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 О.Г. Доктионова

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Методические рекомендации для изучения дисциплины для студентов
ОПОП СПО – программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена по
специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность

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Задания по английскому языку на формирование коммуникативных компетенций, навыка выполнения тестовых заданий и пополнение вокабуляра профессиональной терминологией для студентов юридических специальностей: методические рекомендации для учебной работы для студентов направлений подготовки 40.05.04, 400204 Юго-Зап. гос. ун-т, сост. Л.Н. Казакова. Курск, 2022. – 65 с. – Библиогр.: с. 65

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Содержат сведения и задания, направленные на развитие предусмотренных программными требованиями компетенций, на формирование лексического минимума при изучении иностранного (английского) языка.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическая разработка предназначена для студентов юридических колледжей. Разработка знакомит обучающихся с традициями стран изучаемого языка, помогает овладеть основами юридической лексики и грамматическими структурами, характерными для профессиональных текстов. Материалы по разным аспектам права взяты из современных английских и американских источников. Оригинальные тексты сокращены и адаптированы автором в соответствии с уровнем (pre-Intermediate).

Учебно-методическая разработка состоит из 4 основных частей (юнитов). Первый раздел является вводным, направлен на повторение грамматического материала и общеразговорной лексики. 2-3 юниты рассчитаны ориентировочно на 8-10 часов аудиторных занятий и 6-8 часов домашней работы. Каждый юнит завершается итоговыми лексико-грамматическими тестами. В 4 юните представлены материалы по актуальным разделам грамматики, упражнения и тестовые задания- аналоги заданий, предлагаемых на дифференцированном зачете по итогам курса.

Разработка ориентирована на развитие навыков монологического и диалогического общения, на умение составлять письменное высказывание по теме (formal – informal letters), переводить предложения и тексты с английского языка на русский, а также выполнять тестовые задания в заданное время.

INTRODUCTION

Exercise 1. Choose proper pronouns:

1. We are going to the sea (themselves, himself, ourselves).
2. My dad built this house (himself, herself, ourselves).
3. This dog found (herself, himself, itself) a place under the bench.
4. Yesterday she had a birthday. She bought (herself, itself, ourselves) earrings as a present.
5. You should plan your life (yourself, himself, yourselves).
6. I like (this, these) flowers!
7. (That, those) pictures are very beautiful.
8. They live in (these, this) country.

Exercise 2. Find and correct the mistakes:

1. He loves she very much.
2. They uncle bought a new car yesterday.
3. It is a dog. It puppies are small.
4. She didn't like he.
5. Why did they bought this car? She is old.
6. Who did you told with? – With they.

Exercise 3. Translate into English:

1. Мы живём недалеко от центра нашего города.
2. Кто **та** девушка в машине? Она ваша сестра?
3. **Те** люди здесь не живут. Эта не их квартира.
4. **Эти** туфли красивые. Давай купим их.
5. Расскажи ему всё. Он тебе поможет.
6. Ты о нём думаешь? А он вряд ли думает о тебе.
7. С ними всё в порядке?
8. **Эта** женщина её тётя.

Exercise 4. Choose right pronouns.

**1. Kate and ... work together.
with**

1. me 2. I 3. my

2. We spent our holidays

1. they 2. them 3. their

3. My sister and ... are good friends. 4. She writes to ... every day.

1. I 2. me 3. my

1. he 2. him 3. his

5. ... enjoy playing tennis

6. Will you give ... some help?

1. Us 2. We 3. Our

1. she 2. her 3. hers

7. Helen and ... are neighbors. here?

8. Are you going to invite ...

1. them 2. they 3. Their

1. she 2. her 3. hers

9. I didn't like the film. I don't like to speak about ...

1. it 2. its 3. it's

10. Don't ask ... this question. I don't know how to answer ...

1. I 3. Me 5. Her 7. it

2. My 4. Him 6. Them 8, its

Exercise 5. Read the letter and answer the questions:

Hi Lucia

How are you? It was so nice to meet you last week in Sydney at the sales meeting. How was the rest of your trip? Did you see any kangaroos? I hope you got home to Mexico City OK.

Anyway, I have the documents about the new Berlin offices. We're going to be open in three months. I moved here from London just last week. They are very nice offices, and the location is perfect. There are lots of restaurants, cafés and banks in the area. There's also public transport; we are next to an U-Bahn (that is the name for the metro here). Maybe you can come and see them one day? I would love to show you Berlin, especially in the winter. You said you have never seen snow – you will see lots here!

Here's a photo of you and me at the restaurant in Sydney. That was a very fun night! Remember the singing Englishman? Crazy! Please send me any other photos you have of that night. Good memories.

Please give me your email address and I will send you the documents.

Bye for now

Mikel

Questions:

1. Why Mike is writing?
2. Who is he writing to?
3. Is his letter formal or informal?
4. Where is Mike now?
5. What does he ask Lucia to do?

Exercise 6. Read the letter and answer it:

Hi Samia,

Just a quick email to say that sounds like a great idea. Saturday is better for me because I'm meeting my parents on Sunday. So if that's still good for you, why don't you come here? Then you can see the new flat and all the work we've done on the kitchen since we moved in. We can eat at home and then go for a walk in the afternoon. It's going to be so good to catch up finally. I want to hear all about your new job!

Our address is 52 Charles Road, but it's a bit difficult to find because the house numbers are really strange here. If you turn left at the post office and keep going past the big white house on Charles Road, there's a small side street behind it with the houses 50–56 in. Don't ask me why the side street doesn't have a different name! But call me if you get lost and I'll come and get you.

Let me know if there's anything you do/don't like to eat. Really looking forward to seeing you!

See you soon!

Gregor

Exercise 7. The articles (*the* and *a/an*) have been taken out of the texts. Replace them where necessary:

1. When ... crime is first discovered, ... police often don't know who has done it or why. Usually, though, ... person who has committed ... crime will have left some evidence of their identity at ... scene such as ... footprint, blood, or fibres from clothing. This evidence often forms ... basis of any case against ... suspect who ... police may take

to court.

2. All criminal cases start in magistrates' courts. Minor cases stay there, with ... magistrates deciding on guilt or innocence and sentencing ... criminal. Serious cases are referred by magistrates to ... Crown Court — this is called “committal”. In committals, all ... magistrates do is hear ... outline evidence and decide whether there is ... case to answer. Crown Court judges have power to sentence more heavily than magistrates.

Exercise 8. Insert the article where necessary:

1. Each ... country in ... world has its own ... system of ... law.
2. Before ... William of ... Normandy invaded ... England in 1066, law was administered by ... series of local ... courts and no ... law was common to ... whole ... kingdom.
3. ... doctrine of ... precedent is still ... central ... feature of modern common ... law ... systems.
4. ... courts of ... equity were otherwise known as ... Courts of ... Chancery and began to be developed from around ... 14th century.
5. County ... courts in ... England and ... Wales deal mainly with ... claims regarding ... money, but also family ... matters, ... bankruptcies and ... claims concerning ... land.
6. Continental ... systems are sometimes known as codified legal ... systems.
7. ... solicitor deals with ... great number of ... problems.

Exercise 9. Read and translate the pairs of singular and plural nouns:

place — places unit — units
page — pages action — actions
watch — watches crime — crimes
judge — judges thief — thieves
knife — knives court — courts
problem — problems law — laws
lawyer — lawyers witness — witnesses
scientist — scientists victim — victims

Exercise 10. Change the number of the nouns in italic type, making any other necessary changes:

1. This *judge* works at the Crown Court.
2. This minor *crime* was committed by a young *criminal*.
3. Two *eye-witnesses* saw *the criminal* at the station.
4. This *law* was passed by Parliament.
5. He is a *student* of our University.
6. An experienced *lawyer* will represent him in court.
7. The *child* speaks English well.
8. The *key* to the *door* is lost.
9. The *roof* of the *house* leaks; it needs repairing.
10. A *passer-by* saw the accident.
11. The district *court* is the primary link of the RF judiciary, over 96 per cent of all civil and criminal cases being heard at this level.
12. The accused *persons* should be informed of having the right to defense.
13. Both crimes were committed by the same *person*.
14. *The victim* of the crime was interviewed by the *policeman*.

Exercise 11. Write the plurals of the following nouns, consult the dictionary if necessary:

place, page, judge, knife, problem, lawyer, scientist, action, crime, thief, court, law, witness, victim, address, face, loss, reply, lady, brush, guy, portfolio, mother-in-law, enemy, sheep, ship, criterion, datum, formula, possibility, crisis, mischief-maker, extremity, lie, youth, journey, policeman, investigator, criminal, subject, student, question, academy, university.

Exercise 12. Open the brackets, use comparative or superlative degree:

1. He is than his neighbors. (rich)
2. The brides were much than the grooms. (young)
3. He is too to be taught. (intelligent)
4. He is much now. (generous)
5. The offer was too to be true. (pleasant)

6. Thewe learn thewe know (many)

Exercise 13. Choose right answers:

1. I think my cat is (prettier/ the prettiest) of all the cats in the world.
2. Steve Jobs is (more famous/famouser) than Stephen Wozniak.
3. This week the weather is (hotter/ more hot) than last week.
4. Our new house is (more expensive/expensiver) than the old one.
5. Girls are usually (cleaner/ more clean) than boys.
6. Chemistry was (harder/ the hardest) subject at school.
7. This device is (more expensive/ the most expensive) than that one.
8. Our college is as (modern/more modern) as this one.

