

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Швецова Светлана Викторовна

Должность: декан ЮФ по учебной работе

Дата подписания: 20.01.2022 13:38:01

Уникальный программный ключ:

050117101176688001308190190110154155760100101906461080

1

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Юго-Западный государственный университет»
(ЮЗГУ)

Кафедра иностранных языков

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной работе

_____ О.Г. Локтионова

« ____ » _____ 2021 г.

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ:
тренажёр для подготовки к экзамену английскому языку

Методические указания
для практических занятий и самостоятельной работы
студентов очной формы обучения специальностей
40.03.01, 400502 юридического факультета

Курск-2021

УДК 81.42

Составитель: канд. филол. наук, доцент Казакова Л.Н.

Рецензент

Кандидат филологических наук, доцент Е.Г. Баянкина

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции:

тренажёр для подготовки к экзамену по английскому языку.

Методические указания для практических занятий и самостоятельной работы

студентов очной формы обучения специальностей 40.03.01, 400502 юридического факультета

/Юго-Зап. гос. ун-т,

сост. Л.Н. Казакова. Курск, 2021. – 39 с. – Библиогр.: с. 38

Методические рекомендации соответствуют Федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту по направлениям подготовки 40.05.02, 40.03.01 Содержат сведения и задания, направленные на подготовку к экзамену по окончании курса иностранного (английского) языка, состоят из 2 разделов. В первом разделе представлены тексты, упражнения и тестовые задания, структурированные по 4 темам. Во втором разделе предлагаются тестовые задания- аналоги экзаменационных заданий, рассчитанные на 12 часов учебной и самостоятельной работы. Разработка ориентирована на развитие навыка говорения в процессе решения кейс-задач, знание активного профессионального лексического минимума, умение переводить профессионально ориентированные тексты с английского языка на русский и выполнять тестовые задания в заданное время.

Текст печатается в авторской редакции

Подписано в печать Формат 60x84 1/16

Усл. печ. л. . Уч-изд. л. . Тираж 100 экз. Заказ. Бесплатно.

Юго-западный государственный университет

305040, г. Курск, ул. 50 лет Октября, 94

CONTENTS

Part 1

1. UNIT 1. THE SYSTEM OF LAW	5
2. Unit 2. TYPES OF LAWS	8
3. UNIT 3. CRIMINAL LAW	11
4. UNIT 4. LEGAL PROFESSIONS	19

Part 2

EXAM TRAINING TEST 1.....	22
EXAM TRAINING TEST 2.....	25
EXAM TRAINING TEST 3.....	27
EXAM TRAINING TEST 4.....	32
EXAM TRAINING TEST 5.....	33
CASE TASKS	37

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическая разработка предназначена для студентов и аспирантов юридических вузов, а также для специалистов-юристов, которые владеют английским языком на среднем уровне (Intermediate) и продолжают его изучение для использования в профессиональной сфере. Разработка знакомит учащихся с историей права, с понятиями «кодекс», «уголовное и гражданское право», с особенностями юридических профессий в Британии, помогает овладеть основами юридической лексики и грамматическими структурами, характерными для правовых текстов. Содержит материалы по уголовному, гражданскому праву, взятые из английских и американских источников. Оригинальные тексты сокращены и адаптированы автором в соответствии с уровнем (Intermediate). Учебно-методическая разработка состоит из 2 частей, в первой части 4 раздела-юнита, рассчитанные на 8 часов аудиторных занятий и 8 часов самостоятельной работы. Во второй части предложены тестовые задания- аналоги экзаменационных заданий. Разработка ориентирована на развитие навыка говорения в процессе решения кейс-задач (перечень задач представлен на стр.36), знание активного профессионального лексического минимума, умение переводить тексты с английского языка на русский и выполнять тестовые задания в заданное время.

PART 1

UNIT1. THE SYSTEM OF LAW

1. Give Russian equivalents:

legal system, law was made by man, for man, and could be changed by man, homicide statutes, more humane, to handle the more sophisticated legal questions of the day, could be elected to the assembly, certain basic principles are above the laws of a nation, appeal against government decisions, legal interpretations, governing most of the modern nation, a new period, harsh punishments.

2. Read the passage below and find the words and expressions which are similar in meaning to expressions 1-6. The first letter is given.

1) thought – *b*_____ 3) keeping – *r*_____ 5) rose – *i*_____ 2) severe – *h*_____ 4) murder- *h*_____ 6) juridical explanation - *l*_____ *i*_____

Law in Ancient Greece and Rome

The Greek legal system began a new period in the history of law. Before the Greeks people believed that their laws were given to them by gods, represented by their kings. The Greek system stated that the law was made by man, for man, and could be changed by man.

Draco, Athenian lawgiver (621 B.C.) made up first written code of laws. This code was harsh. It envisaged the capital punishment for both trivial and serious crimes.

Solon, Athenian lawgiver (594 B.C.) repealed Draco's code and published new laws, retaining only Draco's homicide statutes. Solon revised every statute except that on homicide and made Athenian law more humane. He also retained an ancient Greek tradition – trial by jury. Enslaving debtors was prohibited, along with most of the harsh punishments of Draco's code. Under Solon's law citizens of Athens could be elected to the assembly and courts were established in which citizens could appeal against government decisions.

The Greek ideals were carried over into the Roman system of laws. The Greeks have contributed to the Roman system of laws the concept of “natural law”. Actually, natural law was based on the idea that certain basic principles

are above the laws of a nation. As the Roman Empire increased, a set of laws was codified to handle the more sophisticated legal questions of the day. This was done under the sponsorship of the Byzantine emperor Justinian I (from AD 529 to 565). This collection of laws and legal interpretations was called *Corpus Juris Civilis* (“Body of Civil Law”) and the *Justinian Code*.

French Emperor Napoleon made some modification of the Justinian Code at the beginning of the nineteenth century. *Napoleon Code* is still the model for the legal codes governing most of the modern nation – states of Europe today.

