**Міністерство освіти і науки України**

**Державний університет «Житомирська політехніка»**

***Біляк І.В.***

***Бондаренко К.С.***

**English for Law Students**

**Методичні рекомендації**

**Житомир 2020**

**Міністерство освіти і науки України**

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для студентів освітнього ступення «Бакалавр» денної форми навчання за спеціальністю 081 «Право»

*Ухвалено на засіданні   
кафедри теоретичної та прикладної лінгістики*

*Державного університету «Житомирська політехніка»  
протокол № 10 від 27.10.2020*

**2020**

English for Law Students: методичні рекомендації / Укладачі: Біляк І.В., Бондаренко К.С. – Житомир: Житомирська політехніка, 2020. – 65с.

Методичні рекомендації призначені для студентів освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» і має на меті формування навичок наукового, ділового та професійного спілкування англійською мовою. Посібник укладений з урахуванням комнікативного підходу до навчання англійської мови, що базується на формулі ‘ppp’ – ‘presentation – practice – production’. Методичний посібник складається з 11 розділів, кожен з яких містить навчальний текст, ситему вправ та завдань на засвоєння лексики, розуміння прочитаних матеріалів, обговорення запропонованих питань. Кожен розділ завершується творчим завданням, що дає змогу студентам продемонструвати набуті комунікативні компетенції.

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**ВСТУП**

Магістратура – це форма навчання фахівців (магістрів), підготовлених до науково-дослідної та педагогічної діяльності. Магістри повинні володіти грунтовною науковою базою і методологією наукової роботи та бути в курсі сучасних інформаційних технологій і методів отримання та обробки наукової інформації. При навчанні в магістратурі студент отримує поглиблені знання у певній науковій сфері, має можливість займатися науково-дослідною роботою.

Методичний посібник «Англійська мова для магістрів» має на меті вирішити ще одну задачу при підготовці магістрів – сприяти інтеграції в англомовну наукову та бізнес спільноту. Знання іноземної мови відкриває ще більш широкі горизонти для працевлаштування та підвищення рівня заробітної плати. Методичний посібник складається з двох блоків інформації, фокусом яких є наукова та ділова англійська мова. Перша частина посібника містить матеріали, присвячені темам «наука та науковці», «ефективне читання», «науково-дослідна робота», «публічна доповідь». Друга частина матеріалів присвячена питанням працевлаштування: «вибір професії», «перший робочий досвід», «винагорода праці», «написання резюме та співбесіда». Методичний посібник складається з 11 розділів, кожен з яких містить навчальний текст, ситему вправ та завдань на засвоєння лексики, розуміння прочитаних матеріалів, обговорення запропонованих питань. Кожен розділ завершується творчим завданням, що дає змогу студентам продемонструвати набуті комунікативні компетенції.

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|  |
| --- |
| **Topic I:   UKRAINE** |

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| extend *v* | [iks’tendʃ] | простягатися |
| favourable   *adj* | [’feivərəbl] | сприятливий |
| the Autonomous Republic of Crimea | [ɔ:’tɔnəməs] [krai’mi:ə] | Автономна  Республіка Крим |
| law- based state | [lɔ:] | правова держава |
| body of the state power | [’bɔdi]    [’pauə] | oрган державної  влади |
| elect  *v* | [i’lekt] | вибирати |
| legislative *adj* | [’leʤisleіtiv] | законодавчий |
| executive *adj* | [ig’zekjutiv] | виконавчий |
| judicial *adj* | [ʤu’diʃl] | судовий |
| participate  *v* | [pa:’tisipeit] | брати участь |
| UN Charter | [’tʃa:tə] | Статут ООН |
| single-chamber national Parliament | [’siŋgl]      [’tʃeimbə] | однопалатний  національний  парламент |
| approval *n* | [ə’pru:vəl] | схвалення |
| authority *n* | [ɔ:’qɔriti] | влада, правління,  повноваження |
| judiciary *n* | [ʤu:’diʃiəri] | судова влада |
| justice *n* | [’ʤʌstis] | правосуддя; суддя |
| court    *n* | [kɔ:t] | cуд |
| involve *v* | [in’vɔlv] | включати,  втягувати |
| abide *v* | [ə’baid] | дотримуватися |
| claim *n* | [’kleim] | претензія, позов |
| offence *n* | [ə’fens] | правопорушення |
| trial *n* | [’traiəl] | судовий процес  (суд) |
| recovery *n* | [ri’kʌvəri] | *тут:* повернення  (втраченого) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| lawfulness *n* | [’lɔ:fulnіs] | законність |
| official *n* | [ə’fiʃəl] | посадова особа,  службовець |
| incompetent *adj* | [in’kɔmpitənt] | неправомірний |
| inviolability *n* | [invaiələ’biliti] | недоторканість |
| dwelling *n* | [’dweliŋ] | житло,  помешкання |
| noninterference *n* | [non,intə’fiərəns] | невтручання |
| respect *v* | [ris’pekt] | поважати |
| conscience *n* | [’kɔnʃəns] | совість |

**Ukraine**

Ukraine is one of the largest countries in the centre of Europe. The total area of Ukraine is 603,700 square kilometeres. It extends 893 km North to South and 1,316 km East to West. Ukraine borders on Russia, Belorus, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Moldova. Ukraine’s neighbors across the Black Sea are Turkey, Bulgaria and Georgia.   
The population of Ukraine amounts to 47,7 million people- 46% were male and 54% were female (during the 2001 census).  
There are 24 oblasts in Ukraine and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 447 cities, 904 towns and 28.8 thousand villages. Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, is the biggest city in Ukraine with the population of 2.635 million people, Kharkiv - 1.575 million, Dnipropetrovsk- 1.161 million, Donetsk-1.101 million, Odesa-1.059 million.   
**Ukraine** is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, law-based state. It has its own territory, higher bodies of the state power, government and state symbols.  
On **August 24, 1991**the Ukrainian Parliament, which is called the Verkhovna Rada, proclaimed the**Act of Ukraine's independence**and the formation of the independent state of Ukraine proceeding from the right to self-determination provided by the UN Charter and other international legal documents, acting in pursuance of the Sovereignty Declaration. This date has since become a national holiday -Independence Day.   
**The state symbols of Ukraine** are *the State Flag* - a horizontally   
2-striped flag; the upper blue stripe signifies the open sky, and the bottom yellow stripe, symbolizes the wheat fields of Ukraine, *the State Coat* *of Arms* and *the State Anthem of Ukraine*.   
Ukrainian is the state language.   
**The Constitution of Ukraine** was adopted at the Fifth Session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on**June 28, 1996**.   
The Constitution consists of the preamble, 15 chapters and 161 articles. The largest chapter is “The rights, freedoms and obligations of the person and citizen”. It states that every person has the right to the free development. Citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. Every person has the right to life, respect his/her dignity, has the right to freedom and personal inviolability, the inviolability of dwelling. Everyone is guaranteed the right of thought and speech, and free ideology and belief. Everyone has the right to work, rest, strike, vote, social and health protection, dwelling and education. Defence of the Motherland, the territorial integrity of Ukraine, respect for the State symbols are the duties of citizens. Every person must care for nature and cultural heritage, pay taxes and declare his/her income.  
**The President of Ukraine** is the head of the state and acts in its name.  
The President is elected by the citizens of Ukraine for a five-yearterm. One and the same person shall not be the President for more than two consecutive terms.   
Under the Constitution state power in Ukraine is exercised on the principles of its division into **legislative, executive** and **judicial power**. Bodies of legislative, executive and judicial power exercise their authority within the limits established by the Constitution and in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

***THE LEGISLATIVE POWER***

**The Parliament** (called the Verkhovna Rada) is the only body of legislative power in Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada is a single-chamber national Parliament. The Verkhovna Rada consists of **450** **national** **deputies**. Each national deputy must be at least 21 years of age and have resided on the territory of Ukraine for the last five years. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and from the age of 18.  
**The Ukrainian Parliament**has authority over:

* amending the Constitution;
* making and adopting laws;
* setting the principles of domestic and foreign policy;
* designating Presidential elections;
* overseeing and adopting decisions concerning the Programme of Activity of the Cabinet of Ministers;
* exercising control over the activity of the Cabinet of Ministers, in accordance with the Constitution;
* performing a number of other functions delineated in 36 points of the Сonstitution.

***THE EXECUTIVE POWER***

The Executive power is presented by **the Cabinet of Ministers**.  
**The Prime Minister**heads the Cabinet. The Cabinet of Ministers carries out domestic and foreign policy of the state, the fulfilment of the Constitution as well as acts of the President, develops and fulfils national programs on economic, scientific and technological, social and cultural development of Ukraine.

**The judicial power**

**Justice**in Ukraineis administered exclusively by**courts**.   
**The Supreme Court** **of Ukraine** is the highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction*.* The system of courts of general jurisdiction is formed in accordance with the territorial principle and principle of specialisation. Courts decide cases involving conflicts between citizens and state. They are independent and all their activities abide only by the rules of law.  
The oblasts’, districts’, cities’ courts hear small value claims and less serious offences.  
**The Constitutional Court of Ukraine** is the sole body of constitutional jurisdiction. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine:

* decides on issues of conformity of laws and legal acts with the Constitution of Ukraine;
* provides the official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine.

            Justices of the Constitutional Court will be evenly appointed by the President, the Verkhovna Rada and the special assembly of judges.

**Political reform**  
On Wednesday, December 8, 2004 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine passed the so-called package of bills and President Leonid Kuchma signed it.  
According to the amendments, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the supreme structure in the system of the executive power bodies. The government is accountable to the President of Ukraine and Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and is controlled by the Verkhovna Rada within the limits envisioned by the Constitution.   
The government is appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.  In particular, the Prime-Minister is appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the submission of the Ukrainian President. The candidacy for the post of Prime-Minister is submitted by the President in accordance with the proposal of the coalition of parliamentary factions, which make up the majority in the parliament.   
The   Ukrainian   Minister of  Defense,   Minister  of  Foreign  Affairs, are appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the submission of the Ukrainian  President;  other members  of the Cabinet of Ministers  are appointed by the Verkhovna Rada on the submission of the Prime-Minister of Ukraine. The Cabinet of Ministers resigns when a new Verkhovna Rada is elected.   
The Parliament’s competence has been extended from four to five years.   
Parliamentary elections are conducted on a proportional basis.   
The Verkhovna   Rada of Ukraine   has received   more authorities.   The parliament appoints and sacks the chairmen of the Anti-   
Monopolyi Committee of Ukraine, the National Committee for Television the staff of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.   
The Verkhovna Rada will control the activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.   
The right to legislative initiative in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is vested in the President, national deputies of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.   
The constitutional amendments stipulate that should the President's authorities be stopped ahead of schedule, these authorities are delegated to the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

**OUR INFORMATION**

* Ukraine occupies 42nd place in the world as to its territory being larger than any country in Western Europe.
* Ukraine is a country inhabited by representatives of 128 nations, nationalities and ethnic groups.
* Ukraine is the ancestral homeland for 10-13 million ethnic Ukrainians who now live abroad. The Eastern diaspora (from the Don area to Russia's Far East) accounts for approximately 6.8 million people, the western diaspora (Canada, USA, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Great Britain, Germany, France and elsewhere) - 5 million.
* Ukraine has been recognized by 152 states. It has embassies and representative offices in 117 countries.
* Ukraine is a founding member of the United Nations, participant in 150 odd international covenants and nearly two dozen organizations, member of the Council of Europe.
* Ukraine is a nonaligned, nuclear-free and neutral state. It is the world's first country to have renounced nuclear armaments. Unfortunately, others do not haste to follow us.
* Ukraine is the homeland of spacecraft designers Yuriy Kondratiuk and Serhiy Koroliov; Oleksandr Bohomolets, an academician in medicine; and Borys Paton, an academician in electric welding; of poet and painter Taras Shevchenko and the world's renowned film director Oleksandr Dovzhenko; many laureates of the Nobel and other prestigious prizes.
* Ukraine's basically a Christian Orthodox country although all other religions are professed here.
* Ukraine maintains trade contacts with more than 140 countries.

REMEMBER

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The Human Rights to** | *life* |
| *freedom from torture and slavery* |
| *freedom of thought, conscience and religion* |
|  |
| *marry and found a family* |
| *freedom of peaceable assembly and association* |
| *a fair trial* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The Rights**  **of  Ukrainian citizens to** | *life* |
| *personal inviolability and inviolability of dwelling* |
| *noninterference in private and family life* |
| *labour, rest, education* |
| *freedom of speech, thought, religion* |
| *social protection* |
| *housing* |
| *legal assistance* |
| *safe and healthy environment* |
| *conduct entrepreneurial activity which is not prohibited by law* |

**Exercises**

***Ex. 1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian:***

law-based state, body of the state power, authority, legislative, judicial, executive, justice, court, judiciary, abide by, dwelling, law, lawfulness, incompetent, self-government, exercise, taxes and duties.

