

Introduction into legal studies



Ижевск
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Introduction into legal studies

Учебно-методическое пособие



Ижевск
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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено в качестве учебного материала для развития языковых навыков при работе с аутентичными текстами. Оно состоит из двух частей: серии модулей, тематически связанных с будущей профессиональной деятельностью и грамматического справочника.

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

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие “Introduction into legal studies”, предназначенное для студентов юридических специальностей ИПСУБ, изучающих английский язык для профессиональных целей, является результатом многолетней педагогической и языковой практики авторов. Пособие составлено на основе рабочей программы «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» и нацелено на развитие языковой, коммуникативной и социокультурной компетенций, необходимых для профессионального обучения и дальнейшего самообразования.

Пособие представляет собой тщательно отработанную авторскую методику, позволяющую интенсифицировать процесс взаимосвязанного обучения всем видам речевой деятельности: чтению, аудированию, говорению, письму, переводу по темам, связанным со специальностью юриста. Выбор тематики учебного материала пособия обусловлен наличием теоретической базы у студентов, изучающих такие правовые дисциплины, как теория и история государства и права, уголовное право и процесс, гражданское право и процесс, что позволяет нивелировать понятийные трудности и дополнить их знания по специальности.

Представленный материал выдержан в логическом порядке. Каждый модуль включает в себя аутентичный материал для чтения и перевода, говорения и аудирования, что позволяет добиваться высокой частотности повторения и закрепления новой профессиональной лексики.

Составление денотатных карт по каждому модулю является еще одним эффективным инструментом, позволяющим систематизировать и запомнить лексику для устного высказывания по теме.

Курс завершается проведением учебного судебного процесса Mock Trial, когда каждый студент получает роль и строит свое выступление, демонстрируя все знания, умения и навыки, полученные на занятиях по иностранному языку.

Пособие включает в себя грамматический справочник, позволяющий справиться с грамматическими трудностями, характерными для аутентичных текстов на английском языке по юридической тематике. Обучение грамматике основано на авторской методике, позволяющей в полном объеме узнать все глагольные формы и составить целостное представление о системе английского глагола за короткое время.

LEGAL PROFESSION

Warming up

- *What legal professions do you know?*
- *What are the duties of a lawyer?*
- *How do people become lawyers in Russia, the USA and Britain?*

Vocabulary

1. Match the nouns.

1. attorney	a. судья
2. barrister	b. судья Верховного Суда
3. clerk for the court	c. непрофессионал
4. judge	d. мировой судья
5. jury	e. юрист, адвокат в США
6. justice	f. адвокат-консультант в Англии
7. lawyer	g. помощник юриста
8. layman	h. прокурор
9. magistrate	i. присяжные
10. paralegal	j. юрист
11. prosecutor	k. адвокат в суде в Англии
12. solicitor	l. юрист-консультант в мировом суде, секретарь суда

2. Match the verbal phrases.

1. to accuse of	a. быть нанятым солиситором
2. to appear in court	b. проводить процессуальные действия
3. to argue in court	c. заниматься адвокатской практикой
4. to be employed by a solicitor	d. иметь дело с
5. to break the law	e. составлять завещание
6. to charge with	f. консультировать по вопросам права
7. to come before the court	g. давать юридическую консультацию
8. to conduct legal proceedings	h. представлять доказательство

9. to deal with	i. представлять сторону в процессе
10. to decide questions of fact/law	j. обвинять в
11. to do advocacy	k. предъявить обвинение
12. to draw up wills	l. приводить доводы в суде, оспаривать
13. to file charges	m. предстать перед судом
14. to give legal advice	n. выступать в суде, предстать перед судом
15. to guide on points of law	o. выносить приговор
16. to have the right of audience	p. выдвигать обвинение
17. to hear the case	q. решать вопросы факта/ права
18. to hear the witnesses	r. нарушать закон
19. to make investigation	s. удалиться для вынесения вердикта
20. to present evidence	t. решить дело во внесудебном порядке
21. to represent a litigant	u. выносить вердикт
22. to retire for deliberation	v. проводить расследование
23. to return a verdict	w. быть вызванным повесткой в суд
24. to settle out of court	x. заслушать дело
25. to be summoned to court	y. заслушивать свидетелей