3. Answer the questions

1. Has the Roman changed people views about laws? How?
2. Was Draco’s code perfect? Why?
3. Did the Greek carried over The Romans law system?
4. Did the Justinian Code represent Civil or criminal law?
5. Comment on the Napoleon’s code.
6. How were the lawyers named in the old times?

4. Read and translate the text

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CIVIL LAW?

Civil law also termed Roman law was originally administered in the Roman Empire and Codified under Justinian in the 6th century. It includes the law of persons, the family, inheritance property, toils, unjust enrichment and contracts and remedies by which interests falling within these categories are juridical protected. Although actually in force but drastically changed, since 533, the first three books of the Institute of Justinian (of Persons of Things, of Obligations) and the major civil codes all deal with substantially the same sets of problems and relationships called civil law. Technically the civil law includes only the law of persons (natural and legal), the family, inheritance, property and obligations.

Civil law is **fundamental law**. It is studied first, and subsequent study is built on it. No society is able to live in an orderly way without an aggregate of rules governing the relations among the persons who are charged with enforcing their observance. This is a typically traditional approach. Applying this tradition to the state - it is the necessity for an

aggregate of norms that regulate the relations among citizens and for organs and institutions that enforce observance of the norms established by the law. The legal norm is a general notion; it is not addressed to specific individuals but to a model “fact” situation. One difficulty with the model situation is that occasionally the application of the abstract norm to the concrete case gives place to consequences that offend the sense of justice. Equity is the power to vary application of the norms, it's the justice of the concrete individual.

The civil law tradition recognizes only statutes, enacted by legislative power, administrative regulations and custom as sources of law. There is no systematic hierarchical theory of sources of law: legislation of course is law bulk so are other things, including judicial decisions.

The main division of law in the civil law tradition is into public law and private law. This distinction is fundamental, necessary and evident. This distinction has a long history. It was actively employed during the process of codification and reform in the XIX century and become basic to the systematic reconstruction of the legal order. The codified civil law was the heart of private law, and the dominant concepts of the codes were individual private property and individual freedom of contract. The emphasis on rights of property and contract in the codes guaranteed individual rights against intrusion by the state. The civil codes were thought of as serving a constitutional function. Any principles of prior law that were incorporated in the codes received their validity not from their previous existence, but from their incorporation and reenactment in codified form.

5. Answer the questions according to the text

1. When was civil law first administered and codified?
2. What problems does it include?
3. Is there any difference between the first three books of Justinian institute and nowadays major civil codes?
4. What is a typically traditional approach?
5. Why is an aggregate of norms necessary for the state?
6. Whom is the legal norm addressed to?
7. What is equity?
8. What sources of law does the civil law tradition recognize?
9. What is the main division of law?
10. Why was the law codified?

6. Explain the terms, what do they mean? Give synonyms if you can

1. drastically changed _____
2. The main division of law _____
3. the major civil codes _____
4. Equity _____
5. hierarchical theory of sources of law _____
6. the sense of justice _____
7. individual rights against intrusion _____

7. Give Russian equivalents

Правовая система, общество, суровые наказания, гражданское право, устав домашнего хозяйства, правительство, право было создано человеком, для человека и может быть изменено человеком, более гуманный, оспаривать решения правительства, частное право, справляться с более сложными вопросами сегодняшнего дня, определённые принципы, находящиеся над правовой системой общества, править, правящий большей частью общества, суд.

Unit 2. TYPES OF LAWS

1. Before reading the text guess the words that mean “*legal action*”

L_____t L_____n S__t

Laws fall into two major groups: criminal and civil. Criminal laws regulate public conduct and set out 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. Criminal offenses are divided into *felonies and misdemeanors*. The maximum penalty for a felony is a term of more than one year in prison. For misdemeanor the penalty is prison term of one year or less.

Civil laws regulate relations between individuals or groups of individuals. A *civil action* (lawsuit) can be brought when one person feels wronged or injured by another person. Courts may award the injured person money for his or her loss, or it may order the person who committed the wrong to make

amends in some other way. An example of civil action is a lawsuit for recovery of damages suffered in an automobile accident. Civil laws regulate many everyday situations such as marriage, divorce, contracts, insurance, consumer protection, and negligence.

2. Read and express your opinion about the situation:

Sometimes one action can violate both civil and criminal law. For example, if Peter beats up Mike, who is in hospital now. Peter has to pay Mike's medical bills under civil law and may be charged with the crime of assault under criminal law.

3. Put each word under the correct area of law

Loss to recover damages, lawsuit, negligence, violate, wrong felony, consumer protection, term, divorce, injure, assault. Conduct, offense, imprison, to award

Civil law

Criminal law

4. Form derivatives with the following words from the text above

Model:

crime – criminal –

crime
regulate
social
commit
assault
protect

defend
imprison
supervise
require
punish
public

prison
law
charge
accident
offend
negligence

**5. While you are reading the following text note the difference between criminal and civil laws. Note the meanings of the highlighted words
How do Criminal and Civil Laws differ?**

When the private legal rights of an individual are violated, the matter is governed by **civil law**. It applies whenever one person has a right to sue another person. An example of such a situation is when a tenant fails to pay the rent. The police will not investigate civil conflicts.

When a person violates certain duties to society and disturbs public peace and order, the violation is governed by **criminal law**. The government, acting in the name of all the people, investigates, prosecutes, and tries to fine or imprison the alleged wrongdoer. Generally, when a crime occurs, private rights of the individual victim are violated at the same time. Thus, the civil law may also apply. The victim of the crime may, therefore, **sue** the wrongdoer but seldom does because it is usually difficult to collect damages from criminals. The difference between civil law and criminal law turns on the difference between two different objects which law seeks to pursue - **redress** or **punishment**. The object of civil law is the redress of wrongs by compelling **compensation** or **restitution**: the wrongdoer is not punished; he only suffers so much harm as it is necessary to make good the wrong he has done. The person who has suffered gets a definite benefit from the law, or at least he avoids a loss. On the other hand, in the case of crimes, the main object of the law is to punish the wrongdoer; to give him and others a strong inducement not to commit same or similar crimes, to reform him if possible and perhaps to satisfy the public sense that wrongdoing ought to meet with retribution.

