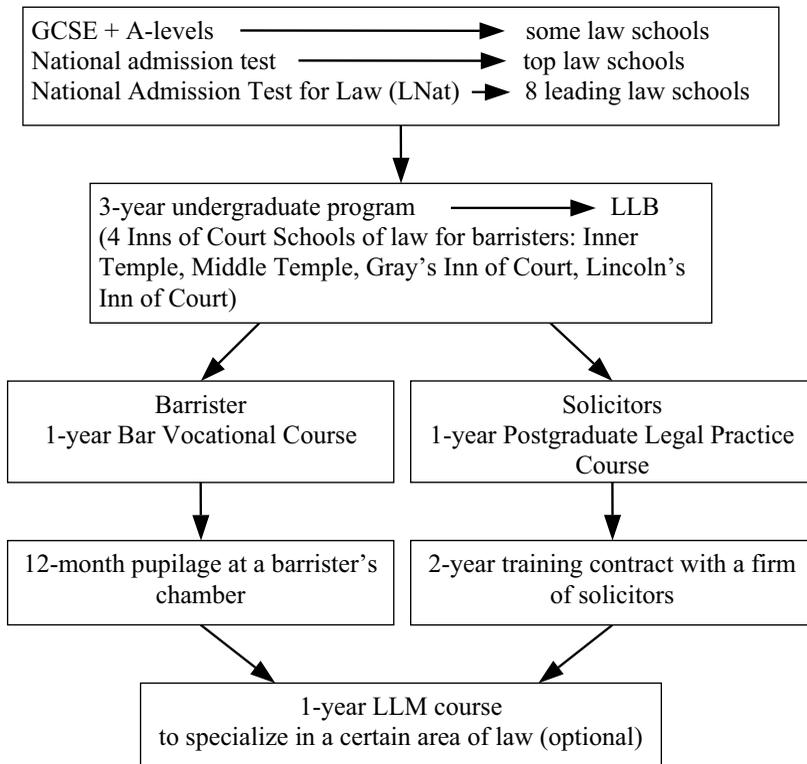
Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian.

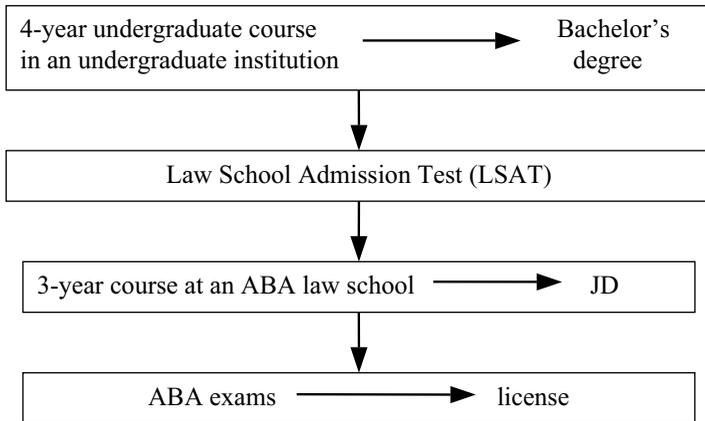
Law school	Foundational subjects
Take an examination	Elective courses
Pass an examination	Clinical education
Take a course	Bar examination
Get a qualification	LLB – Bachelor of Law
Obtain a degree	JD – Juris Doctor
Undergraduate	Pupillage
Postgraduate studies	A-level examination
Curriculum	Vocational studies
A major	
LPC – Postgraduate Legal Practice Course	
BVC – Bar Vocational Course	
LLM – Master of Law	
GCSE – General Certificate of Secondary Education	

Exercise 2. On the basis of the following schemes make up a story about legal education in the UK and the USA.

UK



USA



Exercise 3. Write a similar scheme about legal education in the Russian Federation.

Exercise 4. Match the duties of barristers and solicitors.

1. Advise clients on legal and financial matters.
2. Arrange for witnesses to be present and documents to be submitted.
3. Are contractually bound to their clients.
4. Are not bound in contract with their clients.
5. Are not paid directly by clients.
6. Can practise either alone or in partnerships.
7. Cannot advertise, form partnerships, share profits.
8. Can appear in the county and magistrates' courts.
9. Can appear in the Crown Court on an appeal from the magistrates' court.
10. Cannot appear in the Crown Court on an appeal from the magistrates' court.
11. Have the right to be heard in the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal, the High Court.
12. Can appear in the High Court in bankruptcy matters.
13. Cannot be sued for negligence.
14. Can be sued for negligence.
15. Check title to land.
16. Draw up wills.
17. Must draw all relevant material to the attention of the court.
18. Cannot be forced to reveal what a client has told.

Discussion

Exercise 5. Make a speech persuading school leavers either to become or not to become lawyers.

Exercise 6. Discuss the following questions.

1. Do lawyers make a lot of money?
2. Are lawyers respected in our society or not?
3. Is it prestigious to work as a lawyer today?
4. Is lawyer's work hard or easy?

Exercise 7. Write down a list of qualities necessary for a lawyer.

Exercise 8. Write down a list of do's and don'ts for a lawyer.

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 9. Read the following text and do the tasks which follow.

JUDGES

Judges are normally appointed from practicing barristers or solicitors.

High Court judges, circuit judges and **recorders** are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the **Lord Chancellor**. **District judges** are appointed by the Lord Chancellor. Circuit judges are district judges who are appointed through a competitive procedure including an interview before a **panel** which makes recommendation to the Lord Chancellor. Over the next few years, this procedure for making appointments is to be extended to all judicial posts below the level of the High Court.

Circuit judges, who preside in **county courts** and the **Crown Court**, are appointed from barristers or solicitors who **have held a right of audience** in the Crown Court or in county courts for at least ten years or from recorders with at least two years' experience. Recorders are **part-time judges** in the Crown Court and county courts and are appointed from among those barristers or solicitors who have held a right of audience in the Crown Court or county courts for at least ten years; they are expected to sit for at least 20 days a year but no more than 50. High Court judges are appointed from **practitioners** who have held a right of audience in the High Court for at least ten years, or from among circuit judges who have served for at least two years.

Translate the words highlighted in the text.

Answer the following questions:

- Do you need a special qualification to become a judge?
- Who appoints judges?

- Who is higher in the hierarchy of judges: circuit judges or district ones?
- What is the difference between High Court judges, circuit judges and recorders?
- What does the hierarchy of judges look like (draw a scheme to help you)?

Exercise 10. Who may become a judge in the Russian Federation? How does one become a judge in the Russian Federation?

Exercise 11. Make a presentation on one of the following topics: «Legal education in the UK», «Legal education in the USA», «Legal education in Russia».

UNIT 3. EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF POWER

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Fill in the following table.

	Great Britain	USA	Russia
Head of executive branch			
Term of office			
Elected/appointed			
Number of bodies			
Members of executive bodies			

Exercise 2. Speak about the executive power in Great Britain, the USA and Russia using the table above.

Exercise 3. Study the list of the executive departments in the USA. Translate their names into Russian.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. State | 9. Health and Human Services |
| 2. Treasury | 10. Housing and Urban Development |
| 3. Defense | 11. Transportation |
| 4. Justice | 12. Energy |
| 5. Interior | 13. Education |
| 6. Agriculture | 14. Homeland Security |
| 7. Commerce | |
| 8. Labor | |

Exercise 4. Study the list of the executive ministries in Great Britain. Translate their names into Russian.

1. Department of Health
2. Scottish Office
3. Department of Social Security
4. Foreign and Commonwealth Office
5. Employment Department
6. Ministry of Defense
7. Welsh Office
8. Department of Education and Science
9. Department of Trade and Industry
10. Her Majesty's Treasury
11. Home Office
12. Department of the Environment
13. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Exercise 5. Make a list of ministries in the Russian Federation. Translate their names into English.

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 6. Read the following text and explain the meaning of the words given in bold. Translate them into Russian.

The Constitution requires the president to be a native-born American citizen at least 35 years of age. **Candidates for the presidency** are chosen by political parties several months before the **presidential election**, which is held every four years (in years divisible evenly by four) on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The method of electing the president is peculiar to the American system. Although the names of the candidates appear **on the ballots**, technically the people of each state do not vote directly for the president (and vice president). Instead, they select a slate of presidential electors, equal to the number of senators and representatives each state has in Congress. The candidate with the highest number of votes in each state wins all the **electoral votes** of that state.

The electors of all 50 states and the District of Columbia—a total of 538 persons—compose what is known as the **Electoral College**. Under the terms of the Constitution, the College never meets as a body. Instead, the **electors** gather in the state capitals shortly after the election and **cast their votes** for the candidate with the largest number of **popular votes** in their respective states. To be successful, a candidate for the presidency must receive 270 votes. The Constitution stipulates that if no candidate has a majority, the decision shall be made by the House of Representatives, with all members from a state voting as a unit. In this event, each state and the District of Columbia would be allotted one vote only.

The **presidential term** of four years begins on January 20 (it was changed from March by the 20th Amendment, ratified in 1933) following a November election. The president starts his or her official duties with an **inauguration ceremony**, traditionally held on the steps of the U.S. Capitol, where Congress meets'. The president publicly **takes an oath** of office, which is traditionally administered by the chief justice of the United States. The words are prescribed in Article II of the Constitution:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

The oath-taking ceremony is usually followed by an **inaugural address** in which the new president outlines the policies and plans of his or her administration.

Exercise 7. Fill in the following table.

Questions	USA	Russia
1. Who can become the president?		
2. When is presidential election held?		
3. How are candidates for presidency chosen?		
4. How long is the president's term of office?		
5. How is the president elected?		
6. How does the president start his/her official duties?		

Exercise 8. Match the verbs given on the left with the nouns on the right to form word combinations. Translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Address | a) the armed forces |
| 2. Announce | b) a candidate |
| 3. Appoint | c) the Duma |
| 4. Command | d) edicts |
| 5. Dissolve | e) the Federal Assembly |
| 6. Exercise | f) government heads |
| 7. Hold | g) the law |
| 8. Introduce/declare | h) from office |
| 9. Issue | i) the office |
| 10. Negotiate | j) of the post |
| 11. Nominate | k) powers |
| 12. Relieve | l) referendums |
| 13. Remove | m) a state of emergency |
| 14. Veto | n) a treaty |

Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with one of the word combinations from Exercise 8 and translate them into Russian. Put the words in the correct form.

1. Bush said he was ready to host another conference next autumn to _____ after the final report of the UN-sponsored Inter-Governmental Panel.
2. The following day he threatened to _____ again and, if necessary, to dissolve parliament.
3. F.Cooper was the fifth of his family in succession to ____ of Town Clerk.
4. They hoped to _____ acceptable to all the major elements in the party.
5. The Mayor may _____, with the consent of the majority of the council, all department _____.
6. Iraq took over _____ of _____.
7. Why was the president of Haiti _____ about two years ago?
8. Parties opposed a move to _____ Russian _____.
9. A group of Republican lawmakers plan to introduce legislation giving Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger the power to _____ along the state's border with Mexico, calling illegal immigration a growing threat to public safety.
10. Governors _____ on merging three regions.
11. On April 25, Vladimir Putin will _____.
12. On Saturday, a majority of congress participants agreed to _____ prohibiting Muslims from watching gossip shows, on the grounds that Islam forbids spreading gossip.
13. The book examines _____ of sovereign _____ by organizations such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and the European Union.

