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Кафедра иностранных языков в сфере права, экономики и управления

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ENGLISH LAW ISSUES

Грамматический справочник и контрольные работы по английскому языку

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для развития переводческих навыков при работе с аутентичными текстами профессиональной направленности. Оно состоит из двух частей: грамматического справочника и серии модулей для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы в виде контрольных заданий.

Учебно-методическое пособие рекомендуется для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки бакалавров 40.03.01 «Юриспруденция», по специальностям 40.05.02 «Правоохранительная деятельность», 40.05.02 «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности», по программе магистратуры «Судопроизводство в Российской Федерации» (направление подготовки 40.04.01 Юриспруденция)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие составлено на основе рабочей программы “Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции” и нацелено на развитие языковой, коммуникативной и социокультурной компетенций, необходимых для профессионального обучения и дальнейшего самообразования.

Задачами освоения дисциплины является систематизация грамматических средств английского языка, расширение лексического запаса общеупотребительной лексики и формирование основы профессионального вокабуляра в рамках тем курса.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие направлено на развитие у обучающихся переводческих навыков, необходимых для работы с аутентичными текстами по специальности в области права. Понимание такого рода текстов осложняется целым рядом трудностей, связанных со сложными синтаксическими конструкциями, многочисленными личными и неличными формами глагола, обилием незнакомой терминологии. Представленный в учебно-методическом пособии материал призван нивелировать вышеперечисленные трудности.

Пособие состоит из двух частей: грамматического справочника, где в сжатой форме представлена информация о грамматических явлениях английского языка, обычно вызывающих затруднения у обучающихся, и контрольных работ для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Целью данного пособия является создание алгоритма действий при работе с текстом в целом и с предложением в частности и использование его при выполнении контрольных работ.

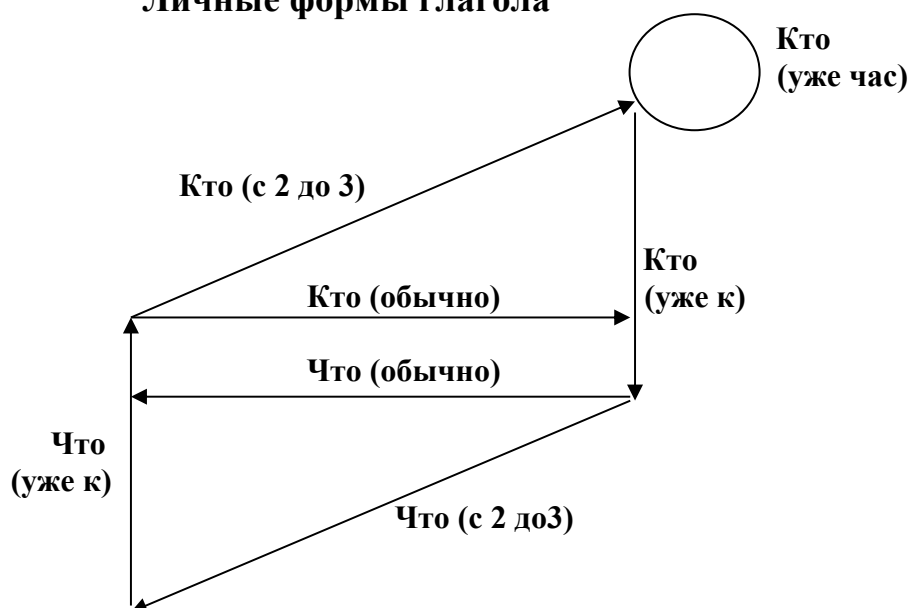
Первым этапом создания алгоритма является грамматический анализ предложения, куда входит распознавание структуры предложения, нахождение синтаксической основы, определение типа сказуемого и модели его перевода на русский язык. Основой работы на этом этапе является специально разработанная система упражнений, созданная авторами в русле подхода В.В. Милашевича и адаптированная к образовательному процессу в вузе. Данная методика предполагает краткий вводный курс и позволяет за короткий срок сформировать у студентов целостное представление о таком сложном разделе грамматики английского языка, как видовременные формы глагола и научить их безошибочно переводить многочисленные формы.

Вторым этапом является лексический анализ предложения, включающий в себя нахождение ключевых слов и интернациональной лексики, сопоставительный анализ терминов, реалий и их лексических соответствий в родном языке.

Контрольные работы второй части состоят из аутентичных текстов с сохраненными лексическими и грамматическими особенностями и ряда упражнений для успешного усвоения вокабуляра. Тематика текстов определяется дисциплинами, изучаемыми студентами в рамках своей специальности.

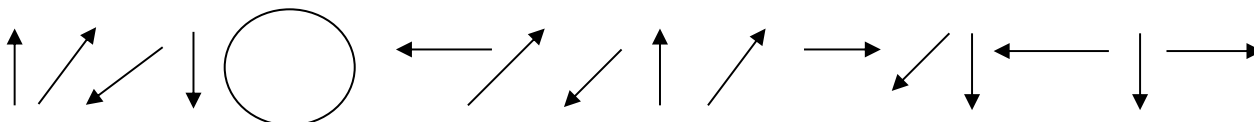
Представленная методика особенно актуальна для студентов очно-заочной формы обучения ввиду ограниченного количества аудиторных занятий. Она позволяет развивать компетенции, необходимые для профессионального роста в короткие сроки.

ЧАСТЬ I
ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК
Личные формы глагола

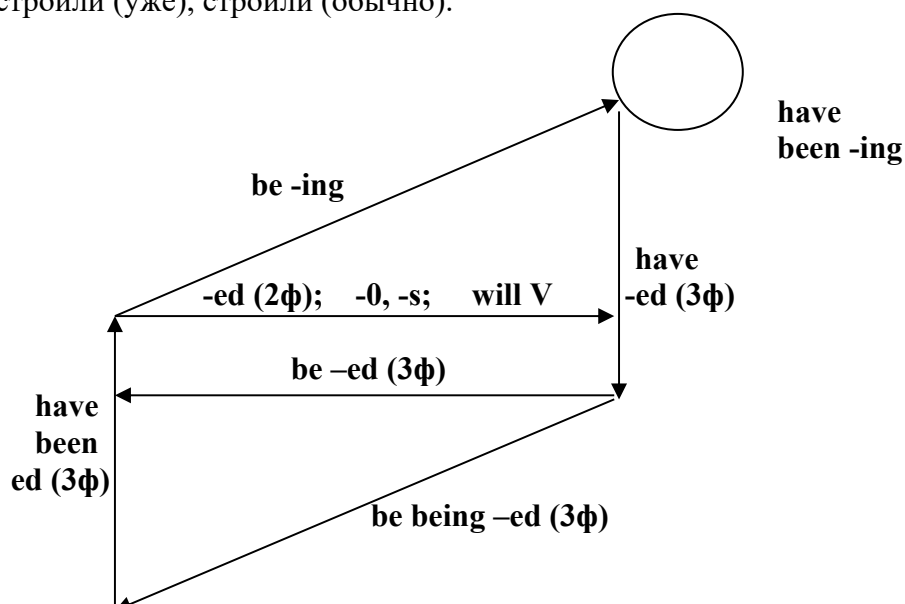


Найдите соответствие русских предложений со стрелками параллелограмма

1. Преступники совершают преступления.
2. Грабитель ограбил банк.
3. Следствие ведется опытными сотрудниками.
4. Судья зачитывает приговор.
5. Вердикт уже был оглашен.
6. Уголовные дела передают на рассмотрение в суд.
7. Полиция разыскивает преступника уже две недели.



Пишу (с 2 до 3), написал (уже), писал (вчера), уже было написано, писали (с 2 до 3), переписали (уже), построили (уже), строили (обычно).



Формы глаголов «to be» и «to have»

	Настоящее	Прошедшее	Будущее
I you, we, they she, he, it	am are is	was were was	will be
I you, we, they she, he, it	have have has	had	will have

Определите видовременные формы глаголов и их характеристику

Упражнение 1

S am 1ing, S 2, S is 3ed, S have 4ed, S is being 5ed, S have been 6ing, S 7s, S have been 8ed, S has been 9ing, S is 10ing, S am being 11ed, S are 12ed, S has been 13ed, S are 14ing, S has 15ed, S are being 16ed, S am 17ed.

Упражнение 2

S 1ed, S was 2ed, S was 3ing, S had 4ed, S had been 5ing, S had been 6ed, S was being 7ed, S were 8ed, S were 9ing, S were being 10ed.

Упражнение 3

S will 1, S will be 2ed, S will have 3ed, S will be 4ing, S will have been 5ed, S will have been 6ing.

Упражнение 4

S am 1ing, S 2, S had 3ed, S have been 4ing, S will have been 5ing, S were 6ing, S 7s, S is 8ing, S has been 9ing, S have 10ed, S will be 11ing, S will have 12ed, S had been 13ing, S are 14ing, S 15ed, S was 16ing, S has 17ed, S will 18.

Упражнение 5

S is 1ed, S had been 2ed, S was being 3ed, S was 4ed, S has been 5ed, S were being 6ed, S am 7ed, S will be 8ed, S am being 9ed, S is being 10ed, S are 11ed, S have been 12ed, S were 13ed, S will have been 14ed, S are being 15ed.

Упражнение 6

1 asked, 2 is asking, 3 has been asked, 4 was asked, 5 had been asked, 6 was being asked, 7 will be asked, 8 had been asking, 9 asks, 10 will ask, 11 were asking, 12 is being asked, 13 is asked, 14 asks, 15 have asked.

Упражнение 7

1 robbed, 2 was robbed, 3 have robbed, 4 is being robbed, 5 will have robbed, 6 had been robbed, 7 is robbing, 8 will be robbed, 9 are robbing, 10 robs, 11 12 has robbed, 13 were robbing, 14 is robbed, 15 will have been robbed.

Упражнение 8

1 killed, 2 was killed, 3 has killed, 4 is killing, 5 has been killed, 6 are killed, 7 is being killed, 8 were killed, 9 will be killed, 10 are killing, 11 will kill, 12 had killed, 13 is killed, 14 kills, 15 will have killed.

Упражнение 9

1 questioned, 2 has questioned, 3 was questioned, 4 will be questioned, 5 is questioning, 6 questions, 7 will question, 8 is being questioned, 9 have been questioned, 10 will have been questioned.

Упражнение 10

1 are chasing, 2 was being chased, 3 chase, 4 is casing, 5 was chased, 6 will be chased, 7 have been chased, 8 have chased, 9 have been chasing, 10 am being chased.

Упражнение 11

1 am searching, 2 was searched, 3 has searched, 4 have been searched, 5 have been searching, 6 are being searched, 7 search, 8 will be searched, 9 is searched, 10 has been searched.

Упражнение 12

1 arrests, 2 was arrested, 3 is being arrested, 4 has arrested, 5 were arrested, 6 had been arrested, 7 are arresting, 8 will be arrested, 9 had arrested, 10 have been arresting, 11 arrested.

Упражнение 13

1 investigate, 2 are investigating, 3 are investigated, 4 will investigate, 5 will be investigated, 6 was investigated, 7 have investigated, 8 has been investigated, 9 have been investigating, 10 is being investigated.

Упражнение 14

1 interrogated, 2 are interrogating, 3 was interrogated, 4 has been interrogated, 5 will be interrogated, 6 is being interrogated, 7 were interrogated, 8 are interrogated, 9 will have been interrogated, 10 had interrogated

