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# ENGLISH IN LEGAL CONTEXT: TEST YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Учебное пособие по английскому языку  
для студентов юридических специальностей



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Пособие предназначено для обучения студентов юридических специальностей вузов профессиональному иностранному языку. Тексты, тематические тесты, интерактивные задания и упражнения позволяют овладеть профессиональной лексикой, развить навыки аудирования, чтения и перевода текстов юридической направленности. Задания, представленные в рубриках case study, brainteasers направлены, как на совершенствование лингвистических навыков, так и на развитие логического и конструктивного мышления - умений, необходимых для успеха в академической и профессиональной среде.

Может быть использовано по всем направлениям подготовки высшего образования «Юриспруденция»: бакалавриат, специалитет, магистратура.

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## CONTENTS

WHAT IS LAW?.....	5
TYPES OF LAW.....	9
THE US CONSTITUTION.....	12
CRIMINAL LAW.....	15
TORT LAW.....	20
LEGAL EDUCATION.....	23
LEGAL PROFESSION.....	26
TRANSLATION BASICS.....	30
READING.....	37
LISTENING.....	58
CASE STUDY.....	68
BRAIN TEASERS.....	72
REFERENCES.....	74

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Основная цель учебного пособия – способствовать овладению иноязычными языковыми средствами, необходимыми для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации и развитию умений чтения, аудирования и перевода аутентичных текстов по специальности.

Данное учебное пособие помогает проверить степень решения следующих задач обучения:

- ✓ Освоение обучаемыми языкового материала, в том числе расширение словарного запаса за счет правовой лексики;
- ✓ совершенствование навыков чтения литературы по специальности на английском языке с целью получения профессиональнозначимой информации;
- ✓ совершенствование навыков аудирования, ориентированного на коммуникацию в профессиональной сфере деятельности будущих юристов и специалистов правоохранительной деятельности;
- ✓ развитие навыков работы с профессиональной информацией на иностранном языке и способами ее перевода на русский язык.

Учебное пособие состоит из следующих разделов: What is law?; Types of law; The US Constitution; Criminal law; Tort law; Legal education; Legal profession; Translation Basics; Reading; Listening; Case Study; Brain Teasers, включающих специально отобранный материал, выбор которого обусловлен лингвистическими особенностями англоязычных юридических текстов. Каждый из разделов включает ознакомительный текст для чтения, ряд тематических языковых тестов, а также задания на развитие навыков перевода и аудирования. Раздел Translation Basics знакомит с базовыми приемами переводческой деятельности, которые способствуют адекватной передаче профессиональной информации средствами другого языка. Reading представляет ряд профессиональных текстов, чтение которых ведет к значительному углублению и расширению профессиональных знаний. Listening нацелена на развитие навыка восприятия на слух иноязычного профессионального текста. Case Study и Brain Teasers направлены как на совершенствование лингвистических навыков, так и на развитие логического и конструктивного мышления – умений, необходимых для успеха в академической и профессиональной среде.

Отличительной особенностью пособия является наличие интерактивных заданий, имеющих QR-коды, созданных на сайтах Learnis и Crosswordlabs, что позволяет выполнять задания онлайн, получать мгновенный отклик и определять уровень усвоения учебного материала. Такие технологии делают усвоение языкового материала современным, запоминающимся, психологически комфортным.

Учебное пособие основано на реализации современных педагогических приемов активизации и интенсификации усвоения лексического и грамматического минимума иностранного языка. Материал учебного пособия составлен с учетом требований Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования последнего поколения.

## ✓ WHAT IS LAW?

### ◆ READING, TRANSLATION AND LANGUAGE STUDY

*Read and translate the text from English into Russian.*

In all societies, relations between people are regulated by laws. Public law concerns disputes between citizens and the state or between one state and another. Private law concerns disputes among citizens within a country.

Law is a system of rules a state sets to maintain order and protect people and their property from causing harm. It determines standards for our behavior and imposes on each member of society the duty to behave reasonably to avoid causing harm to others.

Law is ancient, dating back at least to the Code of Hammurabi, written by an ancient Babylonian king around 1760 BC. Today, most countries have a great deal of pages of laws. Laws are enforced by the police, supported by the court and prison systems. Laws are written by legislators, such as senators or congressmen. In America and many other countries, laws must not contradict the Constitution, a document outlining the most basic rules of the country. The fundamental constitutional principle holds that the individual can do anything but that which is not forbidden by law, and the state may do nothing but that which is authorized by law.

There are many categories of law. These include contract law, property law, tort law, criminal law, constitutional law, administrative law, and international law. Each of these sets the rules for a distinct area of human activity. Without laws, there is lawlessness, which historically has led to a general breakdown in society, sometimes to the point of a near-standstill in the economy.



## VOCABULARY

Do the tasks below.

I. Choose the right word from the list given below to complete each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of rules and principles.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ regulates relations among citizens.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ settles conflicts between citizen and the state.
4. People have \_\_\_\_\_ to protect their freedoms.
5. Governments enforce laws to \_\_\_\_\_ social discrimination.
6. The official role of a government is to \_\_\_\_\_ the law.
7. Law consists of the \_\_\_\_\_ , situations, and conditions for making interpreting, applying legal rules.
8. Modern societies need formal mechanisms of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The process of carrying on a lawsuit is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The main function of courts is \_\_\_\_\_ of justice.

enforce	private law
behaviors	law
legal rights	administration
inhibit	public law
litigation	social control

II. Correct the form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. Relations between people are (regulate) by laws.
2. There are formal and informal ways of \_\_\_\_\_ (settle) disputes.
3. His lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) the decision of Arbitration Commission.
4. The most important function of law is \_\_\_\_\_ (implement) of justice.
5. Law can help people to reach \_\_\_\_\_ (justice) agreements.
6. Governments control people's conduct by making and \_\_\_\_\_ (enforce) laws.
7. Law is a rule supported by the power of \_\_\_\_\_ (govern).
8. The main function of courts is \_\_\_\_\_ (administer) of justice.
9. The FBI is a law (enforce) agency protecting the USA against terrorist threats.
10. The unjust decision was challenged by a \_\_\_\_\_ (reason) opinion of famous lawyer.

*III. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Различные законы защищают юридические права и свободы граждан.
2. Суды отправляют правосудие, применяя закон.
3. Студенты юридического факультета – будущие юристы.
4. Юрист должен вести себя разумно и всегда думать о юридическом значении своих поступков (действий)
5. Закон – это способ (средство) регулирования и контроля поведения граждан.

*IV. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. One important distinction made in many countries is between private (or civil) and public law.
2. One of the roles of law is settlement of disputes.
3. Law is often defined as rules and principles that are applied by courts to decide lawsuits.
4. There is a field of law that is known as jurisprudence, which analyzes the concept of law and is concerned with the philosophy of law.
5. It is difficult to determine whether the law brings about changes in our society or whether changes in society bring about a change in the law.

**WORD SEARCH**

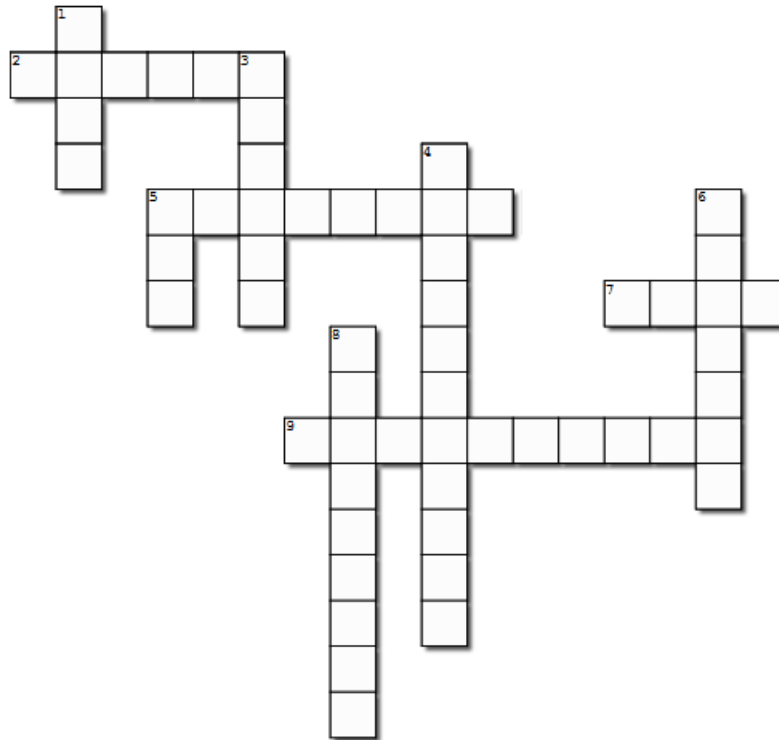
- I. Ten verbs are hidden in this word search. The words are may be found across, down, and diagonally. Find as many verbs as you can.*



II. Do the crossword.

### What is law?

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

#### Across

- 2. Type of law that concerns disputes between citizens and the state or between one state and another.
- 5. a person who is fighting a legal case
- 7. fair; morally correct:
- 9. the system used for controlling a country, city, or group of people

#### Down

- 1. an accepted principle or instruction that states the way things are
- 3. a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time
- 4. the process of making people obey a law or rule
- 5. a rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves
- 6. an argument or disagreement, especially an official one between, for example, workers and employers.
- 8. understanding of or information about a subject that you get by experience or study

III. Using the code key at the bottom of the page, decode the hidden Martin Luther King, Jr's saying.

A X O O O    O O O    A L I    A D V O C A T E    O O  
 D O M I N A T I O N    I S    A    D I S T R I C T    O F    A    S O U T H    A F R I C A N  
 C O U N T R Y

#### Code Key:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
□	◇	△	▢	⬢	▷	▽	⊗	⊠	◊	◀	▶	◁
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
◁	▢	▽	◊	○	▢	⊗	⊠	◊	◀	▶	◁	▷



## ✓ TYPES OF LAW

### ◆ READING, TRANSLATION AND LANGUAGE STUDY

*Read and translate the text from English into Russian.*

There are many categories of law. The distinction is often made between public and private law. Public law governs the relationship between the state and an individual, who is either a company or a citizen. Public law covers three subdivisions: constitutional, administrative and criminal law. Constitutional law deals with the structure of the government and the relations between private citizens and the government. Administrative law deals with the decision-making of administrative units of government in such areas as international trade, manufacturing, the environment, taxation, immigration and transport. Criminal law, or penal law, is the body of law that relates to crime, i.e. illegal conduct that is prohibited by the state and sets out the punishment to be imposed on those who break these laws.

Private law is also known as civil law. It involves relationships between individuals, or private relationships between citizens and companies. The main branches of private law are contract, tort, family, employment and land law. Contract law deals with legally binding agreements between people or companies that are called parties to a contract. Tort law deals with civil wrongs which result in physical, emotional or financial harm to a person or property. Family law is an area of the law that deals with family-related issues such as marriage and divorce, adoption, custody of children, child abuse and alimony. Employment law or labor law is law relating to the employment of workers, their contracts, conditions of work, trade unions and legal aspects of industrial relations. Land law is the law which deals with rights and interests related to owning and using land. Land is the most important form of property, so the name land law is often used for the law of property.

The next classification which is widely used is subdivision of law into substantive and procedural. There are many laws and legal rules found in statutes, cases decided by courts (legal precedents) and other sources that are applied by courts in order to decide lawsuits. These rules and principles of law are classified as substantive law. On the other hand, the legal procedures that provide how lawsuit is begun, how the trial is conducted, how appeals are filed, and how a judgment is enforced are called procedural law. In other words, substantive law is the part of the law that defines rights, and procedural law establishes the procedures which enforce and protect these rights. For example, two parties entered into a contract, but then one of the parties breached this contract. The rules of bringing the breaching party into court and the conduct of the trial are rather mechanical and constitute procedural law. Whether the agreement was enforceable and whether the other party is entitled to damages are matters of substance and will be determined on the basis of the substantive law of contract.

## VOCABULARY

Do the tasks below.

I. Choose the right word from the list given below to complete each sentence.

1. Courts administer \_\_\_\_\_ by hearing cases.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the set of rules dealing with a specific area of a legal system.
3. People can use \_\_\_\_\_ to regulate their relations with each other.
4. The main function of a court is \_\_\_\_\_ of justice.
5. Law is a means of regulating human \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Violation of civil statute is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The injured individual may seek \_\_\_\_\_ in the court of law.
8. In a criminal case it is the state that takes \_\_\_\_\_ against the offender.
9. Common law is based on case law, which relies on \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Civil law systems are codified systems, and basic law is found in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The basic characteristic of the \_\_\_\_\_ is that case once decided establishes a precedent.
12. The victim was paid compensation by the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before the court of law.
14. In common law system decision of a higher court is \_\_\_\_\_ on a lower court.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ governs the conduct of individuals in their relations with others.

codes

tort

action

implementation

redress

civil law

common law

law

precedent

justice

legal means

conduct

offender

Judge

binding

*II. Correct the form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.*

1. Governments make laws and the police \_\_\_\_\_ (enforcement) them.
2. The question was \_\_\_\_\_ (dispute) in the Senate.
3. His evil crimes were an \_\_\_\_\_ (offend) against the whole of humanity.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (prosecute) is trying to show that he was seen near the scene of the crime.
5. The lawsuit was \_\_\_\_\_ (settle) out of court, the parties reached a decision.

*III. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Гражданское право регулирует отношения между гражданами.
2. Отношения между государством и гражданами регулируются публичным правом.
3. Право является одной из форм социального контроля.
4. В мире существуют различные правовые системы.
5. Юристы часто говорят о различиях между системами общего и гражданского права.

*IV. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. Law is a legal means of regulating human conduct.
2. Laws passed by governments protect citizens' rights, inhibit social discrimination and improve the quality of individual life.
3. Law may be categorized as substantive or procedural; public or private; civil or criminal.
4. In a tort case the injured individual may seek redress in the courts for the harm he or she experienced.
5. In common law system law is not based on acts of parliament but case law, which relies on precedents, set by judges.

## **WORD SEARCH**

*I. Scan the QR-code and do the crossword.*

### **TYPES OF LAW**

<https://crosswordlabs.com/view/types-of-law-6>



## ✓ THE US CONSTITUTION

### ◆ READING, TRANSLATION AND LANGUAGE STUDY

*Read and translate the text from English into Russian.*

The Constitution is the basic and supreme law of the United States. It was prepared by a convention of delegates from 12 of the 13 states that met at Philadelphia in 1787 and established the United States as a federal union of states, a representative democracy within a republic. The main body of the Constitution sets forth government's structure, allocates powers and duties among public institutions and officials, and defines people's rights and responsibilities.