Exercise 14. Translate into English:

1. Моя тётё не менее известная, чем твой старший брат
2. Здание вашего колледжа самое большое на этой улице.
3. Она сама красивая из всех девочек
4. Кто самый высокий в вашей семье?
5. Сегодня ты отвечал намного хуже, чем вчера.
6. Завтра будет самый жаркий день лета.
7. Кто самый известный художник в вашем городе?
8. Этот певец так же популярен как и его соперник на этом конкурсе.

Exercise 15. Answer the questions:

1. What's the cheapest vegetable? ...
2. What's the worst day of the week? ...
3. What's the best month of the year? ...
4. What's the most romantic city?
5. What's the most disgusting food? ...
6. What's the worst insect? ... t
7. What's the coldest country in the world?
8. Where are built the biggest Pyramids ?

Exercise 16. Use proper forms of the verb *to be*:

1. Germany, England, and Spain cities.
2. A lemon sweet. It sour.

3. Copper cheap. Diamonds expensive.
4. Airplanes slow. They fast.
5. Ice cream and candy sweet.
6. Today cloudy. It bright.
7. My brother married. He single.
8. I from Turkey. I from Canada.
9. Maths hard. It easy.
10. Mariah ... a beautiful girl. She ugly.

Exercise 17. Ask general questions:

1. There are many toys in the box.
.....
2. There was a pretty girl in the garden
.....
3. There isn't a singers.
4. There will be two actors on the stage.
.....
5. There were good friends in the street.
.....
6. There is an officer near here.
.....
7. There were a lot of apple trees in the garden some years ago.....
- 8, There was a new sculpture on the square last year
.....

Exercise 18. Use *there is/are* constructions:

1. _____ an opera in our city last year?
2. _____ many girls in your college group?
3. _____ a police-station near the hospital?
4. _____ any bananas in the basket yesterday?
- 5 _____ many trees in the central park?
6. _____ a new stadium new your house?
7. _____ be a new theater in the square next year?
8. _____ anybody at home next Sunday?

Exercise 19. Translate into English:

1. На столе два ножа и две вилки. 2. Напротив телевизора кресло. 3. Под диваном много дисков. Положи их в коробку. 4. В комнате несколько студентов. 5. В холодильнике осталось молоко? 6. В библиотеке очень много разных книг и журналов. 7. На прошлой неделе в парке было много людей. 8. Следующим летом в саду посадят экзотические цветы. 9. Кто-то есть в комнате? 10. Здесь скоро построят несколько новых зданий.

Exercise 20. Ask questions to the words in bold:

Образец: When are you going to leave? I'm going to leave **in ten minutes**.

1. I'm going to eat **a cheeseburger**.
2. Tomorrow I will talk to **my advocate**.
3. I want to borrow **my dad's car**.
4. I slept **for six hours** yesterday.
5. I can see **twelve students**.

Exercise 21. Fill up the gaps to ask questions:

1. What types of books _____ you like to read?
2. _____ she reading love story or an adventure story?
3. You have seen «Titanic», _____ you?
4. Who _____ watching TV at eight o'clock last night?
5. It's an exciting book, _____ it?
6. _____ you going to watch a romantic film or a musical?
7. _____ you in the cinema or in the library?
8. _____ you go to the cinema last night?

Exercise 22. Translate into English:

1. Сестру вашего свидетеля зовут Анна, не так ли? 2. Когда вы получили эти сведения? 3. Его слова удивили или обидели вас? 4. Откуда этот человек? 5. Где ты купил эти часы? 6. Это средство связи было изобретено в начале века? 7. Я никогда не видел Big Ben, потому что никогда не был в Лондоне. 8. Как полное имя тети

твоего друга? 9. Ты только что повесил стену картина, не так ли?
10. Как часто ты пьёшь кофе по утрам?

Exercise 23. Open the brackets, translate into Russian:

1. Our friend _____ (have got) a lot of books, they are scientific.
2. Ask them. They _____ usually (not, have) a lot of work. They can help you.
3. They lived in our town some years ago. As I heard they _____ (not, have) any children at all then.
4. I refused _____ (have) a car. It's so expensive!
5. I _____(have) got some problem with my phone. Who (have\has) a phone in this room?
6. Mr. Brown _____ (not have) a new house, he lives in the old one.
7. Those ladies _____ (not have) smart shoes. Their shoes are old fashioned.
8. _____ anybody _____ (have) a blank sheet?
9. Where is your brother? He's _____ (have) shower at the moment.
10. What time is it? I _____(not, have) any watch.

Exercise 24. Read the text and answer the questions:

People say that college life is something that one never forgets. I'm a freshman and a full-time student of the law faculty at the college. Our group consists of 16 students, including our monitor. We study two languages: English and Russian. Every member of our group feels like a real student, having a student membership card, a student record card and a library card. Every day we have different classes: lectures, seminars or tutorials. There are so many students and so few rooms that some groups have to study in the library. We try not to be late for classes. As a rule, almost every student of our group comes to the college five minutes before the bell rings. So we can have a chat with each other. We usually have a lot of things to talk about. After classes everybody goes home to do a real avalanche of homework. We have to sit up late doing it. If one cannot cope with the work load of college he or she immediately starts lagging behind and missing classes. It's easier to keep pace with the program rather than to catch up with it later. During the term we write reproductions, compositions, papers,

translations. Our works are handed in and handed out. At the end of each term we have tests and an examination session. When we have passed all the tests we start sitting up for the exams. After the exams a long-awaited vacation comes. Now I can't say that college life is a fascinating, fantastic experience. For this moment I can compare it only with a daily routine I had at school.

1. Where does he study?
2. Is he a newcomer or a graduate?
3. How many students are in his group?
4. Why do they study at the library sometimes?
5. Does he like his college life?

Exercise 25. Find and correct the mistakes:

1. The house have got wooden gate. It is closed.
2. Is this Miranda's sister? No, Miranda doesn't have got a sister.
3. The Cyclopedia's of New Zealand have six volumes.
4. The chair haves two broken legs.
5. The mice has long and ugly tails.
6. They doesn't have fashioned suits. Their suits are old fashioned.
7. Have he got a sit belt in his car?
8. Do they have lunch at the moment?

Exercise 26. Translate into English:

1. У вас есть газета за прошлый понедельник?
2. У владельца машины не было перчаток.
3. У нее было плохое настроение и совсем не было чувства юмора.
4. В следующем году он закончит колледж!
5. У него нет ручки. У кого-то есть ручка?
6. У кого-то есть хоть какая-то информация об этом человеке? Не может быть, чтобы никто его не знал.
7. Вчера у них не было соков в меню.
8. У полиции есть фотография преступника?

Exercise 27. Translate into English:

Учёные полагают, что во вселенной много систем. Наша планета Земля является третьей планетой в Солнечной системе. В атмосфере Земли много кислорода, а вода морей и океанов является необходимым источником жизни. Какая ещё планета имеет так много рек и озёр? Наша Земля, имеющая огромные запасы воды, единственная в солнечной системе планета, где есть все условия для жизни живых организмов.

Exercise 28. Ask General and Special questions (3+3), translate into Russian:

1. I've just been to London.
2. The last leaf yesterday fell from the tree. It's autumn.
3. The woman standing by the window isn't our secretary. She's a lawyer.
4. I think, this shoe is too large for my foot. Have a got a smaller size?
5. This worker can be an Englishman or a German, I guess.
6. I saw how the criminal was caught!

Exercise 29. Fill up the gaps to complete questions:

1. What types of books _____ you like to read?
2. _____ she reading love story or an adventure story?
3. You have seen «Titanic», _____ you?
4. Who _____ watching TV at eight o'clock last night?
5. It's an exciting book, _____ it?
6. _____ you going to watch a romantic film or a musical?
7. _____ you in the cinema or in the library?
8. _____ you go to the cinema last night?

Exercise 30. Translate into English:

1. Сестру вашего друга зовут Анна, не так ли? 2. Когда вы получили эти сведения? 3. Его слова удивили или обидели вас? 4. Откуда этот человек? 5. Где ты купил эти часы? 6. Это средство связи было изобретено в начале века? 7. Как полное имя тёти твоего друга? 8. Ты только что повесил стену картина, не так ли? 9.

Как часто ты пьёшь кофе по утрам? 10. Он юрист или инженер? Ты знаешь, где он работает?

Exercise 31. What is law? How many meanings does the word have? Read the following sentences to answer the questions:

1. A rule of conduct or procedure established by custom, agreement, or authority.
2. A set of rules or principles dealing with a specific area of a legal system.
3. A way of life.
4. A statement describing a relationship observed to be invariable between or among phenomena for all cases in which the specified conditions are met.
5. A principle of organization, procedure, or technique.
6. A generalization based on consistent experience or results.

Exercise 32. Open the brackets, use Present Simple or Past Simple:

1. Alan _____ (graduate) from university last month.
2. There _____ (be) a large earthquake in Japan in 1995.
3. I like to exercise, but I _____ (not/exercise) yet this week.
4. My father _____ (never/go) to university. He _____ (pass) away last year.
5. John and Lisa _____ (get) married in 2010.
6. Last week, there _____ (be) a lot of rain.