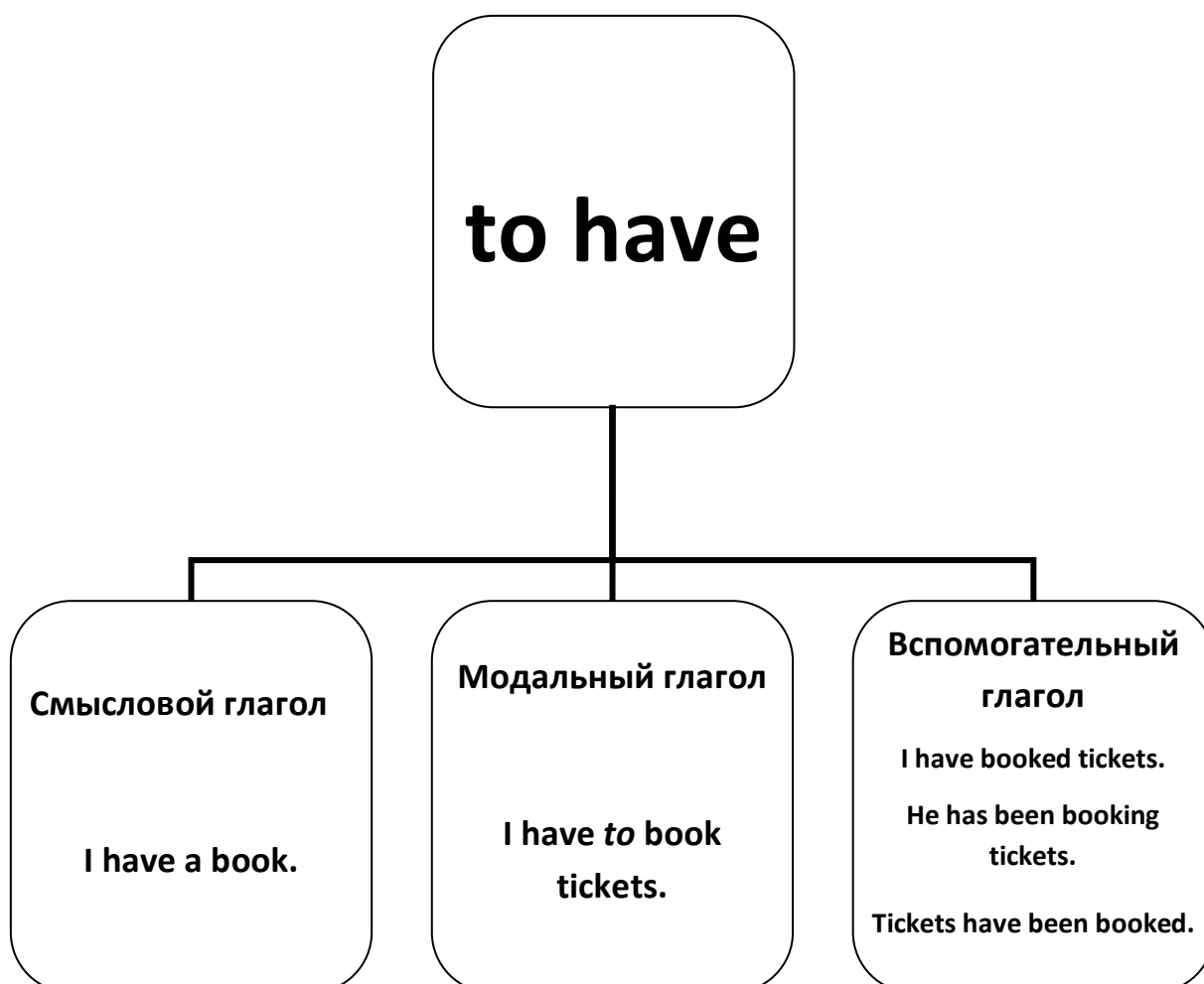
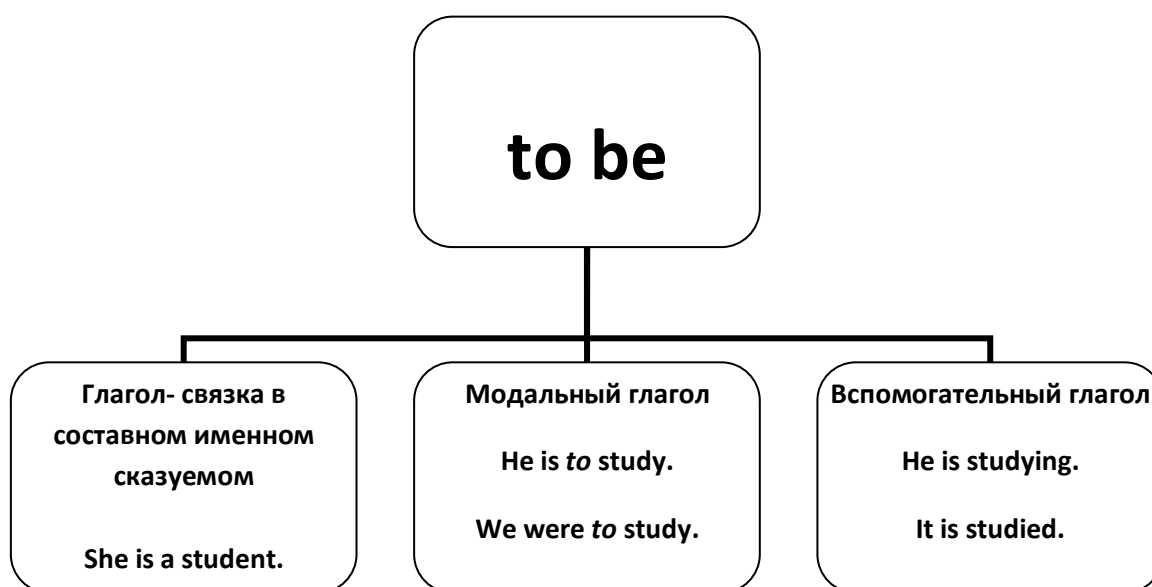
Упражнение 15

1 steal, 2 are stealing, 3 has been stolen, 4 was stolen, 5 is stolen, 6 have stolen, 7 are being stolen, 8 have been stealing, 9 had stolen, 10 will be stolen.

Упражнение 16

1 is caught, 2 are catching, 3 have caught, 4 had been caught, 5 has been catching, 6 catch, 7 will be caught, 8 are being caught, 9 will catch, 10 will have been caught.

Функции глаголов **to be** и **to have** в предложении



Упражнение 17

Определите функцию и видовременную форму глаголов **to be** и **to have**

1. is a student	1. is booking
2. are to study	2. is a book
3. was studying	3. was booked
4. were studied	4. will be booked
5. were to study	5. is to be booked
6. was being studied	6. are booking
7. were students	7. will be booking
8. will be studying	8. am booking
9. is to be studied	9. were being booked
10. am a student	10. are to book
11. was to study	11. were booked
12. was studied	12. are the books
13. was to be studied	13. is being booked
14. is studying	14. was a book
15. was a student	15. were booking

1. has to answer	1. has been drinking
2. has been answering	2. has a drink
3. will have answered	3. will have drunk
4. had to answer	4. have to drink
5. have an answer	5. had been drinking
6. have to answer	6. have drunk
7. will have been answering	7. had been drunk
8. has answered	8. had drunk
9. had been answered	9. have been drinking
10. have been answering	10. will have been drunk
11. had answered	11. have a drink
12. had been answering	12. has to drink
13. has been answered	13. have been drunk
14. will have been answered	14. had a drink
15. will have to answer	15. will have to drink
16. have answered	16. had to drink
17. have been answered	17. has drunk
18. has an answer	18. has been drunk
19. had an answer	19. will have a drink
20. will have an answer	20. will have been drinking

Упражнение 18

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на разные функции глаголов **to be** и **to have**.

1. There are different legal professions in the world.
2. Mr. Flemming is an attorney, a member of American Bar Association.
3. He had to pass Bar Exam to be an attorney.
4. He has been practising criminal law for many years.
5. Now Mr. Flemming has his own law firm.
6. He is a senior partner.
7. He has to have his team to prepare cases for hearing.
8. He has to represent his clients in court.
9. Mr. Flemming is to meet his clients before hearing cases.
10. Not long ago he was invited to take part in International Conference in Austria.

Упражнение 19

Перед вами предложения с самыми употребляемыми глаголами английского языка. Найдите сказуемое в предложениях, определите его форму и характеристику действия; переведите предложения.

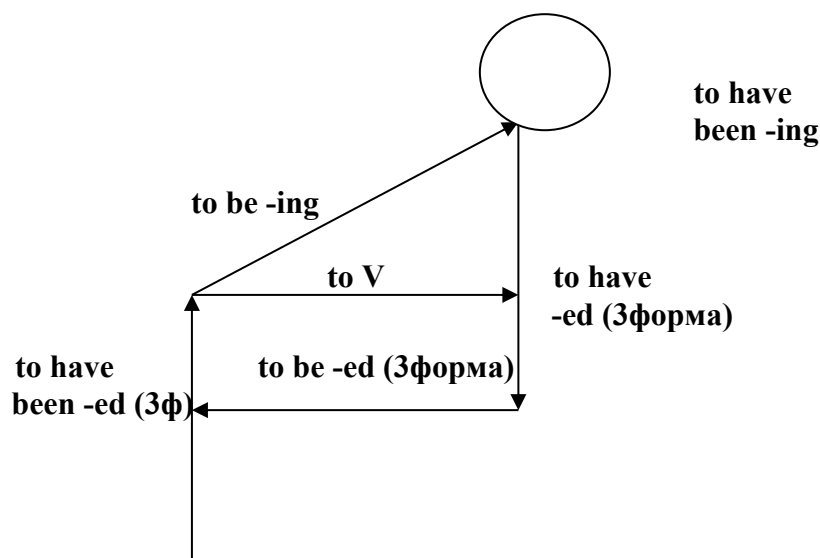
1. I am having dinner with my parents.
2. I can't make out what the man is saying.
3. They will have been making serious efforts to pass the exam.
4. She was seen at the station yesterday.
5. He is known as a great artist.
6. The reform is being taken to achieve the aim.
7. I will think about it tomorrow!
8. They will have come by this time.
9. These countries will be given special attention.
10. Father Brown looked at him full in his frowning face.
11. The hospital was being used in military purposes.
12. He finds the task easy.
13. He destroyed the passport as he had been told to do.
14. The complex was put into operation a month ago.
15. The pets will have been left in the shelter before our leaving.
16. They have been working on related issues.
17. The roof needs repairing.
18. He seemed to be right.
19. They had been asked to explain what measures were being taken to solve the problem.
20. He was shown the way to the room.
21. He will have been trying to install it for a long time before your arrival.
22. He was being called all day, but we failed to reach him.
23. The fruit is so fresh because it has been kept in the fridge.
24. We will provide the evidence.
25. The meeting will be held tomorrow at 7 pm.
26. She was turned away at customs because her passport was expired.
27. I swear somebody has been following me around.
28. The case was being brought to trial.
29. She was going home to see her sister.
30. She is being helped to start her business.
31. A new research programme will have been started by May.
32. We appreciate each of you who has been writing to us.
33. The bail was set at \$1000.
34. The peace process is moving forward.
35. We have been playing a crucial role in the process.
36. By 5 July 2015 all the project grants had been paid.
37. Better she hears it from us. He hears everything you say.
38. No information about it was included in the report.
39. A lie repeated often enough will be believed.
40. He was so kind and allowed my dog in.
41. The group meets every two weeks.
42. They have been living in the house for decades.

43. Tom couldn't see the lake from where he was standing.
44. It happened last Sunday. We happened to hear their conversation.
45. Most of freight is being carried by railways.
46. People will be talking about your prank for years.
47. You appeared just in time! He appeared to be right.
48. The report was being produced in digital outputs.
49. Steve will be sitting in the front row.
50. The compensation has been offered to the victims.
51. The recommendation is considered as self-evident. The situation is considered to be serious.
52. The guests are expected tonight. Drilling was expected to last three months.
53. He suggested possible steps to improve the situation.
54. They let me in.
55. As long as the book is being read, its stories will come to life.
56. She requires special care.
57. The programme is to be continued with training of the personnel.
58. The opportunity has been lost and we'll have to wait another three years.
59. The item will be added in 24 hours.
60. The innovation changed the situation.
61. The number of leopards is falling.
62. He has been remained ignorant of the developments in the investigation.
63. I don't think Fanny will remember him.
64. I buy food in the supermarket.
65. He has been speaking the truth and keeping our faith.
66. He will be stopped by our roadblocks.
67. The case was sent for trial.
68. So far, no reply has been received.
69. Each case was decided individually.
70. Everybody understands what that means.
71. The procedure is described in detail.
72. By mid-2011, all planned reports will have been developed and posted.
73. Experts agreed that measures should be taken.
74. The session will be opened by the Chairman.
75. The committee reached the solution.
76. The owners were to demolish the houses that had been built illegally.
77. We know he was involved in that robbery.
78. He will have spent all his money by the end of the month.
79. I will return to face whatever fate awaits me.
80. You will have been drawing all day by my arrival!
81. The United Nations was created to prevent war and resolve conflicts.
82. He has walked away from three other arson arrests.
83. The bamboo products will be sold on the international market.
84. I have been waiting for you since early this morning!
85. This damage was caused by the explosion.

1.2 НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Инфинитив

Инфинитив (Infinitive) - неопределенная форма глагола, отвечающая на вопрос «Что (с)делать», не имеющая времени, числа, лица, но несущая в себе информацию о характеристике действия: актив, пассив, длительность, регулярность, совершенность. В предложении используется для построения составного глагольного и именного сказуемого. Реже выступает в роли подлежащего, определения и обстоятельства.