The Constitution sets up a federal system by dividing powers between the national and state governments. It also establishes a balanced national government by dividing authority among three independent branches. The first is the legislature, which comprises a two-house Congress consisting of a Senate, whose members are apportioned equally among the states, and a House of Representatives, whose members are apportioned among the states according to population. The second, the executive branch, includes the President and Vice President and all subordinate officials of the executive departments and executive agencies. The third branch, the judiciary, consists of the Supreme Court and various subordinate federal courts.

### VOCABULARY

*Do the tasks below.*

*I. Choose the right word from the list given below to complete each sentence.*

1. The US government is a government by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the people.
2. The part of the US Constitution that states why it was written is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for making laws.
4. An \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for seeing that the laws are carried out.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for explaining the laws and providing just courts of law.
6. The Constitution divides the \_\_\_\_\_ of the US government among three separate branches.
7. In Great Britain there is no single fundamental document in which the \_\_\_\_\_ can be found.
8. The 5-th amendment guarantees the right not to be held to answer to criminal charges except upon \_\_\_\_\_ by a grand jury.
9. The 6-th amendment guarantees the right to a jury \_\_\_\_\_ in criminal cases.
10. American citizens have the right not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without \_\_\_\_\_ of law.

11. A Constitution concerns powers and \_\_\_\_\_ of public institutions and officials.
12. A constitutional convention is an assembly of state or national delegates who meet to \_\_\_\_\_ their constitution.
13. The powers of government were divided between the states and the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The US Constitution is the oldest living \_\_\_\_\_ constitution in the world.
15. The American national legislature is called \_\_\_\_\_, and it has two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

federal government

consent

judicial branch

constitutional law

powers

duties

legislative branch

Congress

executive branch

preamble

due process

written

indictment

amend

trial

*II. Correct the form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (determine) is a final decision by a court or administrative agency.
2. One objective of the Constitution was to \_\_\_\_\_ (establishment) justice.
3. Civil liberties cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ (abridge) by the government.
4. The US Constitution is a written agreement between the federal \_\_\_\_\_ (govern) and the people of the states.
5. The US government is \_\_\_\_\_ (responsibility) for operating in the best interests of all the people of the USA.

*III. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. В настоящее время насчитывается более ста действующих конституций.
2. Некоторые из конституций приняты более ста лет назад.
3. Каждая из ныне действующих конституций обладает специфическими чертами.
4. В конституции находят отражение социальные, национальные, политические, исторические, религиозные и иные особенности соответствующих стран.
5. Все конституции в той либо иной форме провозглашают и устанавливают демократические свободы граждан.

*IV. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. It is impossible to understand the legal system of the United States without understanding its unique structure of government.
2. The structure of American government was established by the Constitution of 1789, which still governs the country.
3. The two characteristics of governmental structure that most directly influence the legal system are "separation of powers" and "federalism".
4. Federalism means that there are two levels of government in the country, federal and state.
5. Separation of powers principles guarantee that none of the three branches of federal government – legislative, executive, judicial – oversteps the bounds of its proper constitutional role.

## **WORDSEARCH**

*I. Scan the QR-code and take this quiz to test your knowledge. What new things have you learned about the branches of the US government?*

<https://bensguide.gpo.gov/games/207-branches-of-government-quiz-master-level>



*II. Scan the QR-codes and do the crosswords.*

### **THE US CONSITUTION**

<https://crosswordlabs.com/view/constitution54>



### **MIRANDA V ARIZONA**

<https://crosswordlabs.com/view/miranda-v-arizona>



## ✓ CRIMINAL LAW

### ◆ READING, TRANSLATION AND LANGUAGE STUDY

*Read and translate the text from English into Russian.*

The study of law distinguishes between public law and private law. Public law relates to the state and is concerned with laws which govern processes in local and national government conflicts between an individual and the state. Private law is concerned with the relationships between individuals and corporations, and includes family law, contract law, property law, etc. However, in legal practice in the UK the distinction between civil law and criminal law is more important to practicing lawyers.

Criminal law deals with certain forms of conduct for which the state reserves punishment, for example murder or theft. The state prosecutes the offender. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights and duties. It also deals with the conduct which may give rise to a claim by a legal person for compensation or injunction. When it comes to prosecution under the laws of the country it's common to speak about criminal offence but civil wrongs.

Criminal and civil proceedings are usually very different. In a civil action the burden of proof is on the claimant. He is required to prove his case "on a balance of probabilities", i.e. to show that his case is more probable than not. But he doesn't have to make the court sure about it; it's enough to show that the defendant was probably guilty.

In criminal cases the burden of proof falls on the prosecution. In other words it's the duty of the prosecution to prove the guilt; the defendant doesn't have to prove his innocence. This principle is called the presumption of innocence, which means that every person charged with a criminal offence is considered to be innocent until proved guilty.

In a criminal proceeding a prosecutor prosecutes a defendant. If the verdict is "guilty", the defendant is convicted. He will have a criminal record for the crime and will be punished by one of a variety of punishments ranging from life imprisonment to a fine, which is paid to a court. If the defendant is found "not guilty", he is acquitted and allowed to leave court without punishment.

## VOCABULARY

*Do the tasks below.*

*I. Choose the right word from the list to complete the text.*

commission, manslaughter, penalties, homicide, murder

The two types of \_\_\_\_\_ are murder and manslaughter. Most modern statutes divide \_\_\_\_\_ into at least two categories (first degree murder and second degree murder) in order to assess different \_\_\_\_\_. Second degree murder may be difficult to distinguish from \_\_\_\_\_, which may be divided into two categories. Voluntary manslaughter is a killing that would be murder except that it is committed under circumstances of extreme mental or emotional disturbance (or in the heat of passion). Involuntary manslaughter is a criminal killing that is committed recklessly but unintentionally, usually during the \_\_\_\_\_ of an unlawful act, such driving while intoxicated.

*II. Correct the form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.*

1. People who commit crimes may be \_\_\_\_\_ (punishment) in a variety of ways.
2. Criminal punishment is penalties imposed by the government on individuals who \_\_\_\_\_ (violating) criminal law.
3. Crimes may be \_\_\_\_\_ (classify) in several ways.
4. The court held that the act cannot be the basis of a \_\_\_\_\_ (charges) of manslaughter.
5. The trial is the final hearing to determine guilt or innocence of the \_\_\_\_\_ (accuse).
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (harmful) that criminal law aims to prevent varies.
7. Criminal law often strives to avoid harm by \_\_\_\_\_ (forbid) conduct that may lead to harmful results.
8. The purpose of criminal law is to respond to harmful acts \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) by individuals.
9. Societies \_\_\_\_\_ (punishing) individuals to achieve revenge against wrongdoers and to prevent further crime.
10. The convicted individual will be punished under criminal law by either a fine, \_\_\_\_\_ (imprison), or death.

*III. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Преступления можно классифицировать по различным основаниям.
2. Наиболее распространённая классификация основывается на степени тяжести преступления.
3. В правовой системе США в большинстве современных статутов преступления делятся на два класса: тяжкие (фелония) и менее тяжкие (мисдиминор).
4. В настоящее время категория преступления часто зависит от наказания, предусмотренного за совершение такого правонарушения.
5. Фелония – это преступление, за совершение которого правонарушителя могут приговорить к смертной казни или тюремному заключению на долгий срок.

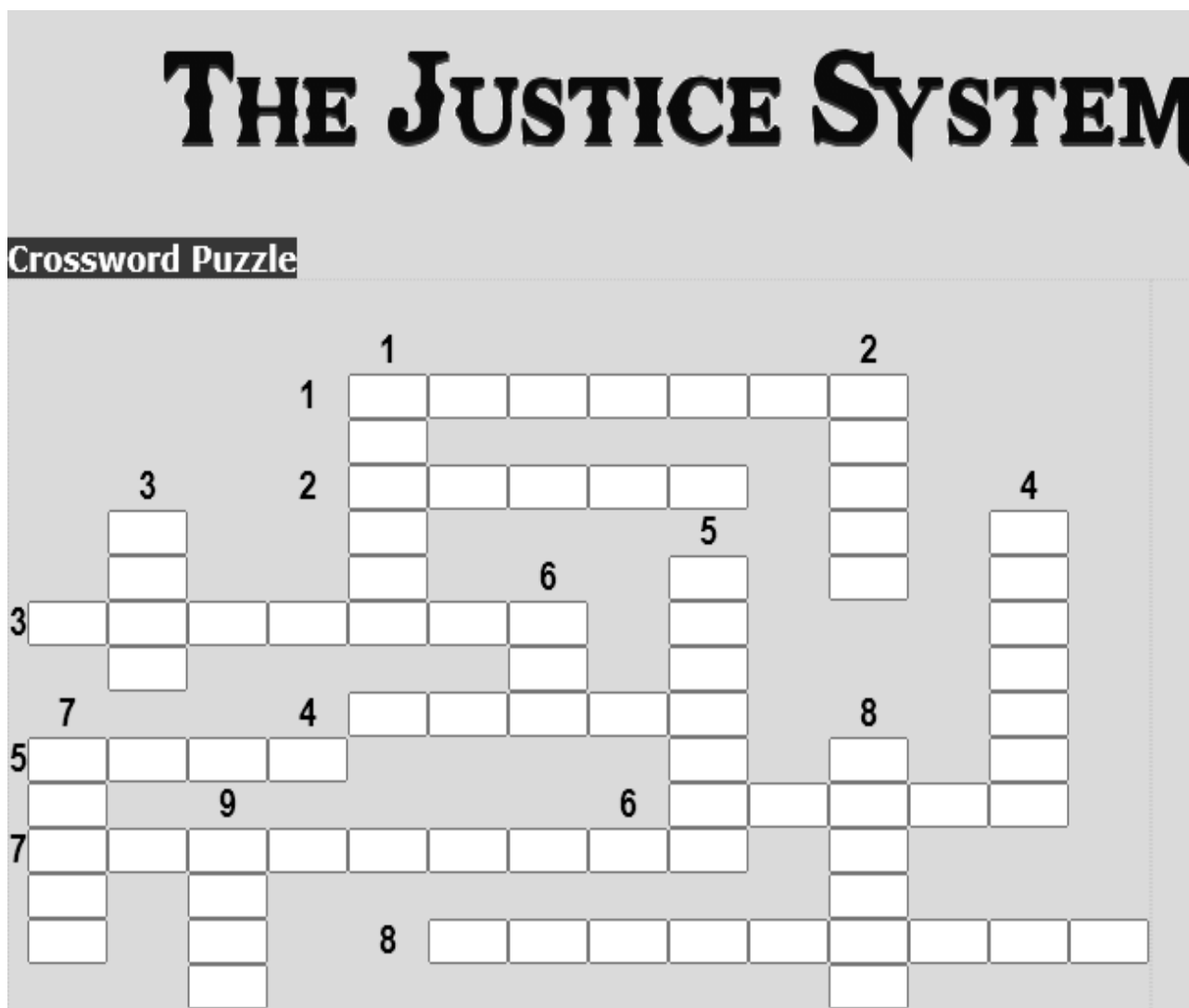


III. *Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. Some statutes do not specify whether a particular crime is a felony or a misdemeanor; the determination is made by the punishment specified for that crime.
2. An offender might lose the right to vote upon conviction of a felony but not upon conviction of a misdemeanor.
3. Criminal law is the body of law defining offenses against the community at large, regulating how suspects are investigated, charged, and tried, and establishing punishments for convicts.
4. Confinement in prison, also known as a penitentiary or correctional facility, is the punishment that courts most commonly impose for serious crimes, such as felonies.
5. The purpose of a prosecutor's information is to inform the accused of the charge against him, so that the accused will have an opportunity to prepare a defense.

**WORDSEARCH**

I. *Do the crossword.*



## ACROSS

1. to decide officially in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime
2. proof that someone was not where a crime happened and therefore could not have done it
3. a person who tells a court of law what they know about a legal case
4. to state in a court of law whether you are guilty of a crime or not
5. a group of people who examine all the facts of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not
6. a place where trials and other legal cases happen, or the people there who decide whether someone is guilty
7. a person in a law case who is accused of doing something illegal
8. a period of time when a criminal must behave well and not commit any more crimes in order to avoid being sent to prison

## DOWN

1. an official statement made by the police saying that someone is accused of a crime
2. the process of examining a case in a court of law and deciding whether someone is guilty or innocent
3. a sum of money given to a law court so that someone can stay out of prison until their trial
4. a case that a person or organization brings to a court of law to be decided
5. an official decision made in a court of law, especially about whether someone is guilty of a crime
6. to make a legal claim for money against a person or organization because they have harmed you
7. a public official who makes decisions in a court of law
8. responsible for committing a crime
9. an amount of money that has to be paid as a punishment for breaking the law

*II. Scan the QR-codes and do the crosswords.*

CRIMINAL LAW

<https://crosswordlabs.com/view/law220>



CRIMES

<https://crosswordlabs.com/view/law-631>



## ✓ TORT LAW

### ◆ READING, TRANSLATION AND LANGUAGE STUDY

*Read and translate the text from English into Russian.*

The law of torts is essentially the law of injuries and remedies for those injuries. When you have a personal injury case, then you will need to file a lawsuit. At this point you become the plaintiff in the case and the person who injured you becomes the defendant. When you select a personal injury lawyer, they as well as the lawyers for the other side (and for the insurer) typically begin gathering facts through exchange of documents, written questions (interrogatories) or depositions (questions that are asked in person and answered under oath). This process is called discovery.

After discovery, many cases get settled before trial. Settling a case means that you agree to accept money in return for dropping your action against the person who injured you. You'll actually sign a release absolving the other side of any further liability.

To help you decide whether to accept the settlement offer, your personal injury lawyer will be able to provide a realistic assessment of whether a lawsuit based on your claim will be successful (Settlement also can take place at any point in a lawsuit once it is filed, including before trial or even after a case has been tried but before a jury reaches a verdict). The decision to accept a settlement offer is yours, not the lawyer's. It would be important to note that only a small percentage of personal injury actions ever go to trial.

It is important to know what happens when you win your case. If you win, a judge or jury awards you money, known as damages, for your injuries. That amount can include compensation for such expenses as medical bills and lost wages, as well as compensation for future wage losses. In addition, you may receive damages for any physical disfigurement or disability that resulted from your injury.

### VOCABULARY

*Do the tasks below.*

*I. Choose the right word from the list given below to complete each sentence.*

1. Tort law is the law of \_\_\_\_.
2. Tort law usually \_\_\_\_ people with the rights to compensation when another person \_\_\_\_ their legally protected interests.