Write 5-6 sentences to stress differences between criminal and civil law

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

6. Panel discussion: Discuss the following questions with your groupmates (ask and answer the questions)

1. Lawsuit, felony and misdemeanor.
2. The main difference between civil law and criminal law (their purposes).
3. The difference between restitution and compensation.

Helpful information

- *Can a misdemeanor be turned into a felony?*

Misdemeanor crimes are usually punishable by up to one year in jail, and **felonies** are crimes with maximum punishments of over one year in jail and up to life in prison, without the possibility of parole. A **misdemeanor can turn into a felony** with prior convictions on one's criminal record.

- **What is restitution?**

Restitution is compensation paid to a victim by the perpetrator of a criminal offense for the losses or injuries incurred as a result of the criminal offense.

UNIT 3. CRIMINAL LAW

1. Read and translate the text

Criminal law, sometimes (although rarely) called penal law, involves the prosecution by the state of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime. This contrasts with civil law, which involves private individuals and organizations seeking to resolve legal disputes. Prosecutions are initiated by the state through a prosecutor, while in a civil case the victim brings the suit. Depending on the offence and the jurisdiction, various punishments are available to the courts to punish an offender. A court may sentence an offender to execution, corporal punishment or deprivation of liberty (imprisonment or incarceration); suspend the sentence; impose a fine; put the

offender under government supervision through parole or probation; or place them on a community service order.

Criminal law commonly proscribes that means prohibits - several categories of offences: offences against the person (e.g. assault), offences against property (e.g. burglary), public-order crimes (e.g. prostitution) and business, or corporate, crimes (e.g. insider dealing). Most crimes are characterized by two elements: **a criminal act and criminal intent**. To secure a conviction, prosecutors must prove them both were present when a particular crime was committed.

In criminal cases, the burden of proof is often on the prosecutor to persuade the trier (whether judge or jury) that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of every element of the crime charged. If the prosecutor fails to prove this, a verdict of not guilty is rendered. For example, In the USA, this is referred to as the preponderance of the evidence.

2. Answer the questions

1. How do criminal law cases and civil law cases differ in the way they are initiated?
2. Name the four most common categories of criminal offence.
3. In what way is the standard of proof different for criminal and civil cases?
4. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor? Does our jurisdiction make such a distinction?
5. Give examples of corporate crimes: _____
6. What group of crimes does *assault* belong to? _____
7. Is *burglary* a crime against property of health? Give more examples of crimes from this group _____

3. How many of the offences in the box do you know? Look at the list of crimes, and then look at the categories below. Decide which category each one comes under, and write the crime into the proper line

Arson, assault, battery, bribery, burglary, domestic violence, drug trafficking, drunk driving, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, fraud, homicide, larceny, insider, dealing joyriding, kidnapping, manslaughter, money laundering, obstruction of justice, rape, shoplifting, pickpocketing, tax evasion, theft, armed robbery

Crimes against the person_____

Public order offences_____

Crimes against property_____

Road traffic offences_____

4. Give Russian equivalents

Убийство, кража, проступок, преступление, воровство, угон автомобиля, домашнее насилие, вооружённое ограбление, похищение человека, угон машины, измена родине, подделка документов, поджог, взлом жилища, распространение наркотиков, воровство в магазинах, взяточничество,

5. Read and answer the following questions

WHAT IS A CRIME?

Crime is defined by law as an intentional act or omission of an act in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defense or justification and sanctioned by the state as felony or misdemeanor. Felony is a crime for which a person may be sentenced to death in the countries where capital punishment is not abolished, or long prison term, while a misdemeanor is a less serious offense for which a fine or a short jail term may be imposed.

There are different crimes or offences. Crimes, which are typically committed, by office employees and salaried professionals, are known as white-collar crimes (or business/corporate crimes). White – collar crimes are economic, personal injury or death may result from such white – collar crimes as mislabeling drugs, faulty design or construction of products, or environmental pollution.

4. Answer the questions

1. Which of the crimes listed above in the box are white-collar crimes?
2. What are the peculiarities of white – collar crimes?
3. What is the difference between the felony and misdemeanor?

5. Speaking task

1. Give definition of a crime according the Criminal Code of the RF.
2. Retell the text in brief

Use the diagram below



5. VOCABULARY TEST ON LEGAL TERMS

1. The jury decided that the jury had not proved its case and thereforeMr. Smith of burglary.

- a) accused
- b) acquitted
- c) charged
- d) blamed
- e) found guilty

2. present and argue the cases in court.

- a) barristers
- b) solicitors
- c) lawyers
- d) judges
- e) magistrates

3. A man was attempted murder.

- a) charged with

- b) in charge of
- c) responsible
- d) guilty
- e) blamed

4. Sheguilty to severely beating two of her young children.

- a) found
- b) pled
- c) charged
- d) denied
- e) was charged

5. An official decision in court that person is not guilty of a crime.

- a) verdict
- b) acquittal
- c) ruling
- d) sentence
- e) appeal

6. Unable to agree about whether somebody is guilty of a crime.

- a) juror
- b) jury
- c) hung jury
- d) judge
- e) prosecutor

7. The crime of demanding money from a person by threatening to tell somebody a secret about them.

- a) extortion
- b) fraud
- c) bribery
- d) blackmail
- c) corruption

8. A lawyer who prepares legal papers for the court. 29

- a) barrister
- b) attorney

- c) solicitor
- d) lawyer
- e) advocate

9. Dishonest or illegal behavior, especially of people in authority.

- a) extortion
- b) blackmail
- c) fraud
- d) bribery
- e) corruption

10. He was kept... custody.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) with
- d) under
- e) -

11. He was sentenced five years.

- a) for
- b) to
- c) with
- d) of
- e) -

12. She got a sentence six months.

- a) of
- b) for
- c) to
- d) during
- e) -

13. He was accused murder and fraud.

- a) with
- b) of
- c) for
- d) by

e) during

14. She has been charged ... theft

- a) with
- b) for
- c) of
- d) to
- e) by

15. The judge reached a verdict ... guilty.

- a) of b) for c) with d) in e) off

16. He was found not guilty either tax evasion or extortion.

- a) for b) with c) of d) in e) off

The keys

- | | |
|------|--------|
| 1. c | 9. e |
| 2. a | 10.d |
| 3. a | 11.a,b |
| 4.c | 12. a |
| 5.b | 13. c |
| 6.a | 14. a |
| 7.a | 15.b |
| 8. c | 16. a |