Exercise 10. Using the word combinations from Exercise 8 speak about the powers of the Russian President. Use the Russian Constitution to help you.

Exercise 11. In what country does the head of the executive branch have most power?

Exercise 12. Name some famous American, British and Russian political leaders. What are their names associated with?

Exercise 13. Make a presentation about one of the famous politicians.

Exercise 14. Make a presentation on one of the following topics: «Executive power in Great Britain», «Executive power in the USA», «Executive power in Russia».

UNIT 4. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF POWER

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Fill in the following table.

	Great Britain	USA	Russia
Name of legislative body			
Number of chambers			
Names of chambers			
Total membership in the lower chamber			
Are the members of the lower chamber elected or appointed?			
Their term of office			
Total membership in the upper chamber			
Are the members of the upper chamber elected or appointed?			
Their term of office			

Exercise 2. Speak about the legislative body in Great Britain, the USA and Russia using the table above.

Exercise 3. Distribute the following verbs which combine with the noun «a bill» into several groups. Translate the word combinations.

Adopt, amend, approve, bring before Parliament, bring forward/in, debate, defeat, discuss, draft, force ...through, introduce, oppose, pass, postpone, prepare, propose, put forward, push ...through, railroad ...through, reject, rush ...through, shelve, sign, submit, support, throw out, veto, vote against, vote for, withdraw

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with one of the following word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Bicameral parliament
 Chair a session
 Upper/lower chamber
 Convene a session
 Enjoy immunity
 Hold hearings on smth

Hold a session
 Roll-call vote
 Secret ballot
 Set up a committee
 Take a vote
 Voice vote

1. Congress has not yet seen fit to _____ on the US invasion of Panama.
2. Do heads of state in office _____ from jurisdiction for international crimes?
3. In a _____ Umalatova's proposal was defeated by 1,288 to 426.
4. In 1988 the Kenyan government openly considered abolishing the _____ in order to dissuade opposition voters from declaring their position.
5. Legislative power is vested in a bicameral Parliament, the _____ of which is popularly elected for up to five years.
6. On Nov. 22 both the House and the Senate approved by _____ legislation embodying the proposals.
7. Right I'm, I'm now going to _____ on amendment one.
8. The governing council of the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreed on Tuesday to _____ a special _____.
9. The Italian Republic has a _____ elected by universal adult suffrage using proportional representation.
10. The Lower House of Parliament is expected to _____ its extraordinary _____ early next month to discuss a number of draft laws and other outstanding issues.
11. Thank you for your willingness to _____ at the upcoming meeting.
12. The Secretary of State Kenneth Baker _____ in 1957, charged with the task of examining A levels.
13. The State Council was expanded to form an _____ half of whose members were appointed by the Tsar and half elected.

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps in the following texts with one word. The first letter has been given.

Text 1

The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Q_____ as its head.

The House of Commons plays the major role in l_____. It consists of 650 Members of Parliament (MPs), each of whom r_____ an area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. MPs are e_____ either at general election or at by-election after the death or retirement of an MP.

Parliamentary elections must be h_____ every 5 years, but the P_____ can decide on the exact date within those five years. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by s_____ b_____.

The election campaign lasts about three weeks. The election is decided on a simple m_____ and an MP who wins by a small number of votes may have more votes against him (i.e. for the other candidates) than for him. Many people think it is unfair because the wishes of those who voted for the unsuccessful candidates are not represented at all.

The British parliamentary system depends on political parties which nominate candidates in elections. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister, who chooses about 20 MPs from his or her party to become the Cabinet of Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of the government. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and «Shadow cabinet». Leader of the opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons.

Text 2

Each House of Congress has the power to introduce legislation on any subject except revenue bills, which must originate in the House of Representatives.

The large states may thus appear to have more influence over the public purse than the small ones. In practice, however, each house can veto against legislation passed by the other house. The Senate may disapprove a House revenue bill-or any bill, for that matter-or make amendments which change its nature. In that event, a conference committee made up of representatives from both Houses must work out a compromise acceptable to both sides before the bill becomes law.

The Senate also has certain powers especially reserved to that body, including the authority to confirm presidential appointments of high officials and ambassadors of the federal governments as well as authority to ratify all treaties by a two-thirds vote.

In the case of impeachment of federal officials, the House has the sole power to bring charges of misconduct that can lead to an impeachment trial. The Senate has the sole power to try impeachment cases and to find officials guilty or not guilty. A finding of guilt results in the removal of the federal official from public office.

Discussion

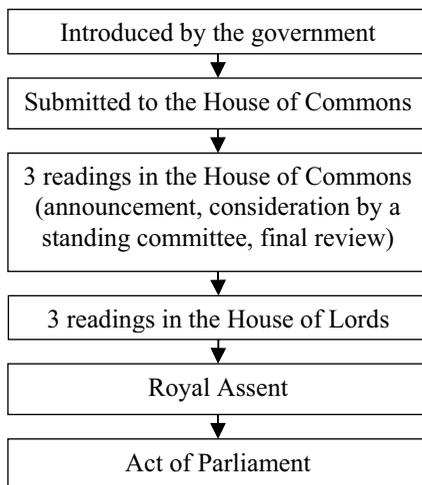
Exercise 6. Decide whether the following are the powers of the Federation Council or State Duma.

1. Announcement of amnesty.
2. Announcement of elections of the President of the Russian Federation.
3. Appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.
4. Appointment and dismissal of the Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounts Chamber.
5. Appointment and dismissal of the deputy Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounts Chamber.

6. Appointment of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, and of the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation.
7. Appointment and dismissal of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.
8. Appointment and dismissal of the Commissioner for Human Rights, who shall act according to federal constitutional law.
9. Approval of border changes between constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
10. Approval of edicts of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of martial law.
11. Approval of edicts of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of a state of emergency.
12. Bringing charges against the President of the Russian Federation for his impeachment.
13. Consent to the appointment of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation by the President of the Russian Federation.
14. Deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation outside the territory of the Russian Federation.
15. Deciding the issue of confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation.
16. Impeachment of the President of the Russian Federation.

Exercise 7. Do the chambers have equal powers in each country?

Exercise 8. Speak about the law making procedure in Great Britain using the scheme given below.



Exercise 9. Put the following sentences in the correct order to learn how a bill becomes a law in the USA and compare the law making procedures in Great Britain and the USA.

- a) President approves and signs the bill/vetoes it.
- b) The bill is delivered to the Senate.
- c) The legislative committee discusses the bill and reports its recommendations to the House of Representatives.
- d) The Senate discusses the bill and votes on it.
- e) The bill goes back to the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval.
- f) The Senate/the House of Representatives introduces a bill.
- g) The bill is referred to a conference committee.
- h) The bill is referred to a legislative committee.
- i) The conference committee resolves the differences on the bill.
- j) The bill is submitted to the President.
- k) The House of Representatives votes on the bill.

Exercise 10. What do you know about the legislative procedure in the Russian Federation? Is it similar to or different from the one in the USA and Great Britain?

Exercise 11. Make a presentation on one of the following topics: «Legislative power in Great Britain», «Legislative power in the USA», «Legislative power in Russia».

UNIT 5. JUDICIAL BRANCH OF POWER

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian.

Higher court

Lower court

Court of first instance

Open hearing

Closed session

To administer justice

To hear a case

To close a case

To hear an appeal

To review the decision

To pass sentence on smb

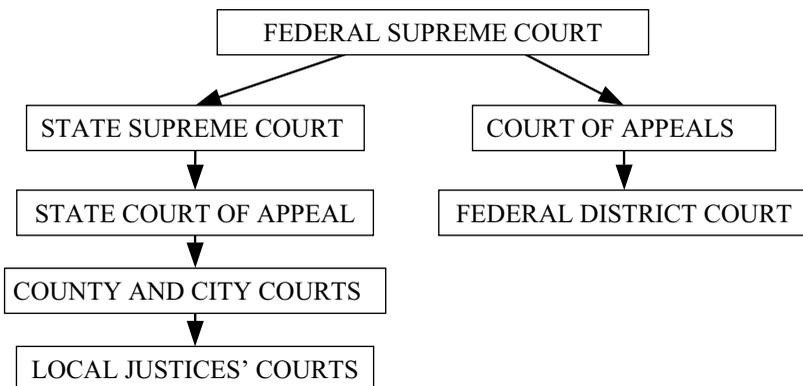
To find guilty/not guilty

To appeal against the decision

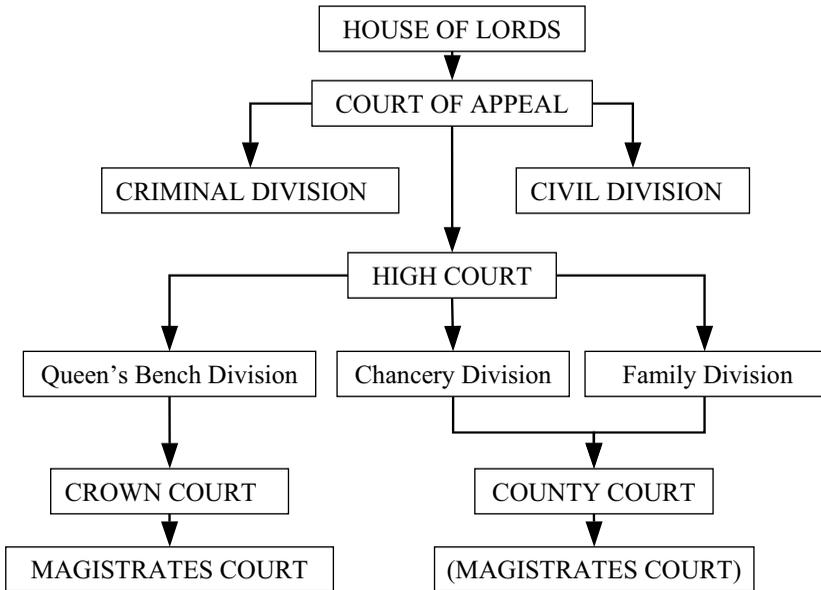
To rule on a case

Exercise 2. Describe the judicial branch of power in England, the USA and the Russian Federation using the diagrams below. Translate the names of judicial bodies.

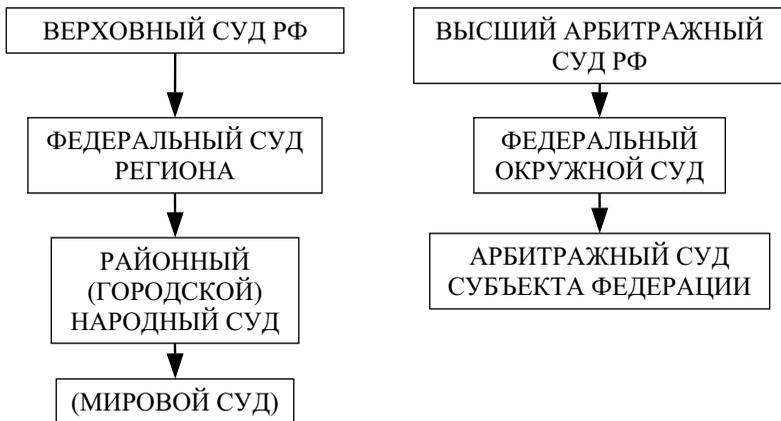
USA



England



Российская Федерация



КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫЙ СУД РФ



КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫЙ СУД РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 3. Listen to the text «The magistrates' courts» and answer the questions which follow.