Exercise 33. Translate into Russian:

1. She went to the library yesterday, where she took new books.
2. I usually get up at 7.00, but last Wednesday I got up at 8.30.
3. Did he go to university on foot? No, he didn't He never goes on foot, he goes by bus.
4. Where did you go last Summer?
5. Where were you last weekend? I called you in the evening.
6. When the customers came, we were in the negotiation room.

Exercise 34. Translate into English:

1. Где она была на прошлых выходных? Мы звонили ей утром.
2. Он всегда выходит из дома в 6.30, но вчера он вышел из дома в 8.00
3. Ты ходишь в университет пешком? Да, но в прошлый вторник я ехала на такси. Я не хотела опоздать.
4. – Где они отдыхали прошлой зимой?
– Насколько я знаю, они оставались дома.
5. – Ты вчера встречался с другом?
– Нет, я встречаюсь с друзьями на выходных. А вчера была среда.
6. Какой иностранный язык он изучал в колледже?

Exercise 35. Find the mistakes, make corrections:

1. My parents live in the countryside many years ago.
2. The man who we did see in the street yesterday is a clever boy.
3. I didn't knew that they go away.
4. Do your sister study at school?
5. How many new words does you note at English classes?
6. I usually saw that program on television in the evenings.
8. How many times a year did they went to the theater in their childhood?
9. We comes into this city many years ago.
10. Are there many people in the castle last night?
11. Have you called John yesterday?
12. I have studied German some years ago.

REVISION TEST 1.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Where do you live?
2. Where do you study?
3. How often do you get college on foot?
4. Do you have lunch at home?
5. Do you cook your lunch yourself?

6. How often do you go to the cinema with friends?
7. Do you like travelling?
8. How often do you go abroad on holidays?
9. Do your parents work?
10. Do you like learning English?

Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions:

In the evenings, I often look at a picture of Barbara. She is my older sister. She is not at home in the picture. She is at the park. I know, she likes long walks in the park, we occasionally met there at weekends. She always watches squirrels when she eats her lunch in the park. I miss of her and of our weekends in the central park

I haven't seen her for a long time. She studies at a college. She entered the college last year. She studies law and history. She speaks English well. She doesn't want to come back after getting her diploma. She wants to live in a big city. I also want to be well educated. It helps to get well-paid job and live in comfort.

1. Where is Barbara in the picture?
2. What does Barbara always do when she has lunch in the park?
3. Does Barbara like long walks in the park?
4. Does she work or study?
5. Does Barbara's sister study at college?
6. Does Barbara speak English well?
7. Why Barbara doesn't want to come back after graduating?
8. Does her sister want to enter a college?

Task 3. Open the brackets, use proper tense form:

1. Can you _____ (ride) a motorbike?
2. Tim _____ (not, want) to play the guitar.
3. She _____ (not, like) cooking herself, She always _____ (have) dinner out.
4. Every weekend they(visit) their parents.
5. We _____ (not, live) in a megapolice. Our town is rather small.
6. How often ____she ____ (play the piano) ?
7. If it _____ (stop) snowing soon we will go out for dinner.

8. Ben _____(not write) letters at home.

Task 4. Translate into English:

1. Ты знаешь, где она учится?
2. Он всегда выходит из дома в 6.30.
3. Ты часто ходишь в колледж пешком?
4. Он изучает право в колледже или в университете?
5. Сколько стоит эта книга?
6. Зимой в России обычно холодно, часто идёт снег.
7. Занятия в колледже начинаются в 8.30.
8. Он знает несколько иностранных языков. У него глубокие знания.
9. Я всегда прихожу в колледж вовремя. Я не хочу опаздывать.
10. Поезд прибывает не в 10.00. Он прибывает в 10.30.

REVISION TEST 2.

Task 1. Open the brackets. Use Past or Present Simple:

1. Yesterday he _____ (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven.
2. I _____ (to work) at school 3 years ago
3. We _____(to enter) at university in 1998.
4. My mother _____ (not to like) milk in her childhood.
5. Our children _____(to play) football in summer.
6. ___ you _____(to like) your school when you ____ (to be) a child?
7. _____you _____(to work) at the court this year?
8. We _____(not to have rest) yesterday.
9. My friend _____(to live) in America 2 years ago.
10. Where _____you (to live) ?
11. Where _____you _____ (to study)?
12. ___ your mother _____ (to cook) supper?
13. He often _____(to cook) his breakfast himself.
14. ___ you _____(to prepare) your homework yourself?

Task 2. Answer the questions:

- a) 1. Where were you at 7 p.m. yesterday?
2. Where were you in summer?
3. Was your father at home in the afternoon yesterday?
4. Where was your mother yesterday?
5. Were you at home at this time yesterday?
6. Where were you born?
- b) 1. Did your parents learn English when they were schoolchildren?
2. When did you begin to learn English?
3. What did you do on Sunday?
4. When did you do your homework yesterday?
5. Where did you spend your last summer holidays?
6. What was the weather like last summer?
7. When did your parents get married?

Task 3. Put words into right order:

1. football / play / he / yesterday

2. Irina / nice clothes / day before yesterday / wear

3. my / pen / to be / it

4. have / we / breakfast / at 7 o'clock

5. this morning / I / drink / coffee

6. see / we / a spider / yesterday

7. she / eat / apples / this morning

8. London / they / in / to be / last year
9. my sister / him / call / yesterday

10. a doctor / to be / two years ago / my mother

Task 4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Mickle is a lawyer. He helps people. He usually gets up at 6.00 o'clock. Today he is late, it is 6.30 and he is still in bed. He usually goes to work by train but today he is driving to work. He arrives at work at 7.30 every morning but it is 7.30 now and he is still driving.

It's 12.00 o'clock now. He always has his lunch at 12.00 but today he isn't having lunch at 12.00, he is giving some legal advice. His clients respect him because his advice is always useful.

1. What does Mickle do?
2. When does he always have his lunch?
3. What time does he usually get up?
4. What is he doing at 12.00 today?
5. How does he usually go to work?
6. Why do his clients respect him?

REVISION TEST 3.

Task 1. Put words into right order:

1. a/three/we/park/the/times/go/to/week.

2. do/how/wash/the/often/dishes/you?

3. every/wake/he/early/has to/up/day.

4. quarter/eleven/It's/to.

5. is/time/it/what?

Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions:

College of Law is a school of professional practice for lawyers. It is the provider of practice-focused legal education. The legal services industry is in high demand today. So, all the students are going to become true professionals and start their way in professional career.

Legal jobs are different: police officers and defenders, judges and court clerks.

In my opinion, the main duty of a lawyer is to keep law and order. Each lawyer should be prepared to respond correctly and in a timely manner to the needs of society, to own methods and methods of work with changing legislation, extensive documentation, published literature. A lawyer should not only help people with legal advice, but also know the ways out of certain situations and circumstances. A lawyer should be able to quickly find and remember the nuances of legal norms in order to be able to operate on the received knowledge. He has to have a true calling and be ready for a long and hard work.

Questions:

1. What industry is in high demand today?
2. What legal jobs are mentioned in the text?
3. What is the main lawyer's duty?
4. Does the writer work or study?
5. Where does he study?
6. Where do you study?

Task 3. Open the brackets:

- 1) When we came to the sports ground they (play)football.
- 2) My brothers (play)football yesterday.
- 3) I (write)a letter to my granny when my mother (come)in.
- 5) I (read) a book at 3 o'clock yesterday.
- 6) Yesterday I (read) a very interesting English book.

Task 4. Choose right variants:

1. He _____ school last year and now he _____ law at college.
a. finish, study b. finishes, studies c. finished, studies
2. She _____ a lot about law and _____ articles in English.

- a. knows, reads b. new, read c. is knowing, is reading
3. I would like ____ a lawyer after _____ a law degree.
a. being, getting b. to be, to get c. to be, getting
4. They _____ work, they _____ at college.
a. don't, study b. doesn't work, studies c. do, study
5. He _____ a lot about lawyers! He _____ a true expert.
a. know, was b. new, is c. knows, is
6. How _____ does it cost? Can I try it _____?
a. many, in b. much, over c. much, on

UNIT 2. LAW AND ORDER

Task 1. Form new words, use suffixes –er/-ar, -ship, -ing, -ate :

to teach –

school –

to procure –

Task 2. Legal jobs: teaching and scholarship:

Since Roman times teaching and scholarship in the law have provided prominent roles in the legal profession. Until the 18th century, teaching of the English common law was vested exclusively in the Inns of Court, and a good deal of continental European teaching for professional practice—particularly in the case of *notaries* and *procurators*—was also professionally organized.

Even university law teaching in Europe often involved interchange between practitioner and teacher, exemplified in such great figures as the French 18th-century teacher, advocate, and judge Robert Joseph Pothier, whose commentaries provided the foundation for the Napoleonic Code of civil law. Much law teaching in the new university law schools that sprang up in the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Commonwealth in the 19th and 20th centuries was initially carried on part-time by attorneys, barristers, and judges, and

some still is. Sir William Blackstone, the first holder of a chair of English law—the Vinerian professorship at Oxford—came from the bar and became a judge. Only in the 20th century law teaching became a distinct, full-time profession, and then to a greater extent in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada than in many civil-law countries.