3. Tort law is broken down into various distinct types of "torts", so that a person may \_\_\_\_\_ in negligence, when somebody has unreasonably \_\_\_\_\_ a duty of care for others' interests.
4. Such an act as an assault may sometimes be both a crime punishable by the state in a criminal \_\_\_\_\_ and also a tort actionable by the victim in a suit for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the act of damaging the reputation of a person by saying or writing bad things about him or her that are not true.
6. In a tort case a judge can impose punitive damages to \_\_\_\_\_ the defendant.
7. In a tort case the defendant is usually required to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to compensate for the injury he or she caused.
8. Tort law provides compensation for a victim of a tort case through the \_\_\_\_\_ of damages.
9. To defame is to \_\_\_\_\_ someone's or something's reputation by saying or writing bad things that are not true.
10. If you win in a tort case, a judge awards you money, known as damages, for your \_\_\_\_\_.

provides	civil wrongs
sue	breached
prosecution	harms
punish	damages
compensatory damages	damage
award	injuries
defamation	

*II. Correct the form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.*

1. In civil law, a private individual files the \_\_\_\_\_ (sue) and becomes the plaintiff.
2. Tort law \_\_\_\_\_ (detering) wrongful conduct and provides compensation for the victim of a tort case.
3. The core idea of \_\_\_\_\_ (neglect) is that people should exercise reasonable care when they act by taking account of the potential harm they might cause to other people.
4. His lawyers filed four civil \_\_\_\_\_ (defame) cases against the company.
5. We must be careful that our behavior doesn't cause \_\_\_\_\_ (injure) to other people.
6. Tort law imposes on us the duty to take \_\_\_\_\_ (reason) care to avoid causing harm to
7. There are four theories of criminal justice: punishment, \_\_\_\_\_ (deter), incapacitation, and rehabilitation.
8. The courts found some of the statements \_\_\_\_\_ (defame).
9. Defamation is the act of \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) the reputation of a person.
10. Negligence is unreasonable \_\_\_\_\_ (breach) the duty of care for others' interests.

*III. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Деликт – это гражданское правонарушение, влекущее за собой обязанность возмещения причиненного ущерба.
2. Термин деликт в законодательстве РФ не применяется, но широко используется в научно правовой литературе.
3. Состав гражданско-правовых деликтов, а также виды ответственности за них различны в разные периоды истории и в различных законодательствах.
4. Человек ответственен за последствия своих действий.
5. Ответственность, возникающая из деликта, не зависит от заранее выраженного согласия совершающего правонарушение возместить потери, причиненные его деянием.

*IV. Translate sentences from English into Russian.*

1. Tort law usually provides people with the rights to compensation when another person harms their legally protected interests.
2. For instance, if somebody throws a ball and it accidentally hits another person in the eye, any costs of medical treatment and compensation for lost income during time off work could be paid by the person who threw the ball to the person who was hurt.
3. As well as bodily integrity, certain liberties are protected, such as the right to one's reputation.
4. If a newspaper publishes a defamatory statement about a celebrity which is untrue, the paper may have to pay damages as a way of demonstrating they were wrong.
5. Proprietary interests can also be protected, so if somebody takes their dog into another person's china shop, and the dog breaks all the china, they will probably have to compensate for all the damage caused.

**WORD SEARCH**

- I. Scan the QR-code and do the crossword* <https://crosswordlabs.com/view/tort-law-19>



## ✓ LEGAL EDUCATION

### ◆ READING, TRANSLATION AND LANGUAGE STUDY

*Read and translate the text from English into Russian.*

The educational requirements to becoming a lawyer vary greatly from country to country. In some countries, law is taught by a faculty of law, which is a department of a university's general undergraduate college. Law students in those countries pursue a Bachelor (LLB) or a Master (LLM) of Laws degree. In some countries it is common or even required for students to earn another bachelor's degree at the same time. Besides it is often followed by a series of advanced examinations, apprenticeships, and additional coursework at special government institutes.

In other countries, particularly the United States, law is primarily taught at law schools. Most law schools are part of universities but a few are independent institutions. Law schools in the United States (and some in Canada and elsewhere) award graduating students a J.D. (Juris Doctor/Doctor of Jurisprudence) as the practitioner's law degree (a professional degree). However, like other professional doctorates, the J.D. is not the exact equivalent of the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), a university degree of the highest level, since it does not require the submission of a full dissertation based on original research.

The methods and quality of legal education vary widely. Some countries require extensive clinical training in the form of apprenticeships or special clinical courses. Many others have only lectures on highly abstract legal doctrines, which force young lawyers to figure out how to actually think and write like a lawyer at their first apprenticeship (or job).

In most common law countries lawyers have many options over the course of their careers. Besides private practice, they can always aspire to becoming a prosecutor, government counsel, corporate in-house counsel, judge, arbitrator, law professor, or politician. In most civil law countries, lawyers generally structure their legal education around their chosen specialty; the boundaries between different types of lawyers are carefully defined and hard to cross. After one earns a law degree, career mobility may be severely constrained

*Choose the right academic degree from the list to complete the sentences.*

Bachelor degree (LLB); Master's degree (LLM); Juris Doctor degree (JD); Doctor of Philosophy

1. The degree awarded to an individual upon the successful completion of a law school. \_\_\_\_\_
2. An academic degree awarded for an undergraduate course or major that generally lasts for three or four years. \_\_\_\_\_
3. An academic degree granted to individuals who have undergone study demonstrating a mastery or high-order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A postgraduate academic degree awarded by universities. \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY

Do the tasks below.

I. Chose the correct word from the list to complete each sentence.

1. When students graduate from law school, they get a \_\_\_\_\_ degree.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ measures skills essential for success in law school.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered one of the most prestigious law schools in the United States.
4. Eric completed 2 year academic program in homeland security at Monroe \_\_\_\_\_ to get \_\_\_\_\_ degree.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a test which determines if a candidate is qualified enough to practice law in a certain jurisdiction.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a law degree which is generally aimed at those whose goals include getting international experience or developing a particular area of law.
7. A law school graduate is admitted to the bar upon payment of a fee and taking \_\_\_\_\_ of office.
8. Once \_\_\_\_\_ has the LSAT score, s/he starts collecting other application materials to enter \_\_\_\_\_.

LSAT

an applicant

LLM

law school

an oath

community college

Harvard Law School

an Associate degree

J.D.

the bar exam

II. Correct the form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. The LSAT consists of five 35-minute sections of multiple-choice questions: one Reading \_\_\_\_\_ (comprehend) section, one Analytical \_\_\_\_\_ (reason) section, and two Logical reasoning sections.
2. During the scientific process, \_\_\_\_\_ (inference) and inductive ways of thinking are used to reach a logical true conclusion.
3. The professor of law school \_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) students to articulate and defend their positions, by asking questions about legal concepts.
4. I don't think that's a very strong \_\_\_\_\_ (argue).
5. She has not yet \_\_\_\_\_ (articulate) her vision of why she wants to be governor.
6. A bachelor's degree is the minimum educational \_\_\_\_\_ (require) for admission to law school.
7. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (convince) that she is lying.
8. The center of the town was \_\_\_\_\_ (bar) to football supporters.
9. She goes to self-\_\_\_\_\_ (defend) classes for women.
10. Studying law is challenging and \_\_\_\_\_ (demand).



*III. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. Applying to law school in the US is a tough process.
2. Students are typically referred to as 1Ls in their first year of law school, 2Ls in their second year of law school, and finally 3Ls in their third year of law school.
3. Many law classes focus on analyzing legal issues, reading cases, identifying the facts, and finally applying law to these facts.
4. Once you successfully complete your 3-year law school, you will receive a Juris Doctor degree (J.D.) which will allow you to take the bar examination.
5. The bar examination in the United States is required before students begin practicing law.

*IV. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Курс обучения в колледже дает возможность студентам развить свои аналитические и коммуникативные способности.
2. В США степень в области права считается самой сложной академической программой.
3. В первый год обучения студент изучает обязательные предметы, такие как «Гражданский процесс», «Контрактное право», «Уголовное право», «Деликтное право».
4. Все экзамены в юридической школе письменные.
5. Все студенты юридической школы подписывают «Кодекс Чести». Нарушение многих положений данного документа означает исключение из школы.

## **WORD SEARCH**

- I. Scan the QR-code and take the quiz to find out what type of law student you are. Be ready to present your findings in class.*

<https://www.thelawyerportal.com/quizzes/type-law-student-quiz/>



- II. Scan the QR-code and do the crossword.*

LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE USA

<https://crosswordlabs.com/view/legal-education>



## ✓ LEGAL PROFESSION

### ◆ READING, TRANSLATION AND LANGUAGE STUDY

*Read and translate the text from English into Russian.*

Lawyer is a person trained and licensed to practice law. The lawyer applies the law to specific cases. He can either prosecute or defend a client from an accusation of violating the law in a court action. He investigates the facts and the evidence by conferring with his client and reviewing documents, and he prepares and files the pleadings in court. At the trial he introduces evidence, interrogates witnesses, and argues questions of law and fact. If he does not win the case, he may seek a new trial or relief in an appellate court. In many instances, the lawyer can bring about the settlement of a case without trial through negotiation, reconciliation, and compromise.

Legal practice varies from country to country. In England lawyers are divided into barristers, who plead in the higher courts, and solicitors, who do office work and plead in the lower courts. In the United States attorneys often specialize in limited areas of law such as criminal, divorce, corporate, probate, or personal injury, though many are involved in general practice. Accredited lawyers often work in a law firm, or as sole practitioners, or in a private corporation as internal counsels. During the 20th century a rapidly developing field of work for lawyers has been the representation of clients before administrative committees and courts and before legislative committees.

### VOCABULARY

*Do the tasks below.*

*I. Choose the correct word from the list to complete the text below. Some words are odd.*

Often a person with a \_\_\_\_\_ looks for the help of a lawyer. A lawyer is a person who gives \_\_\_\_\_. After listening to the problem, the lawyer decides whether or not to take the case. If he or she takes the case, the lawyer researches similar \_\_\_\_\_ in the past that won in court. By using past case examples, the lawyer hopes to convince the judge or jury to rule in favor of his/her \_\_\_\_\_. The lawyer must perform many tasks to prepare for the \_\_\_\_\_. He or she may hire a \_\_\_\_\_ to help with some lawyer's tasks. When the case goes to court, the lawyer argues \_\_\_\_\_ of the client. S/he presents the case to the court. The lawyer calls \_\_\_\_\_ to support the points of the case. \_\_\_\_\_ presents his or her party of the case, calling his or her own witnesses. After receiving the information from lawyers, clients, and witnesses, a judge or jury rules on the case, deciding \_\_\_\_\_ of one party or the other.

opposing counsel	in favor	legal advice
litigation	legal problem	witnesses
paralegal	client	trial
cases	on behalf	lawyers

*II. Correct the form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.*

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ (defend) attorney is a lawyer who represents the defendant in a lawsuit or criminal prosecution.
2. The agreement was the result of long \_\_\_\_\_ (negotiate).
3. (to legislate) create many laws every year.
4. The LL.M. (Master of Laws) is usually obtained by \_\_\_\_\_(complete) a one-year full-time program.
5. Lawyer gives a legal \_\_\_\_\_ (advise) to his clients.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (represent) the poor, \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) the environment or defending peoples' civil liberties are typical tasks of lawyers working for public interest groups.
7. Depending on the situation and the needs of the client, American lawyers may be a \_\_\_\_\_ (counsel), a \_\_\_\_\_ (negotiate), and a \_\_\_\_\_ (litigate).
8. Slavery was \_\_\_\_\_(abolish) many years ago.
9. The career of a lawyer is \_\_\_\_\_(challenge) and rewarding.
10. Amal Clooney is a \_\_\_\_\_(bar) who specializes in international criminal law, public international law and human rights.

*III. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. The terms "lawyer" and "attorney" have a significant difference; anyone who graduates from law school is a lawyer, however, lawyers who pass the bar exam is an attorney.
2. Popular legal profiles range from defense attorneys, government counsels, in-house lawyers to paralegals.
3. Lawyers represent clients in both civil and criminal litigation.
4. A solicitor provides specialist legal advice to their clients on a variety of areas of law.
5. It is not just barristers who have the right of audience in court – solicitors are also allowed to represent their clients in court and many solicitors appear in court every day.

*IV. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Барристер играет заметную роль в политической жизни страны.
2. В США в каждом штате есть ассоциация адвокатов штата.
3. В США адвокат может заниматься частной практикой или работать в составе адвокатских фирм.
4. В конце 20го века в США появились адвокатские фирмы, которые защищали интересы общества.
5. Федор Никифорович Плевако - один из самых известных российских адвокатов.

## WORD SEARCH

I. There are eight people (or groups of people) who work in the different courts. Can you find them in the word box below?

C	J	U	G	U	I	O	P	P	P	P	O	M	T
H	N	O	E	U	Z	V	U	P	L	F	T	N	P
G	L	O	M	C	V	U	Q	J	B	L	R	E	R
N	A	S	A	D	R	T	J	U	D	G	E	N	O
C	H	I	G	E	T	Y	T	R	B	O	C	P	S
J	U	D	I	C	I	A	R	Y	A	S	O	Y	E
P	L	E	S	F	L	E	S	F	T	A	R	Y	C
M	O	L	T	A	X	R	T	E	V	B	D	A	U
A	B	A	R	R	I	S	T	E	R	G	E	L	T
T	E	R	A	A	T	H	I	L	K	G	R	G	O
A	N	O	T	H	E	T	M	P	L	O	X	C	R
A	C	L	E	R	K	M	L	O	I	R	T	U	K

II. Scan the QR-code and take a 2-minute Barrister vs Solicitor Quiz and find out if you're better suited to being a solicitor or a barrister. Be ready to present your findings in class.

<https://www.thelawyerportal.com/quizzes/barrister-vs-solicitor-quiz-one/>



III. Scan the QR-codes. Using the items escape the room.

LEGAL PROFESSION

<https://www.learnis.ru/213621/>



COURT AND COURTROOM ACTORS

<https://www.learnis.ru/276255/>



IV. Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right. Put the correct letter into the box next to each word.

1.	prosecution (n)	a.	responsible for committing a crime
2.	release (v)	b.	to let someone go free
3.	plead (v)	c.	the lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime
4.	verdict (n)	d.	the process of examining a case in a court of law and deciding whether someone is guilty or innocent
5.	testimony (n)	e.	an official decision made in a court of law, especially about whether someone is guilty of a crime
6.	guilty (adj)	f.	a sum of money given to a law court so that someone can stay out of prison until their trial
7.	sentence (v)	g.	a person in a law case who is accused of doing something illegal
8.	defense (n)	h.	a formal statement saying that something is true, especially one given in a court of law
9.	bail (n)	i.	an official statement made by the police saying that someone is accused of a crime
10.	trial (n)	j.	the lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime
11.	charge (n)	k.	to state in a court of law whether you are guilty of a crime or not
12.	defendant (n)	l.	to decide and say officially what someone's punishment will be



## ✓ TRANSLATION BASICS

Юридический перевод - это перевод текстов, относящихся к области права и используемых для обмена юридической информацией между людьми, говорящими на разных языках. По определению исследователей, перевод означает умение выразить верно, и полно средствами одного языка то, что уже выражено ранее средствами другого языка. Чтобы точно передать средствами другого языка содержание подлинника, переводчик использует различные переводческие приемы и трансформации. Задания, предложенные ниже, знакомят с некоторыми лингвистическими особенностями англоязычного профессионального текста, представляющими трудности для начинающего переводчика.