***Ex. 2. Match English and   Ukrainian equivalents:***

favourable                             вибирати  
offence                                     простягатися  
body of the state power             сприятливий  
to elect                                     орган державної   влади  
to stretch                                 рабство  
conscience                                поважати  
slavery                                      совicть  
to respect                                 недоторканicть  
noninterference                        невтручання  
inviolability                               правопорушення

***Ex. 3. Use the following word- combinations in the sentences of your own:***

under the constitution, to be adopted, to be elected, to be presented, to be administered, courts of general jurisdiction, small value claims, less serious offences, cases of exceptional importance.

***Ex. 4. Choose the synonyms from the box:***

|  |
| --- |
| **crime, execute, language, territory, flag, legislator, promise, authority, highest, hearing** |

carry out                                 supreme                                    
tongue                                           power                                       
guarantee                                area                                          
trial                                         lawmaker                                  
offence                                   banner

***Ex. 5. Write down the word- families of the following words:***

|  |
| --- |
| established |
| **to establish**establisher |
| establishment |

to proclaim                                         to elect

to develop                                          to approve

to proceed                                          to transfer

***Ex. 6. Group the following words and word combinations into 3 logical groups:***

|  |
| --- |
| **trial, court, Prime Minister, Verkhovna Rada, deputy,  making laws, juridical, voting, central and local bodies, a single-chamber Parliament, justice, amending the Constitution, to carry out domestic  and foreign policy, judges** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Legislative power*** | ***Executive power*** | ***Judicial power*** |

***Ex. 7. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:***

* The Constitution of Ukraine has 161 articles which are divided into 15 chapters.
* Legislative authority is vested in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
* Under the Constitution the Parliament has the right to override a presidential veto by two thirds majority.

***Ex. 8. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the correct form:***

* Ukraine (*to be*) a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, law-based state.
* It (*to have*) its own territory, higher bodies of the state power, government and national symbols.
* The Constitution of Ukraine (*to be adopted*) on June 28, 1996.
* Ukraine’s total area *(to equal*) 603.700 sq. kms.
* Our country *(to be*) the ancestral homeland for 11.8 million ethnic Ukrainians who now *(to live*) abroad.

***Ex. 9.  Complete the sentences:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The state language in Ukraine is ... | * amending the Constitution, making and adopting laws. |
| 2. The Verkhovna Rada has authority over ... | * a single-chamber national Parliament. |
| 3. The Verkhovna Rada is  ... | * is the head of the state. |
| 4. The President ... | * by courts. |
| 5. Justice in Ukraine is exercised entirely ... | * by the Constitution. |
| 6. The right to life is guaranteed ... | * Ukrainian. |

***Ex. 10. Guess the meaning of the  international  words used in the text:***  
constitution, parliament, deputy, academic, autonomy, document, national, democratic, territory, political, central, party, formation, integral, social, symbol, session, system, limit, conflict, cultural, neutral, dozen.

***Ex. 11. Tick the equivalents of the words used in the text:***  
political party  
**party**  
one of the sides in a legal agreement

                        a country  
**state**   
one of 50 states of the USA

                                   to give legal authority  
**to сonstitute**   
to amount to

                        number of persons who have come together  
**session**  
a meeting of lawmakers

                         a person having executive duties  
**deputy**   
a member of legislative assembly

**guarantee**                   to give security  
to promise (without legal obligation)  
***Ex. 12. Translate the word-families into Ukrainian:***

**to act** - acting - action - actionable - actioned  
**to constitute** - constitution - constitutional - constitutionally - constitutive  
**to execute** - execution - executive - executor - executorial  
**to justify** - justice - justiciary - justification - justifiable  
**to legislate** - legislation - legislational - legislator - legislature

***Ex. 13. Make up the sentences of your own with the following words and word- combinations:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Right to** | life work education marry found a family | **Right of** | defence settlement  passage dwelling |

***Ex. 14. Translate the words from the box and complete the sentences:***

|  |
| --- |
| **судовий орган‚ законодавча ініціатива‚ державна влада‚ виконавча влада** |

* \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_ is presented by the Cabinet of Ministers.
* The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the  highest \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ of general jurisdiction.
* The right of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ belongs to the President, National Deputies , the  Cabinet of Ministers and the National Bank.
* According to the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ in Ukraine is divided into the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches.

***Ex. 15. Choose the word or word-combination to complete the sentences:***

***1.****Justice in Ukraine is exercised entirely by ...*  
a. the Verkhovna Rada  
b. courts  
c. the Cabinet of Ministers

**2.***The ... is the highest judicial body of general jurisdiction in Ukraine.*  
a. Martial Court  
b.  Supreme Court  
c.  Arbitrage Court

**3.***The Verkhovna Rada’s main function is:*  
a. legal assistance   
b. making and adopting laws  
c. setting the principles of domestic and foreign police

***Ex. 16. Answer the following questions:***

* What is the structure of the Ukrainian state system?
* What kind of state is Ukraine?
* What are the powers of the government?
* What is the body of the legislative power in Ukraine?
* What are the main functions of the Verkhovna Rada?
* What is the highest body of the executive power?
* What is the highest judicial body of general jurisdiction in our country?

***Ex. 17. Translate into English:***

* Україна є суверенна i незалежна‚ демократична‚ соціальна , правова  держава. (стаття 1 Конституції України).
* Державними символами України є Державний Прапор України‚ Державний Герб України і Державний Гімн України.(стаття 20 Конституції України)
* Єдиним органом законодавчої влади в Україні є парламент - Верховна Рада України. (стаття 75 Конституції України)
* Президент України є главою держави і виступає від її імені. (стаття 102 Конституції України)
* Кабінет Міністрів  України є вищим органом у системі органів виконавчої влади. (стаття 113 Конституції України)
* Кожен громадянин України має право на освіту. (стаття 53 Конституції України)

***Ex. 18. Speak  about Ukraine.  Use information below.***

**Official  name - Ukraine**  
**Territory                    -***603,700 sq. km. (222,000 sq. miles)*  
**Population                  -***47,7 mln people*  
**Status                         -***Republic*  
**State symbols             -***State Flag, State Coat- of -Arms*  
*(Emblem), State Anthem*  
**State language           -***Ukrainian*  
**Head of the state       -***President*  
**Legislative power      -***Verkhovna Rada*  
**Executive power        -***Cabinet of Ministers, Prime*  
*Minister*  
**Judicial power           -***Supreme Court, Constitutional Court*  
**Capital                       -***Kyiv*  
**Currency                    -***Hryvnia (UAH)*

|  |
| --- |
| **Topic II:       Great Britain**  **Grammar: Reported speech** |

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| government  *n* | [’gʌvnmənt] | уряд |
| сommunity *n* | [kə’mju:niti] | суспільство |
| settlement *n* | [’setlment] | урегулювання |
| acceptable  *adj* | [ək’septəbl] | прийнятний |
| recognition  *n* | [rekəg’niʃən] | визнання |
| distinction *n* | [‘dis’tinkʃ(ə)n] | відмінність |
| legislature *n* | [’leʤisleitʃə] | законодавча влада |
| church*n* | [tʃə:tʃ] | церква |
| House of Commons | [’kɔmənz] | Палата громад |
| House of  Lords | [lɔ:dz] | Палата лордів |
| Crown Court | [kraun] [kɔ:t] | карний суд |
| impartial *adj* | [im’pa:ʃəl] | неупереджений,  справедливий |
| taxation *n* | [tæk’seiʃn] | розмір податку, оподаткування |
| approve *v* | [ə’pru:v] | 1.схвалювати; 2.затверджувати |
| justice *n* | [’ʤʌstis] | правосуддя |
| judge  *n* | [ʤʌʤ] | суддя |
| jury *n*(Pl) | [’ʤuər i] | присяжні |
| lay magistrate | [’mæʤistrit] | мировий суддя |
| legal *adj* | [’li:gl] | правовий, юридичний |
| advice *n* | [əd’vais] | порада |
| unification *n* | [ju:nifi’keiʃən] | об’єднання |
| High Court | [hai  kɔ:t] | Високий суд |
| Court of Appeаl | [kɔ:t   əv  ə’pi:l] | Апеляційний суд |
| costs *n (Pl)* | [kɔsts] | (тут) cудові видатки; оплата послуг адвоката |
| Commonwealth*n* | [‘kɔmənwelθ] | співдружність націй |
| succeed *v* | [sək’si:d] | успадковувати |
| preside *v* | [pri’zaid] | здійснювати контроль, керівництво |
| accuse *v* | [ə’kju:z] | звинувачувати |
| try *v* | [trai] | судити |
| serve *v* | [sə:v] | служити, бути корисним |
| Соunty Сourt | [’kaunti] | суд графства |

**G  R  E  A  T     B  R  I  T  A  I  N**

Great Britain lies to the north-west of the continent of Europe. Its official name is **the United** **Kingdom** **of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**Itis situated on two large islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands it includes over 500  small islands.  
The total area of Great Britain is 242,432 sq. km. Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties.  
London is the capital of Great Britain. The biggest cities are Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Cardiff and others. There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are: the Thames (the deepest), and the Severn(the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter.  
English is the official language, although the Welsh language has equal status in Wales. Many other languages are spoken by the ethnic minority communities, which make up around 3 million people. The population of Great Britain is nearly 59   million people.   
**England**is the largest part of Great Britain (it occupies over 50% of the territory and the population amounts to 83% of the total population). The people of England call themselves English. England is an industrial country and was the country in which the development of industry took place.  
**Wales** is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of Great Britain. It occupies about 9% of its territory with the population of 4,8% of the total population. The people of Wales call themselves Welsh. The Welsh speak their own language.  
**Scotland** is the most northern part of Great Britain with the territory of 32% of the total territory and with the population of 9% of the total population. The people of Scotland call themselves Scottish. There are distinct Scottish customs and ways of speaking the English language. Both in Scotland and in Wales there are strong demands for more recognition of their national distinctions through the system of government. Scotland has always had  a separate educational system as well as a legal system and local administration.  
**Northern Ireland** has a long history of differences between the Protestant and Catholic sections of the community, based on religion, cultural traditions and national identity. Most Protestants wish Northern Ireland to remain in the United Kingdom, while most Catholics favour unification with the Irish Republic. The   British Government is seeking the ways to ensure a political settlement acceptable to all sections of the community.  
State organs of the United Kingdom include the monarchy, the**legislative**, **executive**and **judicial** organs of Government.

**Britain’s hereditary monarchy is the oldest institution of government**, dating back to at least the 9-th century. The present Queen - Elizabeth II -  succeeded to the throne in 1952. Although she has a largely ceremonial and politically impartial role as head of state, she serves as a personal symbol of national unity. **The** **Queen is**also**head of the Commonwealth and presides over the Church of England.**  
**Britain is a parliamentary democracy**,**with a constitutional monarch**. The House of Commons and the House of Lords with the monarch make up **Parliament**. Parliament is the legislature and the supreme authority. Parliament passes laws, approves taxation and debates the major issues of the day.  
**The executive consists of the Cabinet of Ministers**. The Prime Minister heads the Government and appoints ministers, about 20 of whom are in the policy-making Cabinet.  
**There are two main political parties** in Great Britain: the Labour Party and  the Conservative Party.  
The administration of justice in Britain is independent of both Parliament and the Government.**The judiciary determines common law and interprets statute**. Every citizen has the right to equal treatment before the law. Less serious cases are tried by lay magistrates in **magistrates’ courts**and county courts. People accused of more serious crimes are tried in open court by a judge and jury in **Crown Court**. The House of Lords is the final court of appeal.  A person who needs legal advice or representation in court may get help with the costs out of public funds.

Information for you

**Definitions of the courts**

**Magistrates’ Court -**a court held before two or more justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate to deal with minor crimes, certain civil actions, and preliminary hearings.  
**Crown Court** - (in England and Wales) local court in which serious criminal cases are tried.  
**High Court-**(also **High Court of Justice**) - supreme court for civil cases.  
**The Court of Appeal** hears appeals from criminal cases heard in the Crown Courts.