1. How did the magistrates' courts use to be called?
2. What kind of cases do they hear?
3. How many magistrates' courts are there in England and Wales?
4. Who decides the question of guilt in such courts?
5. What is the difference between lay magistrates and stipendiaries from the point of view of legal qualification, working hours and salary?

Exercise 4. Retell the text «The magistrates' courts».

Exercise 5. Make a presentation on one of the following topics «Judicial power in Great Britain», «Judicial power in the USA», «Judicial power in Russia».

UNIT 6. IN THE COURTROOM

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Match the definition given on the left with the word on the right. Translate the words.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. A group of people in a court of law who listen to the facts about a crime and decide whether the person accused is guilty or not | a) courtroom |
| 2. The place in a court where the jury sits | b) court reporter |
| 3. A room in which a legal court meets | c) bailiff |
| 4. The person who puts down every word that is spoken during the trial and also may record the proceedings on the tape | d) defendant |
| 5. The person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied | e) defense attorney |
| 6. The person who has been accused of a crime | f) judge |
| 7. The lawyer who tries to prove that the person accused of a crime is not guilty | g) judge's bench |

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 8. Somebody who appears in a court of law to tell what they know about a crime or other events | h) jury |
| 9. The place in a court of law where people stand or sit when they are giving evidence | i) jury box |
| 10. The lawyer who tries to prove that the person accused of a crime is guilty | j) prosecuting attorney |
| 11. A law officer who makes sure that the decisions of a court are obeyed | k) prisoner's box |
| 12. The place in a court where the judge sits | l) witness |
| 13. The place in a court where the defendant sits | m) witness stand |

Exercise 2. Have you ever been to a court hearing? Do you know what happens at the trial?

Exercise 3. Using the following descriptions guess what the names of the steps of the trial are. The first letters have been given to help you.

1. O _____ s _____

The lawyers for each side discuss their views of the case and say what they intend to prove.

2. P _____ of e _____

Each side tries to prove their position by providing physical exhibits and testimony of witnesses. If, for example, the prosecutor asks his witnesses questions it is called d _____ e _____. If the counsel for the defense asks the prosecutor's witnesses questions it is called c _____ e _____.

3. I _____

The judge explains to the jury the questions of law, i.e. tells them what they need to take into account when reaching the verdict.

4. C _____ a _____ /s _____

The lawyers for each side summarize the case.

5. J _____ d _____

The jury discusses the case and reaches the verdict.

Exercise 4. What are the differences between civil and criminal cases? Fill in the table below.

Questions	Civil case	Criminal case
1. Who brings the case?		
2. Who stands trial?		
3. What is the burden of proof?		
4. What punishment is imposed?		
5. What verdict is needed from the jury (unanimous or not)?		

Can you think of any other differences?

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 5. Before listening to the text “Early Juries” study the following words. Match them with their definitions and give their Russian translation.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. admonish | a) a battle or a fight between two people |
| 2. combat | b) belief in things that are not real or possible |
| 3. corpse | c) a dead body |
| 4. divination | d) a difficult and extremely unpleasant experience |
| 5. intervene | e) false |
| 6. layman | f) to give some kind of warning |
| 7. ordeal | g) interference of god |
| 8. perjured | h) a person who is not qualified or experienced in a particular subject or activity |
| 9. randomly | i) to take an action in a situation that you were not originally involved in |
| 10. superstition | j) without a definite plan or pattern |

Exercise 6. Listen to the text “Early Juries” and mark the following statements as True or False. Justify your point of view by providing the context.

1. Trial jury normally consists of people of a certain profession.
2. The jury system was first developed by the French.
3. It was William the Conqueror who brought trial by jury to England.
4. In Middle Ages the guilt of a person was decided by a priest.
5. The ordeal by water was commonly applied to women.
6. The jury system developed because ordeals came to be thought of as prejudices.
7. The first function of the jury was to judge evidence.
8. Trial by jury was a widespread practice in the 15th century.
9. The jury assumed its modern function about 400 years ago.

Exercise 7. Listen to the text for the second time and describe the most common types of ordeals as fully as possible.

Exercise 8. Make a presentation on the basis of the text you have just listened to.

Discussion

Exercise 9. Translate the following word combinations.

To serve on a jury
To be eligible for jury service
To be exempt from jury service
To excuse from jury service
To sit on the jury
Jury panel
To take an oath
To swear in the jury

Voir Dire
To challenge a juror
Challenge for cause
Peremptory challenge
Trial jury
Foreman of the jury
Alternate juror

Exercise 10. On the basis of the words and expressions from Exercise 9 answer the following questions.

1. How are jurors selected?
2. Who can/can't be a juror?
3. Who can be excused from jury service?
4. How is the trial jury selected?
5. What are the duties of the jurors?

Exercise 11. Make a presentation about advantages and disadvantages of the jury system.

UNIT 7. CRIME

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Give your definition of a crime.

Exercise 2. Do you know the difference between felony, misdemeanor and offence? Fill in the gaps in the definitions with one of these words, translate them and give examples of each category of crime.

A ... is an act that people consider to be shocking and unacceptable. It is a less serious crime in nature.

A ... is a very serious crime punishable by death or confinement in a state prison.

A ... is a violation of local laws or of rules of accepted public conduct and behaviour.

Exercise 3. What are the elements of crime?

Exercise 4. Make a list of crimes. Let the other students give definitions of each of them.

Exercise 5. Give a classification of crimes.

Exercise 6. Make a list of 3 most serious crimes. Justify your point of view.

Exercise 7. Fill in the following table.

Criminal act	Crime	Criminal
	Arson	
To vandalize		
		Kidnapper
	Espionage	
To forge		
	Treason	
To embezzle		
		Assailant
	Fraud	
To shoplift		
		Burglar
	Pickpocketing	
To terrorize		
		Thief
	Robbery	
To desert		
		Blackmailer
	Rape	
To extort		
		Mugger
	Murder	
		Drug dealer
To assassinate		
	Smuggling	
To bribe		
	Manslaughter	
		Pirate
To hijack		
	Counterfeiting	

Exercise 8. Translate the following word combinations. Fill in the gaps in the sentences which follow with one of them. Put the verbs in the correct form.

Atrocious crime	To investigate a crime
Grave crime	To commit a crime
Crime instrument	To charge somebody with a crime
Crime rate	To convict of a crime
Criminal career	To acquit of a crime
Criminal conspiracy	To plead guilty/not guilty to a crime
In the course of crime	To be wanted for/ on charges of a crime
Incentive for crime	To be tried/ to stand trial for a crime
Pattern of crime	A crime of passion
To confess to a crime	The scene of the crime
To solve a crime	

1. Aggressor's NATO aviation and its commanders committed today an _____ crime over the civilian population in Nis, by bombarding its center with cluster bombs.
2. The Crime Stoppers programs worldwide _____ over a half a million crimes and recovered over 3 billion dollars worth of stolen property and narcotics.
3. Dangerous Orlando's _____ is not excessive when compared to cities like New York.
4. The FBI uses a number of federal statutes to _____ computer crimes.
5. The feminine _____ has the uniformity and degree of constancy which usually attracts the attention.
6. He _____ the lesser crime of possessing a forged bond, rather than actually forging it.
7. He _____ the crimes of murder and kidnapping.
8. He _____ the murder.
9. He was arrested and _____ the murder.
10. He _____ a serious driving offence.
11. If you want any sort of family life a _____ would destroy it.
12. In many cases the Internet can be considered to be an _____ computer crimes and also environment of various illegal activities.
13. The Iranian government accused the Saudi authorities of a _____ to kill the pilgrims.
14. The jury _____ her of theft.
15. No weapon was found at _____.
16. President Bush said on Monday that if anyone in his administration _____ a crime in connection with the public leak of the identity of an undercover CIA operative, that person will «no longer work in my administration».
17. She killed her husband's lover in a _____.
18. 13 per cent of homicides occur _____ other crime.

19. Want is not the sole _____ crime; men also wish to enjoy themselves and not to be in a state of desire.
20. The woman _____ accused of murdering her husband.

Discussion

Exercise 9. Why do people commit crimes? What do you know about the following theories? Make a presentation about theories of criminality.

- Psychological and psychiatric theories
- Biological theory
- Multiple causation theory
- Social environment theories
- Theological and ethical theories
- Climatic theory

Exercise 10. What do you know about the following notorious criminals? Make a presentation about one of them.

Cain	Jack the Ripper
Marcus Junius Brutus	Mata Hari
Gaius Longinus Cassius	Bonnie and Clyde
Guy Fawkes	Alphonse Capone
Alessandro Cagliostro	Lee Harvey Oswald

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 11. Before listening to the text “Preventing violence by studying the crime” match the words from the text with their definitions. Translate the words.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. adjustment | a) a strong feeling of fear, worry or disappointment |
| 2. conceal | b) to encourage somebody to behave in some way |
| 3. dismay | c) a change in a person’s behaviour or thinking |
| 4. ferocity | d) fierce and violent way of doing something |
| 5. incite | e) to stock arms |
| 6. lay in arms | f) to cover something or hide it carefully |

Exercise 12. Before listening to the text answer the following questions.

1. What are the reasons for high crime rate?
2. Do we have a true picture of the crime rate?
3. What are the ways of solving the problem of high crime rate?

Exercise 13. Listen to the text twice and answer the questions.

1. In what connection are the names of John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy mentioned?
2. What problem did the USA face in the third quarter of the XX century?
3. How might an increase in violence be explained?
4. What is one of the ways of solving the problem?
5. What do police statistics mean?
6. Why don't we have a true picture of crime rate?
7. How many people become victims?
8. What is a theoretical value of a survey of victims?
9. What is a practical value of a survey of victims?
10. How do young people feel about the situation?

Exercise 14. Retell the text you have just listened to using the following plan.

- The problem of violence
- Reasons for the problem
- Police statistics
- Surveys of victims

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 15. Read the text about defenses in Great Britain, translate the words given in bold and answer the questions.

Defenses

If **actus** and **mens** have been proved, a defendant may still avoid guilt if he can show he has a **defense**—a reason the court should excuse his act. Different systems of law recognize different and usually limited sets of defenses. For example, English law sometimes allow the defense of **duress**—being forced to commit a crime because of threats that you or someone else will be harmed if you don't. Duress may be used as a defense against the charge of murder as a secondary party (helping the murderer), but is not available if the defendant is charged as the principal murderer.

Another defense is that of **insanity**. In most countries a person cannot be found guilty of a crime if in a doctor's opinion he cannot have been responsible for his actions because of mental illness. But this defense requires careful proof. If it is proven the defendant will not be sent to a prison, but instead to a mental hospital.