6. GRAMMAR TEST

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets

A

1. Where do your relatives live? I would like to know _____ (THEY)
2. London is a great city. _____ population is over 7 million people (IT)
3. Your friends are lawyers, _____ they. (to BE)
4. We all passed _____ exam successfully (WE).
5. Where's John? I want to talk to _____. (HE)
6. Christmas is the _____ holiday in Great Britain. (POPULAR)
7. The water _____. Can you turn it off? (to BOIL)
8. Two hundred people _____ by the company. (to EMPLOY)

B

1. The criminal _____ by the Police (to ARREST).
2. This house is very old. It _____ in 1930. (to BUILD).
3. Do lawyers _____ law and order ? (to KEEP).
4. She lives together with _____ parents' family (SHE)
5. What _____ she usually do in the evening? (DO)
6. You have to speak to _____ students (WE).
7. This book _____ from the library (to TAKE).
8. This room is _____ than ours (COMFORTABLE)
9. He wants to get the key. Please give it to _____. (HE).
10. You are _____ than me (OLD).
11. Tom burnt his hand when he _____ the dinner. (TO COOK)
12. Trial is a place where conflicts _____. (TO SOLVE)

UNIT 4. LEGAL PRO

1. Reading task

1. Write four verbs that a lawyer does. First letter has been written

1a..... 2 a..... 3 p..... 4 r.....

A lawyer is someone qualified to advise or act in legal cases. Legal eagle is a slightly humorous expression-meaning **lawyer**, especially clever one. Courts are presided over by **judges** or in lower English courts, by **magistrates**.

In the English system, **solicitors** represent people and prepare their cases before they reach court; **barristers** present and argue the cases in court. Solicitors do not represent people in court except in magistrate's courts. In the American system, **attorneys**, familiar from a thousand TV and real-life **courtroom dramas**, represent people, prepare cases and present and argue them in court.

2. Fill in the blanks using words or word combinations in the box

Lawyer, attorney, barrister, solicitor, judge, magistrate, courtroom drama

1. Many legal eagles interpret the opinion to imply that nothing short of abolishing the court would satisfy the **j**_____.
2. The story-telling contest is closed to what the organizers of the event refer to as professional liars - that is **l**_____, politicians and real estate agents.
3. Since the military coup at least one third of Fiji's estimated lawyers, as well as a number of **m**_____ and judges, have left the country along with thousands of other professionals and academics.
4. Charles King-Farlow is leading the joint campaign by local **s**_____ and **b**_____ for the court in his city.
5. What services can he provide that are worth \$ 600,000? His legal expertise could be gained more for less money from more experienced **a**_____.
6. In another **c**_____, a man shot a judge during another domestic hearing.

3. Panel discussion task. What are the differences between the jobs?



Read the information and make job descriptions about:

a. judges

b. barristers

c. solicitors

4. Match the words and expressions with their correct definitions 1-9

- law-abiding • solicitor • defendant • jury • offender
- victim • barrister • judge • witness

1. A person appointed to make legal decisions in a court of law _____
2. A group of twelve citizens who are sworn to decide whether someone is guilty or innocent on the basis of evidence given in a court of law _____
3. A person who sees something happens or is present when something happens _____
4. A person who is accused of doing something illegal _____
5. A person who is attacked or who is in an accident _____
6. A qualified lawyer who gives advice to members of the public and acts for them in legal matters _____
7. A person who commits an offence against the law _____
8. A lawyer who can present a case in court _____
9. An expression used to describe someone who obeys the law _____

5. Vocabulary: types of law firm.

Match the halves of these sentences about the different types of law firm

1 A commercial practice

2 A large law firm

3 A law clinic

4 A partnership

5 A sole practitioner

a is managed by partners who share profits

and responsibility equally

b works on his or her own, has no partners and

usually handles smaller cases

c advises clients on corporate and commercial

matters and may also negotiate transactions

and solve business problems

d can have 50 or more lawyers working on

complex matters for large organizations

e gives students an opportunity to deal with real clients and to develop their legal skills

7. Read and fill up the gaps

KONSTANTIN TSIOLKOVSKY (1857 – 1935)

After, to, from (2), before, at, in (6), of (5), by,

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky was a true visionary and pioneer ___astronautics. He theorized many aspects ___ human space travel and rocket propulsion decades ___others, and played an important role ___ the development ___ the Soviet and Russian space programs.

He was born ___ September 17 ___1857, ___ the village of Ijevskoe, Ryazan Province, Russia, the son ___a Polish forester who had emigrated ___ Russia. He was not ___a rich family, but a very large one; Konstantin Tsiolkovsky had 17 brothers and sisters. ___ the age of 10 he lost his hearing as the result ___ scarlet fever. ___ that he couldn't attend school, and he

never received any formal education. The knowledge and education he attained were achieved ___ himself. His books were his teachers, and he read every book _____ his father's library.

PART 2

EXAM TRAINING TEST 1

I. Read the text and choose the right statements from given below. Only one answer is correct

SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE AND LEGAL

A skilled lawyer should have practical experience. By solving practical disputes

a specialist can develop practical skills to transform theory into practice.

Besides,

a lawyer should be able to influence the others. He has always to be in demand, to strive for personal growth and development. A modern lawyer must be prepared correctly and in a timely manner to respond to the requirements of society, to apply methods and techniques when working with _____ changing _____ legislation, _____ extensive documentation, published professional writings. Besides, the jurist must have personal qualities such as communication skills, confidentiality, responsibility, stress resistance, punctuality, etc. The lawyer should have stimuli for self-improvement, as well as having deep interest in his profession. For sure modern lawyer should be a true intellectual, a smart and quit person who likes art and knows a lot.