The Court System in England and Wales

|  |
| --- |
| **1.House of Lords** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2. Court of Appeal** **(Civil Division )** |  | **3. Court of Appeal** **(Criminal Division)** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **4.High Court** **(Family, Chancery and Queen’s Bench Divisions)** |  | **5.High Court** **(Queen’s Bench Division)** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **6. County Courts** |  | **7. Crown Court** |

|  |
| --- |
| **8. Magistrates’ Courts** |

**Numbers 1-5 and 7 are superior courts;**

            numbers 6 and 8 are inferior courts

**Word-family**

**government**                         **governmental**

*уряд                                      урядовий*  
  
**governor**                             **govern**                            **governance**  
*правитель‚                         правити‚                             керування‚*  
*губернатор                         керувати                             влада*  
  
**governess**  
*гувeрнантка*

**EXERCISES**  
***Ex. 1.  Translate the following words and word- combinations  into Ukrainian:***

hereditary monarchy, impartial role, supreme authority, equal treatment, lay magistrates, political settlement, local administration, national unity, legal advice, common law, government, the House of Lords, court,community, judge.

***Ex.2. Match the English and the Ukrainian equivalents:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| accused  person | правосуддя |
| serious case | законодавство |
| to approve taxation | обвинувачувана особа |
| legislature | серйозна справа |
| executive power | національні відмінності |
| head of government | затверджувати розмір податку |
| national distinctions | суворі вимоги |
| major issues | Палата громад |
| strong demands | виконавча влада |
| broad range of problems | головні питання |
| House of Commons | широке коло проблем |
| justice | голова уряду |

***Ex. 3.   Choose the synonyms from the box:***

|  |
| --- |
| **to expand, to favour, recognition, to try,  to accuse, to ensure, judge, authority, to comprise** |

to make up, to provide for, magistrate, to charge,   
to support, to judge, identifying, to surpass, power.

***Ex. 4. Group the following words and word- combinations into 3 logical groups:***

            Cabinet of Ministers, lay magistrates, approve taxation, policy-making, try, debate issues, judge, pass the law, government, court, House of Lords, legal advice, House of Commons, accuse, appoint, jury, the Prime  Minister, Parliament,Crown Court.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Legislature** |  | **Executive power** |  | **Judiciary** |

***Ex. 5.   Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:***

**1.** The present Queen Elizabeth II succeeded to the throne in 1952.  
**2.** The British Government is seeking the ways to ensure a political settlement acceptable to all sections of the community.  
**3.** Many other languages are spoken by the ethnic minority communities.  
**4.**The administration of justice in Britain is independent of both Parliament and  the Government.  
**5.** Less serious cases are tried by lay magistrates.

***Ex. 6.   Complete the sentences:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** English is the official language, although the Welsh language has… **2.** The British Government is seeking to ensure … **3.** Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a … **4.** The executive consists of the … **5.** Parliament is the legislature and… | * supreme authority. * equal status in Wales. * Cabinet of Ministers. * apolitical settlement in Northern Ireland * constitutional monarch. |

***Ex. 7.  Insert  prepositions:***

* Every citizen has the right … equal treatment … the law.
* People accused … more serious crimes are tried … open court by a judge and jury.
* Less serious cases are tried … lay magistrates.
* The Queen serves … a personal symbol … national unity.
* Northern Ireland has a long history … differences … the Protestant and Catholic sections of the community.

***Ex. 8. Give English equivalents of the following word combinations:***  
cуворі вимоги, окрема освітня  система, правова система, підтримувати об’єднання, політичне урегулювання, приймати закони, обговорювати головні питання, призначати міністрів, мировий суддя, юридична порада, загальне право, судова влада, законодавча влада, виконавча влада, глава держави, Палата громад, Апеляційний суд, карний суд.

***Ex. 9.  Translate the words from the box and complete the following sentences:***

|  |
| --- |
| **мирові судді, верховна влада, конституційна монархія, національна єдність, загальні вибори** |

**1.** The present Queen serves as a personal symbol of… .  
**2.** Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a … .  
**3.** The Labour party won the … .  
**4.** Less serious cases are tried by … .  
**5.** Parliament is the legislature and ….

***Ex. 10.  Form the questions to match the following answers:***

* Great Britain is situated on two large islands.
* London is the capital of Great Britain.
* The most important rivers are the Thames and the Severn.
* The present Queen Elizabeth II succeeded to the throne in 1952.
* There are two main political parties in Great Britain.

***Ex. 11.   Open the brackets and put the verbs into correct forms:***

* Administratively Great Britain (to divide) into 55 counties.
* More serious crimes (to try) in open court by a judge and jury.
* The judiciary (to determine) common law and (to interpret) statute.
* Many other languages (to speak) by the ethnic minority communities.
* Great Britain (to have) a broad range of industries.
* The present Queen (to succeed) to the throne in 1952.

***Ex. 12.  Find the answers in the text:***

* What are the main parts of Great Britain?
* How many islands is Great Britain situated on?
* What is the largest one?
* Who is the head of the state?
* What is the official name of Great Britain?
* What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
* What is the Queen’s role in government?
* What does the executive consist of?
* What does the legislature consist of?
* What does the judiciary consist of?

***Ex.13. TranslateintoEnglish:***  
Британія - парламентська монархія. Палата лордів, Палата громад та монарх складають парламент. Парламент – це орган законодавчої та верховної влади. Парламент приймає закони, затверджує розмір податку та обговорює головні питання дня. Кабінет Міністрів є вищим органом виконавчої влади. Прем’єр – міністр очолює уряд та призначає міністрів,  приблизно 20 осіб, які являють собою сформований кабінет.

***Ex. 14. Speak about Great Britain using the following information:***  
**Territory** – *242,432 sq. km*  
**Population** – *59mln people*  
**Status** – *parliamentary monarchy*  
**State language** – *English*  
**Head of State**– *Queen*   
**Legislature** – *Parliament*   
**Executive** – *Cabinet of Ministers; Prime Minister*  
**Judiciary** – *House of Lords, High Court,Crown Court, Court of Appeal*  
**Capital** – *London*   
**Сurrency** – *pound sterling*

* lies to
* is situated
* consists of
* is divided
* is highly industrialized
* excels in high-technology industries
* succeeded to the throne
* presides over the Church of England
* passes laws, approves taxation, debates the major issues
* appoints ministers
* has the right to equal treatment
* are tried in open court by a judge and jury
* are tried by lay magistrates

|  |
| --- |
| **Topic III:   LAW AND ITS CLASSIFICATION** |

Discussion points

***I. Work in teams and present your ideas to the rest of the group:***

1. Say why we need laws.
2. Explain what law is.
3. Tell us what one could rely on in the absence of laws.
4. Express your point of view if there is any country in the world successful in producing laws which are entirely good.
5. Say if laws are the same as social rules and customs.
6. Express your thought if laws haven’t changed since primeval times.
7. Think and say if laws are enforced against all the categories of people.

**Useful Phrases:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to keep within the law | дотримуватись закону |
| to break a law | порушувати закон |
| to obey rules | дотримуватись правил |
| to rely on *smb./ smth* | покладатися на *когось/щось* |
| imperfect laws | недосконалі закони |
| self- protection | самозахист |
| to require a set of rules of behaviour | вимагати систему правил поведінки |
| to provide all kinds of possibilities | передбачати всі можливості |
| to regulate relations between people | регулювати відносини між людьми |
| to break the public order | порушувати громадський порядок |
| to ignore rules of behaviour or laws | зневажати правила поведінки або закони |
| to escape justice by using one’s money, contacts or influence | уникати правосуддя завдяки грошам, зв’язкам чи впливові |
| to enforce the law against someone | застосовувати закон стосовно *кого-небудь* |

**REMEMBER**

**law** *n* **1**. закон;

*in law - за законом;*

**2.** право; юриспруденція; правознавство;

*international law міжнародне право*;

*law and order правопорядок;*

**3.** професія юриста;

*to go in for the law (to follow the law) - обрати професію юриста;*

1. суд; судовий процес;

*to be at law with smb. судитися з кимсь;*

*to go to law –звертатися до суду;*

1. правила (*гри*);

*the laws of golf - правила гри в гольф;*

1. поліція, поліцейський *(розм.);*

**7**. заповіді *(рел.)*

***II. Skim the text and decide which paragraph:***

1. *explains the conception of common law system;*
2. *gives information about private law and its examples;*
3. *gives information about two great systems of law;*
4. *explains the conception of civil law system;*
5. *says what public law is.*

**Classification of Law**

**A** *Law*is a system of rules usually enforced through a set of institutions. Law affects everyday life and society in a variety of ways. Every independent country has its own legal system. Two great systems of law have spread in the world.Civil law descended from the laws of the Roman Empire and common lawdescended from the common law of England. Many English - speaking countries have a common law systems. Most other countries of continental Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa use a civil law system. Many countries combine features of both systems.

**B** *Common law* system is based mainly on case law that is court decisions.

It began in England many hundreds of years ago. Unlike civil law, common law was not embodied in a code. The common law judge did not consult an official text or code before rendering his judgement. He based his decision on legal precedents that is, on ealier court rulings in similar cases. But judges could reject precedents that they considered to be outdated. So judges changed many laws over the years.

**C** *Civil law* system is based mainly on statutes. The majority of civil law countries have collected their statutes into written law codes. Most modern law codes can be traced back to the famous code of ancient Rome. In the 6-th century a commission appointed by *Eastern* *Roman (Byzantium) Emperor Justinian I \** collected and consolidated the whole of Roman law. It was called the *Corpus Juris Civilis \*\**, meaning Body of Civil Law. For this reason legal systems that are based on the Roman system of statute and code law are known as civil law systems.

**D** Law is also often classified into areas of *public and private law*.

*Public law* is the part of legal system which deals with the state and also with relations between the state and ordinary individuals in circumstances where the state has special rights or powers. Examples of public law are:

*constitutional law* is the law relating to the legal structure of government in a state. It defines the principal organs of government and their relationship to each other and to the individuals.

*Administrative law* is the area of law relating to the functions and powers of government organizations (not the supreme, executive and legislature) and how they operate in practice to administer government policy. *Criminal law* is sometimes considered a branch of public law and sometimes considered distinct from both public and private law.

*Criminal law* is the law relating to crime, i.e. illegal conduct for which a person may be prosecuted and punished by the state. *International law* is the system of law which regulates relations between states. It is a special system of legal rules which is not part of any national system of law. Also called public international law.

**E** *Private law* is the part of the law which deals with relations between ordinary individuals, and also between individuals and the state in circumstances where the state has no rights or powers. Examples of private law are:

*tort law* is the law relating to torts, i.e. civil wrongs (independent of contract) committed by one individual against another individual’s person, property or reputation. Examples of tort are: defamation, negligence, trespass.

*Property law* is the area of law which deals with rights and interests related to personal property. Land is the most important form of property, so the name Land Law is often used for the Law of Property in general.

*Conflicts of laws* is the area of law of each legal system which regulates how to deal with cases involving a foreign element. Also called private international law.

*Family law* is the area of law relating to the organization of the family and the legal relations of its members.

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*\*Eastern Roman (Byzantium) – Імператор Східно-Римської*

*Emperor Justinian I імперії (Візантія) Юстиніан I*

*\*\* Corpus Juris Civilis – Звід цивільного права, або Кодекс Юстиніана*

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to enforce *v*  to enforce laws | проводити в життя (*закон*)  забезпечувати виконання законів |
| civil law | цивільне право |
| commоn law | загальне право |
| to descend [di'send] | успадковувати, походити від чогось |
| decision *n* | рішення, вирок |
| to embody *v* | 1.втілювати; здійснювати; 2.включати,об’єднувати |
| to render *v* | ухвалювати |
| judgement [ʤʌʤmənt] | рішення суду |
| precedent *n* ['presidənt] | прецедент (судовий) |
| ruling *n* | постанова, судове рішення , ухвала |
| Roman Law | римське право |
| public law | публічне право |
| tort law | деліктне право |
| tort *n* | цивільне правопорушення, цивільно-правовий делікт |
| wrong *n* | правопорушення, делікт |
| defamation *n* | обмова, наклеп, спотворення |
| negligence *n* | недбалість, зневажливе ставлення |
| trespass *n* | провина; зловживання, порушення права володіння *чимось* |
| spread *v* [spred] | поширювати(ся) |
| branch *n* [bra:ntʃ] | галузь |
| circumstances *n pl* | обставини; випадки; умови |

***III. Write out the international words from the text:***

***IY. Define the part of speech paying attention to the suffixes or endings of the following words. Translate the words:***

classify – classifier – classified – classifying

consult – consultant – consultation – consultative – consulting

change – changer – changeless – changeful – changeability

rule – ruler – ruleless – ruling – ruled

trace – traceless – traceable – tracer

***V. Match the term and its definition:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **statute** | * an official decision that had happened in the past and that was seen as a rule or an example to be followed in a similar situation later |
| **precedent** | * the act of causing harm to smb by saying or writing false things about them |
| **defamation** | * a decision made by a judge |
| **ruling** | * a civil wrong for which the person who suffers harm can obtain damages in a civil court |
| **tort** | * a law that is passed by a parliament, council, etc. and formally written down |

***VI. Choose the synonyms to the words below from the box:***

|  |
| --- |
| act, legal rules, lawful state, rightful, impact, ruling, defamation, wrong |

libel, principles of law, law-governed state, judgement, delict, lawful, influence, enactment

***VII. You know what each paragraph of the text is about in general. To understand it in detail, read the text once more and complete the sentences below:***

1. Lawis a system of rules usually enforced through ....
2. Most countries of continental Europe ... use a civil law system.
3. The common law judge did not consult ... before rendering his judgement.
4. In the 6th century a commission appointed by the Roman Emperor Justinian collected and consolidated the...
5. Tort law is the law relating to ...
6. Examples of tort are ...
7. Conflicts of laws is the area of law of each legal system which

regulates ....