It might be argued that a person is not responsible for his actions if he is **intoxicated**—drunk or under the influence of drugs. In fact, an intoxicated person may not even know what he is doing and thus lacks mens rea. However, in Britain and many other countries, there is a general principle that people who

knowingly get themselves intoxicated must be held responsible for their acts. Consequently, intoxication is not a defense.

Nearly every system of law recognizes the defense of **self-defense**. In English law, a defendant can avoid guilt for injuring someone if he can convince the court that the force he used was reasonable to protect himself in the circumstances. In some countries, shooting an unarmed burglar would be recognized as self-defense, but in other it might be considered unreasonable force.

1. What is the difference between defense and mitigation?
2. In what cases is duress not considered a defense?
3. What is needed to consider insanity a defense?
4. Why is intoxication not considered a defense in some countries?
5. What is considered self-defense in England?
6. What is your personal attitude to these defenses? Do you think a person should really be excused if they are mentally ill or drunk?
7. Are the defenses the same in Russia?

Exercise 16. Read the story, and then follow the instructions.

As he left for a visit to his outlying districts, the jealous Baron warned his pretty wife: «Do not leave the castle while I am gone, or I will punish you severely when I return!»

But as the hours passed, the young Baroness grew lonely, and despite her husband's warning, decided to visit her lover who lived in the countryside nearby.

The castle was located on an island in a wide, fast flowing river, with a drawbridge linking the island and the land at the narrowest point in the river.

«Surely my husband will not return before dawn», she thought, and ordered her servants to lower the drawbridge and leave it down until she returned.

After spending several pleasant hours with her lover, the Baroness returned to the drawbridge, only to find it blocked by a madman wildly waving a long and cruel knife.

«Do not attempt to cross this bridge, Baroness, or I will kill you», he raved. Fearing for her life, the Baroness returned to her lover and asked him to help.

«Our relationship is only a romantic one», he said. «I will not help». The Baroness then sought out a boatman on the river, explained her plight to him, and asked him to take her across the river in his boat.

«I will do it, but only if you can pay my fee of five marks».

«But I have no money with me!» the Baroness protested.

«That is too bad. No money, no ride», the boatman said flatly.

Her fear growing, the Baroness ran crying to the home of a friend, and after again explaining the situation, begged for enough money to pay the boatman his fee.

«If you had not disobeyed your husband, this would not have happened», the friend said. «I will give you no money».

With dawn approaching and her last resource exhausted, the Baroness returned to the bridge in desperation, attempted to cross to the castle, and was slain by the madman.

DIRECTIONS: In the story above, there are six characters. They are (in alphabetical order):

The Baron	The Friend
The Baroness	The Lover
The Boatman	The Madman

Using the list above, rank the characters (from 1 to 6) in the order of their responsibility for the death of the Baroness. One is most responsible and 6 is least responsible for the death.

UNIT 8. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into English.

Смертный приговор/ смертная казнь/ высшая мера наказания

Вынести смертный приговор

Отменить смертную казнь

Находиться в камере смертников

Привести смертный приговор в исполнение

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 2. Before listening to the text «Capital punishment» answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about the practice of capital punishment in ancient times? Was it widespread?
2. What crimes, in your opinion, were punished with death penalty in Middle Ages?
3. When did the idea of the abolition of capital punishment appear? Why?
4. What are the ways of carrying out executions in modern societies?
5. Is capital punishment used nowadays?

Exercise 3. Listen to the text «Capital punishment» and answer the questions from Exercise 2.

Exercise 4. Listen to the text once again and say in what connection the following proper names, dates and numbers are mentioned.

The Code of Hammurabi	35
The Bible	18
The Draconian Code	27
William the Conqueror	1987
15 th century	Nigeria
1800	Iraq
Voltaire	Bangladesh
November 1965	Barbados
Kenya	Japan
US	Sakae Menda
Saudi Arabia	
China	

Exercise 5. Retell the text as fully as possible.

Discussion

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

1. For what crimes do you think the death penalty should be imposed?
2. Is there a connection between a political regime in a country and the practice of capital punishment?
3. Is there a connection between death penalty and the crime rate in a country?
4. Capital punishment is often replaced with long-term or life imprisonment. Do you think it is right?
5. What is the situation like in Russia?

Exercise 7. Form two groups. One should make a list of arguments for capital punishment, the other – against it.

Exercise 8. Make a speech either supporting or opposing the death penalty.

UNIT 9. PUNISHMENT

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Distribute the words into the following groups. Translate them into Russian.

1. types of punishment
2. criminals
3. prison
4. prisoners

cell	lawbreaker
custody	life-sentence prisoner
corporal punishment	long-term prisoner
exile	offender
gaol	penal institution
habitual offender	penitentiary institution
imprisonment	prisoner of conscience
incarceration	prisoner of war
inmate	recidivist
jail	solitary confinement
juvenile delinquent	wrongdoer

Exercise 2. Guess the words in the blank spaces. The first and the last letters have been given as a hint. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. A man has been r_____d in custody charged with the murder of an eight-year-old girl.
2. H_____h punishment is expected to be meted out to the murderer.
3. A dangerous criminal has e_____d from a high-security prison.
4. She was released on p_____e after serving just half of her sentence.
5. This notorious criminal is now s_____g his term in prison but in three month's time he will be released.
6. She was released on \$5000 b_____l.
7. In many countries prison p_____n has been increasing substantially over recent years.
8. We will take no p_____e action against those who have broken the rules.
9. One out of every 260 American adults is behind b_____s.
10. Prison o_____s not only have to keep prisoners secure, but provide them with as full a life as possible.

Exercise 3. What is punishment? What kinds of punishment do you know?

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps in the text with one of the words given and discuss the questions after the text.

Wrongdoer	Reform	Break the law
Misdeeds	Retribution	Death penalty
Barbaric	Rehabilitate	Corporal punishment
Humane	Law-abiding	Deprived
Deterrent	Crime doesn't pay	Commits a crime

The Purpose of State Punishment

What is the purpose of punishment? One purpose is obviously to (1) _____ the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and anti-social behaviour and to (2) _____ him or her, which means to assist the offender to return to normal life as a useful member of the community. Punishment can also be seen as a (3) _____, because it warns other people of what will happen if they are tempted to (4) _____ and so prevents them from doing so. However, a third purpose of punishment lies, perhaps, in society's desire for (5) _____, which basically means revenge. In other words, don't we feel that a (6) _____ should suffer for his (7) _____? The form of punishment should also be considered. On the one hand, some believe that we should 'make the punishment fit the crime'. Those who steal from others should be (8) _____ of their own property to ensure that criminals are left in no doubt that (9) '____'. For those who attack others, (10) _____ should be used. Murderers should be subject to the principle 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' and automatically receive the (11) _____. On the other hand, it is said that such views are unreasonable, cruel and (12) _____ and that we should show a more (13) _____ attitude to punishment and try to understand why a person (14) _____ and how society has failed to enable him to live a respectable, (15) _____ life.

1. Do you think punishment, especially in the form of imprisonment, really achieves all these purposes?
2. What is your attitude to the phrase "make punishment fit the crime"?

Exercise 5. Match the description with the type of alternative punishment. For what offenses should these alternative punishments be inflicted? Think about advantages and disadvantages of each of them.

1. The suspension of sentence on the offender subject to the condition that he is supervised while living in the community by an officer and a) disqualification

possibly agrees to comply with such other requirements as the court may think appropriate.

2. A sentence to go to prison, which a criminal does not serve unless he or she commits another crime within a specified period of time.

3. The method under which the offender makes good the damage he has done through his crime by providing services to the victim directly or indirectly through the community.

4. A punishment in which a person is ordered to pay a sum of money.

5. The method under which the offender should pay money for personal injury, loss or damage resulting from the offense.

6. The act of stopping the offender from doing something.

b) fine

c) probation

d) reparation/
community
service

e) restitution/
compensation

f) suspended
sentence

Discussion

Exercise 6. Study the list of penitentiary institutions in Great Britain. Do you know the difference between them? Find the Russian equivalents for them. Are there the same penitentiary institutions in Russia?

- Women's prisons
- Juvenile correctional institutions
 - Reformatory
 - Community school
 - Training school
 - Borstal
- Prisons for male offenders
 - Minimum/low security prison
 - Medium security prison
 - Maximum/high security prison
 - Open prison
 - Closed prison
- Local prisons
- Broadmoor

Exercise 7. Discuss the following questions.

1. What conditions should there be in prisons?

2. What measures are necessary to improve the present penitentiary system?
3. What is the attitude of the society to ex-prisoners? Does this problem have a solution?

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 8. Before listening to the text “Rehabilitation” make sure that you know the following words from it. Match the words with their definitions and translate them.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. adjust | a) chosen to do |
| 2. compulsory | b) a house where people can stay cheaply for a short time |
| 3. furlough | c) get used to something by changing your behaviour or ideas |
| 4. hostel | d) leave |
| 5. release | e) obligatory |
| 6. voluntary | f) set free |

Exercise 9. Listen to the text “Rehabilitation” twice and choose the right answer. Prove your choice by providing the context.

1. The purpose of hostels is
 - A) serve as local prisons
 - B) serve as pre-release centers
 - C) serve as prisons for the long-term offenders
2. The Prison Service helps prisoners
 - A) to adjust to life in society
 - B) to have all equipment necessary for work
 - C) to understand their duties
3. Adult offenders
 - A) must take public exams
 - B) may receive physical education
 - C) must study 15 hours a week
4. Prison Industries help prisoners
 - A) to find a job after the release
 - B) to acquire experience in highly-paid professions
 - C) to get some work skills
5. Hostellers are allowed to leave their hostel
 - A) only at weekends
 - B) only at Christmas
 - C) each evening

6. The programmes which control how offenders adjust to society are called
- A) furloughs
 - B) work release programmes
 - C) aftercare programmes

Exercise 10. Tell in short how prisoners are prepared for release in Great Britain.

Exercise 11. Make a presentation on the following topic “Prisons: a solution to crime?”

UNIT 10. POLICE FORCES

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. What are the police powers? List as many as you can. Work in groups.

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Поддерживать правопорядок.
2. Обыскивать без ордера.
3. Арестовать, имея ордер.
4. Задержать подозреваемого.
5. Содержать под стражей в полицейском участке.
6. Предъявить обвинение в совершении преступления.
7. Раскрыть преступление.
8. Бороться с преступностью.
9. Патрулировать улицы.
10. Допрашивать свидетелей.
11. Расследовать преступления.

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 3. Listen to the text «Police discipline and the public» and fill in the gaps in the sentences which follow. Make sure the sentences are grammatically correct.

1. Police are most often connected with _____.
2. Sometimes police officers _____ made in civil courts.
3. A policeman has the power to _____, _____ and _____ suspects.
4. If there is a public demonstration the duty of police is to _____.
5. Police may decide if a person is _____ of a driving offence and _____.
6. If police find out that you have marijuana the drug may _____ and you will _____.