### NOUN OR VERB

I. Read and decide if the word "dispute" is a verb or a noun.

1. Companies regularly settle their *dispute* out of court.
2. This right no one can *dispute*.
3. How can I open a *dispute* on Afghanistan legal system?
4. Certain kinds of *disputes* should be referred for settlement to arbitration.
5. Here are three basic types of *dispute* resolution.
6. We agree that the facts are in *dispute*.
7. Any *dispute* shall be mediated through the assistance of any applicable legal circuits.



II. Read and decide if the word "claim" is a verb or a noun.

1. Justice is certainly not deaf and will listen to any reasonable *claim*.
2. He *claim*s to have met the president, but I don't believe him.
3. How long does the *claim* process take?
4. In moral and political thought, *claims* are often made in the name of justice.
5. Small claims are for simple cases that don't involve much money.
6. Lawyers can advise you about your case and how much you could claim.
7. After the storm, the Johnsons filed a claim against their home insurance in order to repair damage to the roof.

III. Read and decide if the word "judge" is a verb or a noun.

1. A judge is a court officer authorized to decide legal cases.
2. But who are they to judge us?
3. The judge may also rule on motions made before or during a trial.

4. Don't judge a book by its cover.
5. Law is not based on acts of parliament but on case law, which relies on precedents set by judges to decide a case.
6. In Russia judges must follow the statute.
7. A judge is a court officer authorized to decide legal cases.
8. But who are they to judge us?
9. The judgemay also rule on motions made before or during a trial.
10. Don't judge a book by its cover.

*IV. Read and decide if the word "rule" is a verb or a noun.*

1. In this office, hard work is the rule, not the exception.
2. When a court rules, the decision is called a ruling.
3. The high destiny of the individual is to serve rather than to rule.
4. A constitution is a set of customs, traditions, rules, and laws that sets forth the basic way a government is organized and operated.
5. An accident occurs when you don't follow traffic rules.
6. Law is a set of rules or principles dealing with a specific area of a legal system.
7. In this office, hard work is the rule, not the exception.
8. When a court rules, the decision is called a ruling. The high destiny of the individual is to serve rather than to rule.

*V. Read and decide in which sentence the word "right" is a noun.*

1. In folk beliefs, good luck is regularly associated with the right side.
2. Put the words into the right order "subject-verb-object" to make up sentences.
3. Each legal right that an individual possesses relates to a corresponding legal duty imposed on another.
4. That would be, like, a good reason, right?
5. Students should have a right to choose their major.
6. Use your common sense and I am certain you will arrive at the right verdict. Thank you.

*VI. Read and decide if the word "state" is a verb or a noun.*

1. The state is distinguished from other institutions by its purpose (establishment of order and security), methods (its laws and their enforcement), territory (its area of jurisdiction), and sovereignty.
2. Another standard question is "What's the state of the world?" meaning "What's new?" or "What's going on?"
3. The State Bureau of Investigation investigates crimes and increases security.

4. Each party was asked in turn to state what he or she wanted from the situation.
5. Article 7 states: The State shall encourage marriage.
6. Fully 93% of parents state that they have set rules regarding the time kids spend on their mobile phone.

*VII. Read and decide if the word "challenge" is a verb or a noun.*

1. It's a great challenge for us.
2. Thomas went to the court to challenge the decision.
3. The professor challenges students to defend their positions.
4. The law is constantly changing and each day brings new, usually unexpected challenge.
5. Children challenge their parents' authority far more nowadays than they did in the past.
6. The President is expected to deal with "the major challenges of our time."

*VIII. Read and decide in which sentence the word "wrong" is a noun.*

1. She's the wrong person for the job.
2. He has done us a great wrong.
3. A "wrong" is a synonym of the word 'offense'.
4. Children should be taught that violence is wrong.
5. Three of your answers were wrong.
6. Working in small groups decide, if a crime, a civil wrong or both occurred.
7. A surgeon operates, but removes the wrong organ from the patient.
8. A crime is a legal wrong prohibited by the criminal law.

*IX. Read and decide if the word "convict" is a verb or a noun.*

1. The court convicts more than 150 children every day in the UK.
2. Long time ago England sent many convicts to Australia.
3. Table 1 shows the distribution of offences, according to 2-month periods, committed by convicts born in the four 3-month periods of the year.
4. There might not have been enough evidence to convict him.
5. He purchased twenty-seven enslaved convicts from the Virginia State Penitentiary in Richmond.
6. There wasn't enough evidence to convict her.
7. The novel begins with Pip's meeting with an escaped convict from the prison ship.
8. To convict means to find that someone is guilty of a crime.



X. Read and decide if the word "witness" is a verb or a noun.

1. Did anyone witness the attack?
2. He has the right not to witness against himself.
3. This witness will testify in court tomorrow.
4. They are appealing for witnesses to the event.
5. The counsel for the prosecution then calls and questions witnesses.
6. The police will also want to talk to any witnesses who were present when the crime took place.
7. The Court of Appeal allowed the claimant to rely on witness statement evidence.
8. The court may require or permit any party or witness to attend to give oral evidence or to be cross-examined.

## **NOUN CHAINS**

*Mark the noun chains in the following sentences.*

1. College degrees generally fall into four categories: associate, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral.
2. There are lots of different types of law degree available, varying according to where you study.
3. Understanding college degree levels can help you decide which degree will meet your needs, while potentially saving you time and money.
4. The first two years of a bachelor degree consist of general education requirements and introductory classes for a student major, during the second two years, students take advanced courses in their major.
5. To enroll in a bachelor's degree program, students need at least a high school diploma or equivalent.
6. Law school professors challenge their students to defend their positions.
7. New agent recruits are sent to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.
8. After an arrest, law enforcement agencies present information about the case and the defendant to the prosecutor.
9. Police officers perform an important front line role in the country.
10. You will be required to submit an online application form consisting of: personal details, employment history, education history, and history of prior offenses.
11. Crime scene investigators and detectives perform crime scene reconstruction.
12. Law enforcement operates primarily through governmental police agencies.

## WORD CLOUD

Scan the QR-codes and study the word clouds. How many noun chains can you make in three minutes?

1. LAW  
SCHOOL



2. SECURITY  
THREATS



3. INTELLIGENCE  
SERVICE



## MIND THE CONTEXT

Read and decide on the meaning of the word in *italics* in the following sentences.

1. *Law* is a rule of behavior enforced through social or governmental institutions.
2. *Law* is a system of rules that determine standards of our behavior.
3. There are many categories of *law*.
4. *Laws* are enforced by the police, supported by court and prison system.
5. *Law* is a rule of behavior established by *government*.
6. The two *governments* signed an agreement.
7. The executive *branch* of the national *government* is usually represented by the President.
8. Constitutional law is a *branch* of public law.
9. I worked in the local *branch* of a large bank.
10. After the storm, the ground was covered with twigs and *branches*.
11. Law is set of rules protected by the *power* of *state*.
12. You should disconnect the *power* before attempting to repair electrical equipment.
13. Alaska is the largest *state* in the US.
14. The drought is worst in the central African *states*.
15. In the USA federal, *state*, and local administrative agencies make law.
16. *Law* is system of rules a *state* sets to maintain order

17. There are loud, all night *parties* at the house next door.
18. The claimant must serve the notice on the other *parties* himself.
19. He was the life and soul of our *party*.
20. One of the *parties* disputed the divorce in *court*.
21. A *court case* which establishes important legal standards or practices is called a landmark *case*.
22. These *cases* are typically related to the areas of law concerning individual rights and civil freedoms.
23. He placed the trumpet safely in its velvet-lined *case*.
24. He has some connections with *criminal* circles.
25. *Criminal* law is concerned with the definition of the crime, the prosecution and penalty of offenders.
26. The *criminal* intent was to kill Mr. Kaufman.
27. A *criminal* act may cause harm to some individual.
28. She may face *criminal* charges for lying to a grand jury.
29. There's a *criminales* element here, and it needs to be torn out by the root.
30. The police officer told the *criminal* that he had the right to remain silent.
31. She brought a *civil action* against her former employer.
32. Although a *criminalaction* may cause harm to a private person, crimes are regarded as offenses against society as a whole.
33. I like movies with a lot of *action*.
34. Occasionally, a *criminal action* may be followed up by a civil *suit*.
35. She always looks very professional in her smart *suits*.
36. They employed her for a six-month *trial* (period).
37. *Trial* by jury is a fundamental right of the US citizens.
38. The judicial *award* determined in such *cases* also includes *costs* and expenses.
39. An *award* for damages is a means of repairing a wrong.
40. We consider that this *award* was well deserved.
41. Violations are usually punishable by a *fine* or a short jail *term*.
42. She is pretty, and a *fine* actress.

43. In the USA most *bar* exams are two days long and a few *states* have three day exams.
44. To practice law graduates must pass the *bar* exam in the *state* where they plan to work.
45. The next room was a lounge, with a piano, couches, a small *bar*, and a stereo.
46. In the USA law school usually approved and accredited by American *Bar* Association (ABA), the organization that sets academic standards for law schools and formulates model ethical codes related to legal profession.
47. The dead *body* was found in the park.
48. *Law* is the *body* of official rules used to govern a society.
49. Sheriff says the coroner took the *body* about an hour ago.
50. In the USA, administrative law is the *body* of *law* that arises from the activities of administrative agencies of *government*.
51. Depending on the dispute or crime, some cases end up in the federal *courts* and some end up in state *courts*.
52. They were penalized for having too many players on the *court*.
53. You really should go and see the medieval *court* in the castle.
54. Meghan Markle quickly lost her popularity at Royal *court*.
55. Miranda was charged with rape and kidnapping and interrogated for two hours while in police *custody*.
56. The parents were given joint*custody*.
57. Your conclusion is good, but the final *sentence* is too long and complicated.
58. If the jury finds the accused guilty or liable, only the judge determines the *sentence* to be imposed.
59. The best *remedy* for your grief is hard work.
60. We have exhausted all possible legal *remedies* for this injustice.



## ✓ READING

### 1. LAW



*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

Law is a system of rules a society sets to maintain order and protect \_\_\_\_\_ to persons and property. Law is ancient, dating back at least to the Code of Hammurabi, written by an ancient Babylonian king around 1760 BC. Today, most countries have tens or hundreds of thousands of \_\_\_\_\_. Laws are enforced by the police, supported by the \_\_\_\_\_ and prison systems. Laws are written by \_\_\_\_\_, such as senators or congressmen. In America and many other countries, laws must uphold and not contradict the Constitution, a document outlining the most \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.

There are many \_\_\_\_\_. These include contract law, property law, tort law, criminal law, constitutional law, administrative law, and international law. Each of these \_\_\_\_\_ for a distinct area of human activity. Without \_\_\_\_\_, there is lawlessness, which historically has led to a general \_\_\_\_\_ in society, sometimes to the point of a near-standstill in the economy.

Those that \_\_\_\_\_ the abolition of all laws are called anarchists. Depending on one's political orientation, they will generally favor more or less law. At one end of the spectrum are libertarians, who advocate minimal law or government intervention into the affairs of the public. At the other end are fascists, who seek \_\_\_\_\_ regulating practically everything, generally under the assumption that a disciplined nation will be a \_\_\_\_\_ nation. Historically, most fascist \_\_\_\_\_ have collapsed.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the following legal terms:*

harm, pages of law, court, legislators, basic rules, categories of law, laws, sets the rules, breakdown, advocate, powerful, to create laws, governments.

*II. Discuss the difference between libertarians, anarchists, and fascists, as you understand from the text.*

### 2. LAW

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

Law is a \_\_\_\_\_ a society sets to maintain order and protect harm to persons and property. Governments have many ways of making sure that citizen \_\_\_\_\_. They make the public aware of what the law is and try to encourage social support for \_\_\_\_\_. They use police forces to \_\_\_\_\_ and catch criminals. They authorize courts to complete the investigation of

criminal and \_\_\_\_\_ and to pass sentences to \_\_\_\_\_ and deter others. And they make efforts to reeducate and reform people who have broken the law.

The laws of all countries are to be found in written records – \_\_\_\_\_ of countries with continental systems, the statutes and case-judgments of common law countries, warning on official forms, and notice in public buildings. Many people do not know where to find these records and do not find it easy to read them. But \_\_\_\_\_ is almost never a defense of breaking it. Governments usually expect citizens to be aware of the laws which affect their lives. Sometimes this seems very harsh, for example, when the law is very technical. For example, shopkeepers in England were \_\_\_\_\_ for selling books on Sunday, although they were allowed to sell magazines. However, there are many laws, such as those prohibiting theft, assault and dangerous driving which simply reflect social and moral attitudes to everyday behavior. In such cases a person knows he \_\_\_\_\_, even if he doesn't know exactly which law it is.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the following legal terms:*

investigate crimes, system of rules, civil offences, punish the guilty, law and order, breaks the law, obeys the law, ignorance of the law, prosecuted, legal codes.

*II. Discuss the legal implication of the maxim "Ignorance of the law is almost never a defense of breaking it".*

### **3. TYPES OF LAW**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

Law is a \_\_\_\_\_ and guidelines which are enforced through social institutions to \_\_\_\_\_, wherever possible. Laws are made by governments, and nowadays more specifically, by parliaments. Law shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways and serves as a social mediator of \_\_\_\_\_ between people.

Contract law \_\_\_\_\_ everything from buying a bus ticket to trading on derivatives markets. Property law regulates the transfer and title of \_\_\_\_\_ and real property. Trust law applies to assets held for investment and financial security. Tort law allows \_\_\_\_\_ for compensation if a person's property is harmed. If the harm is criminalized in legislation, criminal law offers means by which the state can \_\_\_\_\_ the perpetrator. Constitutional law provides a framework for the creation of law, the protection of \_\_\_\_\_ and the election of political representatives. Administrative law is used to review the decisions of government agencies. International law governs affairs between sovereign \_\_\_\_\_ in activities ranging from trade to military action.

In a typical democracy, the central institutions for interpreting and creating law are the three main \_\_\_\_\_, namely an impartial judiciary, a democratic legislature, and an

accountable executive. To implement and \_\_\_\_\_ and provide services to the public, a government's bureaucracy, the military and police are vital. While all these organs of the state are creatures created and bound by law, an independent \_\_\_\_\_ and a vibrant civil society inform and support their progress.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the following legal terms:*

system of rules, legal profession, govern behavior, branches of government, prosecute, relations, regulates, personal property, claims, human rights, states, enforce the law.