It is important to understand that law is not necessary just because there are bad people in the world. Even if we were all as good as we ought to be, lawyers would still be necessary. If we never lied, never took anything that didn't belong to us, never omitted to do anything that we ought to do and never did anything that we ought not to do, we should still require a set of rules of behavior. In other words these are laws. They enable us to live in any kind of a state. Every lawyer is required to protect the law. The legal profession is very popular and highly paid today. Lawyer is responsible to make and use laws helping people to live in safety and comfort. Still, it is not at all an easy work to do. A lawyer gives you an advice on legal problems or gives reasons for defending people in the court.

1. A skilled lawyer should have

- a) theoretical knowledge and practical skills
appearance
c) many friends
- b) attractive
d) much money

2. A modern lawyer must...

- a) be polite
c) know English well
- b) to apply new methods at work
d) respond to the requirements of society

3. What personal qualities a jurist should have?

- a) confidentiality and responsibility
communication skills
c) talkativeness
- b) well developed
d) kindness and self-resistance

4. Every lawyer is required ...

- a) know the codes
c) protect the law
- b) to struggle against injustice
d) arrest the criminals

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets

- Where are they from? They have come to talk to _____. (WE)
- Constitution is the main law of _____ country. (ANYTHING)
- My cousin _____ jurisprudence at the university. She's an economist. (LEARN)
- The judge has just _____ the verdict. (ANNOUNCE).

3. Put paragraphs into logical order

JURISPRUDENCE

_____ A Legal encyclopedias, law reviews, and law school textbooks frequently contain this type of jurisprudential scholarship. The second type of jurisprudence compares and contrasts law with other fields of knowledge such as literature, economics, religion, and the social sciences.

___**B** The word “jurisprudence” derives from the Latin term *jurisprudencia*, which means “the study, knowledge, or science of law”. In the United States jurisprudence is more broadly associated with the philosophy of law. Legal philosophy has many branches, with four types being the most common. The most prevalent form of jurisprudence seeks to analyze, explain, classify, and criticize entire bodies of law, ranging from contract to Constitutional Law.

___**C** The purpose of this type of study is to enlighten each field of knowledge by sharing views that have proven to be important in developing of essential features of the compared discipline. The third type of jurisprudence raises fundamental questions about the law itself. These questions seek to reveal the historical, moral, and cultural foundations of a particular legal concept.

4. Read the text and fill up blanks with the following.

- a. varieties of economic criminality
- b. through a business
- c. when any harm are being made
- d. antisocial action

Crime is any _____(1) against society, health or property of people. Economic crime is a general term for many different kinds of crime. In 2013, 17,939 offences were reported against the Tax Offences Act (including gross tax crimes), 12,644 accounting crimes and 2,697 cases of misappropriation of funds. In addition, 148,000 cases of fraud and 10,400 cases of benefit fraud were reported. The two most common _____(2) are tax evasion and accounting crimes. Some examples of economic crime include accounting crimes, various forms of tax evasion, misappropriation of funds, insider dealings, breach of trust and bribery.

The crime is often committed _____(3). Economic crimes are such violation the law _____(4) to the private or state property. Among them financial crimes are mostly spread. Financial crimes are also crimes against property.

5. Case solving

You are on duty. An old woman is coming up to you crying that her purse has just been stolen at the bus stop. What will you do to help her? Give her a useful advice.

EXAM TRAINING TEST 2

1. *Read the text and choose the right statements from given below. Only one answer is correct*

Scotland Yard

Though Scotland Yard is in fact the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force, the name is almost always associated with the Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) of the Metropolitan Police. The C.I.D. was set up in 1878. The name Scotland Yard comes from the fact that originally there was a palace used by the Scottish kings and their ambassadors when they visited London.

Later the palace was replaced by the building of the Metropolitan Police. But the name of Scotland Yard seemed to be pasted to it. The Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) consists of about 1,500 detectives, of which 1,300 do ordinary detective work. The remaining 200 detectives work in the Special Branch, which in many respects is national first, because it has a staff at every airport and seaport, and secondly, because it is charged with protecting very important persons (VIPs) and dealing with actions which may be regarded as subversive to the state. Other branches of the C.I.D. which operate on a nation wide scale are as follows:

- 1) the criminal record office, which is the only office in the country that maintains a central record of all criminals.
- 2) the fingerprint department which by status, maintains all fingerprint records.
- 3) the flying squad, which is used all over the country by chief constables when necessary.

Although the C.I.D. usually operates on a nation wide scale it can go to the help of a provincial police force only if it is invited. In serious cases it is usually invited.

1. Where does the name 'Scotland Yard' come from?

- a. It was the name of an ancient Scottish castle;
- b. From the fact there was a palace used by the Scottish kings and their ambassadors when they visited London;
- c. It was given by the King;
- d. In the past it was a big hotel for scottish knights.

2. How many detectives are in Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.)?

- a. 1 500 b. 1000 c. 2 000 d. 2 500

3. Where is the the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force?

- a. In Metropolitan b. In Government's office c. In the Parliament d. in Scotland Yard

4. How many brancjes of the C.I.D. do operate on a nation wide scale?

- a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

5. How do they name the only office in the country that maintains a central record of all criminals?

- a. The criminal record office b. The fingerprint department c. The flying squad d. The C.I.D.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets

- 1. She asks about an umbrella. Can you give it to _____ (SHE)?
- 2. You are _____ (intelleigent) than me.
- 3. Tom cut his wrist while he _____ a criminal. (ARREST)
- 4. Trial isn't a place where conflicts can be _____ (TO DEVELOP).
- 5. Who _____ his name? (TO KNOW)

3. Multiple choice. Choose one variant to fill up the gaps

I was cycling to work on Monday when a car nearly (1) me over. I nearly fell off my bicycle. I followed the car. It could not go (2) because there were many other cars. Then I was behind it. I banged on the roof. Suddenly, I saw the (3) Police on the side of the car. The passenger, a policeman, got out. 'What are you doing?' he said. 'The driver (4) knocked me over!' I said. 'You're police officers. You (5) drive more

carefully!' The policeman took out his notebook. He (6) to take my name and address. He wanted me to go to the police station. Then the driver said, "Sorry. I didn't see you. It was my (7)" I pointed my finger and said, "(8) on!", and they did.