7. The presence of the police is considered to ___ people from committing crimes.
8. When comparing the crime figures one should also know the number of ___ and ___ crimes.
9. A police officer may be sued or prosecuted if he/she ___.
10. If a person has faced police misconduct they can ___ against police officers.

Exercise 4. Listen to the text once again and answer the following questions.

1. What is said about police in Japan?
2. What does a just legal system need?
3. How do police officers work in England?
4. What are the functions of Police Complaints Authority?

Discussion

Exercise 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you agree with the statement: «the more policemen the less the crime rate»?
2. Do you agree that honest police means a just legal system?
3. What do you think about the community-based principle of police work?
4. Do you believe that it's possible to take legal action against a police officer?
5. What is the attitude of the Russian people to police forces? Why is there such an attitude?
6. Do police officers work effectively in Russia? Why/why not?
7. Should police officers be allowed to carry a gun?
8. Should women work in police?
9. How can the problem of bribes in police be solved?

Exercise 6. What do you know about the following police departments?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| • Scotland Yard | • Interpol |
| • CIA | • KGB |
| • FBI | • FSB |

Exercise 7. Make a presentation about one of the police departments.

Exercise 8. Translate the names of the following Russian bodies from Russian into English. What are the functions of each of them?

МВД
ФСБ
ФСНП
ГТК
ФПС
ГРУ

СВР
ФСО
Министерство юстиции
Совет безопасности
ГИБДД

Отдел по борьбе с экономическими преступлениями
Инспекция по делам несовершеннолетних

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 9. Read the text «The British Police» and compare the structure of the British police forces and the Russian ones. Find similarities and differences.

The British Police

The British police officer is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down the streets («walking the beat») or driving specially marked police cars. Once known as 'panda cars' because of their distinctive markings, these are now often jokingly referred to as 'jam sandwiches' because of the pink fluorescent stripe running horizontally around the bodywork. In the past, policemen were often known as 'bobbies' after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force. Nowadays, common nicknames include 'the cops', 'the fuzz', 'the pigs', and 'the Old Bill' (particularly in London). Few people realize, however, that the police in Britain are organized very differently from many other countries.

Most countries, for example, have a national police force which is controlled by central Government. Britain has no national police force, although police policy is governed by the central Government's Home Office. Instead, there is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police authority – a committee of local county councillors and magistrates.

The forces co-operate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another's area unless they are asked to give assistance. This sometimes happens when there has been a very serious crime. A Chief Constable (the most senior police officer of a force) may sometimes ask for the assistance of London's police force, based at New Scotland Yard – known simply as 'the Yard'.

In most countries the police carry guns. In Britain, however, this is extremely unusual. Policemen do not, as a rule, carry firearms in their day-to-

day work, though certain specialist units are trained to do so and can be called upon to help the regular police force in situations where firearms are involved, e.g. terrorist incidents, armed robberies etc. The only policemen who routinely carry weapons are those assigned to guard politicians and diplomats, or special officers who patrol airports.

In certain circumstances specially trained police officers can be armed, but only with the signed permission of a magistrate.

All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training. Like in the army, there are a number of ranks: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force. The police are helped by a number of Special Constables – members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CIDs are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms. (The other uniformed people you see in British towns are traffic wardens. Their job is to make sure that drivers obey the parking regulations. They have no other powers – it is the police who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.)

The duties of the police are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property. One of their main functions is, of course, apprehending criminals and would-be criminals.

UNIT 11. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 1. Match the words from the text you are going to listen to with their definitions and translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. corporal punishment | a) always obeying the law |
| 2. indictable | b) a child or young person who is not yet old enough to be legally considered as an adult |
| 3. juvenile | c) for which you can officially be charged |
| 4. law abiding | d) the practice of children of staying away from school without permission |
| 5. premise | e) punishment of people by beating them |
| 6. truancy | f) something that you suppose is true and that you use as a basis for developing an idea |

Exercise 2. Before listening to the text «Juvenile delinquency» try to predict what it might be about by answering the following questions.

1. What kind of premise was chosen by the researchers when they started to investigate why youngsters commit crimes?
2. Why are girls worse than boys?
3. What are the three main reasons for increasing crime rate?
4. How do children explain juvenile crime?
5. What measures do parents consider necessary?
6. What is the most persistent type of crime?
7. Who should cooperate to decrease juvenile crime?

Exercise 3. Now listen to the text and check if your guesses have been correct. Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you agree with the premise?
2. What can be done about the situation by parents, school, police?
3. What kind of punishment should be imposed on young delinquents?

Exercise 4. Listen to the part of the text which contains statistics once again and put down as much information as possible.

Exercise 5. Make a plan of the text and prepare a presentation on the basis of it.

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 6. Read the text «Juvenile Justice» and make a list of arguments for the bill and against it. What is your personal opinion about the problem?

Juvenile Justice

Should 13-year-olds who commit crimes with firearms be tried as adults?

The Senate toughened its crime bill last November when it adopted an amendment by Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun, under which 13-year-olds would be prosecuted as adults when they commit crimes with guns.

Moseley-Braun's amendment, which passed by a vote of 64-23, covers murder, attempted murder, rape, and armed robbery, aggravated assault and aggravated sexual assault when firearms are involved. The bill now goes to a House-Senate Conference, where House representatives must decide if they will incorporate the amendment in the final crime bill.

The amendment is not without safeguards—it allows juveniles to have their records expunged at age 18 and petition for resentencing at 16 while ensuring they aren't jailed with adults. But that doesn't satisfy the bill's opponents, which include the American Civil Liberties Union and some in the House's Black Caucus.

Laura Murphy Lee, director of the ACLU's Washington national office, believes that the law, if passed, won't stop juveniles from committing crimes but will tax an already overburdened federal criminal justice system.

It's time to face the facts, says Sen. Braun. She believes that some 13-year-old criminals are consciously exploiting a gap in the law.

Exercise 7. Make a presentation on the topic «Juvenile justice».

UNIT 12. CIVIL LAW

Discussion

Exercise 1. Name the areas of civil law.

Exercise 2. Give your definition of a tort. Provide examples of torts. Who is a tortfeasor (-er)?

Exercise 3. What is the difference between torts and crimes? Think about the prosecution, punishment, standard of proof.

Exercise 4. What is the difference between torts and broken contracts? Think about who may sue and be sued, liability, situations covered by tort law and contract law, damages.

Exercise 5. The following are considered to be the functions of tort: punishment, appeasement, deterrence, compensation and loss spreading of the cost of accidents. Can you explain what each function means?

Vocabulary

Exercise 6. Match the word with its definition and translation.

Trust	The law imposes a trust and obliges the legal owner of property to consider the beneficial interest of another person	Доверенное лицо; лицо, распоряжающееся имуществом на началах доверительной собственности
Beneficiary	A person who creates a trust	Доверительное управление, учрежденное в общественно-благотворительных целях
Settler	An agreement whereby property is held and controlled by someone on behalf of someone else	Доверительное управление, учрежденное в силу судебного решения; неопровержимо-подразумеваемая; доверительная собственность

Trustee	A trust intentionally created by someone with property to transfer	Доверительная собственность; распоряжение имуществом на началах доверительной собственности; доверительное управление
Express trust	Trust created for the benefit of one or several person(s)	Учредитель доверительной собственности, доверитель
Express private trust	A person in whose interests a trust is held	Доверительная собственность, учрежденная положительно-выраженным образом; доверительное управление, создаваемое специально для передачи собственности
Express public trust	The law presumes that the settler intended to create a trust even though he did not expressly say so	Бенефициарий; выгодоприобретатель; лицо, в интересах которого осуществляется доверительное управление
Implied trust	A trust created with the intention to benefit charity	Доверительное управление, учрежденное в пользу частного лица
Constructive trust	Someone who has legal control of money or property that they are keeping or investing for another person	Доверительная собственность в силу закона; подразумеваемая доверительная собственность

Exercise 7. Can you give examples of each kind of trust? What is a trust?

Exercise 8. Make a presentation on one of the following topics: «Tort law», «Trust law».

UNIT 13. CONTRACT LAW

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps in the sentences which follow with one word. The first letter has been given to help you. Translate the sentences.

1. Performance means that each p ____ to the contract has performed its obligations. (one of the people involved in the agreement)
2. A v ____ contract is an apparent contract that is in truth no contract at all. (having no official value or authority)

3. For example, an employer is not in b_____ of contract for sacking someone because of his or her age. (does not violate)
4. Certain persons lack the legal capacity to m___ a contract. (enter into)
5. Either party can t_____ the contract at any time. (end)
6. Middlesbrough-based chemicals company is on the verge of clinching a l___-t___ contract just days after it revealed a £4m investment in the business. (effective for a long time in the future)
7. I can see no difference in principle between a threat to b_____ a contract and a threat to commit a tort. (violate)
8. The parties must agree to c___ o___ certain t___. (make a contract accepting the conditions)
9. The parties to a v___ contract are bound to do what they have promised. (accepted by people in authority)
10. If the o_____ rejects the offer and communicates this rejection to the o_____, the offer is terminated. (the one who is offered and the one who offers)
11. Instead of damages a plaintiff sometimes asks the court to force the other party to c___ out the contract. (execute)
12. It is against the law for a real estate agent to d_____ a contract when s/he is not involved in the sale. (write)
13. Once a court decides that there has been a breach of contract, it must then judge how the party in b___ must compensate the other party. (the party that has broken the contract)
14. Under English law a c_____ cannot enforce an agreement against another party if the agreement was to commit a crime. (a party to a contract)
15. U_____ the t___ of the contract the job should have been finished yesterday. (according to the conditions of the agreement)

Discussion

Exercise 2. What is a contract? What are the essential elements of a contract? Give examples of contractual relations in everyday life.

Exercise 3. When there has been a breach of contract a court decides to award damages, specific performance or an injunction. Can you explain what each of these terms means?

Exercise 4. Match the illustration of the contract with its type. Give the definition of each type of contract.

1. «I promise to pay you a commission, if you will get me a buyer for my car». When the person to whom the promise is made a) «bilateral» contract

brings a willing buyer for the car, he has earned his commission.

2. «I promise to pay you 15 ¢ a gallon for 300 gallons of # 2 grade fuel oil, if you will promise to deliver it tomorrow morning». «I'll deliver it».

3. The contract has been partly performed but something still has to be done by either or both of the contracting parties.

4. The 300 gallons are delivered in the morning as promised and the buyer pays in accordance with the agreement.

5. Contracts which are illegal in scope and in purpose

6. A contract made with a «minor», also known as an «infant», a person legally under age, is enforceable by him against the other, the adult. Under certain circumstances, the minor may renege on his contract and demand the return of the money he paid. Of course, if he seeks to enforce the contract against the adult, he cannot then disaffirm.

7. A lease or insurance policy

8. Anna sued the estate of her deceased employer Gertrude. She claimed that she was hired by Gertrude, who was aged and infirm. She was told by Gertrude in the presence of other friends that she need not worry about getting paid, she would be well taken care of in the will. She worked as a companion for 11 years without pay, only for board and lodging. The will only provided for \$ 100 to be paid to Anna. She claimed her rightful compensation. Despite the fact that there was no valid express contract between them, a contract was implied by law. Anna was awarded reasonable compensation for the services she rendered to Gertrude through the years.