*II. Make a list of types of law mentioned in the text.*

*III. Name the institutions responsible for making, interpreting, and implementing laws.*

#### **4. TYPES OF LAW**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

Every country has its own historically developing system of norms, legal institutions and branches of law, which regulates different types of social relations. Numerous classifications that vary from country to country usually reflect the peculiarities of different systems of law. Nevertheless there are the most common divisions singled out by contemporary jurists. Thus law is frequently classified into public and private and substantive and procedural.

The distinction is often made between public and private law. Public law governs the relationship between the state and an individual, who is either a company or a citizen. Public law covers three subdivisions: constitutional, administrative and criminal law. Constitutional law deals with the structure of the government and the relations between private citizens and the government. Administrative law deals with the decision-making of administrative units of government (for example, tribunals, boards or commissions) in such areas as police law, international trade, manufacturing, the environment, taxation, immigration and transport. Criminal law, or penal law, is the body of law that relates to crime, i.e. illegal conduct that is prohibited by the state and sets out the punishment to be imposed on those who break these laws.

Private law is also known as civil law. It involves relationships between individuals, or private relationships between citizens and companies. The main branches of private law are contract, tort, family, employment and land law. Contract law deals with legally binding agreements between people or companies that are called parties to a contract. Tort law deals with civil wrongs which result in physical, emotional or financial harm to a person or property. Family law is an area of the law that deals with family-related issues such as marriage and divorce, adoption, custody of children, child abuse and alimony. Employment law is law relating to the employment of workers, their contracts, conditions of work, trade unions and legal

aspects of industrial relations. Employment law is also called labor law. Land law is the law which deals with rights and interests related to owning and using land. Land is the most important form of property, so the name land law is often used for the law of property.

The next classification which is widely used is subdivision of law into substantive and procedural. There are many laws and legal rules found in statutes, cases decided by courts (legal precedents) and other sources that are applied by courts in order to decide lawsuits. These rules and principles of law are classified as substantive law. On the other hand, the legal procedures that provide how lawsuit is begun, how the trial is conducted, how appeals are filed, and how a judgment is enforced are called procedural law. In other words, substantive law is the part of the law that defines rights, and procedural law establishes the procedures which enforce and protect these rights. For example, two parties entered into a contract, but then one of the parties breached this contract. The rules of bringing the breaching party into court and the conduct of the trial are rather mechanical and constitute procedural law. Whether the agreement was enforceable and whether the other party is entitled to damages are matters of substance and will be determined on the basis of the substantive law of contract.

*I. Answer the following questions:*

1. What are the main branches of public law? What do they deal with?
2. What are the main branches of private law? What do they deal with?
3. What is the difference between substantive and procedural law?

*II. Complete the sentences.*

1. An area of law which concerns disputes between citizens within one country is...
2. A branch of law which regulates relations between private citizens and the government, describes the structure of the government and rights and duties of the citizens is...
3. An area of law which describes legal rights, obligations, rules and precedents used by courts in order to give judgments is ...
4. An area of law which concerns disputes between private citizens and the state is ...
5. A branch of law which deals with functions and powers of governmental organizations, their relations with one another and the citizens is ...
6. An area of law which determines how the case must be presented, in which court it shall be heard and when it must be tried is ...
7. A branch of law which deals with civil wrongs committed by one individual against another person, his property or reputation is...



## 5. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAW

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

The study of law distinguishes between public law and private law, but in legal practice in the UK the distinction between civil law and criminal law is more important to practicing lawyers. Public law relates to the state and is concerned with laws which govern processes in local and national government conflicts between an individual and the state. Private law is concerned with the relationships between individuals and corporations, and includes family law, contract law, property law, etc.

Criminal law deals with certain forms of conduct for which the state reserves punishment, for example murder or theft. The state prosecutes the offender. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights and duties. It also deals with the conduct which may give rise to a claim by a legal person for compensation or injunction. When it comes to prosecution under the laws of the country it's common to speak about criminal offence but civil wrongs.

Criminal and civil proceedings are usually very different. In a criminal proceeding a prosecutor prosecutes a defendant. If the verdict is "guilty", the defendant is convicted. He will have a criminal record for the crime and will be punished by one of a variety of punishments ranging from life imprisonment to a fine, which is paid to a court. If the defendant is found "not guilty", he is acquitted and allowed to leave court without punishment.

In civil cases a claimant sues a defendant or brings a claim against him. The proceeding may result in judgment for the claimant, which means that the defendant is found liable and the judge may order the defendant to pay damages.

The duty to prove a case is called the burden of proof. In criminal cases the burden of proof falls on the prosecution. In other words it's the duty of the prosecution to prove the guilt; the defendant doesn't have to prove his innocence. This principle is called the presumption of innocence, which means that every person charged with a criminal offence is considered to be innocent until proved guilty.

The degree of proof which makes the court sure that the person is guilty is called the standard of proof. The standard of proof is higher in a criminal action than in a civil one since the penalties are stricter. In a criminal case a prosecution must prove the guilt of a criminal "beyond reasonable doubt", which means that the prosecution must make the court sure that the defendant committed the crime. If the court is not sure or has a reason for the doubt, it must acquit the defendant.

In a civil action the burden of proof is on the claimant. He is required to prove his case "on a balance of probabilities", i.e. to show that his case is more probable than not. But he doesn't have to make the court sure about it; it's enough to show that the defendant was probably guilty.

One and the same offence may sometimes result in both kinds of prosecution, civil and criminal. For example, the driver who injured a passer-by will not only face criminal penalties imposed by a criminal court but may have to pay compensation for injuries ordered by a civil court.

*I. Answer the following questions.*

1. Why do you think the distinction between civil law and criminal law is more important to practicing lawyers than the distinction between public and private law?
2. What is the difference between criminal law and civil law?
3. What happens to a defendant if he or she is found guilty?
4. What happens to a defendant if he or she is found not guilty?
5. What happens if the proceeding in a civil case results in judgment for the claimant?
6. What does the presumption of innocence mean?
7. What is the difference between "the burden of proof" and "the standard of proof"?
8. Why is the standard of proof higher in a criminal action than in a civil one?
9. What does the principle "beyond reasonable doubt" mean?
10. What does the principle "on a balance of probabilities" mean?

*II. Decide whether the following statements are True or False in relation to the information in the above text. If you think a statement is false, change it to make true.*

1. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons and the state.
2. A fine for a criminal offence is paid to a victim.
3. If the defendant is convicted he'll have a criminal record.
4. The most severe punishment for criminal offences is life imprisonment.
5. In civil cases a claimant prosecutes a defendant.
6. It is the duty of the defense to prove that the defendant is innocent.
7. In a civil case a claimant must prove the guilt of a defendant "beyond reasonable doubt".
8. A person can't be sued and prosecuted for one and the same offence.

## **6. CRIMINAL LAW**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

In common law system \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of law that defines crimes, establishes punishments, and regulates the investigation and \_\_\_\_\_ of people accused of \_\_\_\_\_ crimes. Criminal law includes both substantive law and criminal procedure, which regulates the implementation and enforcement of substantive criminal law.

Substantive criminal law defines crime and \_\_\_\_\_, for example, what act constitutes murder or what punishment a \_\_\_\_\_ should receive. On the other hand, criminal procedure is concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ followed and the steps taken to investigate, apprehend charge,

prosecute, convict, and sentence to punishment individuals who \_\_\_\_\_ substantive criminal law. For example, criminal procedure describes how a murder trial must be conducted. In the common law system, judges decide cases by referring existing judicial \_\_\_\_\_. In civil law systems, judges decide cases by referring to \_\_\_\_\_, which are enacted by legislatures and compiled in comprehensive books called \_\_\_\_\_.

Criminal law seeks to protect the public from \_\_\_\_\_ by inflicting punishment upon those who have already done harm and by threatening with punishment those who are tempted to do harm. The harm that criminal law aims to prevent varies. It may be physical harm, death, or bodily \_\_\_\_\_ to human beings; the loss of or \_\_\_\_\_ to property; sexual immorality; danger to the \_\_\_\_\_; disturbance of the \_\_\_\_\_ and order; or injury to the public health. Thus, criminal law often strives to avoid harm by forbidding conduct that may lead to harmful results.

The purpose of criminal law in the common law system is to respond to harmful acts \_\_\_\_\_ by individuals. A person who acts in a way that is considered harmful to society in general, may be \_\_\_\_\_ in a criminal case. If the individual is convicted (found guilty) of the crime, he or she will be punished under criminal law by either a fine, \_\_\_\_\_, or death. In general, societies punish individuals to achieve revenge against \_\_\_\_\_ and to prevent further crime.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the following legal terms:*

committing, committed, criminal law, wrongdoers, prosecution, prosecuted by the government, legal rules, murderer, violate, punishment, codes, statutes, precedents, imprisonment, harm, injury, damage, government, public peace.

## **7. CRIMINAL TRIAL PROCESS**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

In common law system \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of law that defines crimes, establishes punishments, and regulates the investigation and \_\_\_\_\_ of people accused of committing crimes.

The process of a \_\_\_\_\_ starts when an individual is arrested. Within 2 to 48 hours of the arrest, the \_\_\_\_\_ must be informed of the charges against him. If the \_\_\_\_\_ is not murder, bail will be set. The defendant will then be notified of when and where to appear next, then will be allowed to leave if \_\_\_\_\_ has been set. If the defendant does not plead guilty, and instead states he is not, guilty the case will move onto the trial phase. First a \_\_\_\_\_ is selected and the opening statements are heard. Next, the prosecution and the defense will call their \_\_\_\_\_ to give the testimony. The witnesses for the prosecution are called first. The \_\_\_\_\_ is permitted to cross-examine each witness in an attempt to disprove the witness's statements. After both sides have presented their \_\_\_\_\_, the attorneys are given the opportunity to make a final argument to the jury. At this point, the judge will give closing instructions to the jury on

how to proceed. The jury then retires from the courtroom to consider the case in secret. When they reach a decision, the jury returns to the courtroom and announces the \_\_\_\_\_. If the verdict is not guilty, the defendant is released. If he is found guilty, the \_\_\_\_\_ will decide upon a \_\_\_\_\_ that the defendant must serve.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the following legal terms:*

criminal trial, prosecution, criminal law, defendant, charge, bail, sentence, jury, verdict, judge, witnesses, defense, evidence.

## **8. CIVIL VS CRIMINAL LAW**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

In common law system \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of law that defines crimes, establishes punishments, and regulates the investigation and \_\_\_\_\_ of people accused of committing crimes. \_\_\_\_\_ concerns relationships between private persons, their rights and duties. It also deals with the conduct which may give rise to a \_\_\_\_\_ by a legal person for compensation or injunction.

Criminal and civil proceedings are usually very different. In a criminal proceeding a prosecutor \_\_\_\_\_ a defendant. If the verdict is "guilty", the \_\_\_\_\_ is convicted. He will have a criminal record for the crime and will be punished by one of a variety of punishments ranging from life imprisonment to a fine, which is paid to a court. If the defendant is found "not guilty", he is acquitted and allowed to leave court without \_\_\_\_\_.

In civil cases a claimant \_\_\_\_\_ a defendant or brings a claim against him. The term burden of proof refers to the obligation to prove allegations which are presented in a legal action. In a civil case the ordinary rule is that "the necessity of proof lies with he who \_\_\_\_\_."

In criminal litigation, the burden of proof is always on the \_\_\_\_\_. The state must prove that the defendant is \_\_\_\_\_. The defendant is assumed to be innocent; the defendant needs to prove nothing. Prosecutors have to prove each and every \_\_\_\_\_ to yield a conviction. Furthermore, the prosecutor must persuade the jury or judge "beyond a reasonable doubt" of every fact necessary to constitute the crime charged.

In civil litigation, the burden of proof is initially on the \_\_\_\_\_. In civil cases, the plaintiff needs to show a defendant is liable only by a "preponderance of the evidence," or more than 50%. For example, if the jury believes that there is more than a 50% probability that the defendant was negligent in causing the plaintiff's \_\_\_\_\_, the plaintiff wins.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the following legal terms:*

punishment, prosecutes, civil law, prosecutor, claim, defendant, prosecution, criminal law, sues, complains, element of the crime, state, guilty, plaintiff, injury

*II. Find in the text the English equivalents for these Russian terms:*

обвинение/сторона обвинения; подсудимый; истец (два термина); ответчик; обвинения; уголовный процесс; гражданский процесс; бремя доказательства; обвиняемый считается невиновным; убедить присяжных; вне разумного сомнения; перевес доказательств; ответчик несет ответственность

*III. Discuss the difference between criminal and civil law as you understand it from the text.*

## **9. TORT LAW**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

In the USA legal system tort law is the body of law that deals with \_\_\_\_\_. Tort is a wrongful act among private individuals. So, the law of torts is essentially the law of injuries and \_\_\_\_\_ for those injuries. In most tort cases, the victim can file a suit for an award of damages. There are two major categories of damages a plaintiff can recover in a personal injury case: compensatory damages and punitive damages.

\_\_\_\_\_ are designed to compensate the \_\_\_\_\_ for what the plaintiff has lost or endured (e.g. medical bills, lost wages, lost income, physical pain and suffering and mental/emotional pain and suffering) as the result of the \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ are designed to punish the \_\_\_\_\_ for his actions. However, punitive damages are only \_\_\_\_\_ in situations where the plaintiff proved that the defendant acted with intent - negligence is not enough. The law permits punitive damages in order to discourage similar acts in the future by the same defendant or other persons. Punitive damages are usually awarded in cases involving fraud, bad faith, or \_\_\_\_\_.

Some tort cases also seek what the law calls injunctive relief. Injunctive relief involves a court order requiring or preventing the defendant from doing or continuing to do a certain act. This type of relief includes such things as temporary restraining orders and permanent injunctions. A plaintiff can request both \_\_\_\_\_ as well as monetary damages in the same \_\_\_\_\_.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the following legal terms:*

lawsuit, civil wrongs, plaintiff, defendant, defendant's actions, remedies, compensatory damages, punitive damages, awarded, intentional acts, injunctive relief.

## 10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

Intellectual property, often known as IP, is fast-moving and sometimes complex area of law. It covers a wide range of diverse issues and allows people to own their creativity and innovation in the same way they can own physical property. IP refers to the creations of mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce. The term "intellectual property" is connected with the intangible products of the intellect.