***VIII. Read the text carefully to answer the following questions:***

1. Which legal systems are the most widespread in the world?
2. Was common law emboded in a code?
3. Have common law principles remained unchanged?
4. What is civil law system based on?
5. What countries are civil law countries?
6. What countries are common law countries?
7. What is Corpus Juris Civilis?
8. What is the difference between private and public law?
9. What are the examples of public and private laws?
10. ***Give a summary of the text***

**Topic IV: HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| human being *n* | [hju:mən´bi:ıŋ ] | людина |
| slave *n* | [ sleıv ] | раб, невільник |
| starvation *n* | [ st´veıʃn] | голод |
| welfare *n* | [ ´welfeə] | добробут, достаток |
| servitude *n*  (*syn.* slavery) | [ ´svıtju:d] | рабство, поневолення |
| distinction *n* | [ dı´stıŋkʃn] | відмінність |
| origin *n* | [ ´ɔrıdʒın] | походження |
| liberty *n* | [ ´lıbətı] | свобода |
| treatment *n* | [ ´tri:tmənt] | ставлення, поводження |
| detention *n* | [ dı´tenʃn] | затримання, арешт, утримання під арештом |
| exile *n* | [´eksaıl] | вигнання |
| innocent *n* | [ ´ınəsənt] | *n* невинна особа ;  *adj* невинний |
| interference *n* | [ ıntə´ fıərəns] | втручання |
| conscience *n* | [ ´kɔnʃns ] | сумління |
| disability *n* | [ dısə´bılı ] | непрацездатність |
| merit *n* | [ ´merıt ] | заслуга |
| violation *n* | [ vaıə´leıʃn] | порушення |
| abuse *n* | [ ə´bju:s ] | 1.зловживання; 2.образа |
| misconduct *n* | [ mıs´kɔndлkt] | 1.погана поведінка; 2.подружня невірність |
| brutality *n* | [ bru:´tælətı] | жорстокість |
| intimidation *n* | [ ıntımı´deıʃn] | залякування |
| surveillance *n* | [ sə´veıləns] | нагляд (*за підозрюваним*) |
| humiliation n | [ hjumılı´eıʃn] | приниження |
| exposure n | [ ık´spə℧ʒə] | піддавання (напр. небезпеці); виставляння |
| deprivation n | [deprı´veıʃn] | 1.позбавлення; 2.втрата (посади, звання) |
| entitle v | [ ın´taıtl] | надавати право |
| prohibit v  ( syn. forbid ) | [ prə℧´hıbıt] | забороняти |
| prove v | [ pru:v ] | доводити, підтвердити |
| deny v | [ dı´naı] | відмовити, відказати |
| condemn v | [ kən´dem] | засуджувати |
| strangle v | [´stræŋgl ] | душити, задушити |
| degrading | [ dı´ greıdıŋ] | принижуючий |
| arbitrary adj | [ ´:bıtrərı] | свавільний |
| compulsory adj | [ kəm´pлlsrı] | обов’язковий |
| accessible adj | [ ək´sesəbl] | доступний |

**ALL HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL**

During World War II many of



the countries fighting Hitler's

Germany concluded that an

international organization would be

needed after the war to promote

international peace and security.

That organization, the United

Nations, had in its earliest

conceptions the idea that promoting

human rights is a very important

means of promoting international

peace and security.

Not long after the founding of the United Nations, a committee was charged with writing an international bill of rights that was to apply to all people in all countries. On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. It defines the civil, political, economic and cultural rights of human beings.

We may group these specific rights into six groups:

* *security rights* that protect people against crimes such as murder, massacre, torture, and rape;
* *liberty rights* that protect freedoms in areas such as belief, expression, association, assembly, and movement;
* *political rights* that protect the liberty to participate in politics through actions such as communicating, assembling, protesting, voting;
* *due process rights* that protect against abuses of the legal system such as imprisonment without trial, secret trials, and excessive punishments;
* *equality rights* that guarantee equal citizenship, equality before the law, and nondiscrimination;
* *welfare rights* (or "economic and social rights") that require provision of education to all children and protections against severe poverty and starvation.

**HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

**A human rights violation** (or abuse) is abuse of people in a way that violates any fundamental human rights. The most common and widespread examples of the violations are:

- Men and women are not treated as equal.

- Different racial or religious groups are not treated as equal.

- Life, liberty or security of person are threatened.

- A person is sold or used as a slave.

- Cruel or unusual punishment is used on a person (torture or execution).

- Punishments are dealt arbitrarily, without a proper and fair trial.

- Arbitrary interference into personal or private lives by agents of the state.

- Citizens are forbidden to leave their country.

- Freedom of speech or religion is denied.

- Education is denied, etc.

Many international non-governmental organizations monitor and condemn human rights abuses. According to the Amnesty International report in 2004, only a very few countries do not violate human rights: the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Costa Rica.

Nowadays the mass media report on **police brutality**. This term is used to describe the excessive use of physical force, assault, verbal attacks and threats by police officers. Widespread, systematic police brutality persists in some countries with authoritarian governments, corruption, or ineffective judicial systems. Brutality is one of several forms of police misconduct, which include false arrest, intimidation, racial profiling, political repression, surveillance abuse, sexual abuse and police corruption.

**ABUSE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Forms** |
| ***physical*** | striking, punching  strangling  drowning  sleep deprivation  exposure to cold, [freezing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freezing)  exposure to heat or [burning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burn_%28injury%29), to [electric shock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_shock)  placing in “stress positions” (tied or otherwise forced)  [cutting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cutting) or exposure somebody to something sharp  exposure to a dangerous animal or a [toxic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxic) substance  [infecting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infection) with a [disease](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disease) |
| ***psychological*** | humiliation  intimidation  racial oppression  human experimentation |
| ***sexual*** | rape  sexual assault  sexual exploitation |

**EXERCISES**

***Ex.1. Read and translate the following international words:***

standard, specific, status, torture, assembly, limitation, service, basis, execution, attack, corruption, substance, experimentation, exploitation, guarantee, universal, periodic, adequate, elementary, fundamental, racial, private, sexual, physical, psychological

***Ex.2. Translate the word-families into Ukrainian:***

to secure – security – secure - insecure– securely

to brutalize – brutality – brutal – brutally

to equalize – equality – inequality – equal

to violate – violation – violator

to force – force – forced – forceful – forceless - forcedly

**WORD FOCUS**

|  |
| --- |
| **Court** - the place where a trial is held, or the people there, especially the judge and the jury who examine the evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not guilty |
| **Trial** – a legal process in which a judge and often a jury in a court of law examine information to decide whether someone is guilty of a crime |

|  |
| --- |
| **Punishment -** something that is done in order to punish someone, or the act of punishing them |
| **Penalty -** an official punishment for breaking a law, rule, or legal agreement |

|  |
| --- |
| **Belief** - the feeling that something is definitely true or definitely exists |
| **Religion** - a belief in one or more gods  (e.g. Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity) |

***Ex.3. Choose the synonyms from the box:***

|  |
| --- |
| illness same to penalize violent safety  wrongdoing to intimidate to forbid / ban to hit to refuse |

brutal – to punish –

equal - to threaten –

disease – to prohibit -

misconduct – to punch -

security – to deny -

***Ex.4. Complete the sentences with the following words:***

|  |
| --- |
| prohibited punishment disability interference liberty  detention compulsory unemployment distinction assembly |

1*.* Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2*.* Everyone has the right to life, \_\_\_\_\_\_ and security of person.

3. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in all their forms.

4. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or exile.

6. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_with his privacy, family, home or correspondence.

7. Everyone has the right to work, to favourable conditions of work and to protection against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

8. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful \_\_\_\_\_\_ and association.

9. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or old age.

10. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the elementary stage. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

***Ex.5. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. sleep deprivation  2. freedom of movement  3. poverty and starvation  4. cruel punishment  5. humiliation and intimidation  6. arbitrary interference  7. attacks and threats  8. slave trade  9. peaceful assembly  10. unemployment and sickness | a. свавільне втручання  b. приниження та залякування  c. напади та погрози  d. работоргівля  e. бідність та голод  f. мирні збори  g. жорстоке покарання  h. безробіття та хвороба  i. позбавлення сну  j. свобода пересування |

***Ex.6.*** ***Translate into English:***

бути рівними в правах - хибний арешт -

жорстоке поводження - доступна вища освіта -

сприятливі умови праці - напади та погрози -

право на життя та безпеку - порушення прав людини -

жорстокість поліцейських - расові утиски -

***Ex.7. Read the information about human rights violations in different countries. What human rights are abused?***

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Since 1986, over 30,000 boys and girls have been abducted in Northern Uganda and forced to become soldiers, laborers and sex slaves. These children are taken by the Lord's Resistance Army, a rebel group that has waged war against the Ugandan government for nearly two decades.

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Before the parliamentary election, there were massive demonstrations in the big cities, held by students. Ten activists disappeared. Some were released, some are still missing. One of the students says he was kidnapped and tortured (electric shock) in the office of the Army. After he was released, there was no trial and the case was closed.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In November, there was a demonstration in a small city in the north of the country. It was organized by the opposition against the ruling government. The protest ended in a confrontation with the police. The police arrested and imprisoned people. They put 54 persons in a tiny cell. Three of them died in the cell, asphyxiated.

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Thousands of women in Pakistan are beaten in their homes, denied equal divorce or inheritance rights, killed for having sex outside of marriage, forced to marry. They really want to go outside but they're not allowed to. They have no money and are dependent on men.

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Children making silk thread in India dip their hands into boiling water that burns them, breath smoke and fumes from machinery. Injuries to their hands and legs are common and medical care is often not available. Some are denied freedom of movement - the right to leave the workplace and go home to their families. Some are abducted and forced to work.

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In January ten Orthodox Jewish children and three adults were assaulted by skinheads near a synagogue in Simferopol. Later a group of eight young people attacked and beat Rabbi Mikhail M. and his son in Kyiv. In all cases, police denied that anti-Semitism had anything to do with the attacks.

***Ex.8. Translate the text. Use the words and word-combinations from***

***the box.***

|  |
| --- |
| observers, political pressure, manipulation, vulnerable, employers, unemployed, to give preference, to look for a job, women under the age of thirty, racism, anti-Semitic groups, skinheads, Romany People, custody, questioning / interrogation, inadequate detention facilities, prisoners, high rate of tuberculosis, AIDS / HIV, the right to privacy |

**Порушення прав людини в Україні**

За результатами моніторингу міжнародної організації *Human Rights Watch*, Україна має цілу низку проблем щодо порушення прав людини. Основні з них викладені в щорічній доповіді міжнародних спостерігачів в Україні.

▪ Значна частина засобів масової інформації залишається під контролем окремих осіб, які використовують ЗМІ як засіб політичного тиску і маніпуляцій громадською думкою.

▪ Жінки залишаються найбільш уразливою частиною працюючого населення. Тільки одна з шести жінок займає керівну посаду на державній службі чи у бізнесі. При прийомі на роботу роботодавці надають перевагу чоловікам. 80% безробітних – це жінки. Шукаючи роботу, за останні 10 років Україну залишили 400тис. жінок у віці до 30 років.

▪ Як прояви расизму слід розцінювати напади, погрози та вираження національної ненависті з боку антисемітів (напр. скінхедів), принизливого ставлення до циган. Здебільшого, міліція розглядає ці дії як хуліганство.