Task 3. Mark true and false statements, correct the false ones:

4. Since Roman times teaching and scholarship in the law field have provided prominent roles in the legal profession.
5. Until the 18th century, teaching of the English common law wasn't professionally organized.
6. Robert Joseph Pothier was American, he was a great lawyer.
7. Sir William Blackstone was the first holder of a chair of English law.

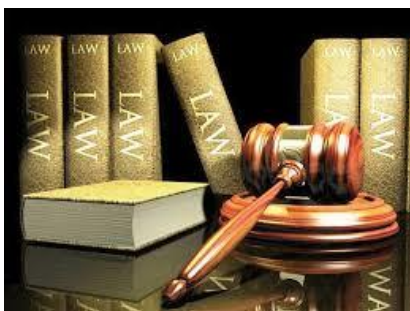
Task 4. Match statements to the pictures:

1. *To solve the conflict according to the law code;*
2. *To keep law and order;*
3. *To learn the laws;*
4. *To obey laws.*

a.



b.



c.



Task 5. Answer the questions:

1. Can we live without laws?
2. Why do we need law?
3. What spheres of life are regulated by law?
4. Must people obey laws? Why?
5. What rules of behaviour are accepted in the society?
6. Do you share the idea that people should look only after themselves and take no care about others?
7. What rules do you obey willingly?
8. What rules would you abolish if you could?
9. Do laws limit your personal freedom?
10. Must all people study law at school?
11. Do you feel that laws protect you?
12. What law would you propose if you were a Member of Parliament?

Task 6. Learn the idioms by heart:

- a. law and order – правопорядок;
- b. the law of the jungle – закон джунглей;
- c. to lay down the law – а) устанавливать правовые нормы, формулировать закон; б) говорить безапелляционным тоном, не допускать возражений;
- d. necessity knows no law – нужда не знает закона.

Task 7. Find synonyms to the constructions:

1. to make laws – издавать законы
2. to repeal laws – отменять законы
3. to break laws – нарушать законы
4. to obey laws – соблюдать законы
5. to enforce laws – обеспечить (принудительно) исполнение закона
6. to apply laws – применять законы
7. to be against the law – быть противозаконным
8. to study law – изучать право
9. to amend the law – вносить поправки в закон
10. to turn to the law – обращаться к закону (в полицию)
11. to propose laws – вносить законы на рассмотрение

Task 8. Translate into Russian:

that judge's cases; my brother's favourite sport; these two countries' economy; the public's role; that man's name; university's computer centre; those children's parents; the court's decisions; the Procurator's Office; the deputy's work; the deputies' reports; the prosecutor's powers; people's rights and duties; the peoples' fight for their liberation; two months' program; scientists' work; court's room; my friend's family.

Task 9. Choose the correct noun group:

- 1 jail's term /jail term
- 2 a telephone's box /a telephone box
- 3 a horse's race /a horse race
- 4 computer's disks /computer disks
- 5 the firm's office /the firm office
- 6 the dog's toy/ the dog toy
- 7 the labour's council/ the labour council
- 8 yesterday's meeting/ yesterday meeting
- 9 the company's change of plan /the company change of plan
- 10 the committee's decision /the committee decision

Task 10. Put words into right order to make sentences:

1. study, at the Law faculty, we.
2. hears, in this country, the Supreme Court, cases, the most important.
3. as a judge, my friend, works.
4. speaks, our teacher, usually, English, at the lesson.
5. teaches, her mother, at school, English.
6. our country, the treaty, ratified, in 1992.

Task 11. Translate into English:

1. Полиция обеспечивает правопорядок.
2. Граждане должны соблюдать законы.
3. Противозаконные действия могут быть опасными для общества.
4. Студенты юридических факультетов изучают право.
5. Кто может отменить законы?
6. Мы можем обращаться в полицию, если наши права нарушены.
7. Общество не может жить без законов.
8. Закон джунглей для слабо развитого общества, в цивилизованном государстве действует система правовых норм и правил.

Task 12. Answer any 6 questions:

1. Why we can't live without laws?
2. Why do we need law?
3. Must people obey laws? Why?
4. Do you share the idea that people should look only after themselves and take no care about others?
5. Do laws limit your personal freedom?
6. Must all people study law at school?
7. Do you feel that laws protect you?
8. What law would you propose if you were a Member of Parliament?

Task 13. Read and translate into Russian. Explain the use of articles in the following sentences:

1. A crime is a socially dangerous act that transgresses against the social and state system.
2. All people must take part in fighting crime.

3. The judge determined the juvenile's act as a crime.
4. Crimes still exist at the present stage of social development.
5. Criminology deals with crime and its various aspects.
6. Policemen must know laws well to fight crime successfully.
7. No state may pass a law contrary to the US National Constitution.
8. Civil law deals with the rights and duties of individuals.
9. The district court is the main link in the judicial system of the Russian Federation.
10. This professor delivers lectures in Criminal law at the University.
11. Some analysts are saying that the crisis will continue for some time.
12. After the accused person has been arrested, the first person he or she needs to see is a solicitor.
13. A jury consists of twelve men and women from the local community.
14. A person on probation must report to a local police station at regular intervals, which restricts his or her movement.
15. We'll stay in Australia for a year and a half.
16. She used to be a company director before she retired.
17. She wants to be a lawyer against her parent's wishes.
18. Dr Green has taken on the position of Head of the Department.
19. France is a member of the European Union.
20. Javier Perez de Guellar was the Secretary General of the UN from 1982 to 1991.
21. A person is more likely to die in a car accident than an aircraft accident.
22. The criminal had a big nose, a small mouth and an enormous moustache.
23. The Channel Islands are a group of islands in the English Channel near the north-western coast of France.
24. Democracy is a system of government in which everyone in a country can vote.

Task 14. Read and translate the text into Russian in written form:

English law

English law, the law of England and Wales (but not Scotland and Northern Ireland) is known generally as opposed to civil law. The English constitution and the English common law grew up together. The

essence of the Common law is that it is made by judges applying their common sense and knowledge of legal precedent to the fact before them. Common law consisted of what had gone before as a guide. So, it places a great emphasis on *precedent*.

*According to the dictionaries, **precedent** is an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances.*

Task 15. Answer the questions:

8. Do Scotland and Northern Ireland systems of law belong to English law?
9. What is English law?
10. What is precedent?
11. What is common law?
12. Are civil and common law systems similar or opposite?

UNIT TEST 1

Task 1. Explain, what do these people do: a notary, a judge, a policeman. Are these jobs legal?

Give at least 2 more examples of legal jobs:

Task 2. Translate into English:

1. Преступление-это общественно опасное деяние.
2. Все люди должны принимать участие в борьбе с преступностью.
3. Судья определил деяние несовершеннолетнего как преступление.
4. Преступления все еще существуют на современном этапе общественного развития.
5. Криминология занимается преступностью и ее различными аспектами.

6. Полицейские должны хорошо знать законы, чтобы успешно бороться с преступностью.
7. Гражданское право рассматривает права и обязанности физических лиц.
8. Суд является основным звеном в судебной системе Российской Федерации.
9. Он хочет стать юристом вопреки желанию своих родителей.
10. Демократия-это система правления, при которой каждый житель страны может голосовать.

Task 3. Choose right answer:

1. Britain has old educational traditions in law.
2. Russia has old educational traditions in law.
3. Britain and Russia both have old educational traditions in law.
4. Neither Britain nor Russia have old educational traditions in law.

Task 4. Put words into right order to make sentences:

1. society/laws/ may be/ defined/ as/ that/ the /behavior/ of/ govern/ human beings/ within /a / the rules/
2. may be/ sources/ primary /of /law/ described /as / or /secondary.

Task 5. Answer at least 3 the questions:

1. Must people obey laws? Why?
2. Do laws limit our personal freedom?
3. Must all people study law at school?
4. Do you feel that laws protect you?
5. What law would you propose if you were a Member of Parliament?

Task 6. Match the sayings to the statements below, which of them is an English idiom?

1. They keep law and order
2. Jungle law
3. to break laws

4. necessity knows no law.

A.



B. It illustrates the situation in which people do whatever they want to or whatever is necessary to survive or succeed.

C. This saying means that being desperate and having nothing may lead to illegal actions.

D. A crime is an illegal action dangerous to the society.

E. Legal jobs keep social rules.

UNIT 3. CIVIL LAW and COMMON LAW

Task 1. Read the text and translate into Russian:

The UK is part of the European Union. So, the European Union Law is affective in the UK. The European Union consists mainly of countries which use civil law. Hence, the phenomenon of this country is that it uses both *common law* and *civil law*. All the country consists of four territorial subdivisions: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In England and Wales common law is prevailing when in Scotland and Northern Ireland civil law is mostly used.

The Central Criminal Court is commonly known as *the Old Bailey*, it is a crown court in London. It's one of the most famous courts in the world. The central dome of the building is capped with a statue of justice, blindfolded and holding a sword and set of scales right.