Упражнение 20

Определите грамматическое значение инфинитива (актив-пассив, характер действия)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to be asking | 5. to be cooked |
| to have asked | to have cooked |
| to have been asked | to have been cooked |
| to ask | to be cooked |
| to be asked | to cook |
| to have been asking | 6. to arrest |
| 2. to be dictating | to be arrested |
| to have dictated | to be arresting |
| to have been dictated | to have been arrested |
| to dictate | to have arrested |
| to be dictated | 7. to detain |
| 3. to discuss | to be detained |
| to have discussed | to have detained |
| to be discussing | to have been detained |
| to be discussed | to have detained |
| to have been discussed | 8. to rob |
| 4. to be informed | to have robbed |
| to inform | to be robbed |
| to have informed | to have been robbed |
| to be informing | to be robbing |
| to have been informed | |

Способы перевода инфинитива

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. To obtain a law degree is challenging. | Получить юридическое образование - трудная задача. |
| 2. His aim was to catch a criminal. | Его цель была поймать преступника. |
| 3. A solicitor should give a proper legal advice to his clients. | Адвокат должен давать необходимую консультацию по вопросам права. |
| 4. A barrister tried to defend his client in court. | Барристер пытался защитить своего клиента в суде. |
| 5. Criminals are afraid to be caught by the police. | Преступники боятся, что их поймает полиция. |
| 6. To be solved by them the problem must not be difficult. | Для того чтобы они решили эту задачу, она не должна быть трудной. |
| 7. The accused had to be brought to the courtroom. | Обвиняемого должны были доставить в суд. |
| 8. The case to be defended is very difficult. | Дело, которое предстоит защищать , очень трудное. |
| 9. Mr. Blake was the first candidate to have been qualified as a barrister. | Мистер Блейк был первым кандидатом, получившим квалификацию барристера. |
| 10. We were curious to learn about the way to become a lawyer in the USA. | Нам было любопытно узнать , как стать юристом в США. |
| 11. Common Law is to be found in the records of Courts of Justice, in Books of Reports and judicial decisions. | Источники Общего права должны находиться в архивных делах, регистрационных книгах и судебных решениях. |
| 12. William Blackstone was the first scholar to attempt to bring together all of the Common Law of England. | Уильям Блэкстон был первым ученым, кто попытался сформулировать единую теорию Английского общего права. |
| 13. Would-be barristers have to have studied Law at University. | Будущие барристеры должны получить юридическое образование в университете. |
| 14. The court may have heard the case. | Суд, возможно, уже заслушал дело. |
| 15. The jury must be retired to return a verdict. | Присяжные должны удалиться для вынесения вердикта. |
| 16. The police arrived at the crime scene to see nobody . | Полиция прибыла на место преступления и никого не обнаружила . |

1.3 НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Причастие и герундий

Причастие и герундий (Participle & Gerund)– неличные формы глагола, не имеющие категории времени, числа, лица.

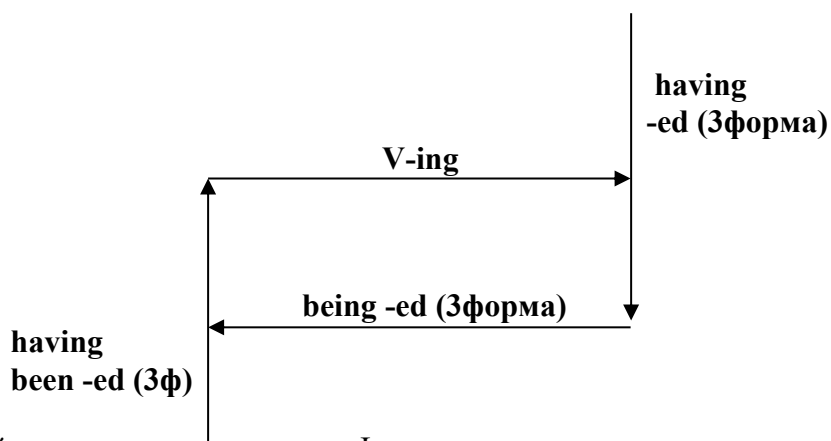
Причастие обозначает признак предмета по действию. В предложении может выполнять функции определения, обстоятельства.

Герундий обозначает название процесса или действия. В предложении может выполнять функции подлежащего, дополнения, определения и обстоятельства.

Формы герундия и причастия I совпадают и образуются прибавлением окончания *-ing* к глаголу

V + ing = reading, crying.

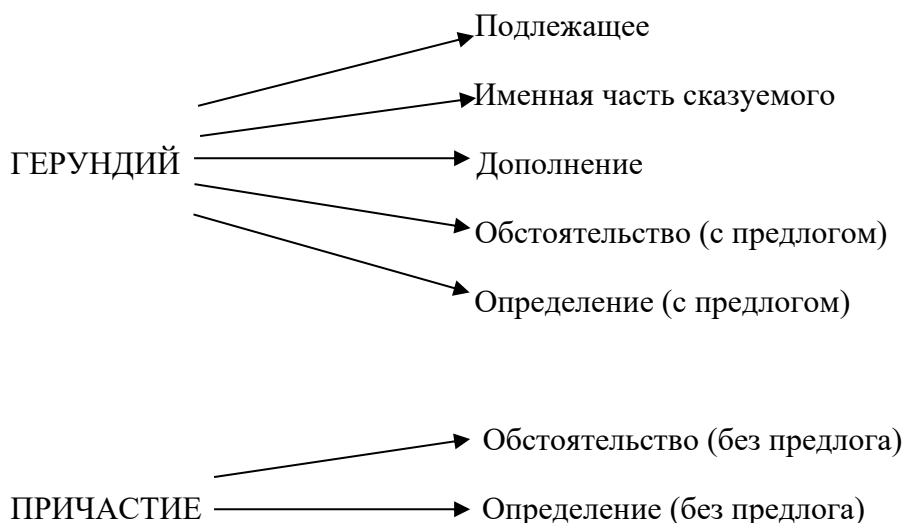
Причастие II имеет третью форму глагола –Ved (3форма)



Герундий отличается от причастия I:

- Функциями в предложении;
- Наличием предлога или притяжательного местоимения.

Функции в предложении



Упражнение 21

Определите грамматическое значение неличных форм глагола (актив-пассив, характер действия)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. asked | having been discussed |
| asking | discussed |
| being asked | being discussed |
| having asked | 5. having transported |
| having been asked | having been transported |
| with asking | before transporting |
| 2. dictated | on having been transported |
| dictating | 6. caught |
| having dictated | having caught |
| being dictated | catching |
| having been dictated | having been caught |
| 3. having dictated | being caught |
| being dictated | 7. bringing |
| dictated | on bringing |
| without dictating | brought |
| having been dictated | having been brought |
| dictating | being brought |
| 4. on discussing | having brought |
| having discussed | |

Способы перевода Причастия I и II в зависимости от их функций в предложении

1. The man **telling** us about the USA legal system **is** a very experienced judge. Человек, **рассказывающий** нам об истории этой страны, - очень опытный судья.

The man **telling** us about the USA legal system **was** a very experienced judge. Человек, **рассказывавший** нам об истории этой страны, **был** очень опытным судьей.

(определение)

Человек, **который** рассказывал нам...

2. **Answering questions**, students learn more about case law. **Отвечая на вопросы**, студенты больше узнают о прецедентном праве.

(обстоятельство)

3. The lectures **being attended** by students **are** very informative. Лекции, **посещаемые** студентами, очень познавательны.

The lectures **being attended** by students **were** very informative. Лекции, которые **посещали** студенты, были очень познавательны.

(определение)

4. **Being sent** on a mission, he is always given a number of important tasks. **Когда его посылают** в командировку, ему дают много поручений.

(обстоятельство)

5. **Having taken** photographs at the crime scene, the police officer downloaded them into the data base. **Сделав** фотографии на месте преступления, полицейский загрузил их в базу данных.

После того как полицейский сделал фотографии на месте преступления, он загрузил их в базу данных.

6. **Having been published**, the article was widely discussed by the public. **После того как статья была опубликована**, она широко обсуждалась общественностью.

(обстоятельство)

7. The offence **organized** by this criminal has been investigated. **Правонарушение, организованное** этим преступником, расследовано.

(определение)

8. When **registered** the witnesses were questioned. **После того как** свидетели прошли регистрацию, их опросили.

(обстоятельство)

9. The criminal **being apprehended**, the police managed to solve the crime. **Так как преступника задержали**, полиции удалось раскрыть преступление.

(обстоятельство)

10. The documents **having been presented**; we negotiated the offer. **После того как документы представили** для рассмотрения, мы обсудили предложение.

(обстоятельство)

Способы перевода Герундия в зависимости от его функции в предложении

1. **Committing** a crime means doing something illegal. **Совершение** преступления означает совершение противозаконного действия.

(подлежащее)

2. **Solving** a crime is one of the functions of the police. **Раскрытие** преступления является одной из функций полиции.

(подлежащее)

3. The task of a forensic officer was **examining** the crime scene. Заданием криминалиста было **осмотреть** место преступления.

(именная часть составного именного сказуемого)

4. I think about **obtaining** a law degree. Я думаю о **получении** образования юриста.

(дополнение)

5. He remembered **having witnessed** the event. Он вспомнил, что **был свидетелем** данного события.

(дополнение)

6. He is proud of **having investigated** the crime. Он гордится тем, что **расследовал** преступление.

(дополнение)

7. He admitted **stealing** the phone. Он признался в **краже** телефона.

(дополнение)

8. The police stopped **searching** for the criminal **having committed the crime.** Полиция прекратила **разыскивать** преступника, **совершившего** преступление.

(дополнение, определение)

9. The lawyer apologized for **keeping** us waiting. Юрист извинился, что **заставил** нас ждать.

(дополнение)

10 In spite of **being busy**, the attorney rang her. Несмотря на то, что он **был занят**, адвокат позвонил ей.

(обстоятельство)

Упражнение 22

Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами.

1. The lecturer **who is delivering** a lecture is a well-known lawyer.
2. I came up to the law students **who were discussing** their schedule.
3. He didn't like the people **who were surrounding** him.
4. I noticed a police officer **who was taking** pictures at the crime scene.
5. We congratulated the barrister **who has won the case in court.**
6. **When she came home**, she noticed that somebody had broken into her house.
7. **As it was raining**, no footprints were left.
8. **As he was afraid of the dog**, the offender was running quickly across the yard.
9. The case **which is being interrogated now** is very important.
10. What is your opinion on the law **which is being discussed in the press?**

Упражнение 23

Определите личные и неличные формы глагола, дайте характеристику действия

1. To book, with booking, booked, has booked, books, to have been booked, having been booked, have been booked, is booking, without booking, being booked, was booked.
2. Were presenting, will present, to be presented, presented, am presenting, will have presented, is being presented, to present, presents, on presenting, to have been presenting.
3. On leaving, to have been leaving, have been leaving, should leave, has been left, left, to leave, having left, leaves, are left, to be leaving.
4. Will be written, to be written, being written, wrote, will write, to write, writes, having written, will have been written, writing, are written, have written, upon writing, was being written, to be written.
5. Arrested, was arrested, having been arrested, to be arrested, had been arrested, to arrest, being arrested, having arrested, are arresting, was being arrested, arrest, will be arrested, to have arrested, arresting, to have been arrested, has been arrested, have arrested, are arrested

Упражнение 24

Найдите глаголы в предложениях, определите их форму и характеристику действия, переведите предложения.

1. The police arrested a murderer yesterday.
2. The murderer was arrested yesterday.
3. He was charged with a crime after having been arrested.
4. A person has a right not to be arrested without a warrant.
5. Smith can't be a murderer as he had been arrested two days before the crime.
6. The police had a warrant to arrest the suspect.
7. He was assigned a lawyer after being arrested.
8. The police having arrested a suspect, the investigation was stopped.
9. The police follow some rules when they are arresting a suspect.
10. He swallowed something while he was being arrested.
11. The police arrest and detain suspects.
12. Jack will expose him and he will be arrested.
13. The police are reported to have arrested the murderer.
14. All he cared about was arresting the criminal.
15. Five people were said to have been arrested.
16. He was thought to be arresting a suspect.
17. Only one suspect has been arrested.
18. The police have arrested twelve suspects so far.
19. There are cases of innocent people being arrested for crimes they didn't commit.
20. All procedural rules are followed from the time suspects are arrested.

1.4 СИНТАКСИС

Структура английского предложения

Структура предложения в английском языке отличается от структуры русского предложения.

Порядок слов в английском предложении строго фиксирован и соответствует модели

S+ V+O (КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО).

Где S- подлежащее (отвечает на вопрос кто? что?), V-сказуемое (что делает?) и

O- дополнение (отвечает на вопросы косвенных падежей).

1.5 Способы выражения членов предложения частями речи.

Члены предложения	Части речи	Примеры
Подлежащее (S)	Существительное Личное местоимение Числительное Инфинитив Герундий	Students study at University. A student takes a new course. The student passed the exam. She lives in London. Two multiplies two is four. To live means to study. Smoking makes harm for your health.
Сказуемое (V) - глагольное - составное глагольное сказуемое - составное именное сказуемое Конструкция There be	Глагол Глагол + инфинитив To be+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • существительное, • прилагательное, • числительное, • наречие, • предлог 	Students study at the University. They have many classes every day. I like to read books. He can speak English. She is an A-student . He is smart . We are twenty . I am well . They are out . There are many students in the classroom. There were fingerprints left on the glass.
Дополнение (O)	Существительное- Объектное местоимение Числительное Инфинитив и причастие (в конструкции Complex Object) Герундий	They study Law . I saw him in the street. Five plus three makes eight . I want him to know this rule. I have my car repaired . I like his reading .

Согласование слов в английском предложении осуществляется за счет фиксированного порядка слов в предложении и предлогов.

Предлоги перед существительными в английском предложении выполняют функцию падежных окончаний существительных в русском языке. Отсутствие предлога перед существительным говорит о том, что оно является или подлежащим, (если стоит перед сказуемым), или прямым дополнением (если стоит после сказуемого).

1.6 Английские предлоги, соответствующие падежным окончаниям существительного в русском языке

Именительный - подлежащее

Родительный - of

Дательный - to

Винительный - дополнение

Творительный - by, with

Предложный - about

1.7 Словосочетание

Словосочетание – это два и несколько слов в составе предложения, связанных по смыслу.

Выделить словосочетание в составе предложения можно по следующим сигналам: артикль, глагол, предлоги, пунктуационные знаки.