▪ Гострими проблемами залишаються питання правового захисту громадян, застосування насилля під час арешту та утримання під вартою, під час допитів, а також незадовільні умови утримання ув’язнених, високий рівень захворювання на туберкульоз серед них.

▪ В країні нараховується близько 500 тис. хворих на СНІД та ВІЛ-інфікованих, біля 800 тис. наркозалежних. Нажаль, значна частина цих людей страждає від проявів дискримінації їх прав щодо охорони здоров’я, соціального захисту, невтручання в особисте життя.

**Topic V: THE FUNCTIONS OF LAW**

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to devote [dɪˈvoʊt] | присвячувати |
| to define [dɪˈfaɪn] | визначати, давати визначення |
| definition n | визначення |
| to exist [ɪɡˈzɪst ] | існувати |
| purpose [ˈpɜːrpəs] | ціль, мета |
| regulation n | регулювання; наказ, розпорядження |
| to regulate | регулювати, приводити  в порядкок |
| set | набір, склад |
| conduct [kənˈdʌkt ] | поведінка |
| Society [səˈsaɪəti] | суспільство |
| to arise [ əˈraɪz] | виникати |
| immoral [ ‘ɪˈmɔːrəl] | аморальний |
| relationship n | відношення, співвідношення, зв’язок |
| illegal | незаконний |
| thus [ðʌs] | таким чином |
| to condemn [ kənˈdem] | осуджувати |
| murder [ˈmɜːrdər] | вбивство |
| regardless (of) [rɪˈɡɑːrdləs] | в незалежності від |
| to recognize | визнавати, впізнавати |
| fear [fɪə] | страх, побоювання |
| confusion | збентеження, плутанина |
| disorder | безлад, нелад |
| To take advantage (of) | скористуватися, обманути |
| fair [feə] | справедливий, чесний |
| to owe [əʊ] | заборговувати |
| imperfect | заповнювати |
| to maintain | забороняти |
| orderly | штраф; накладати штраф |
| relatively | оголошувати |
| to contribute | оголошення |

**Ex.1. Read and translate the following text into Ukrainian:**

**The Functions of Law**

The question “What is law?” has troubled people for many years. Scientists devote an entire field of study known as jurisprudence to answering this question. Many definitions of law exist, but for our purposes, we can define law as the set of rules and regulations by which a government regulates the conduct of people within a society. Even with this explanation, many questions arise. Where do laws come from? Do we need laws? Are all laws written? Can laws change? If so, how? What is the difference between laws and morals?

To understand the law, we must consider the relationship of law to morals. Traditional ideas of right and wrong influence our legal system. Thus, most people condemn murder, regardless of what the law says. However, everything that they consider immoral but not really illegal.

One thing is certain: every society that has ever existed has recognized the need for law. These laws may have been written, but even primitive people had rules to regulate the conduct of the group. For a very long time now, members of every community have made laws for themselves in self-protection. Without laws, there would be confusion, fear, and disorder. This does not mean that all laws are fair or even good, but imagine how people might take advantage of one another without some set of rules. We are far better off the imperfect laws which we have, than if we had none at all.

Law serves a variety of functions. It helps to maintain a peaceful, orderly, relatively stable society, to contribute to social stability by resolving disputes in civilized fashion, to facilitate business activities and private planning, to provide some degree of freedom that would not otherwise be possible, to inhibit social discrimination and improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education and welfare. The law is an enabler, something that permits us to enjoy rights within the framework of an ordered society. In many ways law is the cornerstone of our culture. The rule of law provides society with the rules by which all of us live. Citizens can know the law and live their lives accordingly.

Laws fall into two major groups: criminal and civil. Criminal laws regulate public conduct and set of our duties owed to society. A criminal case is a legal action by the government against a person charged with committing a crime. Criminal laws have penalties requiring that offenders be imprisoned, fined, placed under supervision, or punished in some other way.

Civil laws regulate relations between individuals or group of individuals. A person can bring a civil action when this person feels wronged or injured by another person. Civil laws regulate many everyday situations such as marriage, divorce, contracts, real estate, insurance, consumer protection and negligence.

**Ex. 2 Give each paragraph a heading of your own. Compare your headings with other members of the group. Are all the headings possible?**

**Ex. 3 Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions in the text:**

цiла галузь вчень; набip правил та розпоряджень, присвятити відподвіді на це питання; поведiнка людей: у межах суспiльств створювати закони; осуджувати вбивство; не обов'язково незаконні; в незалежностi вiд того, що каже закон; брехати другові; пiдтримувати вiдносно стабiльне суспiльство; робити внесок у соцiальну стабiльнiсть; вирiшувати суперечки у цивiлiзованiй манерi; сприяти господарськiй дiяльності; забезпечити деяку ступiнь свободи; скоїти злочин; обвинувачувати в скоєннi злочину; порушувати цивiльну справу проти особи; нерухомiсть; халатнiсть; захист прав споживача у справах здоров'я, освiти та добробуту; нарiжний камiнь нашоi культури.

**Ex. 4 Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and expressions:**

For our purposes; relationship of law and moral; confusion, fear, disorder to take advantage of one another to regulate public conduct to imprison offenders: to punish in some other way; to bring a case against somebody; be imprisoned; fined. placed under supervision to commit a crime to feel wronged or injured; consumer protection; real estate; negligence; to inhibit social discrimination; within the framework of an ordered society to improve the quality of individual life: to enjoy rights; to live their lives accordingly.

**Ex. 5 Choose a word or phrase (a, b, or c) which best completes the finished sentence:**

I. Law regulates

a) traditional ideas of what is right or wrong b) the conduct of people within a society; c) everything that is moral or immoral.

2. Jurisdiction answers the question

a) Are all laws written?» b) «What is good and fair?” c) «What is law?»

3. There are two main groups of laws:

a) criminal and civil, b) international and constitutional, c) family and public.

4. Everything that they consider immoral is not necessarily

a) legal b) illegal; c) unjust.

5. Law………. to social stability by resolving disputes in civilized fashion.

a) inhibits; b) contributes; c) improves.

6. Criminal laws require…….

a) imprisonment; b) recovery of damages; c) payment of medical bills.

7. A civil action is brought against a person…..

a) who suffered damages; b) who committed a crime; c) committed a wrong.

8. Laws...... business activities and private planning

a) inhibit b) contribute: c) facilitate.

9. An example of a civil case is

a) robbery; b) a murder, c) a divorce.

**Ex.6 Fill in the appropriate word:**

Injured, insurance, penalty, conduct, fear, takes advantage, offences: purpose condemn, enable, charged with: offenders

1. The main tendency is to refer to crimes as.......-

2. The police are sure that this person committed the crime, so they……. him ……..it…… .

3. He …… always of the mistakes made by his rivals.

4. We all ….. cruelty to children.

5. They condemned him for his bad..... .

6. The….. company will pay for the damage to my car.

7. The ……. of punishment is to correct anti-social behaviour of …….. .

8. The …… for non-performance of contract is heavy.

9. We need a set of rules of conduct to ………. live in any kind of satisfactory state. 10. If it were not for the law, you could not go out without the ……. of being were kidnapped, robbed or murdered.

**Ex. 7 Look through the text once more and say:**

1. What law is.

2. Why we need law.

3. What functions of the law are.

4. What criminal laws are.

5. What civil laws are.

**Ex. 8 Home assignment. Translate into English:**

1. Право це набip правил, якi регулюють поведiнку людей у суспільстві. 2. Закони необхiднi, для того щоб люди жили в повній безпецi (safety). 3. Без законiв люди можуть використовувати один одного в незалежностi вiд того, чи вважають вони це справедливим, чи нi. 4. Не завжди незаконним є те, що ми вважаємо аморальним. 5. Традицiйнi iдеi сильно впливають на нашу правову систему 6. Примiтивнi люди також мали певний набip правил, який регулював поведiнку у межах їx групи. 7. В сучасному сусniльствi певний законодавчий (legislative) орган створює закони. 8. Ми подiляємо закони на цивiльнi та кримiнальнi. 9. Кримінальні закони вимаrають таке покарання, як тюремне ув'язнення, штраф тощо. 10. Особа, яка порушує цивiльну справу проти iншої особи, якщо вiн почуває себе несправедливо ображеним. 11. Полiцiя обвинувачує його у скоєннi злочину. 12. Закони обмежують (to limit) владу уряду, таким чином вони забезпечують певну ступiнь свободи громадянам.

**Ex. 9 The text for discussion. Read the following text and try:**

-to explain the need for rules;

-to develop a list of guidelines for good rules;

- discuss laws in your life.

**World of Rules**

A rule is a guideline for behavior. It is meant to manage the way a person acts or does something. For example, there are rules in the game of baseball. These rules tell baseball player how play the game of baseball. They tell the players to what they can and cannot do. Rules may be written or unwritten. They may also be started by habit or custom. For example, it is a rule in my house that we must eat dinner, at the table, together. We cannot watch television while eating. This is a family custom or habit.

Good rules are helpful, and bad rules are sometimes confusing. For example, Do not run in the swimming pool area' is a good rule because it protects people from getting hurt. Be friends with everyone in class is not a good rule because it is not reasonable to order friendships. How will a teacher know if students are actually friends? Also, should there be a punishment for a people who are not friends? What makes these rules good or bad?

**Topic VI*:* Trial in Great Britain**

**Magistrates’ Courts**

***Ex. 1. Check you know these words. Translate them into Ukrainian.***

**trial** /'traıəl/ judicial examination and determination of issues between parties by a judge with or without a jury

**lay magistrates/ lay justice**: aperson not professionally qualified in law

**layman/ laywoman:** aperson without professional or specialized knowledge

**the bench**: judge or magistrate sitting in court; judges and magistrates collectively

manage **/'mænıʤ/ administer: to manage court offices**

defendant **/dı'fndənt/ a person accused in a court of law**

guilty **/'gıltı/ having committed an offence**

**evidence** /'vıdəns/ statements or proofs/ disproofs (documents, material objects,

etc.) admissible as testimony in a court of law.

*Ex. 2. Read these words correctly.*

**court /kɔ:t/ type /taıp/ Magistrates /'mæʤı,streıts/ Crown /krəʊn/ jury /'ʤrı/** **clerk /klɒ:k/ qualified /'kwɒlı,faıd/ procedure /prə'sı:ʤə/ stipendiary /staı'pendıərı/**

***Ex. 3. Ask your partner with* who/what *questions about the Magistrates’ courts.***

***Use the following word combinations:***

Example: What consists of three lay magistrates?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - to consist of three lay magistrates  - to try the least serious offences  - to be a legally qualified lawyer  - to advise the bench on points of law  and procedure  - be open to the public and the media  - to be unpaid or a few paid  stipendiary persons | - to appoint justices’ clerks  - to take the decision on whether the defendant  is guilty or not guilty  - to recommend lay magistrates for the job  - sit in court with lay justices  - must be trained in court procedures and aware  of the rules of evidence  - to manage the court |

***Ex. 4. Read the text and find answers on your questions.***

**The Court and Jury System: Magistrates’ Courts**

In England and Wales, there are two main types of court: the Magistrates’ Court and the Crown Court. The less serious offences are tried by unpaid or a few paid stipendiary lay magistrates. They sit without a jury. The Magistrates’ Courts hear 95% of all criminal cases. A Magistrates’ court is open to the public and the media. It usually consists of three lay magistrates, known as justices of the peace. The lay magistrates are advised by a justices’ clerk (or clerk to the justices). The justices’ clerk must be a legally qualified lawyer who sits in court with lay justices and advises the bench on points of law and procedure and manages the court. Justices’ clerks are appointed by local magistrates’ courts committees.

Lay magistrates must be trained in court procedures and aware of the rules of evidence. In magistrates’ court the bench of three magistrates takes the decision on whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. They are recommended for the job by committees of local people.