Task 2. Choose right answers:

1. What is the Old Bailey?

- a. The Crown court in Dublin (The capital of Northern Ireland);
- b. The European Union Court;
- c. The Central Criminal Court in London;
- d. The Central Civil Court in London;

2. Where did the sculpture of justice first appear?

- a. In Moscow
- b. In New York
- c. In London
- d. In the European Union

3. The UK law system is based mostly on ...

- a. Common law
- b. Civil law
- c. Criminal law
- d. International law

Task 3. Read the text and translate into Russian:

Civil Law

Civil Law (Roman-Germanic legal family) is the most widespread type of legal system in the world, applied in various forms in approximately 150 countries. Also referred to as European continental law, the civil law system is derived mainly from the Roman ‘Corpus Juris Civilus’, (Body of Civil Law), a collection of laws and legal interpretations compiled under the Roman Emperor Justinian I between A.D. 528 and 565.

The major feature of civil law systems is that the laws are organized into systematic written codes. The main sources of civil law are principally legislation – especially codifications in constitutions or statutes enacted by governments – and secondarily, custom. The civil law systems in some countries are based on more than one code.

Task 4. Find in the text English equivalents:

- 1) основываться на нескольких кодексах;
- 2) наиболее распространенный вид;
- 3) основной источник;

- 4) основная черта;
- 5) римский император;
- 6) называться континентальным правом;
- 7) приблизительно;
- 8) различные формы.

Task 5. Read explanations and find terms in the text to match to:

1. Laws or written rules which are passed by Parliament and implemented by courts_____
2. An official set of laws or regulations_____
3. To come from something, to appear somewhere and then to develop into something_____
4. What someone thinks about the meaning of a law or precedent?

5. Used or enforced in different ways_____

Task 6. Fill up word formation table:

Noun	Verb	Adjective or Participle
code	Codify	?
?	civilize	?
base	?	?
?	?	legislative
?	collect	?
application	?	?

Task 7. Read and mark true or false statements. Make corrections to make wrong ones true:

1. Civil law is the most widespread legal system of the world.
2. Approximately 300 countries use civil law nowadays.
3. European continental law and civil law is the name of the same phenomenon. "Corpus Juris Civilus" is a collection of laws and legal interpretations compiled in the times of the Roman Emperor Justinian
4. The date when the Body of Civil Law was compiled is known precisely.
5. Organizing the law into two written codes is the main feature of

civil law system.

6. One of the main sources of civil law is custom.

Task 8. Read the text to answer the questions:

1. Why is common law called “English”?
2. Why are so many countries influenced by common law?

Common Law (Anglo-Saxon legal family) is a type of legal system, often synonymous with “English common law”, which is the system of England and Wales in the UK. It is also in force in approximately 80 countries which were a part of or greatly influenced by the former British Empire. The English common law reflects Biblical influences as well as systems imposed by early conquerors including the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Normans.

Some legal scholars attribute the formation of the English common law system to King Henry II (r. 1154-1189). Until the time of his reign, laws customary were administered locally. Henry II, having established the King’s court, designated that laws were “common” to the entire England.

The foundation of English common law is “legal precedent” – referred to as *stare decisis* (Lat), meaning “to stand by things decided”. In the English common law system, court judges are bound in their decisions in large part by the rules and other doctrines developed by the judges of earlier English courts. These rules were supplemented or amended over time.

Task 9. Find in the text English equivalents:

- 1) дополнить или исправить
- 2) основа общего права
- 3) доктрины, созданные судьями
- 4) быть ограниченным в своих решениях
- 5) ученые-юристы
- 6) являться синонимом
- 7) приписывать создание кому-либо
- 8) бывшая Британская империя

Task 10. Read explanations and find terms in the text to match to:

- A. the country which was running half of the world during several centuries.
- B. the religious book of Christians.
- C. group of people or military troops who attack foreign territories in order to join them to their lands.
- D. period of time when a King or a Queen is running the state.
- E. something (such as a judgment) which has happened earlier than the present and which can be a guide to what should be done in the present case.

Task 11. Fill up word formation table:

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE/PARTICIPLE
<i>judgement</i>	<i>judge</i>	<i>judged</i>
<i>reference</i>	?	?
?	<i>amend</i>	?
?	<i>arrest</i>	?
?	?	<i>consulted</i>
?	?	<i>discussed</i>
?	?	<i>breaking</i>
?	?	<i>learning</i>

Task 12. Find right/true statements (reread the text in task 6), translate into Russian:

1. Common law was derived from customs of continental countries. Common law is a synonym to precedent law.
2. Common law is widely spread in many countries. English common law is influenced by the Bible.
3. Laws were administered universally all over England before the reign of Henry II.
4. The King's court designed that laws were common for the whole country.

5. The source of English common law is the precedent.
6. Common law is stable and can't be amended or changed.

Task 13. Use prompts to translate into English at least 3-5 sentences to characterize:

a. Roman-Germanic legal system – Civil Law system

Романо-германская правовая система объединяет правовые системы всех стран континентальной Европы. Эта правовая система возникла на основе римского права. Основным источником права – нормативный акт (*normative act*). Для неё характерно (*It has got...*) четкое деление норм права на отрасли (*fields*). Все отрасли подразделяются на две подсистемы (*subfields*): частное право и публичное право (*private law and public law*).

К сфере публичного права относятся: административное, уголовное, конституционное, международное публичное. К частному относятся уголовное, гражданское, семейное, трудовое, международное, частное право (*criminal, civil, family, labour, international*). Органы государственной власти подразделяются на законодательные и исполнительные (*legislative and executive*). Законотворческие функции составляют монополию законодателя. Для большинства стран этой системы характерно наличие конституции, представленной как единый печатный документ (*written constitution*).

b. Anglo-Saxon legal system – Common Law System

Общее право составляет основу национальных правовых систем Великобритании (кроме Шотландии), Канады, США, Ямайки, Австралии и в некоторых других странах. Прародительницей этой правовой семьи была Англия. В основе этой правовой системы лежит принцип “*to stand by the things decided*” (от латинского, *stare decisis* – стоять на решённом), означающий, что при выработке решения судом господствующая сила принадлежит

прецеденту (*precedent*). Основным источником (*the main source*) права в Англо-саксонской правовой системе является обычай, подтверждённый (*proved by*) судебным прецедентом. Законодательство рассматривается как разновидность договора (*agreement*). Таким образом, в отличие от романо-германской системы, судебные решения играют большую роль в формировании права, тогда как романо-германская система оставляет за судами функцию толкования и применения права.

FINAL REVISION TEST

Task 1. Read the text, answer the questions:

CIVIL LAW – COMMON LAW

Legal systems in countries around the world generally fall into one of two main categories: common law systems and civil law systems. There are roughly 150 countries that have what can be described as primarily civil law systems, whereas there are about 80 common law countries. Whilst common law systems have laws that are created by legislators, it is up to judges to rely on precedents set by previous courts to interpret those laws and apply them to individual cases. ... In a civil law system, a judge merely establishes the facts of a case and applies remedies found in the codified law.

In the most parts of the UK is applied common law system. It's based on the precedent and previous experience. In English culture there is a saying "to stand by things decided". In the English common law system, court judges are bound in their decisions in large part by the rules and other doctrines developed by the judges of earlier English courts.

Questions:

1. Name the main law systems all over the world. How many are they?
2. How many countries use civil law?
3. Which countries do follow common law system?
4. What are the differences between common law and civil law?
5. What is the basic law system in the RF, common law or civil law?

Task 2. Translate paragraph 2 (from the text 1) into Russian:

Task 3. Find and correct the mistakes:

1. He will be born in 1985.
2. Do you see this film on TV last week?
3. I didn't spoke to the boss about my holiday.
5. I have an important test yesterday.
6. Once upon a time there is a beautiful princess.
7. He didn't broke his hand, he broke his leg.
8. We live in this city many years ago.
9. There has been an explosion at the castle last night.
10. Tom works for a company last year.

Task 4. Open the brackets, use Present or Past Continuous:

1. I (to write) an English exercise
now. _____
2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time
yesterday. _____
3. My little sister (to sleep)
now. _____
4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time
yesterday. _____
5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volley-
ball. _____
6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday.
They (to play) volleyball. _____
8. What your father (to do) now? _____
9. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? _____

Task 2. Read the text, translate into Russian:

In countries where the legal system follows the English *common-law tradition*, the function of prosecution is usually distinguished from that of investigation and adjudication. In most countries the prosecution is performed by an official who is not part of either the police or the judicial system; a wide variety of terms have been used to designate this official (e.g., district attorney in the state jurisdictions of the United States, procurator-fiscal in Scotland, and crown attorney in Canada). The prosecutor may be an elected local official (as in many jurisdictions in the United States) or a member of an organization responsible to a minister of the national government.

Generally, the prosecutor first assesses the information collected by the investigators to determine whether sufficient evidence exists to justify criminal proceedings. In common-law systems the prosecutor usually is entrusted with extensive discretion in deciding whether to institute criminal proceedings.

Namely the prosecutor first assesses the information collected by the investigators. He is responsible to determine whether sufficient evidence exists to justify criminal proceedings. In common-law systems the prosecutor usually is entrusted with extensive discretion in deciding whether to institute criminal proceedings. The prosecutor must decide whether the case falls within the intended scope (field) of the law.

Task 3. Answer the questions:

13. Is prosecution similar to investigation and adjudication?
14. What does prosecutor do?
15. Is the text about prosecution system in the RF?
16. What countries does the text tell about?
17. What does the prosecutor must decide?

Task 4. Translate into Russian:

1. In most countries the prosecution is performed by an official who is not part of either the police or the judicial system; a wide variety of terms have been used to designate this official.