3. Match the people with their duties.

1. criminal	a. investigate a crime
2. detective	b. return a verdict
3. judge	c. arrest a suspect
4. jury	d. commit a crime
5. lawyer	e. seek justice within the law
6. police officer	f. pass a sentence
7. prosecutor	g. give testimony
8. witness	h. give legal advice

Reading

People in Law

- *Look through the text and find the international words making the comprehension easier.*
- *Scan the text and name legal professions.*
- *Read the text and answer the questions:*
 - What are the duties of people in Law?*
 - What are the peculiarities of legal professions in the USA and the UK?*

Lawyers are people who work in or study legal affairs. It is a person who has taken a particular kind of examination and gained professional experience to become officially qualified and act in certain legal matters. There are different groups of lawyers in English speaking countries. We can come across such names as advocate, lawyer, jurist, solicitor, barrister, attorney, prosecutor, judge, justice, magistrate, juror, clerk for the court, paralegal. Some of them are legally qualified, others are laymen. The names of legal professions and their duties may vary in different countries.

An attorney is a lawyer in the USA. They are in daily contact with ordinary people, giving advice and acting on matters such as consumer affairs, traffic accident disputes and contracts for the sale of land. They also prepare defences for clients accused of crimes.

In England the duties of an attorney are shared between a solicitor and a barrister.

A solicitor is an office lawyer who gives legal advice, handles legal work which doesn't come before the court, such as drawing up wills and dealing with litigation which is settled out of court (e.g., matrimonial matters, selling and buying real estate property). A solicitor conducts legal proceedings, making investigations and preparing documents. Solicitors now frequently appear in the lower courts. They are lawyers who people address to if they have problems and need legal aid.

A barrister is a courtroom lawyer representing a litigant as an advocate before a court. They specialize in courtroom advocacy. They present a case before a judge and jury. Barristers argue in court and have the right of audience in the higher courts. They are not paid directly by clients, but are employed by solicitors.

Judges are usually chosen from the most senior barristers. Once appointed, they stop practicing as barristers. A judge presides over court proceedings. A Judge hears the witnesses and evidence presented by the barristers or solicitors of the case, assesses arguments of the parties and passes a sentence. Thus, they decide questions of law.

Magistrates are not legally qualified judges presiding in magistrate courts in a panel of three Justices of the Peace. They are elected from well-respected people

of the community. They undergo comprehensive training before sitting and are guided on points of law and procedure by the clerk for the court who is a legal professional.

Jury decides questions of fact by reference to facts and evidence which they listen to in the courtroom during the trial. After hearing the case jurors retire, vote and return a verdict: guilty or non- guilty. Jurors are randomly selected from the electoral roll and summoned for compulsory jury service.

A prosecutor represents the state or the government in a criminal trial against an individual accused of breaking the law. They become involved in a criminal case once a suspect has been identified and charges need to be filed. They possess a law degree and they have been admitted to the Bar.

4. Complete the definitions with the words from the text.

1. A _____ assesses arguments of the parties.
2. A _____ is a lawyer in the USA.
3. A _____ presents a case before a judge and jury.
4. A _____ represents the state or the government in a criminal trial.
5. A _____ handles legal work which doesn't come before the court.
6. A _____ is a courtroom lawyer.
7. A _____ represents a litigant as an advocate before a court.
8. A _____ presides over court proceedings.
9. A _____ hears the witnesses and evidence presented by the barristers or solicitors.
10. A _____ is a person who works in or studies legal affairs.
11. A _____ is not legally qualified judge.
12. A _____ specializes in courtroom advocacy.
13. _____ decides questions of fact by reference to facts and evidence.
14. _____ returns a verdict.
15. A _____ passes a sentence.
16. _____ are randomly selected from the electoral roll.
17. A _____ is an office lawyer who gives legal advice.