***Ex. 5. Fill in the gaps.***

1. \_\_\_ consists of three lay magistrates.
2. \_\_\_ tries the least serious offences.
3. \_\_\_ is a legally qualified lawyer.
4. \_\_\_ advises justices of the peace on points of law and procedure.
5. \_\_\_ is open to the public and the media.
6. \_\_\_ are unpaid or a few paid stipendiary persons.
7. \_\_\_ manages the court.
8. \_\_\_ appoints justices’ clerks.
9. \_\_\_ takes the decision on whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.
10. \_\_\_ recommends lay magistrates for the job.
11. \_\_\_ sit in court with lay justices.
12. \_\_\_ must be trained in court procedures and aware of the rules of evidence

***Ex. 6. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.***

1. In England and Wales there are … types of court.
2. The … are tried by lay magistrates.
3. The …are open to the public and the media.
4. It usually consists of …
5. Lay magistrates are …persons.
6. The clerk is a ...
7. He … in court with lay justices, advises justices of the peace on … and … the court.
8. Lay magistrates must be trained in …
9. In magistrates’ court the bench of three magistrates takes the decision on …
10. They are recommended for the job by …

***Ex. 7. Answer the questions.***

1. What are the main courts in England and Wales?
2. What cases are dealt with in the Magistrates’ Court?
3. Who tries the least serious offences?
4. What does the Magistrates’ court consist of?
5. Why must a clerk be a legally qualified lawyer?
6. Who recommend lay magistrates for the job?

**Crown Courts**

***Ex. 8. Study these words.***

accuse **/ə'kju:z/ обвинувачувати**

charge with **/ʧɒ:ʤ/ to accuse or impute a fault to a person in a court of law**

innocence **/'ınəsəns/** **state of being not guilty of a particular crime;** **blameless**

sentence **/'sntəns/ decision of a law court, the punishment to a convicted criminal**

abolish **/ə'bɒlı∫/ to put an end to a custom/ law**

***Ex. 9. Read these words correctly.*** serious /'sıərıəs/ presided /prı'zaıdıd/

jury /'ʤrı/ juror/'ʤrə/ presume /prı'zju:m/ legal /'lı:gəl/

***Ex. 10. Match two halves of the sentences by putting action of every of the trials.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. a barrister 2. a jury 3. a law 4. a solicitor 5. a judge 6. a defendant 7. a prosecutor | * 1. proves that the defendant committed the crime   2. has the right to employ a legal adviser   3. presents cases in the higher courts   4. sits in the dock   5. decides if the defendant is guilty or not guilty   6. can send someone to prison for the rest of their life   7. presumes the innocence of an accused person until guilty has been proven. |

***Ex. 11. Look at the picture and name all the participants of a trial. Describe the***

***place of the participants of a trial using prepositions of place:***

**in/inside on at near behind between in front of**

**next to/ by/ beside** **on the right/ left side**

Example: A member of public is sitting **behind** the defendant.

***Ex. 12.******Ask your partner with* who/what *questions about the Crown courts.***

***Use the following word combinations:***

*Model:* What court consists of a judge sitting with a jury?

**- to consist of a judge sitting with a jury.**

**- to try very serious offences such as murder or armed robbery.**

**- to have two parties: the prosecution and the defense.**

**- to prove that a person charged with a crime has committed it.**

**-** topresume the innocence of an accused person until guilty has been proven.

- to have the right to free legal advice from a solicitor.

- to advise clients on legal matters of all kinds.

- to draw up legal documents.

- to prepare cases for barristers and instruct them.

- to present cases in the higher courts.

- to present cases in the lower courts.

- to decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty.

- to decide what the sentence will be.

- to send someone to prison for the rest of their life.

*Ex. 13. Read the text and find answers on your questions.*

The Court and Jury System: Crown Courts

After people are arrested, they come to a court. Very serious offences such as murder or armed robbery are tried only by the Crown Court, where all trials are presided over by a judge sitting with a jury. Criminal trials have two parties: the prosecution and the defense. The part of the court where the defendant sits is called the dock. Independent prosecutorshave to prove that a person charged with a crime has committed it. The law presumes the innocence of an accused person until guilty has been proven.

An accused person has the right to free legal advice from a solicitor. The legal profession in Great Britain is divided into two branches: barristers and solicitors. Solicitors are lawyers who advise clients on legal matters of all kinds, draw up legal documents, prepare cases for barristers and instruct them. Barristers advise on legal problems and present cases in the higher courts. Certain functions are common to both, for example, the presentation of cases in the lower courts.

Twelve ordinary people decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. These twelve people are called the jury. The judge decides what the sentence will be. In Britain the death penalty for murder was abolished in 1969. However, if necessary, a judge can send someone to prison for the rest of their life.

***Ex. 14. Answer the questions.***

1. When do people come to a court?
2. What cases are dealt with in the Crown Court?
3. Who has to prove that a person charged with a crime has committed it?
4. What are solicitors and barristers?
5. What is jury?
6. What do they do in a courtroom?
7. Who decides what the sentence will be?
8. What is the most severe punishment in Britain?

***Ex. 15. Explain what every participant does, or all of them do in a courtroom. Use the following verbs:* accuse,listen to, decide, impose, explain, defend, speak, ask questions, examine, etc**

Example: They all listen to the evidence of a witness. The clerk invites witnesses. …

***Ex. 16. Complete the sentences.***

1. After people are arrested, they come to …
2. The Crown Court deals with …
3. All trials are presided over by …
4. Independent prosecutorshave to prove that …
5. … the innocence of an accused person until guilty has been proven.
6. Solicitors are lawyers who …
7. Twelve ordinary people who decide if the defendant is guilty or not are called …
8. … decides what the sentence will be.
9. In Britain … was abolished in 1969.

***Vocabulary:* TRIAL BY JURY**

***Ex. 17. Read these words correctly.***

group /gru:p/ legal /'lıgəl/ dispute /dı'spju:t/ commissioner /kə'mı∫ənə/

cross-examinations /krɒs ıg,zæmı'neı∫ən/ sum­marize /'sл,məraız/ limit /'lımıt/ financial /faı'næn∫əl/ verdict /'vɜ:dıkt/

***Ex. 18. Check you know these words. Translate them into Ukrainian.***

**witness** /'wıtnəs/ a person who has seen or can give first-hand evidence of some event

**by lot** /lɒt/select by methods depending on chance

**fair** /'fə/ just, in accordance with the rules

**testimony** /'tstımənı/ declaration in a law court that sth is true

**counsel** /'kaʊnsəl/ a barrister or group of barristers

**be at fault** /fɔ:lt/ be guilty

**acquit** /ə'kwıt/ declare not guilty

**impose** /ım'pəʊz/ lay a tax, duty, charge, or obligation on sb

***Ex. 19.* *The following word combinations describe a trial by jury. Translate them***

***into Ukrainian.***

* counsel for each side sum up, or sum­marize the case
* the judge imposes the sentence
* the jurors hear the testimony given by witnesses for both sides
* a jury commissioner prepares a panel
* the jury decides whether or not the accused is guilty
* the jurors swear to decide the facts fairly
* the judge explains the law to the jury

***Ex. 20. Read the text and check whether you’re right.***

**Trial by Jury**

A jury is a selected group of laymen that hears the witnesses in legal disputes and decides the facts. A courtroom trial in which a jury decides the facts is called a trial by jury. Before each court term, a jury commissioner or another public officer prepares a panel, or large initial list of qualified jurors. For each trial, jurors are selected by lot from this panel.

Before the trial begins, the jurors swear to decide the facts fairly. They hear the testimony given by witnesses for both sides, including cross-examinations. Then counsel for each side sum up, or sum­marize the case, and the judge explains the applicable law in his instructions to the jury.

In civil suits for financial damages, the jury must decide who is at fault and must determine the amount of money to be paid. In criminal cases, the jury must decide whether or not the accused is guilty “beyond a reasonable doubt", and then either return a verdict of guilty, or acquit the defendant by a verdict of not guilty. If the verdict is guilty, the judge imposes the sentence, or punishment, within limits that have been fixed by the legislature.

***Ex. 21. Match two halves of the sentences.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1**. A jury is a selected group of laymen that … | **a.** is at fault and must determine the  amount of money to be paid. |
| **2**. A trial by jury is a trial in which … | **b.** imposes the sentence, or punishment. |
| 1. Jurors are selected by lot from the panel prepared … | **c.** the accused is guilty, and then return a verdict of guilty, or acquit the defendant by  a verdict of not guilty. |
| **4**. Before the trial begins, the jurors ... | **d**. a jury decides the facts. |
| **5.** They hear the testimony given… | **e**. swear to decide the facts fairly. |
| **6**. For financial damages, the jury must decide who … | **f**. hears the witnesses in legal disputes and decides the facts. |
| **7.** In criminal cases, the jury must decide whether or not … | **g.** by a jury commissioner or another public officer. |
| **8.** If the verdict is guilty, the judge … | **h.** by witnesses for both sides |

***Ex. 22. Answer the questions.***

* + - 1. What does a jury do?
      2. What is a trial by jury?
      3. How are the jurors selected?
      4. What do the jurors do before the trial begins?
      5. What do jurors hear?
      6. What must the jury decide in financial damages?
      7. What must the jury decide in criminal cases?
      8. What does the judge do if the verdict is guilty?
      9. What does the judge do if the verdict is not guilty?

***Ex. 23. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.***

1. A jury is a selected group of laymen that \_\_\_and \_\_\_.
2. A trial in which a jury decides the facts is called a \_\_\_.
3. For each trial, jurors are selected \_\_\_ from the panel prepared by a jury

commissioner or another public officer.

1. The jurors hear the \_\_\_ given by \_\_\_ for both sides, including cross-examination.
2. For financial damages, the jury must decide who is \_\_\_ and must determine the

\_\_\_ of money to be paid.

1. In criminal cases, the jury must decide whether or not the \_\_\_ is guilty, and then either return a \_\_\_ of guilty, or \_\_\_ the defendant by a verdict of not guilty.
2. If the verdict is guilty, the judge imposes the sentence, or \_\_\_.

***Ex. 24. Complete the table by putting action of every of******the trials.***

the defense lawyer defends accused person

the police officer sees the incident

the witness produces any evidence

the accused/ the defendant

the lawyer for the prosecution

the judge

the jury

the solicitor/ the barrister

|  |
| --- |
| **Topic VII: Classification of Crimes** |

**Vocabulary notes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| cover *v* | [’kʌvǝ] | (тут) охоплювати |
| commit *v* | [kǝ’mit] | вчиняти *(злочин*) |
| lead to*v* | [li:d] | приводити до чогось |
| disruption *n* | [’dis’rʌpòǝn] | зруйнування |
| disadvantage *n* | [,disǝd’va:ntiʤ] | шкода |
| felony *n* | [‘fǝlɔni] | кримінальний злочин (*категорія тяжких злочинів)* |
| treason*n* | [‘tri:zǝn] | зрада батьківщині |
| misdemeanour   *n* | [’misdi’mi:nǝ] | проступок, що підлягає судовому покаранню; злочин (*категорія найменш небезпечних злочинів, які межують з адміністративними правопорушеннями)* |
| amount *v* | [ǝ’maunt] | доходити, становити, бути рівнозначним |
| attempt *n* | [ǝ’tempt] | 1.спроба, намагання;  2.замах |
| overthrow    *v* | [’ouvǝθrou] | повалити, скидати |
| destroy *v* | [ distrɔi] | руйнувати, знищувати |
| to regard as | [ ri’ga: did æz] | розглядати як |
| guilty   *adj* | [‘gilti] | винний |
| loss   *n* | [’lɔs] | 1.втрата; 2.шкода, збитки (*мн*) |
| in addition to | [in    ǝ’diòǝn ] | додатково до |
| punishment *n* | [’pʌniòmǝnt] | покарання |
| indictable crime | [in’daitǝbl] | злочин, що підлягає судовому переслідуванню |
| offence  *n* | [ǝ’fens] | злочин; порушення закону |
| determine  *v* | [di’tǝ:min] | вирішувати |
| to be concerned with smth | [kǝn’sǝ:nd] | стосуватися чогось |
| behaviour  *n* | [bi’heivjǝ] | поведінка |
| maintenance *n* | [’meintǝnǝns] | дотримання |
| traffic *n* | [’træfik] | 1. торгівля; 2. дорожній рух; 3. перевезення |
| riot   *n* | [’raiǝt] | 1.порушення громадського спокою; 2.бунт, заколот |
| sedition *n* | [si’diʃǝn] | 1.заклик до заколоту; 2.підривна діяльність |
| abuse  *n* | [ǝ’bju:s] | 1.зловживання; 2.образа, нецензурне висловлювання |
| obstruction *n* | [ǝb’strʌkʃn] | перешкода, бойкотування |
| destruction      *n* | [dis’trʌkʃn] | руйнування, знищення |
| extortion *n* | [iks’tɔ:ʃǝn] | вимагання, здирство; |
| blackmail |  | шантаж |
| bribery *n* | [’braibǝri] | хабарництво |
| perjury *n* | [’pǝ:ʤǝri] | лжесвідчення |
| injury *n* | [’inʤǝri] | 1.образа; 2.наклеп; 3. пошкодження |
| nuisance *n* | [’njusns] | порушення громадського спокою |
| include *v* | [in’klu:d] | включати в себе, охоплювати |
| homicide *n* | [,hɔmi’said] | убивство |
| assault *n* | [ǝ’sɔ:lt] | 1.напад;2.згвалтування; 3.образа словами і загроза фізичним насильством |
| rape *n* | [reip] | згвалтування |
| abduction *n* | [æb’dʌkn] | викрадення силою, обманом |
| libel *n* | [’laibǝl] | наклеп |
| stealing *n* | [’sti:liŋ] | 1. крадіжка; 2. украдені речі*(мн*) |
| robbery *n* | [’rɔbǝri] | грабіж, пограбування |
| forgery *n* | [’fɔ:ʤǝri] | підробка, фальшування |
| burglary *n* | [’bǝ:glǝri] | крадіжка зі зломом |
| motor vehicle *n* | [’moutǝ’vi:ikl] | автомобіль, транспортний засіб |
| рreviously   *adv* | [’pri:vjǝsli] | раніше, заздалегідь |
| convict *v* | [kǝn’vikt] | визнавати винним |
| sentence*n* | [’sentǝns] | вирок; рішення (*судове*) |
| imprisonment *n* | [im’priznmǝnt] | ув’язнення |
| pickpocket  *n* | [’pik,pɔkit] | кишеньковий злодій |
| welfare | [’welfƐǝ] | добробут, достаток |