Трудность перевода словосочетаний типа a death penalty, a first-year university law student с английского на русский заключается в том, что только последнее слово (базовое существительное) переводится существительным, а все стоящие перед ним слова являются определением к нему и переводятся в соответствии с нормами русского языка.

N + N = death penalty

определение + базовое существительное = смертная казнь

N + N + N = law enforcement bodies

определения + базовое сущ. = правоохранительные органы

Adj + N + N = a long term agreement

определения + базовое сущ. = долгосрочный договор

Num + N + N + N + N = a first-year university law student = студент первого курса университета факультета права

Упражнение 1

Найдите базовое существительное и его определения.

1. on verb and dist of visit dash of start

2. at the start visit of dist dand verb of visit start verb dand
3. for the dist of the visit start verb dand of the dist
4. to the start dand verb dist transport of the start
5. by a ronk ronk with the ronk ronks at the ronk
6. about a dash dash dist for the dist dist dist to the dash
7. dash to the dist dash dist by the dist dist dist dash
8. for the start transport with transport start of the transport
9. a start dist dash at verb verb dist for dash
10. dashes to the dist verb start of the dash transport ronk for start

1.8 Лексические и грамматические ресурсы понимания предложения без словаря

К данным ресурсам относятся интернациональная лексика, формальные признаки частей речи и порядок слов в предложении

1.Интернациональная лексика.

Упражнение 2

Дайте эквиваленты следующим интернациональным словам.

Agent, argument, sphere, memorandum, object, partner, terror, veto, conference, convention, organ, sort, status, state, individual, private, group, element, presidium, Congress, address, visit, visa, project, Parliament, recruit, stimulus, decade, doctrine, base, culture, debate, nature, perspective, race, declaration, structure, consul, document, respondent, contract.

Упражнение 3

Переведите словосочетания с интернациональными словами, не пользуясь словарем.

Tour agent, logical argument, long- term valid contract, legal document, final –year journalism student, black- and-white documentary film, legal status, thesis statement, computer based programm, government- made laws, penal system, hallucinatory drugs, eight- man jury, prison terms, business press, Presidential Press Secretary, state Bar President, Bar Committee, Criminal court, a few government officials, oral arguments, military action, political problems, home policy, criminal police, practical politics, local politics, authority, civil servant.

Упражнение 4

Переведите словосочетания, не пользуясь словарем.

A white -snow five deck ship, a long-term agreement, a red brick university, a newly born child, a shuttle bus, a warm water port, a wall stone, a benefit system, a return first-class ticket, a well-equipped modern advertising agency, old- fashioned gas stove, over-made-up main structure,

short-cropped jet-black hair, aggressive body language, half-full glass, first-floor flat, a unisex barbershop, blue and narrow-eyed man.

Sentence of nine-months' imprisonment, a jail sentence, penal system, Scotland Yard Drugs Squad, forensic lab people, yellow crime scene tape, law enforcement agencies, first Deputy Department Chief, USA administration's 7000 million dollar 2020 foreign aid budget, a drug possession charge.

2.Формальные признаки частей речи (артикли, окончания, суффиксы, предлоги)

Наиболее продуктивные суффиксы *существительных*:

govern**or**, worker, constitut**ion**, burglary, happi**ness**, childh**ood**;

прилагательных:

law**ful**, guilty, significant, daily.

наречий:

quick**ly**, urgently,

Упражнение 5

Определите части речи по формальным признакам.

- 1) xly, at the x, of the x, the x x, xed, xing;
- 2) x xly, at x, of x, x, xed, the xed x, a xing x, xed, xing, in xing;
- 3) to x, on xing, xing x, xing, xed, xing the x, the xing x, xed, x, of x, on x

3.Порядок слов в английском предложении.

Упражнение 6

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формальные признаки частей речи.

1. The President informs the public.
2. The Bank President informs the public.
3. The elected Bank President informs the public.
4. The newly elected Bank President informs the public.
5. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the police informs the public.
6. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public.
7. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public about the crisis.
8. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public about the crisis in national economy.

1.9 Простое распространенное предложение

Упражнение 7

Разберите структуру предложений.

1 2 3

1. КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

1 2 3 4

2. КТО вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

1 2 3 4 5 6

3. КТО (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

1 2 4 5 6 7

4. Сделанный КТО (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5. Сделанный КТО (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО, (сделанное из чего-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

6. Сделанный КТО (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное
10

из чего-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

7. Сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ

9 10 11 12

делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

8. (Делая что-то), сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то

10 11 12 13 14

ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

9. (Делая что-то), сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то

10 11 12 13 14 15 16

ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то) (чтобы сделать к чему-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10. (Как-то делая что-то), как-то сделанный КТО (делающий как-то что-то) (с деланием

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

как-то что-то) вдоль чего-то как-то ДЕЛАЕТ как-то делающее ЧТО (сделанное как-то

21 22 23 24

из чего-то) (чтобы сделать как-то к чему-то).

Упражнение 8

Разберите структуру предложений в соответствии с формальными признаками (порядок слов, окончания, артикли, предлоги).

1. The 1 2 the 3.
2. The 1 along the 2 3 the 4.
3. The 1 with 2ing the 3 along the 4 5 the 6.
4. The 1ed 2 with 3ing the 4 along the 5 6 the 7.
5. The 1ed 2 with 3ing the 4 along the 5 6 the 7 8ed from the 9.
6. The 1ed 2 with 3ing the 4 along the 5 6 the 7ing 8 9ed from the 10.
7. The 1ed 2 3ing the 4 with 5ing the 6 along the 7 8 the 9ing 10 11ed from the 12.
8. 1ing the 2, the 3ed 4 5ing the 6 with 7ing the 8 along the 9 10 the 11ing 12 13ed from the 14.
9. 1ing the 2, the 3ed 4 5ing the 6 with 7ing the 8 along the 9 10 the 11ing 12 13ed from the 14 to 15 for the 16.
10. 1ly 2ing the 3, the 4ly 5ed 6 7ing 8ly the 9 with 10ing 11ly the 12 along the 13 14ly 15 the 16ly 17ing 18 19ed 20ly from the 21 to 22 23ly for the 24.

Упражнение 9

Разберите структуру предложений в соответствии с формальными признаками (порядок слов, окончания, артикли, предлоги).

1. The 1 2 the 3.
2. The 1 at the 2 3 the 4.
3. The 1 to 2 the 3 at the 4 5 the 6.
4. The 1 to 2 the 3 at the 4 5 the 6, 7ing the 8.
5. The 1 to 2 the 3 with 4ing the 5 at the 6 7 the 8, 9ing the 10.

6. The 1 to 2 the 3 with 4ing the 5 at the 6 7 the 8 9ing on the 10, 11ing the 12.
7. The 1 2ed to the 3 to 4 the 5 with 6ing the 7 at the 8 9 the 10 11ing on the 12, 13 ing the 14.
8. The 1 2ed to the 3ing 4 to 5 the 6 with 7ing the 8 at the 9 10 the 11 12ing on the 13, 14ing the 15.
9. The 1ed 2 3ed to the 4ing 5 to 6 the 7 with 8ing the 9 at the 10 11 the 12 13ing on the 14, 15ing the 16.
10. The 1ly 2ed 3 4ed 5ly to the 6ing 7 to 8 9ly the 10 with 11ing 12ly the 13 at the 14 15ly 16 the 17 18ly 19ing on the 20, 21ly 22ing the 23.

Упражнение 10

Разберите структуру предложений в соответствии с формальными признаками (порядок слов, окончания, артикли, предлоги).

1 2 3

1. The verb dist the dand.

1 2 3 4

2. The dand at the dist verb the dand.

1 2 3 4 5 6

3. The dist to verb the dand at the dist dand the verb.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

4. The verb to dist the dand at the verb dist the dand, verbing the dand.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

5. The dand to dist the verb with danding the dist at the verb dand the dist, verbing the dand.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

6. The dist to dand the verb with disting the dand at the verb dist the dand verbing on the dist,

11 12

danding the verb.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

7. The verb danded to the dist to verb the dand with disting the verb at the dand dist the verb

11 12 13 14

danding on the dist, verbing the dand.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

8. The dand verbed to the disting dand to verb the dist with danding the verb at the dist dand

11 12 13 14 15

the verb disting on the dand, verbing the dist.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

9. The disted dand verbed to the disting dand to verb the dist with danding the verb at the dist

11 12 13 14 15 16

dand the verb disting on the dand, disting the verb.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10. The verbly disted dand verbed distly to the danding verb to dist dandly the verb

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

with disting verbly the dand at the dist dandly verb the dist verbly danding on the dist,

21 22 23

verbly danding the dist.

Упражнение 11

Проанализируйте структуру предложений и найдите ядерную конструкцию «КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО».

1. On 1ing 2ly the 3 the 4 5ly 6 the 7 8ly 9ed in the 10.

2. 1ing the 2, the 3 4 the 5ly 6ed 7.

3. The 1 2ed for the 3 on 4ing the 5 6 7ly the 8ly 9ed 10 to 11 12ly the 13 14ing in the 15.

4. 1ing at the 2, the 3 with 4ing 5ly the 6 7 the 8 in the 9 10ed in the 11 to 12 the 13 14ed through the 15 after the 16.

5. The 1ly 2ed 3 with 4ing the 5 6ed from the 7 8 the 9 10ing on the 11, 12ing in the 13 14ing in the 15 at the 16 into the 17.

6. 1ing to the 2, the 3 4ly 5 the 6 7ed from the 8 in the 9 on the 10 with 11ing the 12 to 13 the 14 in the 15 16ed in the 17 before 18ing from the 19 to the 20.

7. The 1ing 2 3ing the 4 after the 5 6ly 7 with 8ing the 9 to 10 the 11 in the 12ed 13 14ly 15ing on the 16ed 17 along the 18.

8. 1ing on the 2 at the 3 the 4ed 5 through 6ing the 7 8ly 9 the 10 to 11 to the 12 on the 13 among the 14ed 15.

9. The 1ed 2 with 3ing 4ly the 5 6 the 7 about the 8 9ed in the 10 11ed from the 12 on the 13 at the 14 15ed 16ly on the 17 from the 18.

10. The 1ly 2ed 3 4 the 5.

Упражнение 12

Проанализируйте структуру предложений и найдите ядерную конструкцию

«КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО».

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1. On visiting visitly the visit the visit visitly visits the visit visitly visited in the visit.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2. Dashing the dash, the dash dashes the dashly dashed dash.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3. The verb verbed for the verb on verbing the verb verb verbly the verbly verbed verb

11 12 13 14 15

to verb verbly the verb verbing in the verb.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

4. Disting at the dist, the dist with disting distly the dist dist the dist in the disted dist

11 12 13 14 15

to dist the dist disted through the dist after the dist.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5. The dandly danded dand with danding the dand danded from the dand dand the dand

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

danding on the dand, danding in the dand danding in the dand at the dand to the dand.

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10

6. Visiting to the dand, the verb distly visit the dand visited from the verb in the dist on the

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

visit with danding the verb to dist the visit in the dand verbed in the dist before visiting

20 21

from the dand to the verb.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

7. The verbing dand disting the visit after the verb dandly verb with dasting the visit to
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
 dand the verb in the visited dist dandly verbing on the visited dist along the dand.
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8. Danding on the visit at the dist, the verbed visit through danding the verb distly visit
 10 11 12 13 14 15
 the dand to verb to the verb on the visit among the disted dand.
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
9. The disted dand with visiting verbyly the dist dand the visit about the verb disted in the
 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19
 dand visited from the dand on the verb at the dist danded verbyly on the visit from the dist.
 1 2 3 4 5
10. The visitly disted dand verb the serpantin.

1.10 Типы сказуемых

1. The 1 2 the 3. - Глагольное сказуемое в активе.
2. The 1 is 2ed by the 3. - Глагольное сказуемое в пассиве.
3. The 1 is the 2. - Составное именное сказуемое с глаголом to be.
4. There is a1 in the 2. - С оборотом «имеется».

Упражнение 13

Проанализируйте структуру предложения и определите тип сказуемого.

1. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 4 the 5 for the 6 without the 7.
2. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 is the 4 for the 5 without the 6.
3. There is 1 at the 2 over the 3 for the 4 without the 5.
4. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 is 4ed for the 5 without the 6.
5. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 there are 5 6 7s of the 8 9 on 10.
6. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 the 5 6 7 8 was the 9 10 11 on 12.
7. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 the 5 6 7 8 will be 9ed by the 10.
8. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 by the 5 6s the 7 8 will be 9ing.
9. A 1 2 the 3 4 5 or 6 7 8 of any 9 10s of 11 in the 12s.

10. There are many 1 2 3 4 5s in every 6 7 of our 8 9s in 10.
11. Their 1 was a 2 3 of some 4 5 6 7s by the 8 9s of its 10.
12. Their 1 2 a 3 4 of some 5 6 7s by the 8 9.
13. Their 1 for some 2 3 4s of the 5 6s on sixth 7 8 9s.
14. For some 1 2 3s of the 4 5s their 6 have been 7ed by 8 9s.
15. For some 1 2 3s of the 4 5s their 6 have 7ed by the 8 9.
16. They 1 its 2 on the 3 4 of this 5 6 7 between the 8 and 9.

1.11 Сложноподчиненное предложение

Упражнение 14

Найдите главное и придаточные предложения, определите типы сказуемых.