2. In common-law systems the prosecutor usually is entrusted with extensive discretion in deciding whether to institute criminal proceedings.
3. Namely the prosecutor first assesses the information collected by the investigators.
4. He is responsible to determine whether sufficient evidence exists to justify criminal proceedings.

Task 5. Translate into English:

1. Виновен – невиновен;
2. обвинять – защищать;
3. решительный – нерешительный;
4. отличаться – быть похожим;
5. старый – новый;
6. ответственный – безответственный.

Task 6. Put words into right order:

1. official/may be/ the/ an elected/ prosecutor/ local /
2. information /the/ namely/ prosecutor/ assesses/ the/ first/ investigators /collected/ by/ the /.
3. the/ whether/the/ prosecutor/ must/ the/ case /falls/ decide/ within/ intended /scope.

Task 7. Read and translate into Russian:

The British Police are 49 similar and independent police services which operate across the country. The largest is the Metropolitan Police Service in London. It is well known as Scotland Yard named after the original location of their headquarters.

Unlike the police in most other countries, the British Police aren't routinely armed, except in Northern Ireland, at airports, nuclear facilities and on special protection duties. At present police offices widely use new technologies at work. Video cameras are installed across the country and much routine traffic policing has been replaced by flash cameras. Police services collaborate with prosecutor's offices and courts.

Task 8. Answer the questions:

1. How many independent police services do operate across the UK?
2. What is Scotland Yard?
3. Are British police officers routinely armed?

Task 9. Choose right answers:

1. What is the largest Police service in Britain?

- a. the Metropolitan Police Service
- b. the Northern Ireland office
- c. All the offices are equal
- d. the Crown office

2. Where in Britain police officers are routinely armed?

- a. In Wales
- b. In England
- c. In Scotland
- d. in Northern Ireland

3. Modern police officers in Britain...

- a. often watch video films;
- b. widely use new technologies at work;
- c. don't want to use new technologies at work;
- d. can't use new technologies at work.

Task 10. Translate into English:

1. Юридические системы большинства стран Европы основаны на принципах гражданского права.
2. Прокурор оценивает информацию, собранную следователями.
3. В большинстве стран судебное преследование осуществляется должностным лицом, которое не является частью ни полиции, ни судебной системы.
4. Полицейские службы сотрудничают с прокуратурами и судами.

5. Британская полиция-это 49 аналогичных и независимых полицейских служб, которые действуют по всей стране.
6. В системах общего права прокурору обычно предоставляется широкая свобода действий при принятии решения о возбуждении уголовного дела.

FINAL TERM TEST 1

Task 1. Read and translate in written:

FAMILY LAW IN THE UK

Parents are not held directly responsible for the criminal acts of their children. However, there is a belief that youth crime is partly caused by poor parenting, and so the Government and the Youth Justice Board are looking at ways to support parents and getting them to come on parenting courses. Parenting courses are offered by many organizations, for example, Parentline Plus, and many parents attend voluntarily. However, the Government has brought in Parenting Orders. These can be imposed where:

- A child safety or an anti-social behaviour order has been made;
- A final warning has been issued;
- A child has already committed an offence;
- A parent can be taken to court for failing to make sure their child attends school;
- A child has been excluded from school for serious misbehavior;
- A parent has refused to enter into a parenting contract or breached their parenting contract;
- A Parenting Order means that a parent must attend a maximum of 12 parenting guidance or counselling sessions. If they do not, they can be fined. Parenting Orders have recently been extended to parents whose children are viewed as at risk of offending, even if they have not yet committed an offence. A Parenting Order could involve a residential weekend course for the parent. It can last for up to 12 months. Breach of a Parenting Order is a criminal offence and can result in a fine of up to £1000 and/or community service. From September 2007, under the Education and Inspections Act 2006, schools will be able to apply for Parenting Orders.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. Are parents in the UK responsible if their child commits a crime?
2. What is Parenting order?
3. What country law system does the text tell about?
4. Are parents in the RF responsible if their child commits a crime?
5. What is family law?

Task 3. Open the brackets:

1. Students (are studying, study) law at the university. 2. He already (graduated, has graduated) from the university. 3. Last year he (graduated, has graduated) from the university. 4. The police (didn't find, haven't found) the killer yet. 5. For about 10 years legislators (discussed, have been discussing) the bill. 6. Every year the State Duma of the RF (is passing, passes) a lot of laws. 7. In 1992 our country (ratified, had ratified) the treaty. 8. Lawyers (came, have come) to the agreement by the end of the present session. 9. You (are looking, look) very thoughtful. What (do you think, are you thinking) about? – I (think, am thinking) about retirement. – But you are only 25. You only just (started, have started) your career. – I (know, am knowing), but I (read, have read) an article which (says, is saying) that a sensible man (started, starts) thinking about retirement at 25.

Task 4. Put words into correct order to compose sentences:

1. have/ in any society/ several characteristics/ laws.
2. these rules/ sometimes/ break/ we/ without suffering any penalty.
3. for a variety of reasons/ arise/ conflicts between individuals.
4. people/ enable/ to feel secure/ laws / in their lives.
5. to forbid / the first aim of law/ certain ways of behaving/ is / like murder, terrorism, or smoking in public places.

FINAL TERM TEST 2

Task 1. Read the text 1 and translate into English:

Обязанности родителей, ответственность, проступок, антисоциальное поведение, штраф, совершить преступление, разрывать контракт, обязательства, последнее предупреждение, им предложили, в суде, ненадлежащее исполнение родительских обязанностей, должны посещать/посетить, общественные работы, уголовное преступление.

Task 2. Choose right answer:

1. There is a belief that youth crime is partly caused by _____?
a. poor English b. misbehavior c. poor parenting d. misunderstanding
2. The Government of _____ has brought in Parenting Orders
a. The UK b. The RF c. the USA d. all countries
3. A Parenting Order could involve _____ for the parent.
a. A great fine b. a prison punishment c. a foreign language course d. a residential weekend course
4. Breach of a Parenting Order is _____ that can result in a fine of up to £1000 and/or community service.
a. a heavy crime c. a kind of misbehavior
b. a criminal offence d. an administrative offence

Task 3. Translate into Russian:

1. Parents are not held directly responsible for the criminal acts of their children.

2. However, there is a belief that youth crime is partly caused by poor parenting, and so the Government and the Youth Justice Board are looking at ways to support parents and getting them to come on parenting courses.
3. A parent can be taken to court for failing to make sure their child attends school.
4. A Parenting Order means that a parent must attend a maximum of 12 parenting guidance or counselling sessions.
5. Breach of a Parenting Order is a criminal offence and can result in a fine of up to £1000 and/or community service.

Task 4. Put words into correct order to compose sentences:

1. for/ Parenting Orders/schools /will be able to apply / from 2007.
2. to support / the Youth Justice Board/ at ways/ are looking/ parents.
3. by many organizations/are offered/in the UK/ Parenting courses.
4. means /that / a Parenting Order/ a parent /12 parenting guidance or counselling sessions/must attend /a maximum of.

Task 5. Answer the questions:

1. Are parents directly responsible for the criminal acts of their children?
2. Can a parent in the UK be taken to court for failing to make sure their child attends school?
3. How many parenting guidance or counselling sessions a parent must attend according to the UK family code?
4. What is Parenting order?

Task 6. Look at the picture and answer the questions;

1. Are people in the photo friends or colleagues?
2. Where are they now?
3. Have they come to any agreement?
4. What are they doing? Explain your ideas
5. What kind of law provides business relations and making contracts?



FINAL TERM TEST 3

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:

Types: Courts are of all different kinds: state and federal, criminal and civil courts, small claims and supreme courts, court of appeal, and many others. Which type of court hears a particular case depends on its jurisdiction.

Authority: A court's authority to hear certain cases and not others, as determined by law, is known as its jurisdiction. Jurisdiction may be based on one or more things, such as geographical area, the subject of the cases (taxes or juvenile law), civil versus criminal matters or the amount of money at stake in a lawsuit.

Purpose: The purpose of the courts is to settle disputes. Their general procedures are often similar.

Who makes record: A record of the court's proceedings is made by the clerk of the court. Written opinions are often published in bound volumes that become part of law libraries. They are used by lawyers in preparing cases and by other courts for guidance in deciding similar cases.

Records availability: Access to court records is not restricted to people involved in a case. Court records are public records, but the right to inspect them is governed by law.

1. *What is a court?*
2. *What is jurisdiction?*
3. *What is the duty of a clerk in the court?*
4. *Who makes and uses court records, when and why?*
5. *What are the main types of courts?*

Task 2. Mark true or false statements, correct the wrong ones:

1. Which type of court hears a particular case depends on its head judge.

2. A court's authority to hear certain cases is known as its jurisdiction_____
3. The purpose of the courts is to control disputes _____
4. Written opinions are often published in bound volumes that become part of public libraries _____
5. Access to court records is not restricted to people involved in a case_____.

Task 3. Choose right answers:

1. The _____of the Russian Federation is the highest law body

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Constitutional court | c. President's Court |
| b. Supreme Court | d. Court of appeal |

2. A record of the court's proceedings is made by the ____of the court.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| a. head | c. police officer |
| b. judge | d. clerk |

3. _____determines the cases to be heard in a court.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. jurisdiction | c. Constitution |
| b. legal laws | d. geographical area |

4. Since June 2008 the Constitutional Court has been located in _____.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. St Petersburg | c. Kremlin |
| b. Moscow | d. Parliament |

Task 4. Use constructions from the text to fill up the gaps:

1. Jurisdiction is court's ... to hear certain cases and not others as ... by law
2. The purpose of the courts is ... disputes.