**Classification of Crimes**

Crime is a committed act, injurious to the public welfare and for which punishment is prescribed by law.  
Crimes may  be  classified in a number of ways. The English common law  classified  crimes  into **treasons**, **felonies** and **misdemeanours**. (*Old classification)*.  
**Treasons**  cover those crimes which amount to an attempt to overthrow the monarch or to destroy the power of the state. They are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.  
A **felony** is a serious crime but not as serious as treason. Commission of a felony involves the automatic loss of the guilty per­son’s land and goods in addition to punishment as handed out by the court. All other crimes are regarded as**misdemeanours**and are generally of a less serious nature.  
In the  *modern*context the most valuable classification of crimes is into **indictable**and **non-indictable** offences.  
**Indictable offences** are those which are usually tried before a judge and jury with the jury responsible for determining the facts and the judge responsible for administering the law.  
The **indictable** or more serious crimes may be classified further into six categories:

* The most serious of them cover **offences against society or the state**.They broadly cover those offences which were regarded as treason under the old common law classification. Specific examples are treason, riot and sedition.
* Those, which involve **abuses** and **obstructions of public authority**. These are those offences which would tend to prevent an organized society from functioning properly rather than lead to the destruction of the society itself. Examples are extortion, bribery and perjury.
* Those, which are regarded as **offences, which will lead to injury of the public**. These include offences against morality and offences which create nuisance to the public.
* **Offences against a person**. Examples of these would include homicide, assault, rape, abduction and libel.
* **Offences against property**. Examples of these would be stealing, robbery, forgery and burglary.
* The sixth group covers a variety of **offences**such as those **connected with the driving of motor vehicles.**

In **non-indictable offences**, which are usually known as **summary offences**, the trial will take place in a Magistrates’ Court without the jury.  
They are generally concerned with the regulation of behaviour in a society and the maintenance of good order. Traffic offences of various kinds make up a very large proportion of the summary offences.

            In accordance with the modern classification crimes are divided into**arrestable**and**non-arrestable**ones. An arrestable offence is any offence for which the sentence is fixed by law (murder) or for which a person, not previously convicted, may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for five years or more (all offences of theft). Otherwise, an offence is a non-arrestable one. The classification of arrestable and non-arrestable offences is not therefore synonymous with that of felonies and misdemeanours.

**Word families**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **criminal**  1. злочинний  2.карний,  кримінальний | **сriminal**  злочинець | **inсriminate**  обвинувачувати в  скоєнні злочину |
| **сriminology**  кримінологія | **сrime**  злочин | **inсrimination**  обвинувачення в  скоєнні злочину |
| **criminality**  злочинність | **сrimeful**  злочинний | **inсriminatory**  обвинувальний |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **рunitive**  каральний | **рunish**  карати | **рunishable** що заслуговує покарання |
|  | **рunishment**  покарання |  |

**REMEMBER**

**to prison**         ув’язнювати  
**suicide**покінчити життя самогубством  
**to commit                   an offence, crime**скоїти злочин  
**oneself**компроментувати себе  
**a theft/larceny**здійснювати крадіжку

**murder**( тяжке вбивство)  
**killing             pre-paid murder,contract murder***(на замовлення)*  
***вбивство*       assassination***(підступне; з політичних мотивів)*  
**manslaughter***(неумисне)*  
**felonious homicide***(умисне)*  
  
  
  
  
**larceny (***особистих речей/власності)*

**pilfering (***дрібних речей)*   
**theft** **burglary** *(зі зломом)*  
**stealing                         shoplifting (***в магазині)*  
**крадіжка                      motor-vehicle theft***(автотранспорту)*  
**pickpocketing***(кишенькова)*

**definitions of criminals**

**Thief**           is a person who steals things secretly, usually without violence. When violence is used, especially out of doors, a word *robber* is preferred:   
*Thieves stole ₤ 1,000 from the post office last night.*

**Robber**        is a person who steals something from a person or place, especially by violence or threat:   
*The robber stole ₤ 2,000 from a bank, by threatening people with a gun.*

**Pickpocket**isa person who steals something out of your pocket in crowded places:  
*The  pickpocket took the purse in a  crowded train.*

**Burglar**      is a person who enters a building during the hours of darkness in order to steal. A person who enters a building in daylight to steal is a *thief,* or, if he breaks into a building by using force, is a *house - breaker*:   
*The burglars escaped through the window.*

**Shoplifter**isa person who steals fromthe shops:   
*A security officer stopped the shoplifter who tried to leave the  shop with unpaid goods.*

**Bigamist**isa person who marries illegally, being married already.

**Traitor**        is a person who betrays his or her country to another state.

**Forger**         is a person who makes false money or signatures.

**Smuggler**issomeone who gets goods into or out of a country illegally without paying duties.

**Spy**              is a person who gets secret information from another country.

**Kidnapper**   is someone who takes away people by force and demands money for their return.

**Drug dealer**    is a person who buys and sells drugs illegally.

**Terrorist**        is a person who uses violence for political, economical and religions reasons.

**Arsonist**         is a person who sets fire to property illegally.

**Accomplice**     is a person who helps a criminal in a criminal act.

**Murderer**       is a person who kills someone.

**Gangster**        is a member of a criminal group.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Crime*** | ***Criminal*** | ***Action*** |
| murder | murderer | to murder |
| shoplifting | shoplifter | to shoplift |
| burglary | burglar | to burgle |
| smuggling | smuggler | to smuggle |
| arson | arsonist | to set fire to |
| kidnapping | kidnapper | to kidnap |
| killing | killer | to kill |
| assassination | assassin | to assassinate |
| theft | thief | to steal |
| mugging | mugger | to mug |
| robbery | robber | to rob |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| pickpocketing | pickpocket | to pickpocket |
| terrorism | terrorist | to terrorise |
| blackmail | blackmailer | to blackmail |
| drug-trafficking | drug-trafficker | to sell (to traffick) drugs |
| forgery | forger | to forge |
| assault | assaulter | to assault |
| rape | rapist/raper | to rape |
| swindle/fraud | swindler\fraudster | to swindle/to cheat |
| perjury | perjurer | to violate an oath/to give false evidence |

**Exercises**

***Ex. 1.Translate into Ukrainian :***

crime, disruption, treason, felony, misdemeanour, to overthrow, sedition, forgery, guilty, punishment, court, summary offence, riot, robbery, rape, burglary, injury, bribery, extortion, abuse, nuisance, arrestable offence, a term of imprisonment.

***Ex. 2. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| common law | зрада |
| to lead to the disruption | суд |
| treason | загальне право |
| riot | визнавати винним |
| to convict | призводити до руйнування |
| to lead to the disadvantage | шкодити |
| offence | згвалтування |
| rape | здійснити крадіжку |
| to commit a larceny | злочин |
| court | бунт, заколот |

***Ex. 3. Explain in Ukrainian the meaning of the  following  words  and expressions:***

crime, to commit a crime, to lead to, common law, disruption, to be classified, treason, abduction,  stealing,   forgery,   robbery,  perjury, to prevent,  abuse,  homicide.

***Ex. 4. Put the following words and word-combinations into three logical groups:***

extortion, stealing, high treason, assault, bribery, abduction, riot, forgery, homicide, sedition, perjury, rape, trademark pirating, burglary, libel, abuse, smuggling, robbery, pickpocketing, kidnapping, counterfeiting, money laundering, drug trafficking, housebreaking.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **сrimes**  **against**  **state** | **crimes**  **against**  **person** | **crimes**  **against**  **property** |

***Ex. 5. Match the following verbs with the nouns:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to commit | the power of the state |
| to kill | suicide |
| to destroy | the  destruction of the society |
| to prevent | the monarch |
| to lead to | a crime |
| to overthrow | the  law |
| to break | a person |

***Ex. 6. Translate the following word-combinations with the word “*crime*” into Ukrainian:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to prevent | **a crime** |
| to charge with |
| to commit |
| to punish        for |
| to detect |
| to deal with |
| to disclose |
| to investigate |

***Ex.7. Put the right form of either*rob*or*steal*in the sentences below.***

1. Last night  an  armed  gang……..the post  office.
2. They ………\_\_\_₤2,000.
3. My handbag ………..\_at the theatre yesterday.
4. Every year a large number of banks ……..\_\_.
5. Jane ………… of the opportunity to stand for president.

***Ex. 8. Complete the following sentences with the words in the box. Translate them:***

|  |
| --- |
| **treasons, summary, offences, crimes, felony, theft,** **indictable, shoplifters , law, gangster** |

1. Al Capone  was a Chicago …  .
2. Indictable ... are those which are usually tried before a judge and jury.
3. A ... was again a serious crime.
4. All other ... were regarded as misdemeanours.
5. The English common ... classified crimes into treasons, felonies and misdemeanours.
6. ... offences are generally concerned with the regulation of behavior in a society and the maintenance of public order.
7. The old classification of crimes involves …, felonies and misdemeanours.
8. The two groups, … and non-indictableoffences now overlap to some extent.
9. …. steal for various reasons, some just for excitement, some out of necessity or greed, and others do it as a “profession”.
10. Have you told the police about the … of your bicycle?

***Ex. 9. Choose the correct answers to the following comprehension questions:***

***1.* *What are the most serious crimes*?**

a) Traffic offences are the most serious crimes.  
b) Originally treasons are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.  
c) Offences against property are the most serious crimes.

***2. What are indictable and non-indictable offences?***

1. Indictable offences are known as summary offences which are generally concerned with the regulation of behavior.
2. Indictable offences are those which are usually tried before a judge and jury, with the jury determining the facts   and   the judge responsible for administering the law.
3. In non-indictable offences, which are usually known   as   summary offences, the trial will take place in a Magistrates’ Court without the jury.

***Ex. 10. Give English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations from the text:***

злочин, суддя, дорожній рух, вбивство, згвалтування, крадіжка, грабіж, порушення громадського порядку, зрада, покарання, поведінка, лжесвідчення, хабарництво, винний.

***Ex. 11. Translate the words from the box and complete the following sentences:***

|  |
| --- |
| **грабіжник, кишеньковий злодій, магазинний злодій, контрабандист, порушення громадського порядку, пограбувати, підробка** |

1. This picture is not really by Picasso. It is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. In Britain, about 1,7 million  \_\_\_\_\_\_ are  caught every year.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  stole $20, 000 from a bank, by threatening people with a gun.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took the purse in a  crowded train.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who brings goods into a country illegally without paying duties.
6. A person is guilty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only if he intends to use violence or is aware that his conduct may be violent.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the museum last Saturday.

***Ex. 12. Write down the answers to the following questions:***

1. What does the word "crime" cover?
2. In what way may the crimes be classified?
3. What is treason?
4. Will you explain indictable and non-indictable crimes?
5. What is the classification of indictable crimes?
6. What do the non-indictable crimes cover?