1. A) knocked B) pressed C) pulled D) kicked
2. A) suddenly B) carefully C) quickly D) slowly
3. A) letters B) word C) write D) title
4. A) nearly B) slowly C) carefully D) quietly
5. A) might B) should C) shall D) would
6. A) want B) wants C) wanted D) wanting
7. A) mistake B) mistakes C) mistaken D) mistaking
8. A) drive B) journey C) pull D) travel

4. Discuss the following situation, focusing on whether or not the parties involved have a contract and, if so, to what extent is any resulting contract binding. Write down your commentary in 7-8 sentences:

Maria is Charles` girlfriend. Their relationship started eight months ago. Charles asks Maria if she would like to go to Italy with him for a skiing holiday. Maria agrees. Charles pays for their holiday by his credit card. The cost is about £2500 in total. However, a week after the holiday, Maria meets Will. She calls Charles and explains that she is now Will`s girlfriend. Charles becomes very angry. He demands £1250 from Maria and says she has to pay. She answers she thought the holiday was a present from him. Charles says the holiday was not a present because Maria has a well-paid job and makes more money than he does.

EXAM TRAINING TEST 3

*I. Read the text and choose the right statements from given below.
Only one answer is correct. (8 points)*

JORVIK - LOST VIKING CAPITAL

A thousand years ago York was one of the largest, richest and most famous cities in the whole of Britain. A monk at that time described it as packed with a huge population, rich merchandise, and traders 'from all parts, especially Danes'. People in the 10th century called it Jorvik, and knew it as the capital of the North of England, and one of Europe's greatest trading ports. It owed its prosperity to the hard work and commercial enterprise of Viking settlers from Scandinavia who had captured it in AD 866 and almost totally rebuilt it.

Most of the city's buildings were made of wood, and have long since been demolished, or have burnt down or rotted away. In some parts of modern York, however, near the rivers Ouse and Foss, which flow through the center of the city, archaeologists have found that remains of Jorvik, do still survive. They are buried deep below the streets and buildings of the 20 century city. Here the damp soils have preserved the timber buildings. Whole streets of houses, shops, workshops and warehouses are to be found, often still standing shoulder high. All the debris and rubbish left by the people of Jorvik in and around their homes is still there, awaiting discovery. Between 1976 and 1981 archaeologists from the York Archaeological Trust excavated a part of this lost and all-but-forgotten city. The dig took place in Coppergate, before the city's new Coppergate Center was built. Four rows of buildings were found, running back from Coppergate itself, almost exactly in the same positions as their modern successors. The remains were so well preserved - even down to boots and shoes, pins and needles, plants and insects - that every aspect of life at the time could be reconstructed.

York Archaeological Trust decided to try to tell the story of Jorvik as it was a thousand years ago. To do so it built the Jorvik Viking Center in the huge hole created by the dig. Two of the rows of buildings were reconstructed as we think they were. A further two were preserved just as the archaeological team discovered them, the ancient timbers set out as they were found in the late 1970s, deep below the new shopping center, where they have lain for centuries.

In the Jorvik Viking Center people from the 20th century journey back in time to the 10th century. The journey is done in time cars, which silently glide back through the years, past some of the thirty or so generations of York's people who have walked the pavements of Coppergate, until time stops, on a late October day in 948. For a while modern time travelers explore Coppergate and a little alley, Lundgate, which runs off it. The neighborhood is full of the sights and sounds and smells of 10th century Jorvik. Town's people are there, buying and selling, working and playing.

1. 1,000 years ago York was ...

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| a) more important than present-day York
important city in Britain | b) the most |
| c) the most prosperous city in Britain
city in Britain | d) the principle |

2. The buildings that the Vikings built at Jorvik ...

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| a) are still beneath the streets of modern York
been destroyed | b) have all |
| c) have not all disappeared
now | d) are being rebuilt |

3. Most of the city's buildings were made of...

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. bricks | c. wood |
| b. straw | d. stone |

4. Archaeologists were able to discover exactly ...

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a) how life was lived 1,000 years ago | b) how the Vikings captured
Jorvik |
| c) how the Vikings reconstructed their buildings
the Vikings wore | d) what kind of clothes |

5. Visitors to Jorvik Viking Center ...

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a) have to queue up for a long time
museum | b) must be quiet in the |
| c) should allow plenty of time for their visit
back in time | d) are invited to travel |

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. They don't study at _____ college; they are university students (WE).
2. Yesterday we _____ at an international conference (INVITE).
3. Law department _____ working in 1970 (START).

4. They _____ in international project since 1970 (PARTICIPATE).
5. Where ____ your brother _____? (STUDY)

3. Put paragraphs into logical order

HOW LAWS ARE MADE IN THE UK

_____ **A** If the House votes for the Bill, it proceeds to the Committee stage. At the report stage the House of Commons is told what the Committee decided. The Bill then goes to the third reading, which gives the House of Commons a chance to look again at the Bill as a whole. Once it has passed its third reading, the Bill is carried to the House of Lords. As in the Commons the Bill goes through a number of stages. The first reading introduces the Bill, the second reading explains it in more detail, then it goes to the Committee stage. The Committee stage is different in that it is conducted in the chamber of the House itself, not in a committee room. Any Lord who is interested in the Bill can take part in the discussion. This stage is followed by the Report stage and then the third reading, where the Lords get their last chance to look at the Bill as a whole.

_____ **B** New legislation in Britain usually starts in the House of Lords. Any new law can be passed only when it has completed a number of stages in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. The House of Commons has 651 seats which are occupied by members of Parliament – MPs, who are elected every five years. Before a Bill can go through all its stages in parliament it has to be written down, or drafted. The Bill has to be exact, it can be understood by as many people as possible.