Under IP law owners are granted certain exclusive rights to a variety of intangible assets. Like other forms of property, IP can be bought and sold. IP laws are applicable both to natural persons and legal entities. Some of company's most important assets are its intellectual property rights, which include patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets must be protected and secured. There are four general types of IP: patents, trademarks and trade dress, copyright, trade secret. The ability to recognize and protect IP is important in businesses. Under Internet networks global expansion intellectual property laws have been updated to provide protection of domain holders, Internet site owners and computer software owners.

A patent is an exclusive right to make, use, and sell a new and useful process, machine, or product, granted to inventor for a certain period of time.

Trademarks are generally names, logos or drawings used to indicate the identity of a business. Trademark status may also be granted to distinctive and unique packaging, colour combinations, building designs, and overall presentations. Service-marks also receive legal protection but are meant to distinguish services rather than products.

Copyright applies to original creations in the literary, dramatic, musical and artistic fields, sound recordings and broadcasts, including software and multimedia.

A trade secret is a business process or information that can't be patented, copyrighted or trademarked, and that must be protected from disclosure. A trade secret is defined by law as information including a formula, pattern, program, device, method, technique or process used in a business. This information gives its owner an opportunity to gain advantage over competitors, and thus must not be disclosed.

A domain name is the strings of letters used to name organizations that is an address of a computer network connection identifying the owner of the address. Industrial designs protect elements of product appearance (that is shape or pattern, not function) resulting from the feature of lines, colors, shape, and texture of the product itself or its ornamentation.

Each of the areas is governed by statutes which set out conditions for creation, the process of registration, rights of the registered owner, remedies for infringement and rights of the public to use the property.

*I. Find in the text the English equivalents for these Russian legal terms:*

Интеллектуальная собственность; нематериальные активы; юридическое лицо; авторское право; промышленный образец; марка упаковки; коммерческая тайна; исключительные права; нарушение; разглашение.

*II. Complete the sentences:*

1. Intellectual property refers to ...
2. The four types of IP are ...
3. Under IP law owners ...
4. Company's most important assets are ...
5. A patent is ...
6. Copyright applies ...
7. A trade secret is ...
8. A domain name is
9. Trademark is ...
10. The statutes set out ...

## **11. CONTRACT LAW**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

Contract law is a body of rules governing the formation, performance, and enforcement of contracts. Its major purpose is to protect the reasonable expectations of individuals, businesses, and governments, that contract will be binding on and enforceable by the parties.

A contract is an agreement which is made between two or more parties and which is binding in law. The parties must have a legal intention to be legally bound before making a contract. They must agree to contract on certain terms, they must know what they are agreeing to.

In order to be binding in law the agreement must include an offer and an acceptance of that offer. In every valid contract there must be an exchange of consideration. A valuable consideration is something a person has given, or done, or agreed not to do when making a contract. For example, when you buy an item at a store, your consideration is the money you pay, and the seller's consideration is the item you buy.

Most contracts can be either written or oral. However, certain kinds of contracts must be in writing to be enforceable in court of law. These include contracts for the sale of land and estate, contracts of insurance and hire-purchase.

In a valid contract each person is legally bound to do what is promised. If one party to a contract does not carry out the promise, the other party can go to court and be entitled to a remedy.

First, the court must decide if a contract has been made. The judge will also consider if the contract has all the essential elements: an offer, an acceptance and a valuable

consideration. It is very important for a judge to consider the capacity of contractors, which is whether they are legally competent to make a contract.

When one party refuses to perform or fails to perform the obligations under the contract, it is called a breach of contract. The party in breach must compensate the other party. Accordingly, the injured party may seek any of several remedies for the breach in court. A remedy is the means to enforce a right or to compensate for injury. The usual remedy is damages – monetary compensation. In addition to financial loss a plaintiff sometimes tries to claim damages for mental distress caused by the breach of contract. A court will award damages only for the loss closely connected with the defendant's breach. Instead of damages, a plaintiff sometimes asks the court to force the other contractor to carry out the contract. In English law it is called specific performance. Sometimes the court decides to award damages instead of specific performance, and sometimes it awards both.

*I. Find in the text the English equivalents for these Russian legal terms:*

правовое намерение; иметь обязательную силу по закону; предложение/оферта; принятие/акцепт; сторона, заключающая контракт; сторона, нарушившая контракт; потерпевшая сторона; нарушить контракт; средство судебной защиты; присуждать возмещение ущерба.

*II. Answer the following questions:*

1. What is a contract?
2. What must a valid contract include?
3. In what forms do contracts exist?
4. What contracts must always be in writing?
5. What is a breach of a contract?
6. What may the injured party seek in court?
7. What is a remedy?
8. Who must compensate for a breach of a contract?

## **12. INTERNATIONAL LAW**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

In its widest sense, international law can include public international law, private international law and, more recently, supranational law.

Public international law is the body of rules, laws or legal principles that govern the rights and duties of nation states in relation to each other. It is derived from a number of sources, including custom, legislation and treaties. Article 2 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) defines a treaty as 'an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law ...'.



International institutions and intergovernmental organizations whose members are states have become a principal vehicle for making, applying, implementing and enforcing public international law, especially since the end of World War II. The best-known intergovernmental organization is the United Nations, which develops new recommendatory standards, e.g. the Declaration of Human Rights. Other international norms and laws have been established through international agreements such as Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war or armed conflict, as well as by other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund.

Private international law refers to the body of rights and duties of private individuals and business entities of different states. It is concerned with two main questions: the jurisdiction in which a case may be heard, and which laws from which jurisdiction(s) apply. It is distinguished from public international law because it governs conflicts between private individuals or business entities, rather than conflicts between states or other international bodies.

Supranational law, or the law of supranational organizations, refers to regional agreements where the laws of a nation state are not applicable, if in conflict with a supranational legal framework. European Union law is an example of a supranational legal framework. At present the EU constitutes a new legal order in international law where sovereign nations have united their authority through a system of courts and political institutions. In the EU sovereign nations have the ability to enforce legal norms against and for member states and citizens, in a way that public international law does not.

*I. Find in the text the English equivalents for these Russian legal terms:*

международное публичное право; обычай; законодательство; договор; международное частное право; наднациональное право; коллизия правовых норм/ коллизионное право; обычное право; устав/ хартия; межправительственная организация; совокупность норм; регулировать права и обязанности; регулировать споры; источник права; обязательный источник права; вводить законы в действие; обеспечивать соблюдение законов; применять закон; объединять власть.

*II. Answer the following questions:*

1. What is public international law concerned with?
2. What are the major sources of public international law?
3. What is a treaty?
4. What is the UN and what does it deal with?
5. What is private international law concerned with?
6. What is supranational law and in what situations it come into force?

### 13. COMPARATIVE LAW

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

This law is a newly made one and studies differences and similarities between different jurisdictions, including civil law systems, common law systems and religious legal systems.

Comparative law has become of increasing practical importance for two reasons. First, the globalization of world trade means that commercial lawyers are often required to work with colleagues and clients from unfamiliar jurisdictions. The second reason is the increasing harmonization (or unification) of laws between previously separate jurisdictions, as with the European Union and the Union of South American Nations.

This kind of law is closely related to private international law and the harmonization of law. Private international law concerns the applicability of laws in situations involving other jurisdictions. Harmonization of law developed out of a need to simplify these rules, both at a national level and between sovereign states.

One more aspect of comparative law is the idea of uniform law. There are two main sources of international uniform law: The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCC) and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT). The Hague Conference, a global intergovernmental organization with over 60 member states, is the leading organization in the area of private international law. An increasing number of non-member states are also becoming parties to the Hague conventions. The statutory mission of the HCC is to work for the progressive unification of private international law in a wide range of areas, from commercial law to international civil procedure and from child protection to matters of marriage and personal status.

*I. Answer the following questions:*

1. What is comparative law concerned with?
2. Why the comparative law is important?

### 14. LAW AND SOCIETY

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

When the world was at a very primitive stage of development there were no laws to regulate life of people. But things never stay the same. We live in a complicated world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities. Now we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community living.

Though laws are based on the reasonable needs at the community we often don't notice them. If our neighbor plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the

matter with him rather than consulting the police, the lawyer or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations. But to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on a train or a TV set to watch. Only when a neighbor refuses to behave reasonably or when we are injured in a train accident, the money wasn't repaid, the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return money or replace it, we do start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities.

You may wish to take legal action to recover your loss. You may sue against Bert who didn't pay his debt. Thus you become a plaintiff and Bert is a defendant. At the trial you testified under oath about the loan. Bert, in his turn, claimed that it was a gift to him, which was not to be returned. The court after listening to the testimony of both sides and considering the law decided that it was a loan and directed that judgment should be entered in favor of you against Bert.

Some transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. For example, buying or selling a house, setting up a business, or deciding whom to give our property to when we die.

On the whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.

*I. Answer the following questions:*

1. Were there any laws when the world was at a very primitive stage of development?
2. Why do we need rules and regulations nowadays?
3. Do we notice laws? Why?
4. When do we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities?
5. In what case may we sue against Bert?
6. Where do we testify under oath?
7. Did Bert win or lose the case?
8. In what cases do people seek legal advice?
9. Why do companies employ lawyers?

## **15. SOURCES OF THE US LAW**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

In the United States, the law is derived from four sources. These four sources are constitutional law, administrative law, statutes, and the common law (which includes case law). The most important \_\_\_\_\_ of law is the United States Constitution. All other law falls under, and is subordinate to, that document. No law may \_\_\_\_\_ the United States Constitution.

The United States Constitutional Law is the body of law governing the interpretation and \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States Constitution. It defines the scope and application of the terms of the Constitution and covers areas of law such as the relationship between the federal government and state governments, the\_\_\_\_\_, and other fundamental aspects of the application of government authority in the United States.

Administrative law is the \_\_\_\_\_ that arises from the activities of administrative agencies of government. Federal, state, and local administrative agencies \_\_\_\_\_ concerning matters under their \_\_\_\_\_. As a body of law, \_\_\_\_\_ deals with such areas as international trade, manufacturing, the environment, taxation, broadcasting, immigration and transport.

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal, written law of a country or state, written and enacted by its \_\_\_\_\_ legislative authority, then ratified by the highest executive in the government, and finally published. Typically, statutes command, prohibit, or declare policy.

The basic characteristic of the common law is that case once decided establishes a \_\_\_\_\_ that will be followed by the \_\_\_\_\_ when similar cases are later presented. Case law is the product of courts. When a court \_\_\_\_\_ particularly upon an appeal from a lower court decision, the court writes an opinion setting forth the *reasons* for its decision. From these written opinions \_\_\_\_\_ can be deduced, and these rules make up the body of what is called case law or common law.

*1. Fill in the gaps with the legal terms given below:*

source, statute, precedent, administrative law, implementation, body of law, rights of individuals, contradict, courts, decides a case, rules of law, make law, jurisdiction.

*2. Answer the following questions:*

1. What are the basic sources of law in the US?
2. What is administrative law concerned with?
3. What is a statute?
4. What are the basic characteristics of common law?
5. What is precedent?

## 16. **LAWYER**

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

Lawyer is a person trained and licensed to practice law. The lawyer applies the \_\_\_\_\_ to specific cases. He can either prosecute or \_\_\_\_\_ a client from an accusation of violating the law in a \_\_\_\_\_. He investigates the facts and the \_\_\_\_\_ by conferring with his client and reviewing documents, and he prepares and files the pleadings in court. At the \_\_\_\_\_ he introduces evidence, interrogates \_\_\_\_\_, and argues questions of law and fact. If he does not

win the case, he may seek a new trial or relief in an \_\_\_\_\_. In many instances, the lawyer can bring about the \_\_\_\_\_ of a case without trial through negotiation, reconciliation, and compromise.

Legal practice varies from country to country. In England lawyers are divided into \_\_\_\_\_, who plead in the higher courts, and \_\_\_\_\_, who do office work and plead in the lower courts. In the United States \_\_\_\_\_ often specialize in limited areas of law such as criminal, divorce, corporate, probate, or personal injury, though many are involved in general practice. Accredited lawyers often work in law firms, or as \_\_\_\_\_, or in a private corporation as internal counsels. During the 20th century a rapidly developing field of work for \_\_\_\_\_ has been the representation of clients before administrative committees and \_\_\_\_\_, and before legislative committees.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the legal terms given below:*

law; lawyers; barristers; solicitors; attorneys; sole practitioners; defend; courts; court action; evidence; trial; witnesses; appellate court; settlement.

## 17. LAWYER

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

Lawyer is a person professionally qualified to prepare, manage, and either prosecute or defend a client from an \_\_\_\_\_ of violating the \_\_\_\_\_ in a court action. In many instances, the \_\_\_\_\_ can bring about the settlement of a \_\_\_\_\_ without trial through negotiation, reconciliation, and compromise. He also gives advice on \_\_\_\_\_ that may or may not require court \_\_\_\_\_. In order to maintain \_\_\_\_\_, the practice of law is typically overseen by either a government or independent regulating body such as law society.

Legal \_\_\_\_\_ varies from country to country. In England lawyers are divided into \_\_\_\_\_, who plead in the higher courts, and \_\_\_\_\_, who do office work and plead in the lower courts. In the United States \_\_\_\_\_ often specialize in limited areas of law such as criminal, divorce, corporate, probate, or \_\_\_\_\_, though many are involved in general practice. During the 20th century a rapidly developing field of work for lawyers has been the representation of \_\_\_\_\_ before administrative committees and courts, and before \_\_\_\_\_ committees.

A lawyer has several loyalties in his work. They include that to his client, to the \_\_\_\_\_, to the community, to his associates in practice, and to himself. When these loyalties conflict, the standards of the profession are intended to effect reconciliation.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the legal terms given below:*

law; lawyer; professionalism; administration of justice; barristers; solicitors; attorneys; accusation; case; legal matters; action; practice; personal injury; clients; legislative.

## 18. THE BAR

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

In New South Wales a lawyer is either a solicitor or barrister. When students complete the Bar Vocational Course they become barristers and are "called to the bar". They have to complete further "continuous professional development" and at least 12 months further training called pupillage. The expression "the bar" also refers to barristers as a group, their professional body being called the Bar Association. Court rooms originally have a bar between the judge's bench and the area for lawyers, and a further separation from the public areas.

### **Wigs and robes**



The wearing of robes (мантии) by barristers predates the wig by hundreds of years. Robes have been worn from the 1300's as fashion items. These varied, according to the period, in length and colors. From the Tudor period robes were dark, open at the front and worn over clothing. The robe worn by barristers worn today dates from the mourning gown adopted by the bar on the death of Charles 11 in 1685.

The barrister's gown has an odd piece of cloth, cut into two pieces, behind the left shoulder. There was originally a belief that this was a pocket into which satisfied clients placed money. The more popular theory is that the triangular piece of cloth derived from the mourning hood which was introduced after the death of Charles 11.