***Ex. 13. Give the proper definition for:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Murder** - | use of violence and intimidation, especially for political purposes. |
| **Mugging** - | act of stealing, especially secretly and without violence. |
| **Rape**- | act of setting something on fire intentionally and unlawfully, e.g. another person's property or one's own with the purpose of claiming under an insurance policy. |
| **Vandalism** - | act of person who steals things from shops while pretending to be a customer. |
| **Terrorism** - | unlawful killing of a human being on purpose. |
| **Theft** - | to attack somebody violently and rob (e. g. in a dark street, in a lift, in an empty corridor). |
| **Arson** - | act of committing crime by forcing sexual intercourse (on a woman or girl). |
| **Football** **violence -** | act of destroying wilfully works of art or public and private property, spoiling the beauties of nature. |
| **Drug dealing**  - | act of breaking something, act contrary to what one's conscience tells one to do, especially during football matches. |
| **Illegal parking** - | killing of many people at once, massacre; killing of people in road accidents. |
| **Manslaughter** - | unlawful placing a motor-vehicle. |
| **Shoplifting**- | distribution of drugs punishable by law. |

***Ex. 14. Translate into English:***

**1.** Злочин – це протиправне суспільно-небезпечне діяння, за яке людина повинна нести покарання згідно закону.

**2.** Правоохоронні органи повинні запобігати скоєнню злочинів.

**3.** Англійське загальне право поділяє правопорушення на такі, які підлягають судовому переслідуванню та правопорушення, які не підлягають судовому переслідуванню.

**4.** Правопорушення, які не підлягають судовому переслідуванню, відомі під назвою “дисциплінарні”.

**5.** Дисциплінарні правопору-шення пов’язані з регулюванням поведінки в суспільстві та охороною правопорядку.

***Ex .15.  Translate into Ukrainian using the vocabulary below:***

**A new way to fight shoplifting**

In Britain, about 1.7 million shoplifters are caught every year, but only about 150,000 less than 10 per cent, appear before the courts or receive a police caution. And only about 4,000, practically all of them repeat offenders, receive a prison sentence - like a 40-year-old career shoplifter, who in 25 years has come out of shops with unpaid-for merchandise about 18,000 times. Once he managed to steal nearly 200 bottles of whisky from a big supermarket in four hours, making various trolley trips.   
One supermarket chain has cut shoplifting by half after taking civil action against thieves. They demand £150 plus legal costs from any thief who has been convicted or given a police caution. Those who refuse to pay face private prosecution and with it court costs, which could amount to thousands of pounds. Many American states are already operating such civil recovery procedures with great success.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| career shoplifter | [kə’riə] | професійний магазинний злодій |
| legal costs (*pl*) | [’li:gəl  kɔsts] | судові витрати |
| merchandise  *n* | [’mə:tʃəndaiz] | товар |
| civil recovery procedure | [sivl  ri’kʌvəri  prə’si: ʤə] | відшкодування збитків згідно цивільного  права |
| сaution *n* | [’kɔ: ʃn] | попередження |
| prison sentence | [’prizn  ’sentəns] | покарання у вигляді позбавлення волі |
| trolley    *n* | [’trɔli] | візок для покупок |

***Ex. 16. Match the definition with the proper description:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A motorist kills a pedestrian after an evening's drinking. 2. A  husband  kills  his  wife  after  finding she has been unfaithful. 3. Two  groups  of  rival  football supporters start a battle and are all arrested. 4. A group of men kill five customers in a pub by leaving a bomb there. 5. A group of young men take a woman's handbag after threatening to attack her in a dark street. 6. A motorist  parks in a no-parking area and obstructs the traffic so that an ambulance can't get past. 7. A  group  of  boys  break  all the windows  in  a  telephone  box and damage the telephone. 8. An office worker  helps himself to pens and paper from his office for his own personal use. 9. A man attacks a girl in a park and has sex with her against her will. 10. A well-off housewife takes a bottle of perfume from a department store. 11. A woman sells heroin to young people in the street. 12. A boy sets fire to a shop. | **Terrorism**    **Theft**    **Arson**    **Shoplifting**    **Murder**    **Mugging**    **Rape**    **Vandalism**    **Football**  **violence**    **Manslaughter**    **Illegal**  **parking**    **Drug dealing** |

**Topic VIII: Lawyer**

**Vocabulary**

advocacy ['ædvəkəsɪ] захист

barrister ['bærɪstə] баристер, адвокат вищого рангу, який має право виступати в суді

business підприємство, фірма.

chamber ['ʧeɪmbə] контора адвокатів

family law сімейне право

gown [gaun ] мантія

inferior [ɪn'fɪərɪə] court суд нижчої інстанції

judge ['ʤʌʤ] суддя

judiciary судові органи

solicitor [sə'lɪsɪtə] солісітор, адвокат без права виступу в суді (нижча категорія адвокатів в Англії)

superior court суд вищої інстанції

the Bar адвокатура, колегія адвокатів

deal with мати справу з

require [rɪ'kwaɪə] потребувати

hearing ['hi(ə)riŋ] слухання справи

public defender [dɪ'fendə] громадський захисник

**Every lawyer is required to protect the law**

There are two types of practicing lawyers in England solicitors and barristers. (For example Scotland has a division into advocates and solicitors). The solicitors carry on most of the office work. In general, a barrister undertakes no work except through a solicitor, who prepares and delivers the client’s instructions to a barrister. Solicitors confer with clients, give advice, draft documents, conduct negotiations and prepare cases for trial. A document of instructions prepared by a solicitor for a barrister to follow in court is known as a brief. A solicitor also deals with matters outside Court and work in partnership with other solicitors.

They have a right to act in all courts as the agents for litigation or representatives of their clients, and they are deemed officers of the court, but they may appear as advocates only in the lower courts. Since their activities make up the greater part of the work of lawyers, solicitors are many times more numerous than barristers.

The education required of a solicitor includes a law school course. A most important feature, however, is service under articles (apprenticeship) with a practicing solicitor for a period of five years (three years for university graduates). Solicitors must be British Commonwealth citizens, although there is no such requirement for the barrister. A solicitor appearing in a court must wear a gown.

Barrister, second type of practicing lawyers in England and Wales. In general, barristers engage in [advocacy](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/advocacy) (trial work) and solicitors in office work, for example clients have no direct access to barristers, without seeing a solicitor first. Only barristers may appear as advocates before the High Court. Barristers are also called «courtroom lawyers». To be a barrister it is necessary to be a member of one of the four Inns of Court (Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln’s Inn, and Gray’s Inn). A prospective barrister must complete a program of academic study and undergo vocational and professional training and must satisfy certain traditional requirements

A barrister is required to accept any case for a proper professional fee, for example, regardless of his personal feelings, except when there are circumstances of conflicting interests of clients. Furthermore, if a barrister does not receive payment for his work, he may not take action in court to obtain it.

Besides private practice, lawyers can always aspire to becoming a prosecutor, judge, politician etc. (A public defender is a lawyer appointed by the court to represent defendants who can afford a lawyer).

***Task 1. Answer the following questions.***

1. Do England and Wales compose a single legal jurisdiction?

2. What is the legal profession in England and Wales made up of?

4. What matters does a solicitor deal with?

6. Does the training of solicitors take a short time?

7. What is required to become a solicitor?

10. Are barristers different from solicitors?

11. What services do barristers offer?

12. What kind of right has a barrister?

13. Has a barrister a direct contact with a client?

16. Are barristers allowed to form partnership?

17. What do you have to do to qualify as a barrister?

20. Are barristers and solicitors required to dress formally when appearing in a court case?

***Task 2. Translate the following sentences***

1. Lawyers may use some of your time to give free help to clients who are unable to pay for legal services themselves. This is known as pro bono work.
2. Solicitors provide expert legal support and advice to clients.
3. Working at a law firm, no matter what size, also means that a young lawyer can get experience servicing clients.
4. Barristers cannot create formal partnerships with other barristers or with solicitors, nor can they carry on any other profession or business.

***Task 3. Agree or disagree***

1. Lawyer’s work is only office based.
2. Lawyers should be smartly dressed when interviewing clients or attending court.
3. There’s one law for the rich and another for the poor.
4. Lawyer’s work isn`t hard and stressful.
5. The law is not the same at morning and at night.
6. Long working hours are common for lawyers
7. A good lawyer must be a great liar.

**АНГЛО – УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СЛОВНИК**

**А**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| access *n* | доступ |
| accused *n* | підсудний, обвинувачений |
| act *n* | закон, акт |
| affect *v* | уражати (про хворобу) |
| afflict *v* | турбувати; уражати |
| appeal *n* | звернення; *юр* апеляція |
| apprehend *v* | заарештовувати |
| associate *v* | об’єднуватися |
| asylum *n* | притулок |

**B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| back up *v* | підтримувати |
| binding *n ,adj* | зобов’язання, зобов’язуючий |
| body  *n* | орган, рада; збірник законів |
| burglary *n* | нічна крадіжка зі зломом |

**C**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| capacity *n* | правоздатність |
| cause *n* | судова справа |
| charge *v* | обвинувачувати |
| co – chair *n* | співголова |
| collaboration *n* | співробітництво |
| compel *v* | примушувати |
| compliance *n* | згода |
| compulsory *adj* | обов’язковий |
| confer  *v* | обговорювати |
| conflict of laws | колізійне право |
| conviction *n* | засудження |

**D**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| damages  *n* | відшкодування збитків |
| degrade *v* | погіршувати; принижувати |
| detention *n* | затримання, арешт |
| disability *n* | неспроможність |
| disobedience *n* | непокора |
| distract *v* | відволікати, відвертати |

**E**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| eliminate *v* | знищувати |
| empower  *v* | уповноважувати |
| endow *v* | наділяти |
| enhance  *v* | збільшувати, посилювати |
| entitle *v* | уповноважувати |

**F**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fair *adj* | чесний, справедливий |
| forth *adv* | далі |
| fraud *n* | шахрайство |

**G**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| gender *n* | стать |
| generate *v* | спричиняти: створювати |
| genuine *adj* | справжній, істинний |

**H**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| handicap *v* | перешкоджати; ставити в невигідні умови |
| harassment *n* | занепокоєння, роздратування |
| harm *n* | шкода, збиток; лихо, неприємність |

**I**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| implementation *n* | запровадження |
| impose *v* | нав’язувати, призначати |
| imply *v* | натякати; мати значення |
| incitement *n* | підбурювання |
| increment *n* | зростання |
| inequity *n* | несправедливість |
| intend *v* | мати намір |
| interception *n* | радіоперехоплення |

**J**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| just *adj* | справедливий |

**K**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| keeper *n* | охоронець |

**L**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| lawsuit *n* | судовий процес |
| living  *n* | засоби для існування; спосіб життя |

**M**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| majestic *adj* | величний |
| malicious *adj* | навмисний, зловмисний |
| marginalized *adj* | відособлений, ізольований |
| merit *n* | заслуга |
| monetary *adj* | валютний |

**N**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| neglect *n* | халатність |

**O**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| observations *n* | результати спостереження |
| omission *n* | недогляд, упущення |
| outgrowth *n* | результат, наслідок |

**P**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| penal *adj* | карний, кримінальний |
| plaintiff *n* | позивач |
| preliminary *adj* | попередній |
| presume *v* | вважати |
| prior *adj* | попередній |
| proceeding *n* | розгляд судової справи |
| prudent *adj* | розсудливий |

**Q**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| quash *v* | анулювати |

**R**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| robbery *n* | грабіж |
| reinforce *v* | посилювати |
| relevant *adj* | доречний |
| requisite *adj* | необхідний |
| retain *v* | зберігати |
| ruless *adj* | некерований |

**S**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| scale up *v* | поступово підвищувати |
| servitude *n* | поневолення, залежність |
| settlement *n* | урегулювання |
| short- list *v* | включати до остаточного списку |
| sober *ad*j | розсудливий |
| strict *adj* | суворий |
| strive for *v* | боротися за щось |
| subject *v* | підпорядковувати |
| supplement *v* | доповнювати |
| supranational legal framework | наддержавна структура права |

**T**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| tackle *v* | енергійно братися за щось |
| theocracy *n* | теократія |
| trace *v* | вистежувати |
| transactional *adj* | пов'язаний з угодою, діловий |
| trend *n* | напрям ,тенденція |
| trial *n* | судовий процес |
| tribunal *n* | орган правосуддя, суд, трибунал |

**U**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| uncover *v* | виявляти , розкривати |
| unveil *v* | урочисто відкривати |

**V**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| veto *v* | накладати вето; забороняти |
| virtuous *adj* | доброчесний ; сильний ; дійовий |
| vulnerability *n* | уразливість |

**W**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| worship *n* | глибока пошана |
| WTO | ВТО |
| World Trade Organization | Всесвітня торгова організація |

**X**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| x-out *v* | закреслити ; *розм.* анулювати |

**Y**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| yield *v* | поступатися, погоджуватися |

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