_____ **C** On the days before printing, the only way MPs could find out what a Bill contained was by having the contents read out to them. Therefore the next stages within parliament are known as "readings", although now MPs do have a printed copy. The first reading lets MPs know that the Bill is coming up for discussion. There is no voting at this stage. The second reading explains the purpose of the Bill, and the House has to vote on it.

4. Read the text and fill up blanks with the following.

- a. the rational utilization of natural resources
- b. the rapid development of the industrial forces
- c. but rapidly developing part

d. the efforts of individual

The revolution in science and technology and _____(1) of society have intensified the impact of man's economic activities on the natural environment, and have considerably widened the sphere of his intervention in natural processes. The intensive utilization of natural resources and the pollution of the planet's biosphere have brought the human race to the brink of a serious ecological crisis. Consequently, the protection of the environment and _____(2) have become urgent global problems of the modern age.

Naturally, these problems cannot be solved by _____(3) States alone. National measures to protect the environment must be combined with wide international cooperation at the global and regional levels. International law is called upon to play a leading role in establishing and developing such cooperation and regulating the measures undertaken by various States to protect the environment. The international legal protection of the environment is a relatively new _____(4) of modern international law. At present, there are a number of international treaties of different kind governing various aspects of the protection of the environment and the rational utilization of natural resources.

5. Discuss the following situation, focusing on whether or not the parties involved have the capacity to contract and, if so, to what extent is any resulting contract binding:

Peter is mentally disabled. He enters his local Chevrolet auto show and enters into an agreement to purchase Spark model that costs about 500 000 rubles. Peter later regrets about his decision and argues that, due to his mental disability, the agreement is not binding.

Is his demand correct? Give your advice to Peter in written form (up to 8 sentences).

EXAM TRAINING TEST 4

1. Translate into Russian, compose 3 sentences with any of the constructions below:

1. to be defined according to –
2. to borrow much from –
3. to follow this path –
4. to come back to the roots –
5. to be closer to something –
6. to fit something –
7. to put together a case file –
8. inquisitional system –
9. to bring up a sentence –
10. adversarial proceedings –

2. Read and choose right answers about the text.

While establishing its legal system Russia has passed several stages which can be defined according to their historical periods. Before the socialist revolution (1917) Russian law system borrowed much from German legal system and formally could be included into the German sub-branch of the continental law. After the October Revolution Soviet lawyers decided to find their own unique way in law and followed this path for at least 75 years, they tried to find their own identity and to create Soviet socialist law in Russia. After these attempts failed, Russia tried to come back to its roots, namely to the European system of law.

Therefore, from the formal point of view the Russian law system is closer to the Roman-German law than to the Anglo-American one. It has many features of European continental law but we cannot say that it fully fits it. Modern post-soviet Russian legal system obtains its individual approaches to various aspects of law. As Russia's legal system is based on a civil law system, influenced by Roman law, its emphasis is made on codification. All decisions are based on the foundation of statutes and codes rather than judicial precedent, as it is evident in common law. It is brightly demonstrated, for example, in criminal law. As in other civil law countries, the pretrial investigation in Russia is the dominant phase in the criminal process. In this part of the process, a judicial official of the state puts

together a case file which contains all evidence of the case and then comes the court which holds an active role in determining case facts, using a more inquisitional system and bringing up a sentence.

1. How many stages has legal system Russia passed ?

- a. several b. many c. various d. a great number

2. In the former past before 1917 Russian law system borrowed much from

- a. the Roman law
 b. the European system of law.
 c. the Roman-German law than to the Anglo-American one
 d. German legal system and formally could be included into the German sub-branch of the continental law

3. What are the essential features of the Russian law system ?

- a. It has many features of European continental law.
 b. It was greatly influenced by the Roman law.
 c. It is based on common law
 d. It is close to the Anglo-American law.

4. Legal system in Russia is based on

- a. common law
 b. civil law
 c. criminal law
 d. administrative law

3. What do these explanations mean? Fill up the gaps with proper terms

- a) _____ is a legal system where two advocates represent their parties' positions before an impartial person or group of people, usually a jury or judge, who attempt to determine the truth of the case. This system is generally adopted in common law countries. An exception, for instance in the U.S., can be made for minor violations, such as traffic offences.

b) _____ is a legal system, opposed to the previous one, which has a judge (or a group of judges who work together) whose task is to investigate the case and bring up a sentence. It is widely spread in Europe among some civil law systems (i.e. those deriving from Roman law or the Napoleonic Code).

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. Do you want to write a will? You have to talk to a _____. (LAW)
2. Court's function is to punish _____. (CRIME)
3. He's a lawyer, his duty is court _____ (defend)
4. The judge has just _____ the break. (ANNOUNCE).
5. Legal _____ is very important in any country (EDUCATE)

5. Do you remember the main peculiarities of the case of defamation?

Mike and Anna have worked together for the Artel Company for many years. One day they quarrel and split up. Afterward Anna learned that Mike had been saying negative things behind her back – not only that she was incompetent but also that she probably not above dipping her hands into the petty cash. Anna, feeling herself hurt and indignant, wants to sue Mike for defamation.

What should she do? Give her an advice in written form composing up to 10 sentences. Will she win the case?

EXAM TRAINING TEST 5

1. Read the tip and answer the questions

Lawyer is a responsible and demanded profession today. Criminal justice lawyers work with individuals accused of a crime and represent their cases in criminal court. Much of a criminal lawyer's time is spent with gathering facts, analyzing the information, filing the necessary legal paperwork as it relates to the case and attending hearings. Criminal lawyers can work with cases that range from misdemeanors to high-profile murder cases. Criminal justice lawyers work for local, state or federal agencies as

well as private law firms. Many private lawyers do choose to take on local, state and federal appointment cases. Lawyers must be licensed by state boards to practice. Becoming a criminal justice lawyer requires completing both a bachelor's degree program and a Juris Doctorate (J.D.) degree program.

Every lawyer is required to protect the law. Lawyer is responsible to make and use laws helping people to live in safety and comfort.

Questions

1. Where do criminal justice lawyers work?
2. Do they work for private, federal or state agencies?
3. Do they need a license?
4. What kind of education are they required?
5. What are their duties?