3. The jury must ... the law to the facts and arrive at a
4. A record of the court's ... is made by ... of the court.
5. ... to court records is not restricted to people ... in a case.
6. A court may ... photographs of an accused person
7. To protect ... identity a judge may limit ... access, to the court proceedings.
8. The right to inspect court record is ... by law.

FINAL TERM TEST 4

Task 1. Match numbers to letters to give Russian equivalents:

1. Lawyer ____
 2. Judge ____
 3. Trial ____
 4. Court ____
 5. Society ____
 6. Law and order ____
 7. Offender ____
 8. Crime ____
 9. Criminal ____
 10. National law ____
 11. Traffic accident ____
 12. Robber ____
- a. Преступление b. Обидчик c. Суд как инстанция d. Суд как процедура классификации проступка и определения виновного, наказания e. общество f. происшествие на дороге g. судья h. преступник i. Юрист j. Закон и порядок k. Грабитель l. адвокат m. Правовая система страны

Task 2. Translate into Russian

1. Police officers keep law and order in our society. 2. Lawyers consult people to help them in different situations. 3. Ancient law refers to the rules of human behavior. 4. All the laws are descriptive and prescriptive. 5. National system of law consists of different codes: civil code, criminal code, contract, tort cods, and many others. 6. Trial qualifies the convict's blame and announce the punishment.

Task 3. Translate into English

1. Мой друг работает в суде. 2. Я хочу стать юристом. 3. Юристы защищают закон и порядок. 4. Полиция арестовала грабителя. 5. Общество живет по правовым нормам (правилам). 6. Вчера мой приятель стал свидетелем дорожно-транспортного происшествия. 7. Мы изучаем вопросы права в колледже. 8. Я студент (-ка) первого курса.

Task 4. Open the brackets

1. A law is any legal document _____(to provide) social order. 2. In college we _____(to study) the history of law. 3. He _____(to live) in Kursk and _____(to study) law. 4. Where _____ she _____(to work)? 5. Where _____(to be) you just now? 6. How many _____(shelf) are on the wall?

FINAL TERM TEST 5

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions

While many citizens think the real action in the criminal courts happens during trials, they are wrong in that assessment. Ninety percent of criminal cases are disposed of by guilty pleas rather than trials. Most of those guilty pleas are the result of agreements between prosecutors and defense attorneys. Plea-bargaining is a process in which a prosecutor makes a concession to a defendant (for example, reducing charges or recommending a lighter sentence) in exchange for the

defendant's pleading guilty. Even cases that go to trial are sometimes decided before the trial begins.

The prosecutor is the government's lawyer. Following the arrest of a suspect by the police, a prosecutor decides whether or not to press charges. If the prosecutor decides to proceed, he or she files a charging document with a lower court. A charging document accuses the arrestee of committing a crime. The most common charging documents used are the information and the indictment. Although the information and indictment differ in some respects, each of these contains a statement of the charge.

For the first appearance, the defendant is taken from jail and brought before the lower court judge. The judge informs the defendant of the charge in the complaint, explains to the defendant that he or she has certain rights, offers to appoint counsel at the expense of the government if the defendant is indigent (too poor to afford a lawyer), and sets bail.

Questions to answer

1. How many criminal cases are disposed of by guilty pleas rather than trials?
2. What is plea-bargaining ?
3. What is pre-trial process?
4. What are prosecutor's functions?
5. When the judge offers to appoint counsel at the expense of the government?

Task 2. Put words into correct order to compose sentences:

- 1) used \ lazy \ He \ be \ very \ to
- 2) you \ motorbike \ to \ Did \ have \ use \ a?
- 3) didn't \ be \ She \ to \ so \ bad-tempered \ use
- 4) live \ village \ use \ didn't \ in \ a \ They \ to
- 5) to \ a \ There \ in \ used \ church \ \ that \ be \ street
- 6) school \ she \ a \ to \ Did \ go \ to \ use \ different ?

Task 3. Open the brackets:

1. She ___(to be) a first year student. She _____(to study) at college.
2. Lawyers _____ (to defend) law and people.
3. I _____ (to want) to be a policeman.
4. He is a judge. He _____(to work) in court.
5. What _____(to do) he do at work?
6. I have never _____(to be) in London before.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with words from 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 _____.
2. The story-telling contest is closed to what the organizers of the event refer to as professional liars - that is _____, 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 _____ and judges, have left the country along with thousands of other professionals and academics.
4. Charles King-Farlow is leading the joint campaign with local _____ and _____ 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 _____.
6. In another _____, a man shot a judge during another domestic hearing.

UNIT 4. GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Модальный глагол и его эквивалент	Выражает	Present	Past	Future
Чисто модальные глаголы (4) и их эквиваленты (2)				
can [kxn] to be able (to)	мочь, уметь, быть в состоянии	can am/is/are able (to)	could was/were able (to)	--- shall/will be able (to)
may [meI] to be allowed (to)	мочь, иметь разрешение	may am/is/are allowed (to)	might was/were allowed (to)	--- shall/will be allowed (to)
must [mast]	быть должным	must	---	---
ought (to) [Lt]	следует, следовало бы	ought (to)	---	---
Эквиваленты глаголов долженствования (must, ought, shall, should) - 2				
to have (to) [hXv]	вынужден, приходится	have/has (to)	had (to)	shall/will have (to)
to be (to) [bJ]	должен (по плану)	am/is/are (to)	was/were (to)	---
Многфункциональные глаголы в роли модальных (6)				
shall [Sxl]	обязан, должен	---	---	shall
should [Sud]	следует, следовало бы	should	---	---
will [wIl]	желать, намереваться	---	---	will
would [wud]	желать; вероятно; бывало	---	would	---
need [nJd]	нуждаться	need	---	---
dare [dFq]	сметь	dare	dared	---

MODAL VERBS

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *must*, *have to*, or *should*

- You tell anybody. It's a secret.
- It's Sunday, so I go to work.
- That skirt is perfect for you. I think you buy it.
- We wear a uniform at our school. I hate it.
- I remember to give you back the money I borrowed.
- You eat too much white bread. It's not very good for you.
- Our car broke down on holiday so we rent a car for a week.

2. Circle the right form

I can't find the receipt. I *should have* / *must have* thrown it away.

You *can't see / couldn't have seen* Gerry yesterday. He was in bed with flu.

John played really bad yesterday. He *might not be / might not have been* feeling well.

I don't like those jeans. You *should have / must have* bought the other ones.

What a lovely girl your daughter is. You *must be / must have been* very proud of her.

A: I can't find my car keys. They're not in my bag.

B: Well, you *might have not / can't have / should have not* left them at the restaurant.

I saw that you took them.

3. Complete the following sentences using *must be, can't be or might be*

Ross and Jackgood players. They've won hundreds of cups.

I'm not sure what my wife is doing this afternoon. She

..... doing yoga or she

..... at her dance class. I can't remember.

A: My grandmother is 80 and she goes jogging every day.

B: Amazing! She very fit for her age.

A: Beatrice is in Prague at the moment.

B: She in Prague. I've seen her this morning!

I don't know where Kelly is now, but she at her sister's.

You passed all your exams! You very pleased with yourself.

A: I have no idea why my wife hasn't arrived home from work. She

..... doing

overtime because I called the office and she wasn't there.

B: I suppose shehaving a drink with her colleagues or sheshopping.

4. Write a sentence for each situation using *must have*, *might have* or *can't have*.

a. Sarah's nose looks completely different. (have plastic surgery)
She

.....

b. James is back at work. (illness be very serious)
His

.....

c. Those football fans look very happy. (win the match)
Their team

.....

.....

d. There was a fire in the school last night. (drop a cigarette or a match)
Someone

.....

.....

e. Why aren't they here yet? They know the way very well. (get lost)
They

.....

.....

f. He didn't answer the telephone. (be in the garden or in the shower).
He

.....

.....

5. Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence. Each word is used once

should shouldn't mustn't needn't need to

1) It's an airline regulation that you unfasten your seatbelt until the plane has landed.

- 2) If she wants to lose weight, she eat so many sweets.
- 3) You submit two photos with your application.
- 4) You have brought your umbrella: it's not going to rain.
- 5) He have thought more carefully before he spoke!

6. Complete with the correct form of *can*, *can't*, *could*, or *be able to*

- 1) If you buy a car, you drive to work next year.
- 2) I talk until I was three years old.
- 3) I've been looking for a flat for ages but I find what I want.
- 4) He is very fit for his age. He (run) really fast.
- 5) I'd like (work) with you one day.

7. Insert the right/most appropriate modal verb

- 1) A: I have a bad headache. B: You take an aspirin (advice).
- 2) I'm not able to speak German but I understand it.
- 3) You never know what will happen in the future. You win the lottery.
- 4) Women and children work in factories and mines in Europe during the Industrial Revolution.
- 5) I have no idea how much the taxi costs. Ten pounds not be enough.
- 6) If you have a sore throat you go swimming (advice).
- 7) Haven't you had anything to eat? You be hungry.
- 8) This train is never crowded. You reserve a seat.