9. Algernon, believing that he owned a certain parcel of real estate, paid taxes on it. When he found that he did not own it, he

b) «executed» contract

c) «executory» contract

d) «express» contract

e) «implied» contract

f) «quasi-contract»

g) «unilateral» contract

h) «void» contract

i) «voidable» contract

asked that the money be refunded to him. The city refused and he sued. The court allowed him to recover on the theory of implied contract.

Exercise 5. Describe how a valid contract is made.

UNIT 14. FAMILY LAW

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations. Some words can be used more than once. Translate the collocations into Russian.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. to adopt | a) alimony |
| 2. agencies/ bodies of | b) certificate |
| 3. to appoint | c) a child |
| 4. to be | d) in custody/ under smb's guardianship |
| 5. common-law | e) a custodian/ guardian |
| 6. custodial | f) guardianship |
| 7. custody of | g) marriage |
| 8. to dissolve | h) parent |
| 9. to enter into | i) property |
| 10. legitimate | j) spouses |
| 11. marital | |
| 12. marriage | |
| 13. to pay | |
| 14. separation of | |

Discussion

Exercise 2. Discuss the following questions.

1. How was marriage viewed before the 20th century? What changes took place in the 20th century? What is the modern idea of marriage?
2. What should the minimum age for marriage be? Why?
3. Is successful marriage possible between spouses of different religion?
4. What do you think about marriage contracts?
5. Give your definition of the term «family law».
6. What family groups do you know? What is the law concerned with in each particular case?
7. What «children problems» does family law regulate?
8. Do we need the institution of marriage?
9. What is your attitude to same-sex marriages? Do you think they will be legalized?

10. How can the problem of domestic violence be solved?
 11. What do you think of common-law marriages?

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 3. Before listening to the text «Family law» try to guess what the difference between public law cases and private law cases is.

Exercise 4. Listen to the first part of the text and fill in the following table.

	Public law cases	Private law cases
What matters do they include?		
Who represents the child?		
What court hears such cases?		

Exercise 5. Listen to the second part of the text and name all the orders that a court may make.

Exercise 6. Make a presentation on the basis of this text.

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps in the text with one of the words which follow. Put the words in the correct form.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Adultery | Live apart | Proceeding | Separate |
| Break down | Lump sum | Property | Support |
| Desert | Maintain | Provision | Welfare |
| Issue | Petition | Reach | |

Divorce law

Divorce 1) _____ in England take place in certain County Courts known as divorce county courts. Some matters are also dealt with the Family Division of the High Court. It is necessary for one of the parties to convince the court that the marriage has 2) _____ irretrievably - without any chance of reconciliation. To do this the person seeking, or 3) _____ for divorce, must prove one of the five things: that the other party, or respondent, committed 4) _____ (had sex with someone else); that the respondent's behavior has been unreasonable; that the respondent 5) _____ the petitioner at least two years previously; that the couple has 6) _____ for two years and both agree to a divorce; or that they have lived apart for five years. Even if the court is satisfied that there is enough evidence of one of the above, a divorce will not be 7) _____ until satisfactory arrangements have been made for any children, the rights of

the children to 8)_____ contact with the other parent, the financial arrangements for the children's 9)_____.

The High Court or divorce county court has wide powers to order both an ex-husband and ex-wife to make financial 10)_____ for the other and for their children. This may include periodic payments, a 11)_____ of cash, transfer of property into the other spouse's name, or sale of property so that the money can be divided. In general, these orders are supposed to 12)_____ the children and other spouse (usually the one taking care of the children; often the mother) until they become financially independent.

When a couple 13)_____, whether married and unmarried, the welfare of any children and the division of any 14)_____ are the most important, and often the most difficult problems, to resolve. People who once lived together happily may argue bitterly once the trust between them has dissolved. Although it is possible, and certainly cheaper, to arrange most of the terms of a divorce privately without lawyers, many couples find it is impossible for them to 15)_____ such an agreement.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions.

1. What courts hear divorce cases in Russia?
2. What are the grounds for divorce according to the Russian legislation?
What is the most typical reason for divorce?
3. Who should a child/ children stay with?
4. What kind of financial provisions can a court order an ex-husband or an ex-wife to make for the other and for their children in Russia?
5. How often do Russian people ask a divorce lawyer to help them?

Exercise 9. Make a presentation on one of the following topics: «Marriage law», «Protection of children».

UNIT 15. BUSINESS LAW

Discussion

Exercise 1. What legal issues does business law regulate? What areas of law do you need to know to run a business?

Exercise 2. Below are the types of business organizations in the UK. Describe the difference between them by answering the questions which follow.

- Sole trader
- Partnership

– Limited liability company: private limited company (Ltd) and public limited company (plc)

1. How many owners are there in each type?
2. What business is typical for each type?
3. Who gets the profits?
4. Who is liable for the losses and debts?

Exercise 3. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of each type of business organizations.

Exercise 4. Below are the basic types of business organizations in the USA. Decide what business organization each statement describes.

- Sole proprietorship
- Corporation
- Partnership

1. It is established by an agreement between two or more individuals.
2. It is subject to «double taxation».
3. It is risky to run.
4. It consists of shareholders, directors and employees.
5. Profits are distributed as dividends.
6. It can be terminated by withdrawal of one or more owners.
7. Profits are shared according to the agreement.
8. The liability of the owner is unlimited.
9. It can have perpetual existence.
10. The owner can transfer his/ her interest in business by sale of business.
11. It is subject to governmental regulations most of all.
12. It is characterized by centralized management.
13. It is easy to start.

Exercise 5. Fill in the following chart.

The forms of business organization in Russia

	Individual private entrepreneur	Limited liability company	Privately held, closed joint stock company	Publicly held, open joint stock company	General partnership	Limited partnership
Creation						
Owners						
Liability of the owners						
Transfer of owner's interest						
Profit and losses						

Management						
Termination						
Size of business						

Exercise 6. Describe each form of business organization in Russia using the chart.

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 7. Read the following texts and compare the process of the formation of a company in Great Britain and in the USA. Find similarities and differences. Translate the words in bold.

To set up as a limited company in the UK, you will need to send several documents and completed forms to Companies House, or the **Registrar of Companies**. In Britain there are some types of limited companies - private limited company by shares, private limited company by guarantee and public limited company (PLC). The incorporation requirements are basically the same for any type, though there are some special rules as well.

Companies House charges a standard registration fee of £20. It also offers a premium same-day registration service for a fee of £80. Memorandum and Articles of Association have to be obtained from law stationers or company formation agents.

The documents that must be filed include:

- **A Memorandum of Association**, giving details of the company's name, location and what it will do.

- **Articles of Association**, describing how the company will be run, the rights of the shareholders and the powers of the company's directors.

- Form 10 (Statement of the First Directors, Secretary and Registered Office) giving details of the company's registered office and the names and addresses of its directors and company secretary.

- Form 12 (Declaration of Compliance with the Requirements of the Companies Act), stating that the company meets all the legal requirements of incorporation.

The name that you choose:

- must be original in the sense that it has not been registered by another person;

- must end in the word limited (abbreviated as Ltd.);

- must not be deemed offensive to any third party;

- must in no way associate itself with Her Majesty Government or the local authority.

The Memorandum of Association is one of two legal documents that are required to form a limited company. The document defines the following points:

- the company's name;

- the address of the registered office (England, Wales or Scotland);

- a statement of limited liability on the shareholders;
- a statement of the companies authorized share capital;
- the signature of one or more subscribers.

The Articles of Association sets out the rules for the running of the company's internal affairs. Clauses refer to share capital, issue of shares, transfer of shares and powers of Directors. All companies must register Articles with Companies House. The company's Articles of Association must be signed by each subscriber or member in front of an independent witness.

After you have completed and signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Companies House Forms 10 and 12 you file the documents to the Registrar of Companies. Within 7 days you should receive a **Certificate of Incorporation**, and you are now ready to commence business.

Forming a Corporation

To form a corporation, you must file «**articles of incorporation**» with the corporations division (usually part of the **Secretary of State's office**) of your state government. Filing fees are typically \$100 or so. For most small corporations, articles of incorporation are relatively short and easy to prepare. Most states provide a simple form for you to fill out, which usually asks for little more than the name of your corporation, its address and the contact information for one person involved with the corporation (often called a registered agent or statutory agent). Some states also require you to list the names of the directors of your corporation.

In addition to filing articles of incorporation, you must create «**corporate bylaws**». While bylaws do not have to be filed with the state, they are important because they set out the basic rules that govern the ongoing formalities and decisions of corporate life, such as how and when to hold regular and special meetings of directors and shareholders and the number of votes that are necessary to approve corporate decisions.

You must issue stock certificates to the initial owners (shareholders) of the corporation and record who owns the ownership interests (shares or stock) in the business.

Every company needs a federal **employer identification number** (EIN). So, you must apply for and get one from the **Internal Revenue Service** (IRS).

Exercise 8. Find in the texts above the words which mean the following and translate them.

1. The act of establishing a company.
2. Activities within a particular organization.
3. To ask somebody to pay a particular amount of money for some service.
4. To establish a company.

5. To give something officially.
6. To be in charge of a company.
7. A law which is made by a local authority and which applies only in their area.
8. A representative of the company.
9. To record.
10. To satisfy certain conditions.
11. To submit a document.
12. To write the rules in a clear, organized way.
13. To write asking formally to be allowed to have something.
14. To write information in the spaces on the form.

Exercise 9. Describe the incorporation process in the Russian Federation. In what country is it easier to form a company?

Exercise 10. What do you think is necessary to set up a sole proprietorship/ sole trader and a partnership?

Exercise 11. Company management includes shareholders, the board of directors and officers and managers. Describe their functions using the following words.

To elect
To approve
To dissolve

To appoint
To authorize
To set

Vocabulary

Exercise 12. Translate the following corporation job titles.

- Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer.
- Finance Director/ Chief Financial Officer.
- Production Director.
- Marketing Director.
- Sales Director/Manager.
- Human Resources Director.
- Research and Development Manager.

Exercise 13. Match the word on the left with its definition on the right. Translate the words into Russian.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Capital | a) document acknowledging and securing a debt |
| 2. Debenture | b) – money charged (by a bank for borrowing money, usually expressed in percentage) |

- a share of a company, business
- 3. Dividend c) – money raised in a business venture
– a percentage of capital in a company
- 4. Interest d) the money which the shareholders of the company have put into the business in order to start and carry on business
- 5. Securities e) part of a company's profit paid to shareholders, usually once or twice a year
- 6. Share f) a separate part or portion into which the capital of a company is divided
- 7. Stake g) shares, stocks, debentures and bonds

Exercise 14. Describe the way a company functions from the incorporation to the termination.

Exercise 15. Make a presentation on one of the following topics: «Business organizations in the UK», «Business organizations in the USA», «Business organizations in Russia».

UNIT 16. LABOUR LAW

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the words given below. Translate the sentences into Russian.