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets (8 points)

1. What are they testing? I want to talk to _____. (THEY)
2. Britain has unwritten Constitution, we have a _____ Constitution in our country. (WRITE)
3. Jack is a law student. He _____ criminology at the university. (STUDY)
4. This lawyer _____ to the judge position last month. (RECOMMEND).
5. Much of a criminal lawyer's time _____ with gathering facts, analyzing the information (SPEND)

3. What is the text about? Put paragraphs into logical order and translate part 1

_____ If an action is initiated there will be a trial in a court of law. The task of the prosecutor is to prove that the suspect has committed the crime. He or she questions the suspect, the witnesses and experts in order to establish that the suspect is guilty.

_____ Prosecutor is government attorney. Prosecutor's offices exist on federal, state and local levels. The prosecutor has three main tasks: to investigate crimes, to decide whether or not to instigate legal proceedings

and to appear in court. The prosecutor investigates crimes together with the police. He or she shall have contact with the person suspected of the crime, the victim and witnesses, and have close contact with the police.

_____ Once the preliminary investigations have been completed, the prosecutor judges whether there is sufficient evidence to bring the case to court. If it is a minor crime, and the suspect admits his or her guilt, the prosecutor imposes a fine. This is referred to as an order of summary punishment, and no trial will be held.

4. Read the text and fill up blanks with the following:

crime prevention; law statistics; penology ; offenders ; juvenile victimology ; deviant ; _____ management ; behavior ; criminological t

- a) _____ refers to children who act against the law.
- b) _____ is the scientific study of victimization, including the between victims and the justice system.
- c) _____ is applied specifically to efforts made by the governments to enforce the law, and maintain order.
- d) _____ is a section of criminology that deals with the philosophy at various societies in their attempts to repress criminal activities.
- e) Contemporary _____ concerns itself mainly with criminal rehab. prison.
- f) _____ attempt to provide statistical measures of the crime in societies.
- g) _____ in a sociological context describe actions or behaviours that violate norms. It's the remit of sociologists, psychologists and criminologists to study norms are created, how they change over time and how they are enforced.

5. Case solving Write on 6-7 sentences

You are invited for a job interview. Make a short speech to introduce yourself and your educational background. Then ask 2 questions about the company and job you are applying for.

EXAM TRAINING

CASE SOLVING

1. You are going to take part in an Academic exchange Program. Introduce yourself, your University and town. Be ready to answer at least 3 questions.
2. You are abroad. Walking about the town, you got lost. So, who will you ask the way to your hotel? Explain your problem.
3. You are invited for a job interview. Make a short speech to introduce yourself and your educational background. Then ask 2 questions about the company and job you are applying for.
4. Your friend complains that she has left her bag in the bus. Advise her what should she do first?
5. At a Metro station you have noticed a big bag on the bench, but there is nobody around. What will you do?
6. You are on duty. An old woman is coming up to you crying that her purse has just been stolen. What will you do to help her?
7. You are in a Hotel. And you dislike your room. It's dark and noisy. Besides, there is no balcony in it. Ask the receptionist to show you another one. Explain what room would you like to have.
8. Which personal qualities should a modern lawyer have and develop? Why?
9. What is your future profession? Is it hard to study at the Law faculty? What advice would you give to a newcomer to succeed?
10. What is a crime? What crimes do you consider as socially dangerous?
11. You have recently arrived to London. You are proposed to have a tour around the city. Explain what sights would you like to see first, what time is better to start, what transport do you prefer: a double decker, a boat or a car. Why?
12. Do you know any world famous Lawyers? Great Russian lawyers? Why and how did they get success?

БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ

1. Баянкина Е. Г. Fundamentals of the American Law. A Guide for Russian Lawyers Learning English as a Second Language (Основы американской правовой системы: Английский язык для студентов юридических факультетов [Текст]: учебное

- пособие / Е.Г. Баянкина, А. Миллер, Л. Л. Тимофеева. – Курск : КГТУ, 2009. – 400 с.
2. Баянкина Е. Г. *Fundamentals of the American Law. A Guide for Russian Lawyers Learning English as a Second Language* = Основы американской правовой системы - Английский язык для студентов юридических факультетов [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие / Е.Г. Баянкина, А. Миллер, Л. Л. Тимофеева. – Курск : КГТУ, 2009. – 400 с.
3. Казакова Л.Н. Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции: методические указания на основе интерактивных образовательных технологий для самостоятельной и индивидуальной работы [Текст]/ Юго-Зап. гос. ун-т.; сост.: Л.Н. Казакова – Курск, 2016. – 48 с.
4. Казакова Л.Н. Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции: методические указания на основе интерактивных образовательных технологий для самостоятельной и индивидуальной работы [Электронный ресурс]/ Юго-Зап. гос. ун-т.; сост.: Л.Н. Казакова. – Курск, 2016. – 48 с
5. Казакова Л.Н. Применение основных правил перевода с учётом грамматико-стилистических особенностей текста: учеб. Пособие/ Л.Н. Казакова. Юго-зап.гос. ун-т. – Курск, 2016. – 118 с.
6. Казакова Л.Н. Разработка учебного тезауруса при обучении английскому языку студентов-юристов // Обучение иностранному языку: современность и перспективы»: сборник научных статей региональной научно-методической конференции, посвященной 55-летию Юго-Западного государственного университета и кафедры иностранных языков. – Курск: Изд-во Юго-Западного государственного университета, 2019. – С. 175-185.
7. Казакова Л.Н. Фразеологизмы как причины возникновения смысловой неоднозначности при переводе юридических текстов// Язык для специальных целей: системы, функции, среда: сборник научных статей. – Курск, 2018. – С.103-112.
8. Kazakova L. N., Thomas E. N. *BLOCK SCHEMES IN PRACTICAL USE: TEACHING ENGLISH VOCABULARY TO LAW STUDENTS* .– Сборник статей по итогам конференции 14-15 мая 2020 года «Язык для специальных целей: системы, функции, среда». – Курск : изд-во ЮЗГУ, 2020. – С.184 -190.