Barristers have worn wigs since about 1660 after the restoration of the monarchy under Charles 11. A fashion item, there were a number of styles of wigs but gradually the styles became standardized for the judges and barristers.

From about 1740, barristers wore tie-wigs, similar to those worn today. Judges continued to wear full bottomed wigs, although today they can also wear the bob-wig or 'bench' wig. (<http://bytesdaily.blogspot.ru/2015/03/the-wig-and-gown.html>)

*I. Choose the correct statement.*

1. The text speaks mostly about:
  - a. barristers and solicitors.
  - b. the difference between medical and legal professions in New South Wales.
  - c. English legal profession and fashion in past
  - d. influence of death of Charles 11 on English lawyers
  
2. Term "called to the bar" is translated as:
  - a. стать юристом
  - b. получить право адвокатской практики в суде.
  - c. быть вызванным на ковер
  - d. позвали в бар
  
3. The wearing of robes ...
  - a. and gowns was at the same time.
  - b. was earlier than wearing gowns.
  - c. started after than wearing gowns.
  - d. started after the death of Charles 11 in 1685.
  
4. The lawyer on the picture is ...
  - a. a barrister
  - b. a solicitor
  - c. a judge
  - d. a doctor
  
5. What picture doesn't have a description in the text?
  - a. a barrister`s gown, front
  - b. a barrister`s gown, rear
  - c. a barrister`s wig
  - d. a judge`s wig



## 19. THE US CONSTITUTION

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

The United States Constitutional Law is the \_\_\_\_governing the interpretation and \_\_\_\_of the United States Constitution. It defines the scope and application of the terms of the Constitution and covers areas of law such as the relationship between the federal government and state governments, the rights of individuals, and other fundamental aspects of the application of government authority in the United States.

The Constitution is the basic and \_\_\_\_of the United States. It prescribes the \_\_\_\_, provides the legal foundation on which all its actions must rest, and enumerates and guarantees the \_\_\_\_.

The Constitution was prepared by a convention of delegates from 12 of the 13 states that met at Philadelphia in 1787. The original charter, which replaced the Articles of Confederation and which became operative in 1789, \_\_\_\_the United States as a federal union of states, a \_\_\_\_within a republic. The framers provided a government of three independent branches. The first is the \_\_\_\_, which comprises a two-house Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The second, the \_\_\_\_branch, includes the President and Vice President and all subordinate officials of the executive departments and executive agencies. The third branch, the \_\_\_\_, consists of the Supreme Court and various subordinate federal courts.

In addition to this separation and independence among the three branches, the Constitution sets up the principle of \_\_\_\_\_. Each \_\_\_\_is given powers to check the action of the other two, so that no one branch may become more powerful than the others and attempt to take over the government. This balances the\_\_\_\_\_ of the three branches.

*I. Fill in the gaps with the legal terms given below:*

supreme law; body of law; representative democracy; rights due all citizens; implementation; structure of the US government; established; checks and balances; branch; powers; legislature; executive; judiciary.

## 20. TYPES OF CONSTITUTION

*Read the text and do the tasks given below.*

A Constitution is a system which establishes the fundamental rules and principles which a state will use to govern and regulate social relations. There are several types of constitution: written/unwritten, rigid/flexible, federal/unitary.



The term written constitution is used to describe a constitution that is entirely written, that is codified in one single document. Written constitutions normally consist of a ceremonial preamble, which sets forth the goals of the state and the motivation for the constitution, and several articles containing the substantive provisions.

The term unwritten constitution is used to describe a constitution in which no single, formal document delineates the powers of a government. Instead, an unwritten constitution comprises the body of a country's laws, enacted over time, with an emphasis on political precedent and parliamentary procedure, to create a framework in which a limited government operates. Unwritten constitutions can contain written sources: e.g. constitutional statutes enacted by the Parliament; and also unwritten sources: constitutional conventions, customs and traditions.

Many historians use the term "rigid" to describe the Constitution because in such constitution there are provisions in writing that cannot be legally changed with the same ease and in the same manner as ordinary laws. On the other hand, the Constitution is called "flexible" because it is an unwritten document that can be changed by an act of Parliament or through a process of amendment.

The federal constitution establishes the division of authority between the Federal Government and the component units of the government. In a federal constitution, sovereignty is invested in the central government. It allows a limited amount of government among units.

The unitary constitution relates to the parliament. It follows parliamentary system of power. The unitary constitution establishes a unitary system of government where a central government does exist. Although units are associated with that government, sovereignty is controlled by the central government.

*I. Discuss the difference between different types of constitution:*

1. written/unwritten,
2. rigid/flexible,
3. federal/unitary.



## ✓ LISTENING

	LEGAL EDUCATION 	 <b>WATCH NOW</b>
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[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Q-mCNJp8X0&ab\\_channel=CrimsonEducation](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Q-mCNJp8X0&ab_channel=CrimsonEducation)

*I. Watch the video "A Day in the Life: Harvard Law School Student" and decide if the statement is true or false. Correct the false statements.*

1. Heather Pickerell is a first year law student.
2. She has been at Harvard Law School (HLS) for a week.
3. She has chosen HLS because she completed bachelor degree in Harvard University as one of the reasons.
4. She is nervous of a large size of the group, people of various backgrounds, race, and gender.
5. Before law school she dealt with criminal justice.
6. During their first year, law students divided into sections of 80 each take required classes as torts, civil procedure, property, etc.
7. Heather pays much attention to her study group.
8. There`s also much to do outside of class in campus.
9. Law school applicants should be well-prepared for LSAT to enter law school.
10. She agrees with the opinion that law students of HLS are too competitive and cutthroat.

*II. Watch the video again and answer the questions.*

1. What are the reasons that Heather Pickerell has decided to enter HLS?
2. What working experience does she have?
3. What is the difference between an undergrad and law school class?
4. What does "to be cold-called" mean?
5. How does she explains the case method?
6. What outside activities does she have?
7. What is an application process to HLS?
8. Can all law students apply to summer internships?
9. What movies about lawyers does she mention?
10. What piece of advice does she give to those who want to enter law school? Give arguments.

## COURT AND COURTROOM ACTORS



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6cqmPLlyzog&t=99s&ab\\_channel=IllinoisLegalAidOnline](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6cqmPLlyzog&t=99s&ab_channel=IllinoisLegalAidOnline)

*I. Tick the courtroom actors presented at the video.*

Eye witnesses      A prosecutor      A bailiff      A defendant      A court reporter  
A defense attorney      Expert witnesses      A victim      The clerk      The general public

*II. Watch the video again and match the halves.*

1. The judge usually sits	a. between the desks of the parties and the bench of the judge.
2. The clerk sits	b. behind a raised desk.
3. A man wearing a uniform stands	c. apart from the parties.
4. There is a podium	d. next to the judge.
5. The general public sits	e. in the front of the courtroom.
6. There are at least two desks for the parties	f. close to the door.
7. There is a space for jury	g. at the back of the courtroom.

*III. Complete the sentences.*

1. The clerk \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The bailiff and the clerk give \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The lawyers \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Gallery is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Juries listens to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you have any special needs tell \_\_\_\_\_.

*IV. Match two halves*

The clerk of the court	"Your Honor" or "Judge"
Plaintiffs, petitioners, attorneys and staff	"Please be seated."
The bailiff/ the sheriff	"Next case, please."
Plaintiffs/ petitioners	"I need a translator."
	"Quiet in the courtroom, please."

## THE POWERS OF THE US PRESIDENT



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PS6BLJuHvY8>

*I. Watch the video and tick the true information. If the information is false, correct it.*

1. The speaker explains the powers of three branches in the US government.
2. The speaker sums up that the President`s job is the most important in the US.
3. The President carries out a lot of functions.

*II. Watch the video again and complete the sentences below.*

1. The President of the US occupies the \_\_\_\_\_ office.
2. He /she \_\_\_\_\_ the population over 320 million people.
3. As the commander in chief, the President commands all five branches of military service: army, coast guard, marines, \_\_\_\_\_, navy.
4. The President of the US decides where \_\_\_\_\_ are set and \_\_\_\_\_ are used.
5. The President of the US is the one who access \_\_\_\_\_ in the case of nuclear war.
6. He/ she is \_\_\_\_\_ 4,500 warheads.
7. The President of the US supports 180 countries giving \$50 billion on \_\_\_\_\_ aid.
8. The US has collective \_\_\_\_\_ agreements with 54 countries. The US government also legally performs \_\_\_\_\_ in 193 countries.
9. The President of the US appoints the Cabinet members, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ court, diplomats.
10. Also the President of the US can designate land for \_\_\_\_\_ monuments and parks.

## WHAT IS A GRAND JURY?



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tntP2QwIyY&ab\\_channel=USLawEssentials](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tntP2QwIyY&ab_channel=USLawEssentials)

### *I. Watch the video and tick the true statements.*

1. Grand jury proceedings are not open to the public.
2. Grand jury determines if there is enough evidence to charge the suspect with the crime.
3. The size of trial or grand jurors is established in the video.
4. An example of a crime is given in the video.
5. In a grand jury, the defendants and attorneys do not have the right to appear before the grand jury.
6. The speaker describes the procedure of indicting a person accused of a crime.
7. The speaker explains the terms as a grand jury, a probable cause, an indictment.

### *II. Watch the video again and decide if the statement is true or false. Correct the wrong statement.*

1. Grand in grand jury means power.
2. The example of robbery is presented in the video.
3. The police arrested the suspect and interrogated him in the custody.
4. A piece of evidence was found at the crime scene.
5. The fingerprint and the footprint belonged to David.
6. The prosecutor showed the collected evidence to the grand jury with intention to prosecute David.
7. The grand jury disagreed with the prosecution.
8. If David is indicted it means he is not guilty.
9. Indictment is an official document that considers that there is enough evidence to charge the person with a crime.
10. Probable cause is a reasonable belief that an individual has committed a crime or other violation.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES IN THE USA



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ocSeM8QwVY0&ab\\_channel=DataStatus](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ocSeM8QwVY0&ab_channel=DataStatus)

### *I. Watch the video and fill in the gaps in the text.*

There are \_\_\_\_\_ US federal agencies, \_\_\_\_\_ offices of Inspector General that employ staff to make arrests. There are more than \_\_\_\_\_ state and local \_\_\_\_\_ enforcement agencies in the US which range in size from \_\_\_\_\_ officer to more than \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ police includes municipal, county, tribal, and regional police uphold the laws of the jurisdiction, provide \_\_\_\_\_, and investigate local crimes.

\_\_\_\_\_ police often perform police duties to include highway patrol and statewide investigations. Special Jurisdiction Police provide police \_\_\_\_\_ for defined areas within another jurisdiction.

### *II. Watch the video again and decide if the statement is true or false.*

1. The video is about levels of law enforcement in the USA.
2. The main function of state law enforcement is to enforce laws of the jurisdiction and investigate federal crimes.
3. Local police include sheriff`s departments and municipal police.
4. Park rangers, wildlife officers, and airport police refer to special jurisdiction police.
5. Every state has its own State Bureau of Investigation.

### *III. Answer the following questions.*

1. What names of state law enforcement agencies are presented in the video?
2. What example of city police is mentioned?
3. What motto of one of police agencies is given?

## **DIGITAL ESCAPE ROOM**

### LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE USA

#### *I. Find the clues and answer the questions to gain password to escape the room.*



[www.learnis.ru/380455](http://www.learnis.ru/380455)

## HOW TO BECOME A COP - STEP BY STEP

### I. Study the vocabulary and match the halves.

1. job application	a. a group of people who ask questions and decide if you're the right candidate for the job
2. voice stress exam	b. making you feel frightened or nervous
3. to make the cut	c. the special unit in the company that is responsible for finding, recruiting, and training job applicants
4. background check	d. depending on something else in the future
5. intimidating	e. a technology that aims to prove that you are lying from stress measured in the voice
6. Human Resource Department	f. a letter containing details of your qualifications, skills, experience, etc. that you send to an organization
7. Associate degree	g. to meet a requirement
8. board interview	h. the level of education received by a student in a community college after two years of study
9. contingent on	i. a procedure used to verify what a person has done in the past

### II. Complete the sentences filling the word or the word combination from the table above.

1. The most basic difference is the amount of time it takes to earn the degree. A full-time student can earn an \_\_\_\_\_ in two years or a bachelor's degree in four years.
2. Our success is \_\_\_\_\_ on your support.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is often requested by employers on job candidates for employment screening, especially on candidates seeking a position that requires high security.
4. She can be very \_\_\_\_\_ when she's angry.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ members are usually individuals who know the culture of the company and the job requirements well.
6. A recruiter or member of \_\_\_\_\_ can also lead the interview if the hiring manager wishes.
7. There were twenty seven applicants, only 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Scan the QR-code, watch the video and answer the questions.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QJA\\_1cDe2ok&ab\\_channel=EarnYourBadge](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QJA_1cDe2ok&ab_channel=EarnYourBadge)

1. What is the speaker?
2. What is Russ Ehlers talking about?
3. Why is he sharing this information?

*IV. Watch the video again and tick the parts of recruiting procedure.*

To become a cop in most states you are required to take:

1. a law school admission test,
2. a driver`s test,
3. application for a position of a police officer,
4. a drug testing,
5. a criminal background check,
6. a physical agility test,
7. an English-language proficiency test,
8. a psychological test,
9. an oral board interview,
10. a written test,
11. a polygraph exam,
12. a voice stress test.

*V. Watch the video again and complete the sentences.*

1. In most states you should have an associate degree or 60 credits in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In some states you may commit an offense or drunk\_\_\_\_\_ before deciding to be a cop.
3. There are some departments which can hire people not in great \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you want to apply for a position of a police officer you should call or apply to resource \_\_\_\_\_.
5. After the written test you are to take \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The speaker considers \_\_\_\_\_ the most intimidating part in becoming a police officer.
7. Those who make the cut, get a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The process is very long and \_\_\_\_\_.

## INTERVIEW AT THE CIA OFFICE

*I. Match the halves to make up questions.*

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>Have you ever</b>      | a explain the Internet to the child?                      |
| 2. What has been             | b <b>committed a crime for which you were not caught?</b> |
| 3. How would you             | c strong and weak points?                                 |
| 4. Why did you               | d the greatest country in the world?                      |
| 5. Have you ever             | e join the CIA?   |
| 6. What are your             | f cheated on exam?  |
| 7. Do you believe the USA is | g the most important day in your life?                    |
| 8. Are there                 | h stop attending the high school?                         |
| 9. Do you want to            | i any other influences?                                   |



II. Watch the part of the movie "Snowden", 2016 [00:07:44-00:10:35] and check yourself. What question is odd? What questions are not presented?

III. Put the questions into the right order.

IV. Watch the video and correct the answers of Edward Snowden.

1. We thought that my grandfather was inside the Empire State Building. Luckily, he was off-site that day.
2. I'd like to help my country to make America great again.
3. The Internet technology has the power to let everyone in the world to communicate with each other.
4. It sounds really cool to have top intelligence clearance.