REVISION TEST

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

You **don't have to** / **mustn't** make so much noise.
Everyone is asleep.

- 1 In Britain, you **needn't** / **shouldn't** carry an identity card.
- 2 You **ought to** / **has to** go to bed earlier if you're tired.
- 3 You **mustn't** / **should** miss that programme. It's fantastic.
- 4 I **shouldn't** / **need to** buy some new shoes. These are too small.
- 5 I **must** / **mustn't** hurry. The lesson starts in five minutes.
- 6 Joe lives near school so he **has to** / **doesn't have to** take a bus.

2. Insert the right/most appropriate modal verb:

- 1) You can put posters on the walls, but you use drawing pins.
- 2) If your friends want to use my phone, they ask me first!
- 3) If you can't sleep at night you drink coffee after dinner. (advice)
- 4) A: Where's Kathy? B: I don't know. She be in her bedroom.
- 5) It was so foggy last night that we see the road very well.
- 6) She be at school yet. She only left two minutes ago!
- 7) Geography isn't compulsory in my school. You study it.
- 8) Did they drive from Rome to Florence in an hour? They have a very fast car.
- 9) Speak louder, please. We hear you.
- 10) Passengers at the airport leave their luggage unattended.

3. Open the brackets, complete with the correct form of *can, can't, could, or be able to*

1) I think you should set off in the spring. It
(be) very crowded there in
the summer (it usually *is* crowded).

2) (speak) another language fluently is a great
advantage when
you're looking for a job.

3) I'm sure he (manage) perfectly well
on his own if he had to.

4) I (spend) all morning in bed, but I feel like working.

5) She isn't fit for her age. She likes sweets. so, she (run) really
fast as I see.

THE GERUND

Герундий относится к неличным формам глагола, которые не могут быть сказуемым в предложении. Герундий сочетает в себе свойства глагола и существительного. Герундий, как и глагол, имеет формы времени и залога.

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Indefinite Gerund выражает процесс в наиболее общем виде и действие, которое является одновременным действием, обозначенному глаголом в личной форме.

Perfect Gerund – выражает действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме. Наиболее употребительная форма герундия – Indefinite Gerund Active

Examples:

The treaty cannot be signed without solving all disputable problems.	Договор не может быть подписан без решения
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	всех спорных вопросов
Both leaders oppose war as a means of settling political disputes.	Оба лидера выступают против войны как средства решения политических споров.
You should congratulate them on having signed the treaty.	Вам следует поздравить их с подписанием Договора.

Герундиальный оборот – (ГО) - образуется при помощи существительного или притяжательного местоимения +герундий. ГО переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением, союзы подбираются по смыслу, герундий переводится сказуемым. На письме ГО не выделяется запятой.

Examples:

The judge insisted on Jurors giving the verdict on time.	Судья настаивал на том, чтобы присяжные вовремя предоставили вердикт.
These happy events occurred without any recommendations having been made by the UN Secretary General	Эти радостные события произошли без каких-либо рекомендаций, высказанных Генеральным Секретарем.

Task 1. Translate into Russian:

1. The United Kingdom played a major role in drafting the Human Rights Convention.
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) denies applying cruel, inhuman punishment to people.
3. The Charter of the United Nations was signed in San Francisco on June 25, 1945 after having been ratified by the great powers – the USSR, the USA, the United Kingdom, France and China.
4. The investigator was sure of his having committed the crime.
5. The lawyer was surprised at the Court passing such a harsh sentence.
6. The General Assembly approved amendment to the Charter coming into force after having been ratified by a 2/3 majority.
7. History knows a lot of examples of the achievements of the human brain being used against mankind.

8. To achieve consistency in decisions the courts developed the practice of decisions of higher courts binding to lower courts.

Task 2. Open the brackets, use Gerund:

1. (To maintain) world peace and security and (to develop) friendly relation with other nations is the main focus of the UN.
2. The task of (to preserve) peace and (to ensure) universal security is so pressing that it concerns everyone.
3. The UN formed a special committee with a definite purpose of parties (to come) at an agreed settlement.
4. Russia and the US have become the symbol of the people's desire of (to change) their relations for the better.
5. The UN Security Council has done a great deal for (to make) specific decisions on the world arena.
6. Last night's (to close) the UN General Assembly session took place in a solemn atmosphere.

Task 3. Translate into English, use Gerund:

1. Деятельность ООН направлена на поддержание мира и безопасности.
2. Судья настаивал на незамедлительном принятии решения.
3. Участники встречи воздержались от включения доклада в повестку дня.
4. В 1947 году Генеральная Ассамблея ООН приняла решение о задержании военных преступников.
5. После того как поправки к статьям были одобрены Генеральной Ассамблеей, они вступили в силу.
6. Созданная после корейской войны комиссия обвинила США в размещении ядерного оружия в Южной Корее.
7. Страны члены ООН заявили, что необходимо как можно быстрее договориться о подписании Соглашения о сокращении ядерного оружия.
8. Все инициативы России направлены на расширение и углубление процесса сотрудничества.
9. Полное уничтожение ядерного оружия возможно.
10. Совет Безопасности ООН приветствует мирный путь решения всеми странами спорных вопросов на Ближнем

Востоке.

PASSIVE VOICE. PARTICIPLE 2

V + ed or V3f

Example: applied in various forms – применяемый (примененный) в разных формах, referred to – тот, на который была сделана ссылка; written code – написанный кодекс, enacted by – примененный (применяемый).

Task 1. Translate into English:

Методы, примененные к нему; кодексы, на которые ссылаются юристы; собранная ими информация; толкования, записанные во времена римского императора; преступления, совершенные во время войны; вопросы, рассмотренные в этом сообщении; подтвержденный судебным прецедентом; судебные решения, сыгравшие важную роль.

Task 2. Open the brackets to use Participle forms:

1. When legislators create laws they use the system of courts (to back) by the power of the police to enforce these laws.
2. Common law is applied in approximately 80 countries which were a part of or greatly (to influence) by the former British Empire.
3. Until the time of King Henry II reign customary laws were (to administer) locally.
4. The order (to establish) in the country improved the situation.
5. The English common law reflects Biblical influences as well as systems (to impose) by early conquerors including the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Normans.
6. Rules and doctrines (to develop) by the judges of earlier English courts were (to supplement) or (to amend) over time.
7. The new law (to establish) on the territory of entire England soon became common.
8. The letter (to write) by a junior lawyer should not be sent to the client because of its improper style.
9. The review on the UK Civil Procedure (to take) from the website was of great importance for his report.

10. Courses on Legal English (to offer) online have become very popular today.

Task 3. Use Participle 1 or 2:

бегущая вода, восхитительный вид, прочитанная книга, восхищенный турист, усталый взгляд, утомительное занятие, интересный фильм, заинтересованный вид, надоедливый ребёнок, уставший работник, записанный текст, пишущий студент, поющий актёр, спетая песня, арестованный преступник, контролирующая организация.

GRAMMAR TEST

Task 1. Open the brackets, use Gerund forms:

1. He was sitting in an armchair. He always liked _____ (read) a magazine.
2. He proved on _____ (work) in the law agency, he knew everyone and everything there.
3. After _____ (fill up) the cup _____ with milk he put it on the table.
4. _____ (know) each other for ages, they had a lot to talk about.
5. _____ (live) into a rich family, she got everything she wished for.
6. _____ (to be) the child of poor people, he often went to bed hungry.
7. Well, we are very proud of you. Your _____ (sing) was really brilliant.
8. After _____ (ride) the car, he went to a restaurant.

Task 2. Rewrite into Passive:

1 Many people believe it is Leonardo's masterpiece.

It is

.....

2 Scientists know he was a wonderful engineer too.

He is

.....
3 Historians think he was unhappy in old age.

He is

.....
4 People think the fire started at about 8 o'clock.

The fire

.....
5 They say experts are studying objects from a Spanish ship.

Experts

.....
6 They believe the ship was carrying gold bars.

The ship

.....
Task 3. Rewrite the sentences in Passive, save the Tenses:

1 You can only see these particles through a microscope.

Model: 1. *These particles can only be seen* through a microscope.

2 People are using computers in all kinds of work.

Computers

.....
3 You have to keep dangerous chemicals in a safe place.

Dangerous

.....
4 You should have left the laboratory unlocked.

The laboratory

.....
5 We are unlikely to discover intelligent life on other planets.

Intelligent life

.....
6 Three million people watch TV plays every week.

TV plays

.....
Task 4. Translate into English using the Infinitive:

Model: *It is really hard to doubt in his promises* – *В его обещаниях трудно усомниться.*

1. Ему трудно верить.
2. Ей доставляло огромное удовольствие видеть, как играют дети.
3. Неплохо было бы поехать за город завтра.
4. Нам понадобилось много времени, чтобы убедить его, что он неправ.
5. Не предупредить его об этом было бы нечестно.
6. Вам не помешает, если вы займетесь спортом.
7. Очень приятно пить из колодца холодную воду в жаркий день.
8. Джейн потребовалось полчаса на то, чтобы добраться до города.
9. За этим столом хорошо работать.
10. Это моя обязанность – учить вас.
11. Некоторым людям трудно угодить.
12. Стихи трудно переводить.