To employ	Employment contract
To be permanently/ temporarily employed	Employment conditions
Full-time employee	Unemployment rate
Part-time employee	Fringe benefits
Blue-collar	Child benefit
White-collar	Unemployment benefit
To recruit	Invalidity benefit
To dismiss	Sickness benefit
To make smb redundant	Maternity benefit
Employer	Social security
Employment opportunities	Insurance
	Trade union

1. All people in work pay _____ contributions.
2. British Coal yesterday announced the loss of 450 _____ jobs in Yorkshire.
3. The charter covers not only salaries, a minimum wage and _____ but deals with many issues.

4. The Department of the Environment admits it is almost impossible to _____ the calibre of inspectors it wants on salaries starting at about £15,000.
5. _____ in manufacturing, in particular, are likely to decline.
6. The existing law provided that it was automatically unfair to _____ anyone for not being a union member.
7. The _____ include free health insurance.
8. Government plans to reduce and, in some cases, stop _____ payments for thousands of people provoked a political storm last night.
9. More than half the adult population receive _____ grants or pensions from the government.
10. The numbers of _____ foreigners are estimated to have increased five-fold last year.
11. Price Waterhouse has already _____ about 320 _____ since the start of the recession.
12. Regulations from Brussels deal with a vast range of topics such as _____, industrial safety, social security, immigration, taxation and others.
13. Since April 1986, the whole of the twenty-eight weeks of _____ has been the responsibility of employers.
14. _____ engineers and scientists and technicians are mainly engaged upon fixed contracts.
15. The _____ threatened strike action if its demands were not met.
16. The travel agent recommended that I take out travel _____.
17. Under common law, an _____ is by its nature a contract for personal services.
18. We employ five _____ receptionists.
19. The _____ last month was unchanged from the February level of 7.3 %.
20. With _____ included their income has been increased from £124.20 to £148.62 a week.

Discussion

Exercise 2. What issues does labour/ employment law cover?

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. If you were about to sign an employment contract what clauses would you check for?
2. What rights do employees have?
3. What are the functions of trade unions?
4. What might be done to decrease unemployment rate?
5. How much should minimum wages be?
6. How long should vacations last?
7. Should children be allowed to work?

8. What problems may women face as far as employment is concerned?
9. What should the retirement age be? Should pensioners work?

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 4. Read the text and answer the questions.

There are fewer employment laws in Japan than in many Western countries. Few workers are given clear job descriptions or written contracts and it is unusual for an employee to take legal action against his employer. The main law about sexual discrimination simply asks employers to make efforts to reduce discrimination, without imposing clear duties or penalties. However, as in other aspects of Japanese society, it is not clear if the low level of legal activity necessarily means that employees have fewer rights. It certainly seems to be the case that workers have to work very long hours and often do not ask for overtime payment. Despite the current labor shortage, which has encouraged employers to hire women to do more responsible and better paid work than before, very few women enjoy equal employment opportunities. In addition, many jobs remain closed to workers of non-Japanese origin, even those who have lived all their lives in Japan. On the other hand, Japanese workers enjoy more security than many employees in western countries. Once hired, they are unlikely to be dismissed. Insurance benefits and recreational facilities are usually made available to them by their companies, and many workers are able to live in big cities only because their employers provide low-cost accommodation for them.

One legal development in Japan which has yet to spread to western countries is law suits against the employers of workers who had died of karoushi—not a specific accident in the workplace or industrial-related disease, but general stress brought about by overwork. In 1992, the widow of a Mitsui Company employee was awarded ¥30 million in compensation after a court learned that her husband had been spending 103 days a year away from home on stressful business trips before his sudden death.

1. What disadvantages do many Japanese workers face?
2. What benefits do many Japanese workers enjoy?
3. Would you personally like to work in Japan?
4. What is the situation like in western countries?

Exercise 5. Make a presentation on the topic «How to reduce unemployment rate».

UNIT 17. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Discussion

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is intellectual property?
2. What is the difference between a patent, a trademark, a copyright and a trade secret? Give examples.
3. Why is it important to protect IP rights?
4. Can you give examples of infringement of IP rights?
5. What penalties should be imposed for IP crimes?

Exercise 2. What are the IP rights of the following corporation?

Corporation HighUp produces sports equipment for hikers and mountaneers: rucksacks, tents, camp furniture, grills, special tools, compasses and electronic navigation systems. The company also publishes a popular magazine for hikers and mountaneers. They've recently launched the exclusive series of super tents and some high-tech tools. The company also runs a developing chain of hotels - HighUp Inn.

Reading and Speaking

Exercise 3. Read the text «IP in Cyberspace» and explain the meaning of the words which are given in bold.

Intellectual Property in Cyberspace

Many legal issues arise in **cyberspace**, but no other single area of law presents such a variety of interesting and **diverse** legal problems. This is true in no small part due to the fact that people all over the world are increasingly becoming connected via the global telecommunications networks. As Internet usage grows, new legal questions associated with the technology continue to **surface**, as do certain bitter and painful business realities. The sad but simple truth is that digital communications and the digitization of information of all types make the infringement of intellectual property rights, particularly copyrights and trademarks, easier than ever before. For support of this statement one need look no farther than the myriad of examples of copyright piracy that are **plaguing** the Internet. The music industry is facing significant problems that were **thrust upon** it by Napster and other music sharing web sites. Likewise, piracy of computer software has risen to an alarming level, and continues to affect even those large companies that are best equipped to **mount** a campaign against these **counterfeiters**. The stories about software piracy are certainly **only increasing** in number and the damage suffered by the industry is **staggering**. By way of example, the software industry estimates that if software

piracy in the United States were **eliminated**, and reduced abroad, the industry as a whole would produce an additional 1 million jobs by 2005 and contribute \$25 billion in tax revenues.

In addition to the copyright and trademark issues present on the net, patent law is also becoming a concern. In 1998 the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit began allowing business method patents, a type of invention never before patentable. With the growth of the Internet and electronic commerce real world and **dot com companies** rushed to patent all kinds of business models and methods for conducting business via the Internet. These e-commerce patents are a little bit business method and a little bit software patent, and are causing great concern for **entrepreneurs** and small businesses who are finding themselves **paying royalties** for patents that may well be obvious.

Moreover, the Internet has not **spared** trade secret law either. Perhaps less of a trade secret problem and more of a criminal problem, hackers are gaining access to the most sensitive secrets of US companies.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. Why are there so many legal problems in cyberspace?
2. How does digitization make the infringement of IP rights easier?
3. What industries face significant problems? Give examples.
4. Why is patent law becoming a concern?
5. What criminal problem do US companies face?
6. What measures should be taken to prevent piracy?
7. What kind of punishment should be imposed on hackers?

Exercise 5. Make a presentation on the topic «IP types».

UNIT 18. HUMAN RIGHTS

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of the following words and translate them into Russian.

Fundamental rights	To assert/claim a right
Inalienable rights	To give up a right
Human rights	To achieve/gain a right
Legal rights	To protect/ safeguard smb's rights
Civil rights	To infringe rights
Voting right	To violate rights
The right to privacy	To deny smb a right
The right to security of person	Freedom of movement
The right to nationality	Freedom of choice

Freedom of opinion and
expression
Freedom of speech
To enjoy/ to have freedom
To achieve/ to gain freedom
To achieve equality
Total equality
Equality of opportunity

Disregard and contempt for
human rights
Inhuman treatment
Degrading treatment
To release
To detain
Refugee
Harassment
Civilians
Prisoner of conscience
Censorship
To seek political asylum

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the sentences given below using the words from the Vocabulary section.

1. The American battle for rights that people have in a society whatever their race, sex or religion may be helped the battle for women's liberation.
2. Attacks and behaviour which is intended to trouble or annoy people amidst the security vacuum in Iraq have forced people who were made to leave their country and other foreigners to flee the country.
3. The Chinese government should immediately liberate two Tibetan prisoners whose medical conditions are deteriorating sharply.
4. The government has imposed strict rules on the press examining all the information that it publishes.
5. The Human rights organization was set up to safeguard around the world the basic rights which most nations agree that all people should have.
6. Millions of women throughout the world live in conditions of abject deprivation of and attacks against their basic human rights for no other reason than that they are women.
7. The new syllabus allows students to choose what they want to a greater extent.
8. People from these minority groups must have the same possibilities.
9. The protesters claimed their right to be heard.
10. Publishers here are comparatively free to publish what they want.
11. Six political prisoners from different countries and of different political and religious backgrounds were all jailed for peacefully expressing their political or religious beliefs.
12. Serbia should ensure that all persons arrested during the state of emergency promptly get access to lawyers.
13. They were citizens with rights given to them by law, which were being denied to them.

14. Ukraine regularly subjects migrants and those foreigners who want protection from the government for political reasons to abuse, including extended detention in appalling conditions, violence, extortion, robbery and forced returns.
15. We demand an end to the killing of innocent ordinary people.
16. The women's rights movement succeeded in getting for many women the right to take part in the election.
17. The year 2005 marks the fifteenth year of the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the landmark treaty that guarantees children the right to be free from discrimination, to be protected in armed conflicts, to be protected from torture and extremely cruel, or humiliating treatment or punishment and other abuses, among other rights.
18. Florida's Supreme Court ruled the men had no right to be left alone so that nobody could disturb them because they willingly took part in criminal activities.
19. The seven EFTA countries will embrace community legislation covering the issue that goods, services, capital and people can move about.
20. The leader announced at the beginning that he allows everybody to say what they want but speeches must be kept short.
21. The plan is designed in such a way so that people from these groups can get the same chances within the EC.
22. The recognition of the rights that cannot be taken away and belong to all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.
23. The rights of ethnic minorities are often broken.

Discussion

Exercise 3. Discuss the following questions.

1. Name basic human rights. Which of them do you find the most important?
2. When did the concept of human rights first appear?
3. Can we regard the US War for Independence or Civil war of 1861-1865 as examples of human rights movement?
4. When, in your opinion, can we speak about the flourishing of human rights movement?
5. As we know, the XX century saw a lot of national liberation movements. Who contributed most in human rights protection in their countries?
6. Why did the problem of human rights protection raise the most concerns in the XX century?

7. Can we speak about human rights violations nowadays, that is, in the XXI century?
8. What rights are most often violated or infringed nowadays?
9. What countries seriously face this problem?
10. What organizations specialize in protecting human rights?
11. Do you think the international organizations work effectively or as usual they rather talk about problems than try to solve them?
12. What international documents on human rights have been signed?
13. And what court can you take your case to if some of your rights are violated?
14. Can we say that humanity has achieved total equality?
15. Do you think women must have equal rights with men?
16. What is the most important right that women have gained, in your opinion?
17. In what social spheres can we see discrimination against women?
18. What is your attitude to feminism?
19. In what countries are women's rights most often violated?
20. Why is there such a situation in these countries?
21. Will women in the East be able to achieve equality with men?
22. Apart from discrimination against women what other types of discrimination exist at present?
23. Can the problem of discrimination be solved or will it always exist?
24. Are the notions «discrimination» and «genocide» connected?
25. What peoples faced the problem of genocide?
26. What conflicts in today's world are in some way connected with violating or infringing human rights or the rights of the whole nation?
27. Quite often violent methods are used to claim the rights. For example, the activity of IRA in Northern Ireland or of Basque ETA in Spain can only be called terrorist activity. Is this the only way to solve the problem?
28. When the international community thinks that human rights are infringed in a particular country do you think it has the right to interfere into the process of solving the problem?
29. What is your personal opinion about the US interference into the conflicts in the Balkans or in Iraq?
30. What is your attitude to trials of former leaders of some countries, for example, Yugoslavia and Iraq? Are they really guilty of the crimes they are charged with or are these trumped-up cases?
31. Do you think communist regime in former USSR or Franco dictatorship in Spain can be considered examples of human rights violations?
32. Do people really enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of opinion and expression?