V. Read the statements and explain the context the idea is presented.

1. No high school diploma.
2. Some Mandarin, some Japanese.
3. Dad's in the Coast Guard, grandfather is a former admiral and an FBI agent.
4. Joseph Campbell, Star Wars, Thoreau, Ayn Rand...
5. One man can stop the motor of the world.
6. Bombs won't stop terrorism, the brains will.

VI. Based on the interview, prepare a story about Edward Snowden.

## **DIGITAL ESCAPE ROOM**

I. Find clues and answer series of questions to gain password to unlock the room.



[www.learnis.ru/391925](http://www.learnis.ru/391925)

## CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

- I. Listen to the song "Graveyard Train" by Creedence Clearwater Revival. Based on these facts, if Rosie stayed alive, what crime (crimes) would she be prosecuted for?



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6E9CmTTInWo&t=5s&ab\\_channel=AlanPaladin](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6E9CmTTInWo&t=5s&ab_channel=AlanPaladin)

## ELEMENTS OF CRIME IN THE USA. ACTUS REUS AND OMISSIONS



[www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=vOM7vNPYW-s&ab\\_channel=LearnLoads](http://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=vOM7vNPYW-s&ab_channel=LearnLoads)

- I. This video can help to have a better understanding of the concept of omissions. Watch the video and decide if the statement is true or false. Correct the false statements.

1. Omissions always constitute to the actus reus.
2. If a pedestrian is injured, a passerby can be held liable if he or she did nothing.
3. If a person refuses to obtain a medical attention for his/ her child because of his religious beliefs and a great power of prayer, and the child dies, he or she can be held liable.
4. If a person undertakes to look after a person and neglect this, it means he or she creates a dangerous situation.
5. Setting fire and omitting to stop the fire constitute arson.

- II. Watch the video again and decide when the omissions can be the actus reus.

## SPECIFIC VS. GENERAL INTENT



[www.youtube.com/watch?v=Whxcz\\_IhHAc&ab\\_channel=KaplanBarReview](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Whxcz_IhHAc&ab_channel=KaplanBarReview)

- I. This video can help to understand the difference between general and specific intent. Watch the video and answer the questions.

1. Can a person be convicted of robbery if there is no specific intent?
2. What specific intent crimes are there?
3. Does homicide require general, specific intent or both to kill?
4. What tips for bar exam does Chris Fromm present in his video?
5. How can the knowledge of general and specific intent help in defense?
6. Can voluntary intoxication be a defense with general intent?

## TORT LAW



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8KuIut5NYQg&ab\\_channel=StudyLegalEnglishwithLouise](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8KuIut5NYQg&ab_channel=StudyLegalEnglishwithLouise)

*I. Watch the part of the video [2:22-4:18] and decide if the statement is true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. Tort law deals with civil wrongs.
2. Tort law concerns disputes where there is a contract between the parties.
3. A civil wrong causes damages to another person.
4. The courts deal with a tort and a crime differently: the criminal court sentence is punitive; however, the civil court awards compensation.
5. The main types of torts nuisance, assault, conspiracy, trespass, etc.

*II. Watch the video again and find definitions to these legal terms.*

- Tort law
- Civil wrong
- Tortfeasor
- Redress

*III. Watch again and answer the following questions:*

1. What is tort law?
2. What overlap does tort law have with criminal law?
3. Why is assault both a crime and a tort?
4. What are examples of torts?
5. What does the word *punitive* mean?

*IV. Watch the part of the episode (7:00-7:33) and fill in the table with accidents or claims the injured individual is involved.*

Accidents	Personal injury claims
	Motor claims
At work	
	Industrial disease claims

*V. Listen how the speakers describing a typical day of a tort lawyer (7:54-9:40). What types of work does it include?*

## ✓ CASE STUDY

### THE US CONSTITUTION THE BILL OF RIGHTS



*Read each of the following examples and*

*-decide which constitutional amendment is involved,*

*-which citizens' rights are being violated according to The Bill of Rights?*

#### CASE 1.

Sam Davis is planning a public meeting in front of the town library to protest against a new city tax for playgrounds. He has filed all of his permits and the city has said that he can have his meeting. The night before the meeting, however, the mayor finds out that Sam was arrested 2 years ago in another town for starting a riot. On the day of the meeting, police show up to prevent the meeting and Sam is not allowed to hold his meeting.

#### CASE 2.

At a gun collecting show, George Samuels picked out 13 guns that he wanted to add to his expensive collection of guns from the 1800s. When he tried to pay for the 13 guns he was told by a security guard that he wasn't allowed to take so many guns. The security guard would only allow George to buy 5 guns because the Constitution allows citizens to have one gun per family member.

#### CASE 3.

Gina DeLong has lived in her home for 26 years. During that time the city has tripled in population, traffic is a mess, and there just are not enough roads. Tuesday morning the sheriff came to her house and told her that she had to move because a new road was going to be built right through her house. When she complains that she has lived there for so long and doesn't want to move, she is told, "Too bad, you have 30 days to get out."

#### CASE 4.

Mrs. Jones hears a knock at the door. She opens the door and finds 3 police officers asking if they can come into her home to talk about neighborhood safety. She is very friendly and so she says yes. While sitting in the living room one of the officers sees a bomb under the sofa and gets up to get it. Mrs. Jones is immediately arrested.

#### CASE 5.

Hans Schlemming was new to this country. In Germany he was an auto mechanic. On Saturday night he was coming out of a store and the police arrested him for stealing. He said he didn't do anything, but the police were convinced that they had the right person. When he told them that he wanted a lawyer, one of the policemen said, "You don't need a lawyer, you guilty pig. You and your German friends killed my grandfather during the war. I know that you're guilty. We're locking you up and throwing away the key."

## CASE 6.

Johnny Q. Public dozed off to sleep while watching a crime show on TV. Suddenly there was a noise on his porch and then, "BAM!" Five men in police uniforms stood in his living room with guns pointed at him. The captain shouted to the other officers, "You, go search the basement. You, search the garage. You, search the kitchen!" "Wh- wh- where's your search warrant?" asked Johnny nervously.

"We don't need a warrant!" replied the police captain.

After searching his house, the captain announced, "Johnny Q. Public, you are under arrest."

Johnny was booked and led to a prison cell. He wondered what he had been arrested for. "Guard, why I have been arrested?" Johnny asked each day. But the guards said they didn't know.

Months went by. Finally Johnny was told that if he could post one million dollars bail, he could get out of jail until his trial. "I don't have that kind of money. Can I talk to an attorney?" He'd beg, but the answer was always, "No."

A year passed, and finally Johnny was transported from Virginia to Pennsylvania for trial. He found out that he was charged with shoplifting a t-shirt. As he entered the courtroom, he saw an empty jury box. He asked, "Where's my jury?" He was told he couldn't have a jury because judges were better at knowing when someone was guilty.

Then the district attorney said, "The prosecution calls Johnny Q. Public to the stand." Johnny didn't want to testify. But he was told he would be sent back to jail if he did not. Johnny put on the best defense he could. By some miracle, he was found not guilty.

A month later, Johnny was arrested again on the same charge. He had to prepare for another trial. The prosecution had new evidence this time. Johnny wanted to question the prosecution's witnesses, but the judge would not let him. When it was time for Johnny to present his case, Johnny said, "I'd like to call my neighbor to the stand. He knows that I was at home alone that night." But the judge said, "Your neighbor didn't want to get involved, and so he would not agree to testify. There's nothing we can do."

Johnny was found guilty. The judge asked Johnny to stand while he read the sentence: "Johnny Q. Public, since this is your first offense, you have been sentenced to five years in a maximum security prison." Johnny felt dizzy and sat down. He thought, "I wish there weresomething that could protect me from these abuses!"

## CRIMINAL LAW

*Read each of the following examples and*

*-establish the actus reus and the mens rea in each hypothetical case;*

*-decide what crime has been committed.*

### CASE 1.

While browsing in a CD store, Ross was called by a familiar voice. It was his old school friend. They decided to get a coffee. As they left the store, Ross forgot that he had an unpaid under his arm.

### CASE 2.

Mary is holding a bag when a drug dog stops in front of her. The police search the bag and find cocaine. Mary is charged with possession of drugs.

### CASE 3.

Sophie baby-sits the neighbor's kids every day after school, sometimes driving them to soccer in the family car. After dropping them off one day, she decides to watch their practice. Sophie leaves the dog in the car for a few hours even though it's 35 degrees outside. Before the end of the game, someone walks by, notices the distressed dog, and calls the police.

### CASE 4.

Malcolm has always wanted a dog so one day he goes to the Dog Shelter and gets one. At first Malcolm takes good care of the dog but when things get busy at work, he starts to neglect it. Eventually the dog becomes sick because Malcolm has stopped feeding it regularly.

### CASE 5.

Mao was charged with assault after he lost his temper in a restaurant. He felt the bill was unfair. He slammed his fist down on the table and a glass flew off, hitting a customer at the next table.

### CASE 6.

Amanda and Keisha are walking down the street when they come across some DVD stalls. Keisha notices the DVDs are a lot cheaper than in the store. She wonders if they might be illegal copies. She decides that she'd rather not know either way. She buys two DVDs for \$8.

### CASE 7.

Zaid and Erik are walking on the sidewalk along a busy street, laughing and joking around. Erik is teasing Zaid about something so Zaid gives him a little, joking push. This makes Erik lose his balance and fall into the traffic where he is hit by a car. He is taken to the hospital but he doesn't make it.

## **MARTHA MONROE'S CASE**

*Read the case and do the tasks given below.*

On June 17, 1990, at 10:32 p.m., a call was received at the 911 service of the Metropolitan police department in Washington, D.C. The female caller said, "I just shot my husband," and gave the address as 1799 Lamont Street, N.W. Detective Sal Palmer responded to the call and reached the house at 10:38 p.m.

Detective Palmer met Martha Monroe at the door. Mrs. Monroe led the detective to a bedroom upstairs. When detective Palmer entered the bedroom, he saw a fully clothed man, later identified as George Monroe, Martha Monroe's husband, lying face down on the bed covered with a light blanket. The blanket had three bullet holes in it, and several blood stains.

Detective Palmer ascertained that the man on the bed was dead, and asked Mrs. Monroe who he was and what had happened. She responded "I shot my husband," and pointed to the dresser near the bed on which was a revolver. Detective Palmer read Mrs. Monroe her Miranda rights, and placed her under arrest.

Later, at the station, Mrs. Monroe waived her right to counsel and to remain silent. Detective Palmer questioned her, after which he wrote up a statement. Mrs. Monroe signed it. The prosecution charges Mrs. Monroe with the first degree murder of her husband.

However, now through her attorney, she asserts that she acted in self-defense. Mrs. Monroe now claims that for the entire time of her marriage to George Monroe she has been the victim of severe and continual physical and emotional abuse from him; she says the last time he beat her he almost killed her. She claims that because of this abuse she is suffering from Battered Woman Syndrome, and that she shot her husband because she had a reasonable belief that even though her husband was asleep, her life was in imminent danger. She claims she had no choice but to kill him.

### *1. Answer the following questions:*

- What happened on June 17, 1990.
- Who is the accused?
- Who is the victim?
- What is the actus reus of the case?
- What is the mens rea of the accused?
- What does the phrase "read Mrs. Monroe her Miranda rights" imply?
- What does the phrase "Mrs. Monroe waived her right to counsel and to remain silent" imply?
- What advice did the attorney give to the accused?
- In your opinion, will the victimization strategy serve as a defense at a trial?
- In your opinion, what crime has been committed? Give your arguments.

## ✓ BRAIN TEASERS



### LAW

What saying is seen here?

LAW  
Mary  
Bob

Can you decode this phrase?

I'm  
law

### THE US CONSTITUTION

1. The US Constitution specifies five requirements a person must meet to become President of the United States:

The candidate:

- must be at least 35 years old,
- must be a citizen of the United States,
- must have resided in the United States for at least 14 years,
- must have been born in the U.S.A.

There is one more requirement. What is it?

2. The following quote is from John Adams (1767 - 1848). He was the sixth President of the United States under the Constitution. Can you decode it? X=I

"VWHTH STH VAB HCNJSVXBDY. BDH YWBNOC VHSJW NY WBA VB ISUH S OXFXDR SDC VWH BVWHT WBA VB OXFH."

3. What does the Senate, a restaurant goer, and a duck have in common?

### LEGAL PROFESSION

1. You are attending a business meeting which consists of only accountants and lawyers. From your previous dealings with these two professions, you know that accountants always tell the truth about everything, and lawyers always lie about something. Two gentlemen, Sam and Adam, approach you. Sam introduces himself and says, "I am a lawyer, but Adam is an accountant." Based on what you know from your previous dealings, what are each of the men's actual professions?
2. A doctor has a brother who is an attorney in Alabama, but the attorney in Alabama does not have a brother who is a doctor. How can this be?



3. Defense attorneys Smith and Miller were arguing about how successful they both were as defenders. It turned out that of the cases they had worked on together, Smith had won 48%, while Miller had won 52%. What is the lowest number of cases they could have worked on?

### CRIMINAL LAW

1. Sam is talking to his lawyer in jail. They are very upset because the judge has refused to grant bail. At the end of the conversation Sam is allowed to leave the jail. Why?

2. I watched as he stole it. He wasn't even sneaky about it. I think he might have forgotten it or something, because he fled the scene without it. Some seemed to support the "crime", and some did not. Nonetheless, he went home without being arrested.

Who is this mysterious man?

3. There are five people. One of them shot and killed one of the other five.

Which man is the murderer?

1. Dan took part in a marathon in San Diego yesterday with an innocent person.
2. Peter wanted to become a judge.
3. Jeff is an IT technician and wants to install Ben's new computer next week.
4. The murderer was badly injured and lost his right hand last month.
5. Ben saw Brian for the first time four months ago.
6. Brian has been socially isolated since the murder.
7. Dan used to drink heavily.
8. Ben and Jeff built their last computers together.
9. The murderer is Brian's brother. They grew up together in San Bernardino.

4. With "T", I'm the crime,  
Of country betrayed.  
Alone, I'm the grounds,  
Of argument made.



5. What is this term? Wash dollar in gpound machyenine
6. While working on series of robberies, Detective Jones interviewed six people, each of whom had a different occupation. He found out that three of them had an alibi. They had worked in court as a defender, a recorder, and a bailiff. Others could be the suspects. Listed below are six people (their names and surnames) in anagram form.  
Tick the ones who might have committed the crimes.  
Alfi Fib, Eden Ferd, Erna Gam, Ceder Orr, Greg Lob, Julia Snort

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для студентов юридических специальностей

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