1. The 1 2 the 3 when the 4 is 5ed by 6 if there is the 7 in the 8 because the 9 is the 10 where 11 is 12ed.
2. Some 1 2 a 3 that the 4 is 5ed by 6 though there is its 7 in 8 when any 9 is such 10 while no 11 12 an 13 by any 14s.
3. They 1 it that it is 2ed by it if there is their 3 in that 4 when its 5 is their 6 while its 7 8 it where they 9 a 10.
4. Another 1 2 other 3s that eleventh 4 is 5ed by 6 because there are many 7s in 8s although some 9s were the 10 of 11.
5. While their 1 2 when it is 3ed with the 4 of 5 they 6 an 7 by 8 while that 9 was the 10 that there are the 11s.
6. When the 1 2 3 in the 4 5 6 7 the 8 9 10 they 11 the 12 13 14 if some 15 16 17 is other 18 19 20s where there is 21.
7. If this 1 is more 2 3 4 of three 5 6 7s it is 8ed by many 9 10s of 11 through the 12 though the 13 14 the 15.
8. Though in some 1 2s of few 3 4 5 6s such 7 8 9s have 10ed the 11 he 12s no 13 14s from 15 when ten 16s are the 17s.
9. Where it through three 1 2s 3s many 4 5s a 6 is this 7 8 9 because these 10 11s of 12 from 13 14 will 15 16 17 18s.
10. We 1 2 3 4 that the 5 6 7s are 8ed by that 9 in this 10.
11. A 1 2 3 4 of 5 of another 6 7 with other 8 9s 10s some 11 12s that that their 13 14 is 15ed by any 16 17s if 18 on my 19 20s is 21 through the 22 though there were some 23s.

Упражнение 15

Найдите главное и придаточные предложения, определите типы сказуемых.

1. After 1 the 2 3 to the 4ly 5ed 6 by 7.
2. After the 1 2 to the 3ly 4ed 5 by 6 their 7 8 to 9 10 for the 11.
3. Before the 1 the 2 was 3ing the 4 having been 5ed during the 6 for the 7 8.
4. Before the 1 2 the 3 at the 4 5 was 6ing the 7 having been 8ed during the 10 for the 11 12.
5. As the 1 the 2 3 the 4 as the 5 6 the 7 for the 8.
6. For the 1 2 the 3 the 4 5 the 6 for the 7 as the 8.
7. Since the 1 2 the 3 as the 4 for the 5 the 6 7 the 8.
8. Because of the 1 in the 2 the 3 4 the 5 because the 6 7 the 8 after the 9 from the 10 11 the 12 since the 13.
9. As the 1 after 2 before the 3 4 the 5 for the 6 before the 7 the 8 9 the 10 after 11 as some 12 since any 13.
10. That 1 2 that 3 that the 4 5 that 6 where there are the 7s.
11. The 1 2 the 3 that a 4 5 a 6 though the 7s are in a table.
12. The 1 is the 2 that is the 3.
13. The 1 2 the 3 which is 4ed by the 5 which we will 6 to a 7.
14. The 1 which they 2 for the 3 is the 4.
15. The 1 that was 2ed by the 3 shall 4 the 5 for the 6.
16. Whether the 1 2 the 3 the 4 5 the 6 because of the 7.
17. They will 1 the 2 whether we 3 the 4 through the 5.
18. Though some 1 is 2ed with the 3 which is the 4 the 5 6 a 7.
19. Though some 1 which is the 2 is 3ed with 4 the 5 is 6ed.
20. Whether this 1 of 2 is on the 3 the 4 of 5 is 6ly 7ed.

Упражнение 16

Найдите грамматическую основу предложений, определите тип и форму сказуемого.

1. There is a 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10ly 11ed on the 12 13 14 15 16.
2. 1 2 3 is a 4 5 6 7 8ed in 9ing 11 12s.
3. 1 has always 2ed and 3 4 5 6 7.

4. Despite the 1 of 2 to 3 4 and 5 from the 6 of 7, the 8 has not 9ed enough to 10 11 12.
5. 1 2 were 3 and 4 5ed as a 6 7 8ed 9 10ing 11 and 12ing 13, 14ing 15 of the 16 17.
6. A 1 2 3 4 5ed on 6 7 for 8ing at the 9 on 10 11 12ly 13ed 14 as 15 was being 16ed in for 17ing.
7. Having 1ed during 2ing a 3 4 5 6 was 7ed by 8 9 yesterday.
8. 1 2 3 4ed on 5 6ing 7 from 8 9 have 10ed and 11 has 12ed his 13.
9. In1, it is 2 to 3 one's 4 before 5ing 6 and some 7 8.
10. Since there is no 1 like the 2, 3 4ed it was 5 to 6 the 7.

Упражнение 17

Проанализируйте структуру предложений и переведите их.

1. There is a five- star concrete and glass modern eight- storey Japanese hotel recently built on the picturesque rocky Pacific Ocean coast.
2. My best friend is a final year law student interested in investigating cyber-crimes.
3. He has always been an industrious, ambitious and goal- oriented A- student.
4. Despite a number of laws to protect children and youth from the danger of smoking, the government has not done enough to create public awareness.
5. Six people were killed and around 1,000 injured as a freak hurricane struck Moscow uprooting trees and destroying buildings, including parts of the Kremlin wall.
6. A 37-year-old woman arrested on Thursday night for shoplifting at the mall on Callow Avenue allegedly swallowed heroin as she was being taken in for questioning.
7. Having escaped during questioning a South African drug suspect was caught by anti-narcotics police yesterday.
8. Two traffic policemen caught on film extorting money from truck drivers have surrendered and one has protested his innocence.
9. In Japan, it is customary to take off one's shoes before entering homes and some public facilities.
10. Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.

Упражнение 18

Переведите предложения и по аналогии составьте свои (не менее 4 предложений)

1. After breakfast the children went to the recently opened park by bus.
2. After the children went to the recently opened park by bus their mother began to cook lunch for the family.

3. Before the exam the student was revising the material having been learnt during the course for the whole night.
4. Before the student took the exam at the university, he was revising the material having been learnt during the course for the whole night.

Упражнение 19

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции слов в предложении.

1. The bandage was wound around the wound.
2. The farm was used to produce produce.
3. The dump was so full that it had to refuse more refuse.
4. We must polish the Polish furniture.
5. He could lead if he would get the lead out.
6. The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
7. Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.
8. A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.
9. When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.
10. I did not object to the object.
11. The insurance was invalid for the invalid.
12. There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row.
13. They were too close to the door to close it.
14. The buck does funny things when the does are present.
15. A seamstress and a sewer fell down into a sewer line.
16. To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow.
17. The wind was too strong to wind the sail.
18. After a number of injections my jaw got number.
19. Upon seeing the tear in the painting I shed a tear.
20. I had to subject the subject to a series of tests.
21. How can I intimate this to my most intimate friend?

Упражнение 20

Переведите предложения с интернациональными словами, опираясь на лексические и грамматические признаки.

1. Politics has never interested me.
2. She takes an active part in local politics.
3. Foreign policy is the prerogative of Ministry of Foreign Affairs

4. Honesty is the best policy.
5. All progressive people in the world are against environmental pollution.
6. Foreign journalists accredited in Moscow have special visas.
7. Government -made laws were criticized by the public.
8. An official works for the government or other large organizations in a position of responsibility.
9. Final – year journalism students combine study and work in mass media.
10. He took legal action to stop his neighbours making so much noise.
11. Do you know your legal rights?
12. A lot of citizens took part in Presidential elections.
13. Terrorists were responsible for the bomb explosion.
14. A local government officer is responsible at the higher rank officials.
15. Suicide bomber action caused a lot of damage.
16. What is your status in this country? Are you a citizen?
17. Civil servants are people who work for the government.
18. There are many arguments against smoking.
19. The press have been invited to a meeting with the Vice- President.
20. The jury passed the verdict in 5 hours.

Упражнение 21

Составьте предложения по предложенной схеме, используя данные слова.

1. The 1ed 2 3ed by an 4ed 5 6ed all his 7s.

The (arrest) criminal (interrogate) by an (experience) investigator (answer) all his questions.

2. 1ing on the 2, the 3 was 4ing a 5 6 7 8ed by a 9 10 11.

While (lie) on the sofa, the boy (read) a new interesting book (write) by a famous English writer.

3. An 1 2 3 4 ed 5 6 to 7 a 8.

An, verdict, man, took, to return, five, eight, jury, minutes.

4. A 1ly 2ed 3 4(s) 5ing a 6ed 7.

A judge, newly, a case, hearing, starts, complicated, appoint.

5. A 1 and 2 3ed 4 was 5ed with the 6 7 8.

Murder, a, blue, narrow eyed, man, first, be, degree, charge, with, the.

1.12 ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА

Упражнение 1

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на структуру предложения.

1. Suspended sentences are today introduced for the first time in the penal system in Britain.
2. Any court now passing a jail sentence of two years or less may suspend its operation for a period of between one and three years.
3. Quantities of the hallucinatory drug LSD worth d 250,000 on the illicit market were found by Scotland Yard Drugs Squad men, a Bow Street magistrate was told yesterday. Six men and women who appeared on charges of possessing or receiving drugs were remanded for a week.
4. Sentence of nine months' imprisonment was passed yesterday on Det. -Con. G.S. Dilley for assaulting a man being questioned at a police station.
5. Mr. H.S. Pears, prosecuting, said that while Mr. Bradshaw was being questioned, Dilley punched him a number of times. In May Dilley was fined on a charge of assault occasioning bodily harm.
6. An eight-man jury took only eight minutes to reach their verdict.
7. The appeals of 21 people convicted of assaulting a former U.S. Presidential Press Secretary seven years ago during anti-American demonstrations were rejected today by Tokyo High Court.
8. Prison terms ranging from eight to 18 months were imposed for assaulting Games C. Haggerty. He arrived in Tokyo in 1960 to prepare a visit by former President Eisenhower.
9. President Eisenhower's visit was later cancelled because of anti-American feeling. Mr. Haggerty, who had just flown in from Washington, was kept confined in his car for 20 minutes.
10. The defendants are reported to be planning appeals to the Supreme Court.
11. Six Madrid factory workers were seat to jail yesterday for taking part in street demonstrations a year ago. J. Santiago was sentenced to one year's jail, and five other men, to six month on charges of having demonstrated illegally.
12. The 585 draft resisters arrested during the week of demonstrations at the Whitehall Induction Center went on trial last week at the Criminal Court. They are charged with disorderly conduct and/or resisting arrest.
13. In the closing days of the last session of Congress, the discredited Subversive Activities Control Board was given a new lease on life and a blank check to expose for enclosure's sake and establish "a Register" of "Communist Action members, Communist Front and Infiltrated organizations".
14. Persons offending against the law are summoned before a court of law. The summons issued by a court states the charges moved against the offender by the persons suing him. When a defendant is brought before a court the charge is read out to him and he is asked whether he pleads guilty or not guilty. If he pleads guilty, he is sentenced by the court. If he pleads not

guilty, a jury of 12 persons must be formed and summoned to attend the court. When the jurors are sworn the trial proceeds.

15. The decision was expected to result in the dismissal of all charges against the Davises.

16. Most 10-year-old children are incapable understanding and waiving their own rights, much less those of their parents.

17. Some civil libertarians had compared the prosecution to the way Hitler enticed Germany's children to snitch on their parents by offering them rewards.

18. In oral arguments before the court, Atlanta lawyer Jay Boulding, who represented the Davises, had asked the justices to draw a bright line to make it clear that anyone under age 13 is not mature enough to consent to a search of his or someone else's property. The court, however, refused to go that far.

19. Prosecutors, who did not appear to argue the case, have not ruled out an appeal to the US Supreme Court when asked for comment, Douglas County District Attorney David McDaue responded: "Did they suggest what a 10-year-old should do when he finds drugs in his parents' possession? I'm at a loss to give kids advice in the future."

20. They just wanted our family to snitch at each other and send each other to jail.

Упражнение 2

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на их структуру.

1. Since late summer, the business press has been full of stories about hard times hitting law firms.

2. Big firms nationwide held down increases in starting salaries for new lawyers.

3. For Mark Peterson, an unemployed grocery clerk convicted for having sex with a woman suffering from multiple personalities disorder (MPD), the publicity has faded.

4. Now the spotlight has turned to the man who prosecuted him.

5. Paulus had joined Peterson's attorney Mary, in asking Hawley to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial.

6. Both newspapers independently decided that they had to break their promise of confidentiality, and did so. The day the story ran, naming Cohen as its source, Cohen was fired from his job.

7. The duty of the U.S. attorney general is to seek justice without fear or favor.

8. Prosecution of white-collar crime and corruption is important not only to punish illegal action, but also to send a powerful message to the public and potential law-breakers.

9. If justice is to be done and be perceived to be done, it is essential that all who are touched by the functions you will supervise are certain that the rules to which they are subject are rules to all that apply.