33. Can you be sure that you won't be imprisoned for openly criticizing your government in your country?
34. Very often it is journalists who speak about the violation the freedom of speech. Is there really censorship in press?
35. Can freedom of speech have a negative effect?

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 4. Listen to the text «Equality for women» and mark the following statements as True or False. Prove your point of view.

1. Now women have equal rights with men.
2. British women have achieved a lot over the past several decades.
3. Men's and women's wages are different because they choose different professions.
4. If a woman is promoted she earns as much a man for the same job.
5. Boys are more prepared for the difficulties of work because they study better than girls.
6. Women in Britain have made a significant progress in politics.
7. The role of most women is to do household chores and to bring up children.

Exercise 5. Listen to the text once again and answer the following questions.

1. What rights have British women gained?
2. In what spheres do women occupy top positions?
3. How many women worked in 1969 and in 1999?
4. What solution to the problem do teachers suggest?
5. How many women are there in the British Parliament? In the Scottish Parliament? In the Welsh Assembly?
6. What do statistics say about women's domestic chores?

Exercise 6. Make a presentation on the basis of this text.

Exercise 7. Make a presentation about one of the human rights organizations.

UNIT 19. INTERNATIONAL LAW

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Find one word which does not belong to the group and explain why. Translate all the word combinations into Russian.

Enemy/great/leading/major power
 State of peace/truce/war
 Independent/powerful/sovereign state
 Break/enter into/make/sign a treaty
 Accept/approve/ratify/vote against a treaty
 Treaty amendment/provisions/terms
 Bilateral/global/international/multilateral treaty
 Treaty of cooperation/friendship/mutual assistance/peace
 Achieve/arrive at/break/reach a consensus
 Accelerate/facilitate/hinder progress
 Eastward/gradual/overseas/westward expansion
 Ensure/strengthen/tighten/undermine security
 Security arrangements/measures/system/threat

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with one of the expressions from Exercise 1 and translate the sentences.

1. All the members have voted to _____ the treaty.
2. Both the American _____ and the Russian _____ had, of course, the same destination: the Orient.
3. The country is in a _____ of relative _____ after ten years of fighting.
4. If you're tempted to ignore _____, consider this evidence: There is a break-in every 60 seconds.
5. In 1954 when the German Federal Republic was established as a _____, Gehlen took over the running of the Federal German Intelligence.
6. In September 1871 Japan _____ a commercial treaty with China.
7. It is difficult to _____ about electoral reform.
8. Jo identified once again the ongoing flaws in the system which _____.
9. The member States could have informally amended the _____, but without such unanimity they each remained bound.
10. A _____ nuclear test ban treaty was to be signed.
11. On May 6 the two Prime Ministers _____ a treaty of _____, good-neighbourly relations, _____ and security.
12. This once mighty state was now again becoming a _____ in Europe, thanks less to its nominal ruler.
13. We need to _____ around the hotel during the president's visit.

Discussion

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Can we call international law a phenomenon of the 20th century?
2. How do international laws differ from internal laws?
3. Will international law continue to develop?
4. What are the most important areas that international law should regulate?

Exercise 4. What do you know about international organizations? Match the name of the organization with its function. Translate the names into Russian.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. United Nations | a) An autonomous intergovernmental organization under the aegis of the UN, works for the safe and peaceful uses of atomic energy. |
| 2. UNESCO | b) Coordinates programmes aimed at solving health problems and the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. It works in areas such as immunization, health education and the provision of essential drugs. |
| 3. ILO | c) Facilitates international monetary cooperation and financial stability and provides a permanent forum for consultation, advice and assistance on financial issues. |
| 4. WHO | d) Formulates policies and programmes to improve working conditions and employment opportunities, and sets labour standards used by countries around the world. |
| 5. IMF | e) Its purposes are maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations on the principle of equal rights and self-determination, and encouraging international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems. |
| 6. IAEA | f) It was established to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development and to promote peace and security in the Southeast Asia region. |
| 7. NATO | g) Promotes education for all, cultural development, protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, international cooperation in science, press freedom and communication. |
| 8. ASEAN | h) Security organization whose primary purpose was to unify and strengthen the western Allies' military response in case the Soviet Union invaded Western Europe in an effort to extend communism there. After the end of the Cold War it adhered more strongly to its original purpose of maintaining international stability in Europe. |

Exercise 5. Make a presentation about one of the international organizations.

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 6. Match the words on the left with the words on the right and translate the collocations into Russian.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to adopt | a) a convention |
| 2. to back | b) cooperation |
| 3. cultural | c) identity |
| 4. to foster | d) organization |
| 5. to implement | e) projects |
| 6. intergovernmental | f) reforms |
| 7. member | g) solutions to problems |
| 8. to seek | h) state |

Exercise 7. Listen to the text «Council of Europe» and answer the following questions.

1. When was the Council of Europe set up?
2. How many countries set up this organization?
3. How many countries are there in the Council of Europe now?
4. What requirements does a country have to meet in order to become a member of the Council of Europe?
5. What are the aims of the organization?
6. What issue does not the Council of Europe cover?
7. What are some of the fields of activity?
8. What does the organization periodically organize?
9. What is the result of the Council of Europe's work?
10. What is a Partial Agreement?
11. How many non-governmental organizations are granted consultative status?
12. What does the Council of Europe encourage?
13. Do all the countries finance the Council of Europe equally?
14. What are the official and working languages of the Council of Europe?
15. What is the Council of Europe's flag like? What does it symbolize?

Exercise 8. Make a presentation about the Council of Europe on the basis of this text.

UNIT 20. TERRORISM

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations. In some cases more than one variant is possible. Translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. To blow up | a. Act |
| 2. To carry out | b. An act of terrorism |
| 3. To combat/fight | c. Activity |
| 4. To conduct | d. Attack |
| 5. Deadly | e. A bomb |
| 6. To defuse | f. Bomber |
| 7. Devastating | g. A bombing |
| 8. Explosive | h. Damage |
| 9. Home-made | i. Device |
| 10. To intimidate | j. Effect |
| 11. To plant | k. Equipment |
| 12. To resort to | l. Gas |
| 13. Substantial | m. Panic (among) |
| 14. Suicide | n. The public |
| 15. Surveillance | o. A plane |
| 16. To spread | p. Terror |
| 17. Terrorist | q. Terrorism |

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences which follow with one of the word combinations from Exercise 1.

1. After last year's bomb the City's police installed _____ and hired around 40 extra officers.
2. Attempts to recruit teenagers to _____ staved off in Grozny.
3. A bomb placed inside an egg at the supermarket 'Continente' in Portogruaro is discovered and _____ by bomb disposal technicians.
4. The bombing had a _____ on the whole city.
5. A former soldier who blew up a motorist with a _____ because of a £140 debt was jailed for 12 years yesterday.
6. Five explosions in Turkey _____ among tourists.
7. The group has _____ to try to get what it wants.
8. In what the Taliban claimed was an assassination attempt, a _____ attacked the main gate of a U.S. military base on Tuesday within earshot of Vice President.
9. Just hours after the cessation was announced, Israel _____ another _____ raid in Lebanon that resulted in the death of a member of the Lebanese army.

10. More than 3,800 people have died since _____ escaped from a pesticide plant.
11. On Oct. 26, 1989, an _____ wrecked the car of the Spanish consul-general in Rotterdam.
12. Scotland Yard spokesman said that there was no indication that this was _____, while the IRA had denied all involvement.
13. The security forces are present to protect everyone against _____, from whatever paramilitary organization it may come.
14. Terrorism aims to _____.
15. They had threatened to _____ unless their demands for the release of political prisoners were met.
16. They _____ beneath the house.
17. A UNITA rebel attack on Nov. 29 caused _____ to Luanda's oil refinery.
18. We will provide the necessary measures and resources to _____, whether it comes from the IRA or other evil groups.

Exercise 3. Find the odd word out.

1. plot, conspiracy, scheme, hijack
2. killed, hurt, injured, wounded
3. poison, purification, toxin, venom
4. pacifist, executioner, hit man, assassin
5. bomb, mine, grenade, gun
6. evacuate, empty, abandon, fill

Exercise 4. Match the forms of terrorism with the relevant vocabulary.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Bombing | a. Hostages, seize control, ultimatum |
| 2. Assassination | b. Detonator, suicide bomber, to defuse |
| 3. Kidnapping | c. Disease, virus, epidemic |
| 4. Hijacking | d. Rifle, hit man, bodyguard |
| 5. Chemical attack | e. Ransom, hide-out, abduct |
| 6. Biological warfare | f. Poisonous gas, toxic fumes |

Listening and Speaking

Exercise 5. Listen to the text and fill in the gaps in the sentences.

1. The days when terrorism involved _____ and _____ have passed.
2. People often fear that terrorists might _____ and _____.
3. The real threat is that terrorists can _____.
4. « _____ » has risen dramatically.

5. One of the terrifying scenarios is _____.
6. Biological weapons are attractive to terrorists because _____.
7. Terrorists can also release _____, which distributes extremely quickly by _____.
8. _____ has been installed in underground stations.
9. Staff is trained to _____ and _____.
10. Terrorism aims to _____ the public.

Exercise 6. Listen to the text in parts, retell each part as fully as possible and then try to summarize it in one sentence.

Exercise 7. Make a presentation on the basis of the text you have just listened to.

Discussion

Exercise 8. Answer the questions.

1. When did the problem of terrorism appear?
2. What is necessary to combat terrorism?
3. What punishment should be imposed on terrorists?
4. What is terrorist activity? Give your own definition.

Exercise 9. What do you know about the following terrorist organizations? Match the name of the organization with its goal. What are the most notorious attacks of these organizations?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. al Qaeda | a. Creation of a Palestinian state |
| 2. Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) | b. Establish an independent homeland based on Marxist principles in the northern Spanish provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Navarra and the southwestern French departments of Labourd, Basse-Navarra, and Soule |
| 3. Aum Shinrikyo | c. Establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel |
| 4. Hezbollah | d. Establish a pan-Islamic Caliphate throughout the world by working with allied Islamic extremist groups to overthrow regimes it deems «non-Islamic», and expelling Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries |
| 5. Irish Republican Army | e. Increasing its political power in Lebanon, and opposing Israel and the |

6. HAMAS
7. Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
- Middle East peace negotiations
- f. Removing British forces from Northern Ireland and unifying Ireland
- g. To take over Japan and then the world

Exercise 10. Make a presentation about one of the organizations given above.

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