10. Our law used to recognize litigation as a destructive thing and make people think twice about using it, except as a last resort.
11. The decision was expected to result in the dismissal of all charges against the Davises.
12. A committee appointed by the state bar president recommended changes in December that respond directly to weaknesses identified in the Murray and Arthur cases.
13. The bar committee, chaired by Richmond attorney W. Horsley also called for a «searching investigation» of the charges that some lawyers had failed to report Murray's misconduct as required by ethics rules.
14. Virginia State Bar President William R. Rakes says he has been giving speeches to emphasize the obligation.
15. The changes being considered in Virginia are in line with recommendations contained in a comprehensive report adopted by the ABA's House of Delegates in February 1992. Discipline reform, however, is likely to come slowly, state by state.
16. Lightning may not strike twice in the same place, but last year Virginia's legal community was shocked twice by multimillion - dollar.
17. A juvenile court judge ruled that Darrin was not old enough to understand what he had done.
18. Guarino 71 was removed from the bench in November by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for persistently punishing those who he felt were trying to get out of jury duty.
19. After getting the news, Guarino recessed a criminal trial and left the court house, reportedly in a state of shock. The judge could not be reached for comment.
20. Jeffrey Levy was punished last January for telling the judge he couldn't sit on a jury hearing a drug case because he is opposed to the criminalization of drugs.
21. Presser said there are ways for a judge to discipline prospective jurors who may be lying without violating their constitutional rights.
22. The duty of the US, attorney general is to seek justice without fear or favor.
23. To crack down on this hardened core of violent criminals you should draw a line leap in the sand.
24. Prosecution of white-collar crime and public corruption is important not only to punish illegal action, but also to send a powerful message to the public and potential law-breakers.
25. The goal was to bring in challenging work.

ЧАСТЬ II

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

2.1 Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольных работ

1. Выполнение контрольных работ следует начинать с внимательного изучения вокабуляра. Большим подспорьем для понимания значения слова служит интернациональная лексика, слова, значение которых можно понять и без словаря.
2. Особое внимание следует уделить переводу словосочетаний глаголов с предлогами (*phrasal verbs*). Помните, что предлоги часто меняют значение глагола.
3. При выполнении задания по нахождению сказуемого и определению его типа в предложении пользуйтесь моделями, представленными на параллелограмме (см. часть I.)
4. Приступая к переводу текста, сделайте сначала грамматический анализ предложения: определите его тип и форму сказуемого и найдите грамматическую основу предложения.
5. Не упускайте из виду тот факт, что в английском языке определениями, которые стоят перед существительным, могут выступать не только прилагательные, но и существительные, числительные, наречия и т.д.
6. Будьте внимательны при переводе неличных форм глагола: причастий, герундия и инфинитива. Не путайте их с личными формами глагола, принимая за сказуемое слова с окончаниями *-ing*, *-ed* и частицей *to*. Они могут выступать в роли причастных, герундиальных и инфинитивных оборотов.
7. К изложению краткого содержания текста (200 слов) можно приступать только после перевода всего текста и понимания смысла прочитанного. Лучшим способом написания резюме является выделение ключевых предложений из каждого абзаца, которые представляют его обобщенное содержание. Следует отказаться от фраз-я *считаю...*, *по моему...*, *в тексте речь идет о...и т.д.* Абстрагируйтесь от мелких деталей, не передающих суть содержания текста.

2.2 LEGAL PROFESSIONS

1. Просмотрите текст и найдите эквиваленты к следующим интернациональным словам.

1. подготовка (знания) для практики	
2. завещание	
3. абитуриент	
4. резюме; краткое изложение дела; записка по делу, представляемая в апелляционный суд	
5. гражданский иск	
6. секретарь суда	
7. коммерческое предприятие	
8. county court – суд графства	
9. Суд короны	
10. суды высшей инстанции	
11. судья (судов высшей инстанции)	
12. процессуальные действия	
13. нижестоящие суды	
14. мировой судья	
15. обязательный	
16. незначительные правонарушения	
17. профессиональная подготовка	
18. обоснование, аргументирование	
19. рассматривать дело	
20. иметь юридическое образование	
21. решать вопрос факта	
22. признавать виновным	

23. консультировать по вопросам права	
24. получить диплом об окончании университета (степень бакалавра права)	
25. выносить приговор	
26. представлять клиента	
27. выносить вердикт	
28. судебный процесс	
29. свидетель защиты и обвинения	
30. юрист	

2. Найдите английские соответствия

1.рассматривать дело	A. clerk for the court
2.подозреваемый	B. to argue a case
3. вина	C. innocence
4. невиновность	D. witnesses for the prosecution
5. судебный процесс	E. to obtain a University law degree
6. свидетель обвинения	F. the suspect-
7. секретарь суда	G. civil action
8. получить юридическое образование	H. trial-
9. гражданский иск	I. professional training-
10. профессиональная подготовка	J. guilt

3. Найдите русские соответствия

1. petty crimes	A. возвращение долгов
2. evidence	B. бракоразводные дела
3. higher courts	C. улика
4. recovering some debts	D. суды высшей инстанции
5. matrimonial matters	E. школы подготовки барристеров
6. to serve an apprenticeship	F. развод
7. Inns of Court	G. жалобы

8. divorce	Н. процессуальные действия
9. legal proceedings	І. проходить стажировку, практику
10. complaints	Г. незначительные правонарушения

4. Напишите перевод следующих слов и словосочетаний.

1. matrimonial matters	
2. professional training	
3. a background for practice	
4. legal proceedings	
5. clerk for the court	
6. to pass a sentence	
7. to be legally qualified	
8. to find guilty	
9. magistrate court	
10. mandatory	

5. Напишите перевод следующих слов и словосочетаний

1. Завещание	
2. Понимание текста	
3. Абитуриент	
4. Коммерческое предприятие	
5. Мировой судья	
6. Выносить вердикт	
7. Обоснование	
8. Суд короны	
9. Ходатайство	
10. Рассматривать	
11. Судья	
12. Присяжные	
13. Свидетель	
14. Защита	
15. Обвинение	

Lawyers in Great Britain

If you are prosecuted for a crime in Britain, you may meet the following people during your process through the courts:

JUDGES. Judges are trained lawyers, nearly always ex-barristers, who sit in the Crown Court and Appeal Court. The judge rules on points of law, and makes sure that the trial is conducted properly. He/she does not decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused – that is the jury's job. However, if the jury find the accused guilty, then the judge will pass a sentence.

MAGISTRATES. Magistrates are unpaid judges, usually chosen from well-respected people in the local community. They are not legally qualified. They are guided on points of law by an official, the Clerk.

JURORS. A jury consists of twelve men and women from the local community. They sit in the Crown Court, with a judge, and listen to witnesses for the defence and prosecution before deciding whether the accused is guilty or innocent. They decide questions of fact and return a verdict.

SOLICITORS. After the suspect was arrested, the first person he/ she needs to see is a solicitor. Solicitors are qualified lawyers who advise the person and help prepare the defence case.

BARRISTERS. In more serious cases, or where there are special difficulties, it is usual for the solicitor to hire a barrister to defend the accused. The barrister is trained in the law and in the skills required to argue a case in court.

Solicitors and Barristers

The most striking feature of the English legal profession is its division into two separate sub-professions- barristers and solicitors. Barristers are different from solicitors. Barristers are court-room lawyers and solicitors are office lawyers.

If a person has a legal problem, he goes to see a solicitor. Almost every town has at least one. In fact, there are about 60,000 solicitors in Britain. Many problems are dealt with exclusively by a solicitor. For instance, the solicitor deals with petty crimes. He may represent his client in the lower courts and some matrimonial matters in magistrates' courts. He prepares the case and the evidence: interviews clients and witnesses. In a civil action, he can speak in the county court, when the case is one of divorce or recovering some debts. Besides, a solicitor deals with other matters. He does the legal work involved in buying a house; he writes legal letters for you, he helps you to make a will, etc.

Barristers are experts in the interpretation of the law. They advise on really difficult points, and conduct legal proceedings in the higher courts. Barristers are rather remote figures. A barrister's client can come to him only via a solicitor. They are not paid directly by clients but are employed by solicitors. Barristers do not have public offices in any street. They work in chambers, often in London. There are about 6,000 barristers in England. Usually only barristers can become judges in English courts.

How to become a lawyer in Great Britain

There are two basic patterns for becoming a solicitor. The first is for the student to obtain a University law degree (which requires three years of undergraduate education, then to serve an apprenticeship with an established solicitor for two - and -one- half years.) The second is to attend a specialized College of Law (a course of study which emphasizes practical aspects of the solicitors' practice) for a few months in order to prepare for his exams and for years of apprenticeship. A student following this course need not attend University at all. Candidates follow both patterns, although the University approach is increasing in popularity. A candidate with a University education, although it was concentrated on the study of law, has a broader background for practice.

Every barrister is a member of the four Inns of Court. The Inns jointly conduct the bar exams. They separately call to the bar, or admit to practice, individuals who have passed the exams.

Those who don't want to become lawyers can go on to do anything, such as working for business, commerce, industry or government. If you want to become a barrister or a solicitor, you have to do further professional training: 2 years to be a barrister and 3 years to be a solicitor.

Lawyers in the USA

Unlike the UK there are neither barristers nor solicitors in the United States. In this country lawyers are called attorneys. They do different kinds of work. Most towns in the US have small firms of attorneys who are in daily contact with ordinary people, giving advice and acting on matters such as consumer affairs, traffic accident disputes and contract for the sale of land. Some may also prepare defences for clients accused of crimes.

Lawyers working in large law firms or employed in the law department of large commercial enterprise work on highly specific areas of law.

How to become a lawyer in the USA.

The systems of higher legal education in the US and Russia could not be more different. Getting In: In order to get into a US law school, an applicant must first obtain a bachelor's degree from a university or college (takes about 4 years on average to complete). Then, the applicant has to take a Law School Admission Test ("LSAT"). It is a four-hour written exam that combines testing on reading comprehension, logic, and reasoning – the skills believed to be necessary for a successful lawyer. The LSAT score will determine in which law school you could possibly be accepted. For example, the Ivy League schools (the most prestigious) like Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will look at your application only if you scored at the 95-100 percentiles on the LSAT, i.e., if there were 100 questions, you could only get 5 wrong. Less prestigious schools require at least 70 percentiles, and the third-tiered schools will accept you if you got at least half of the questions correctly.

Once an applicant has the LSAT score, he or she will start assembling other application materials. They usually include a personal statement and a few additional essays, recommendation letters, and transcripts from college. The applicants can send the materials to as many law schools as they wish. They will be notified of the admission commission decision via email or by a letter.

First Year in Law School

Once accepted, the student begins his or her law school career by taking a set of predetermined mandatory core classes, that include such courses as constitutional law, civil law and procedure, criminal law and procedure, contracts, and the whole year of legal writing where the students are taught how to properly write complaints, briefs, motions, contracts, legal correspondence and other legal documents. The students are also encouraged to participate in various student organizations and volunteer for a non-profit or a governmental organization.

Lectures: the first-year courses are taught only as lectures. Each class meets 2, 3 or 4 times a week for about 2 hours. The students are expected to read, analyze and understand about between 20 and 50 pages of new material which will be discussed during the class. A professor teaches the class in a form of a discussion called the Socratic Method. The professor calls on someone with a question from the assigned material and the student is expected to be able to discuss intelligently the issue. Students could also ask specific questions but only if they have read the material and did not understand a certain part. Often, a professor would pose a question from the student to the entire class to see if anyone else can answer it.

Exams: All exams are written. Normally, a professor gives two or three fact patterns and the students are expected to write essays in response in an “IRAC” format – Issue, Rule, Application, and Conclusion. It means that the students must be able to spot the issues raised by the hypothetical fact patterns, state the applicable rules of law, apply them to the given facts, and then state a conclusion. The issue spotting is the most important part that earns most of the points.

Sometimes professors also test by creating a multiple-choice exam where the possible answer choices are so confusing or so similar that you keep wondering which to pick. The multiple-choice tests are equally as difficult as the essay-type exams.

Grading: All exams are graded unanimously. Professors then submit a preliminary grade that corresponds to a particular number assigned to the student by the registrar’s office. This office then matches the numbers to the students’ names. After the preliminary grades are assigned, the professors could change them (but don’t have to) by half a point up or down, for instance, from A- down to B+ or from C+ up to B-. The factors like poor attendance, or lack of participation, constant tardiness, or failure to complete an assignment could cause a drop in the grade. To the contrary, active participation during lectures and other accomplishments during the course could bring the grade up half a point. Other than that, the course grade normally depends entirely on the final exam result.

(Law today)

ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ

1. Переведите текст и изложите его краткое содержание на русском языке (не более 200 слов).
2. В первых трех абзацах текста найдите сказуемые и определите их тип и форму.
3. Выучите вокабуляр темы.

2.3 WHAT IS LAW?

Контрольная работа

1. Просмотрите текст и найдите эквиваленты к следующим интернациональным словам.

1. Общественная мораль	
2. Религиозный	
3. Неформальные правила	
4. Наставления семьи и учителей	
5. Наказание	
6. Критиковать	
7. Отдыхать	
8. Общественные институты	
9. Политическая коррупция	
10. Избежать правосудия	
11. Мотивация	
12. Анархия	
13. Понятие	
14. Философы	
15. Доктрина	
16. Лоббировать	
17. Революционер	
18. Преступный	
19. Гражданское и публичное право	
20. Взаимодействовать	

2. Найдите соответствия английских и русских словосочетаний.

1. Social morality	A. Формальные законы
--------------------	----------------------

2. To be distinguished from	B. Общение с незнакомыми людьми
3. Without suffering any penalty	C. Нарушать правила
4. Precise penalty	D. Общественная мораль
5. To refuse to accept any punishment	E. Безнаказанно
6. Dealing with strangers	F. Поддерживаться полицией
7. Precise laws	G. Отличать от
8. To break the rules	H. Отказываться нести какое-либо наказание
9. To be backed by the of the police	I. Определенное наказание
10. To enforce the laws	J. Совершать преступление
11. To commit crimes	K. Установить полномочия власти
12. To escape justice	L. Осуществление правосудия
13. To establish the authority of the government	M. Справедливое общество
14. Implementation of justice	N. Проводить законы в жизнь
15. A just society	O. Избегать правосудия
16. To be fair to majorities	P. Предоставлять финансовую поддержку
17. Mercy-killing	Q. Проводить в жизнь здравый смысл
18. To provide financial support	R. Лоббирование
19. To implement common sense	S. Быть справедливым по отношению к большинству
20. Lobbing of pressure groups	T. Убийство из сострадания

3. Переведите словосочетания с английского на русский язык.

1. Customs and social rules
2. Instructions of family and teachers
3. Enforceable by political authority
4. The purpose of implementation of justice
5. Concept of justice

6. Notion of fairness
7. Crime rates
8. Definition of law
9. Practical consideration
10. A framework for interaction among citizens

4. Переведите словосочетания с глаголами.

1. To observe public opinion
2. To suffer penalty
3. To refuse to have anything to do
4. To have very little to do with laws
5. To propose concepts of justice
6. To have no power other than
7. To be enforced equally against all members of the nation
8. Need to be defined in law
9. To be guided by more practical consideration
10. To find somebody guilty of a crime

5. Вставьте пропущенные слова в предложения.

1. authority of the government
 2. concept
 3. to escape justice
 4. common sense
 5. common sense
 6. suffering any penalty
 7. precise laws
 8. relations
 9. political authority
 10. enforce these laws
1. Justice is a _____ that most people feel is very important but few are able to define.
 2. Sometimes laws are simply an attempt to implement _____.
 3. When governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts backed by the power of the police to _____.

4. Public laws establish the _____ itself, and civil laws provide a framework for interaction among citizens.
5. In all societies, _____ between people are regulated by laws.
6. We can break these rules without _____.
7. And some are _____ made by nations and enforced against all citizens within their power.
8. Penalties are not, however, enforceable by any _____.
9. In some countries there is so much political corruption that certain people are able _____ by using their money or influence.
10. Laws based upon common sense don't necessarily look much like _____ when they have been put into words.

What is Law?

Social morality, rules and laws

1. In all societies, relations between people are regulated by laws. Some of them are customs-that is, informal rules of social and moral behavior. Some are rules we accept if we belong to particular social institutions, such as religious, educational and cultural groups. And some are precise laws made by nations and enforced against all citizens within their power. Such laws can be distinguished from customs and social rules.
2. Customs are not made by governments, and they are not written down. We learn how we are expected to behave in society through the instruction of family and teachers, the advice of friends, and our experiences in dealing with strangers. Sometimes, we can break these rules without suffering any penalty. But if we continually break the rules, or break a very important one, other members of society may, criticize us, act violently toward us or refuse to have anything to do with us. The ways in which people talk, eat and drink, work, and relax together are usually guided by many such informal rules which have very little to do with laws created by governments.
3. The rules of social institutions tend to be more formal than customs, carrying precise penalties for those who break them. They are not, however, enforceable by any political authority. Sports clubs, for example, often have detailed rules for their members. But if a member breaks a rule and refuses to accept any punishment, the club may have no power other than to ask him or her to leave the club.
4. However, when governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts backed by the power of the police to enforce these laws. Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone-such as when young children commit crimes, when, the police have to concentrate on certain crimes and therefore ignore others, or in countries where there is so much political corruption that certain people are able to escape justice by using their money or influence. But the general nature of the law is that it is enforced equally against all

members of the nation.

5. What motives do governments have in making and enforcing laws? Social control is undoubtedly one purpose. Public laws establish the authority of the government itself, and civil laws provide a framework for interaction among citizens. Without laws, it is argued, there would be anarchy in society.

6. Another purpose is the implementation of justice. Justice is a concept that most people feel is very important but few are able to define. Sometimes a just decision is simply a decision that most people feel is fair. But will we create a just society by simply observing public opinion? If we are always fair to majorities, we will often be unfair to minorities. If we do what seems to be fair at the moment, we may create unfairness in the future. What should the court decide, for example, when a man kills his wife because she has a painful illness and begs him to help her die? It seems unjust to find him guilty of a crime, yet if we do not, isn't there a danger that such mercy-killing will become so widespread that abuses will occur? Many philosophers have proposed concepts of justice that are much more theoretical than everyday notions of fairness. And sometimes government 'are influenced by philosophers, such as the French revolutionaries who tried to implement Montesquieu's doctrine of the Separation of Powers; or the Russian revolutionaries who accepted Marx's assertion that systems of law exist to protect the property of those who have political power. But in general, governments are guided by more practical considerations such as rising crime rates or the lobbying of pressure groups.

7. Sometimes laws are simply an attempt to implement common sense. It is obvious to most people that dangerous driving should be punished; that fathers should provide financial support for their children if they desert their families; that a person should be compensated for losses when someone else breaks an agreement with him or her. But in order to be enforced, common sense needs to be defined in law, and when definitions are being written, it becomes clear that common sense is not such a simple matter. Instead, it is a complex skill based upon long observation of many different people in different situations. Laws based upon common sense don't necessarily look much like common sense when they have been put into words!

(Abridged from "Law Today")

ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ

- 1. Переведите текст What is law? и изложите его краткое содержание на русском языке (не более 200 слов).*
- 2. В первых трех абзацах текста найдите сказуемые и определите их тип и форму.*
- 3. Выучите вокабуляр темы.*

2.4 SOURCES OF LAW

Контрольная работа

1. Просмотрите текст и найдите эквиваленты к следующим интернациональным словам.

1. Ресурсы (источники)	
2. Акты (законы) Парламента	
3. Прецедент	
4. Современный	
5. Заинтересованные (стороны)	
6. Полиция	
7. Преступление	
8. Намерение	
9. Перманентный	
10. Доклад (докладывать, сообщать)	
11. Интерпретация	
12. Лицо, индивид	
13. Подготовка (тренировка, обучение)	
14. Детали	
15. Аспекты (вопросы) права	
16. Доктрина (учение)	
17. Управление судами	
18. Власть (авторитет)	
19. Апелляция	
20. Коммерческие и деловые сделки	
21. Позиция	
22. Фраза	
23. Конфликтующий	

24. Гражданский	
25. Отделение (подразделение)	
26. Корректный (правильный)	
27. Вышестоящий (верховный)	
28. Теоретический	
29. Легальный (законный)	
30. Контракт	
31. Инфант (ребенок)	
32. Дистанция (расстояние)	
33. Палата Лордов	
34. Основа (базис)	

2. Найдите соответствия английских и русских словосочетаний.

1. judicial precedent	A. Отделение суда по уголовным делам
2. sources of law	B. Следовать решению
3. ignorance of law	C. Иерархия судов
4. to break the law	D. Источники права
5. to pass the law	E. Прецедент
6. judge -made law	F. Незнание закона
7. to establish the law	G. Нарушать закон
8. to create the precedent	H. Законотворчество судей
9. hierarchy of the course	I. Отклонить решение
10. commercial or business transactions	J. Принимать закон
11. Court of Appeal	K. Апелляционный суд
12. conflicting decisions	L. Отделение суда по гражданским делам
13. to overrule the other decision	M. Вышестоящий суд
14. to follow the decision	N. Уголовные дела

15. Civil Division	O. Вопросы уголовной юрисдикции
16. Criminal Division	P. Устанавливать закон
17. Higher Court	Q. Транзакции
18. Inferior Court	R. Нижестоящий суд
19. Criminal cases	S. Создавать прецедент
20. Criminal matters	T. Спорное решение

3. Переведите словосочетания с английского на русский язык.

1. Two main sources
2. Judicial precedent
3. Subsidiary sources
4. All interested parties
5. Dishonestly appropriate property
6. Firmly established
7. The highest appeal court
8. Lower criminal courts
9. The civil divisional courts
10. Judge – made law

4. Переведите словосочетания с глаголами.

1. to be accused of breaking the law
2. to be brought before the court
3. to pass a law
4. to be presumed to know the law
5. to make a similar decision in a court case
6. to be reversed by the Higher Court
7. to be bound by decision
8. to have been suggested in court
9. to be established

10. must be followed

5. Вставьте пропущенные слова в предложения.

1. Firmly established
2. Judge- made
3. Binding
4. Legislation and judicial precedent
5. Overrule
6. Ignorance
7. Case law
8. Breaking the law
9. Passed a law
10. Decisions

1. In English law the law comes from two main sources, _____ (Acts of Parliament) and _____ (the decisions of judges), and from subsidiary sources such as custom and books of authority.
2. If a person is accused of _____, it is essential that all interested parties know the source of the law.
3. Parliament _____ in 1968 (the Theft Act) which makes it a crime for a person to "dishonestly appropriate property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it."
4. There is a maxim in law "that _____ of the law is no excuse," which means that everyone is presumed to know the law.
5. Judicial precedent, or _____ as it is often called, is the source of a large part of common law and equity.
6. The law is _____ in that when a judge makes a decision in a court case on a particular aspect of law, other judges may be bound to follow this decision in subsequent cases.
7. . Once the law has been established, the example or the precedent is _____ on other judges, who must make a similar decision in cases concerning this aspect of law.
8. The doctrine of judicial precedent became _____ by the late nineteenth century, although a system of precedent existed for hundreds of years before that.
9. The court is bound by _____ from the House of Lords and, although it has been suggested in court that the position should be otherwise, the court is bound by its own previous decisions.
10. When there are two previous conflicting decisions, the court may choose which decision

is correct and _____ the other decision.

6. *Прочитайте текст и графически изобразите иерархию судов в Великобритании.*

SOURCES OF LAW

Where does the law come from? Where does it start? Who makes it? In English law the law comes from two main sources, legislation (Acts of Parliament) and judicial precedent (the decisions of judges), and from subsidiary sources such as custom and books of authority.

If a person is accused of breaking the law, it is essential that all interested parties know the source of the law. For example, if a person takes goods out of a supermarket without paying, the shopkeeper, the police, the judge and the shopper will need to know the law that applies if the shopper is to be brought before the court. This particular offence arises from legislation. Parliament passed a law in 1968 (the Theft Act) which makes it a crime for a person to "dishonestly appropriate property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it."

There is a maxim in law "that ignorance of the law is no excuse," which means that everyone is presumed to know the law. Obviously no single person knows all the law of the land.

Even judges, barristers and solicitors have to look up the law, but because of their training they know where the law originated and are able to go to the source.

The details of the different sources of law are as follows:

JUDICIAL PRECEDENT

Judicial precedent, or case law as it is often called, is the source of a large part of common law and equity. The law is "judge-made," in that when a judge makes a decision in a court case on a particular aspect of law, other judges may be bound to follow this decision in subsequent cases. Once the law has been established, the example or the precedent is binding on other judges, who must make a similar decision in cases concerning this aspect of law.

The doctrine of judicial precedent became firmly established by the late nineteenth century, although a system of precedent existed for hundreds of years before that. It was not until a reliable system of law reporting was started in 1866, and the administration of the courts was reorganized by the Judicature Acts 1873-75, that judicial precedent became an established source of law.

STARE DECISIS (THE STANDING OF DECISIONS)

Not all decisions of judges create a precedent. Some courts are more important than others. The higher the court which creates a precedent, the greater the authority the decision will have. A

general rule is that lower courts are bound by decisions of higher courts, and some courts are bound by their own previous decisions. The hierarchy or standing of the courts is as follows:

1. The House of Lords

The House of Lords is the highest appeal court in civil and criminal matters, and decisions of this court are binding on all lower courts. Unlike most other courts, the House of Lords is not bound by precedent and may depart from their own previous decisions if they wish to do so, but if a precedent is to be reversed consideration should be given to the effect it would have, particularly on criminal law and commercial and business transactions.

2. The Court of Appeal (Civil Division)

The court is bound by decisions from the House of Lords and, although it has been suggested in court that the position should be otherwise, the court is bound by its own previous decisions. This principle was established by the Court of Appeal in *Young v. Bristol Aeroplane Co.* (1944), although it was laid down that the court may depart from its previous decisions under certain circumstances: (i) where it considers that a decision was made "per incuriam" that is, in error,

(ii) where there are two previous conflicting decisions, the court may choose which decision is correct and overrule the other decision.

(iii) when a later House of Lords decision applies, this must be followed.

Decisions of the Court of Appeal (Civil Division) are binding on all other lower courts, but do not bind the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal.

3. The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)

Decisions of the House of Lords are binding on the Criminal Division, but unlike the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal, this court is not always bound to follow its own previous decisions. The court will probably follow decisions of its predecessor, the Court of Criminal Appeal, unless that would cause an injustice.

The decisions of this court bind all lower criminal courts and may bind inferior courts hearing civil cases. Decisions of this court are not binding on the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal nor is it bound by decisions of the Civil Division.

4. The Divisional Courts of the High Court

These courts are bound by the decisions of the House of Lords and Courts of Appeal. The civil divisional courts are bound by their own previous decisions, but the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division (which deals with criminal matters) is not so strictly held to its previous

decisions. Decisions of the Divisional Court are binding on judges of the same division of the High Court sitting alone, and on the inferior courts.

5. The High Court

Decisions of cases of first instances, where the judge sits alone, are binding on the inferior courts but are not binding on other High Court judges. A previous decision of a High Court judge will be treated as a persuasive precedent but will not be binding in other High Court cases. It is suggested that this also applies to High Court judges sitting in the Crown Court, but does not apply to Circuit judges or Recorders, and they would be bound by previous decisions of a High Court judge. Decisions of the House of Lords, Courts of Appeal and Divisional Courts of the High Court are binding on these courts.

6. The inferior courts

The county courts and the magistrates' courts are bound by decisions of the superior courts. The 'inferior courts are not bound by their own decisions as they cannot create a precedent.

BINDING AND PERSUASIVE PRECEDENTS

It is not the entire decision of a judge which creates a binding precedent. When a judgment is delivered the judge will give the reason for his decision (*ratio decidendi*), and it is this principle which is binding and must be followed in future cases.

On occasions, judges make general comments in the course of their judgment to explain a particular point. Remarks made "by the way" are known as *obiter dicta* and are persuasive authority, not binding precedent. If, however, the judge is well known and respected for previous judicial decisions, such comments may be followed as persuasive authority in cases where there appears to be, no existing binding precedent. Other sources of persuasive authority are text-book writers and decisions from courts of other countries such as the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

1. Ratio decidendi

Ratio decidendi is the vital part of case law. It is the principle upon which a decision is reached, and it is this principle which is binding on subsequent cases which have similar facts in the same branch of law.

2. Obiter dicta

The second aspect of judgments, *obiter dicta*, are things said "by the way," and do not have to be followed. Decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are only persuasive authority because the Council is not part of the English legal system. However, because the Privy Council

is mainly comprised of the Law Lords, its decisions have great influence on subsequent cases with similar facts.

Court of Appeal cases have three or more judges and the result is given on the decisions of the majority. A judge who disagrees with the decision of the other judges gives a dissenting judgment, which is *obiter dictum* and never binding. If the judge who dissented is respected, the dissenting judgment might be used as a persuasive authority if the case proceeds to the House of Lords. There have been instances of judges giving a dissenting judgment in the Court of Appeal, and later, when sitting as Law Lords in the House of Lords, hearing a completely different case, overrule the precedent created in the earlier Court of Appeal case. In these instances the Law Lords have been "persuaded" by the dissenting judgment to overrule an existing precedent.

3. *Distinguishing*

Although the facts of a case appear similar to a binding precedent, a judge may consider that there is some aspect or fact which is not covered by the ratio decidendi of the earlier case. The judge will "distinguish" the present case from the earlier one which created the precedent.

4. *Overruling*

A higher court may consider that the *ratio decidendi* set by a lower court is not the correct law, so when another case is argued on similar facts, the higher court will overrule the previous precedent and set a new precedent to be followed in future cases.

5. *Reversal*

When a court is hearing an appeal, it may uphold or "reverse" the decision of the lower court. For example, the High Court may give judgment to the plaintiff, and on appeal the Court of Appeal may "reverse" the decision and give judgment to the defendant.

6. *Disapproval*

A superior court may consider that there is some doubt as to the standing of a previous principle, and it may "disapprove," but not expressly overrule, the earlier precedent.

(Abridged from "Law Today")

ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ

1. Переведите текст *Sources of Law* и изложите его краткое содержание на русском языке (не более 200 слов).
2. В первых трех абзацах найдите сказуемые и определите их тип и форму.
3. Выучите вокабуляр темы.

2.5 POLICE

1. Просмотрите текст и найдите эквиваленты к следующим интернациональным словам.

1. полиция	
2. общественный порядок	
3. преступные действия	
4. частные агентства по обеспечению безопасности	
5. патрулировать общественные места	
6. носить форму	
7. борьба с терроризмом	
8. правовые различия	
9. общественный и частный	
10. защитить жизнь	
11. реагировать на звонки	
12. помощь полиции	
13. транспортное движение	
14. проводить опросы	
15. письменный отчет	
16. арестовать преступника	
17. юридические документы	
18. сотрудники	
19. место преступления	
20. собрать вещественные доказательства	
21. уголовное дело	
22. полицейский участок	
23. потенциальный свидетель	
24. общие наблюдения	

25. частная собственность	
26. тщательно задокументировать	
27. замечать детали	
28. сделать фотографию	
29. обучаться	
30. местоположение оружия	
31. маркировать	
32. манипулировать	
33. представить (вещественные доказательства на суде)	
34. язык тела	
35. конституционные права	

2. Найдите соответствия английских и русских словосочетаний.

1. enforcing the law	А. место преступления
2. investigating criminal activities	В. данные судебной экспертизы
3. surveillance and investigative powers	С. неблагоприятные погодные условия
4. intelligence agency	Д. расследование на месте
5. field notes of investigation	Е. личные воспоминания о событии
6. emergency duties	Ф. информация из первых уст
7. evidence collection	Г. полномочия на проведение оперативно-розыскных мероприятий
8. adverse weather conditions	Н. сбор улик
9. crime scene	І. окружная тюрьма
10. criminal sentence	Ј. преступное поведение
11. site investigation	К. материалы расследования на местах
12. forensic evidence	Л. вещественные доказательства
13. person's individual recollection of the event	М. выполнение служебных обязанностей при чрезвычайных обстоятельствах

14. personal knowledge	N. пятна крови
15. witness statements	O. разведывательное управление
16. county jail	P. обеспечение соблюдения законов
17. blood stains	Q. расследование преступных действий
18. criminal behaviour	R. опытный дознаватель
19. physical evidence	S. свидетельские показания
20. skilled interrogators	T. уголовное наказание

3. Переведите словосочетания с английского на русский язык.

1. maintaining public order
2. investigating criminal activities
3. enforcement of laws and regulations
4. comprehending legal documents
5. calls for police service
6. under emergency conditions
7. taking forensic evidence
8. traffic investigations
9. private property
10. accident emergencies

4. Переведите словосочетания с глаголами.

1. respond to calls for police service
2. conduct interviews
3. arrest and process criminals
4. testify in court
5. exercise judgment in determining when to use force
6. build a case
7. stand up in court
8. solve a crime
9. catch the perpetrator red-handed
10. take forensic evidence,
11. make general observations
12. obey the rules
13. search private property
14. obtain a warrant
15. to establish the facts of the case
16. interview witnesses
17. have personal knowledge of the crime
18. do something first hand
19. to preserve fingerprints

20. to get /obtain a confession
21. violate a person's Miranda and constitutional rights
22. trick a suspect

5. Вставьте пропущенные слова в предложения.

- a. public order
- b. interviewing
- c. blood
- d. red-handed
- e. physical evidence
- f. saliva
- g. get a confession
- h. crime scene
- i. collect evidence
- j. interrogations
- k. conducted
- l. criminal activities
- m. committed
- n. personal knowledge

1. The police typically are responsible for maintaining _____ and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating _____.
2. When police officers are called to a _____, they may be lucky in that the perpetrator is still on the premises.
3. As soon as the police receive a call that a crime has been _____ or is in progress, they send officers to the scene.
4. If the police have caught the perpetrator _____, they will still _____ at the scene of the crime to support a criminal sentence.
5. The primary tools that police have when investigating crimes are interviews or _____ and collecting _____.
6. Evidence collection will include _____ all of the potential witnesses at the scene.
7. A site investigation will also be _____, which may include taking pictures, measurements, taking forensic evidence.
8. The police will want to talk to people who have _____ of the crime.
9. Forensic evidence, like _____, _____, _____ found at the scene will be gathered and sent to labs for analysis.
10. The police will interrogate suspects with the intention to trying to _____.

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Police

The police, body of officers representing the civil authority of government. The police typically are responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities. These functions are known as policing.

Policing may be performed by several different professional organizations: public police forces, private security agencies, the military, and government agencies with various surveillance and investigative powers. The best known of these bodies are the public constabulary forces that patrol public spaces, often in marked cars, and whose members wear a uniform. They are the most visible representatives of the civil authority of government, and they provide the model typically associated with police organizations. However, in many Anglo-Saxon countries—such as Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States—there are at least twice as many private security agents as public police officers. Furthermore, security and intelligence agencies that generally operate undercover have played an increasingly important role in combating terrorism, especially since the September 11 attacks in the United States in 2001. Policing has therefore become a complex undertaking that straddles the traditional institutional and jurisdictional distinctions between public and private, criminal and political.

Duties of a Police Officer

- Protects life and property through the enforcement of laws and regulations;
- Proactively patrols assigned areas;
- Responds to calls for police service;
- Conducts preliminary and follow-up criminal and traffic investigations;
- Conducts interviews;
- Prepares written reports and field notes of investigations and patrol activities;
- Arrests and processes criminals;
- Testifies in court;
- Emergency duties required during adverse weather conditions;
- Ability to exercise judgment in determining when to use force and to what degree;
- Operates a law enforcement vehicle under emergency conditions day or night;
- Comprehending legal documents including citations, affidavits, warrants and other documents;
- Commanding emergency personnel at accident emergencies and disasters;
- Takes an active role in Community Oriented Policing on campus;
- Self-initiates traffic and/or criminal investigations;

How do the Police Investigate Crimes?

When police officers are called to a crime scene, they may be lucky in that the perpetrator is still on the premises. In that case, the police take the criminal away and focus on building a case against them that stands up in court. But what about crimes where the criminal is long gone? How do the police investigate and solve that crime?

The primary tools that police have when investigating crimes are interviews or interrogations and collecting physical evidence. They use the information that they have collected to piece together a possible scenario as to what happened that the collected evidence will support.

These are the basic police investigation steps that are used to build a criminal case.

Police Investigations: The Crime Scene

As soon as the police receive a call that a crime has been committed or is in progress, they send officers to the scene. The officers may be able to catch the criminal right on the scene. The officers will then arrest this person and take them to the police station or the county jail for booking.

However, even if the police caught the perpetrator red-handed, they will still collect evidence at the scene of the crime to support a criminal sentence. This evidence collection will include interviewing all of the potential witnesses at the scene. A site investigation will also be conducted, which may include taking pictures, measurements, taking forensic evidence, making general observations, and taking objects that may be connected to the crime.

The police and their employees must obey the rules for permissible search and seizure. This means, generally, that if the police want to search any private property, they must first obtain a warrant or have probable cause that would allow a search without a warrant.

Police Investigations: Interviewing Witnesses

When the police officers conduct interviews, they're looking to establish the facts of the case, trying to figure out what happened and who might be responsible. Often, they'll interview witnesses separately so that they can have each person's individual recollection of the events.

The police will want to talk to people who have personal knowledge of the crime. In order to have personal knowledge, the witness needed to have seen, heard, smelled, tasted, or touched something first hand. The police will carefully document these witness statements along with the police officer's observations about the witness, so that the information will be available to future police officers, detectives, and prosecutors.

Police Investigations: Law Enforcement Observations

A key component of any criminal investigation is the observations of the police officers. Police officers are trained to observe and notice details. They will note the position of weapons, blood stains, clothing, weather and any other detail that might explain the crime or the criminal behavior.

Police Investigations: Physical and Forensic Evidence

The police will also collect physical evidence at the crime scene. This may include taking photographs, measurements, fingerprints, blood samples, and taking any objects that may be related to the crime. Each bit of evidence must then be properly recorded and documented. Physical items will be collected using gloves to preserve fingerprints and to limit contamination. If the crime warrants it, forensic evidence, like fingerprints, blood, or saliva found at the scene will be gathered and sent to labs for analysis.

The evidence items will be placed in a special bag that will be properly marked so it can be identified later. The chain of custody for each piece of evidence will be established starting with the person who collected it and then each transfer of that evidence will be documented to establish an unbroken chain from the time of collection to presentation at trial.

Police Investigations: Custodial Interrogations

The go to tool for most criminal investigations is the interrogation of suspects with the intention to trying to get a confession. While, forensic evidence receives lots of attention and is a valuable weapon in the war on crime, it is expensive and time consuming. An interrogation will often result in results much faster and certainly much cheaper.

Police officers and detectives are skilled interrogators. They have studied human behavior and body language. Interrogation is a science. Detectives know how to gain a suspect's trust and how to manipulate them into a confession. While the police must not violate a person's Miranda and constitutional rights in order to obtain a confession, they are still allowed a lot of latitude. For instance, the police can lie to a suspect. They also can engage in subterfuge or trick a suspect.

(Электронные ресурсы

*[https://criminal.findlaw.com/criminal-law-basics/
how-do-the-police-investigate-crimes.html](https://criminal.findlaw.com/criminal-law-basics/how-do-the-police-investigate-crimes.html)*

*[https://police.unc.edu/recruitment/officer-expectations-duties/
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/police>](https://police.unc.edu/recruitment/officer-expectations-duties/)*

ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ

1. *Переведите текст и напишите краткое изложение содержания текста контрольной работы на русском языке (не более 200 слов).*
2. *Найдите сказуемые и определите их тип и форму части текста: **Police Investigations: Interviewing Witnesses.***
3. *Выучите вокабуляр темы.*

СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

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