5. Imagine you have been asked for advice about the choice of a legal profession.

- *What legal professions can you name?*
- *What are the duties of these professionals?*
- *What traits of character are necessary to be a good solicitor?*
- *What traits of character are necessary to be a good barrister?*
- *What traits of character are necessary to be a good judge?*
- *What traits of character are necessary to be a good investigator?*
- *What traits of character are necessary to be a good juror?*

- *What traits of character from this list do you have?*
- *What legal profession would you like to choose?*
- *How can you prove that you will be the right person for this profession?*
- *Do you have appropriate intellectual abilities to correspond to this profession?*
- *Do you think artificial intelligence can be used in legal professions?*
- *If yes, then how can it be applied?*
- *If not, explain why.*
- *What are advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence applying in the sphere of jurisprudence?*

6. Name the people you can see in the courtroom.

- *Are all the people in the courtroom legally qualified?*
- *Who is a layman?*
- *Read the text and check your understanding of the term.*

Lay people

The term 'lay people' is used to describe the use of ordinary, non-qualified people in the legal system. It is believed that by using ordinary people in courts it makes the system fairer and avoids people criticising the court for making decisions behind closed doors.

Lay people are mainly used in magistrates' courts and crown courts but in the past were used in the high court to deal with civil cases. Juries can still occasionally be used in civil cases.

Lay people can refer to lay magistrates and juries. Over 95 % of criminal cases are dealt with by magistrates. Magistrates are unqualified and not paid. They normally sit as a bench of two or three magistrates to hear a case.

- *Why are lay people involved in a court hearing?*
- *What lay people can you meet in the courtroom?*
- *What is the role of lay people in court?*

Entering the Profession

- *What should you do to be qualified as a lawyer in Russia?*
- *What are the ways of becoming a lawyer in other countries?*
- *Are there any differences in the ways of getting a law degree?*
- *What do you know about legal education in the USA?*

How to become a lawyer in the USA

7. Read the text and match the texts A-E with the headings 1–5.

1. *Exams*
2. *First Year in Law School*
3. *Lectures*
4. *Grading*
5. *Getting In*

The systems of higher legal education in the USA and Russia could not be more different.

A

In order to get into a US law school, an applicant must first obtain a bachelor's degree from a university or college (takes about 4 years on average to complete). Then, the applicant has to take a Law School Admission Test ("LSAT"). It is a four-hour written exam that combines testing on reading comprehension, logic, and reasoning – the skills believed to be necessary for a successful lawyer. The LSAT score will determine in which law school you could possibly be accepted. For example, the Ivy League schools (the most prestigious) like Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will look at your application only if you scored at the 95-100 percentiles on the LSAT, i.e., if there were 100 questions, you could only get 5 wrong. Less prestigious schools require at least 70 percentiles, and the third-tiered schools will accept you if you got at least half of the questions correctly.

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

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

E

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

“Studying abroad”

from personal experience by Slavina I., UdsU

8. *Answer the questions:*

- *What is the first step to become a lawyer in the USA?*
- *What is LSAT?*
- *What is Socratic Method?*
- *What is the system of assessment in American Law schools?*
- *What does IRAC format mean?*
- *How are the exams graded?*
- *What factors influence on the final exam result?*
- *What are the peculiarities of legal education in the USA?*

Use of English

9. Fill the gaps with the correct form of a word. What part of speech is it?

How to become a lawyer in Britain

To ___1___(qualify) as a lawyer in Britain, a person needs to complete a ___2___ (qualify) law degree (LLB) first. Those who have a non-law degree need to take an extra year law course. Then a person ___3___ (have) to decide which profession of a lawyer to choose, as the ways to become a solicitor or a barrister differ.

To become a solicitor, it is necessary to complete two years of qualifying legal work experience ___4___ (supervise) by an ___5___ (experience) lawyer and pass Solicitors ___6___ (Qualify) Exam which tests legal knowledge and legal skills. ___7___ (admit) to the roll of solicitors, a person should meet the requirements of the Solicitors Regulation Authority's Assessment of Character and Suitability Rules.

To become a barrister, there are the ___8___ (follow) components ___9___ (complete): the vocational component and the pupillage in a chamber. The students obtain the specialist skills, knowledge of procedure and evidence, have advocacy courses and participate in moot courts. Thus, they complete postgraduate Bar ___10___ (train).

In order ___11___ (practice) as a barrister, a person now needs ___12___ (undertake) a period of work-based practical ___13___ (train) while supervised by an ___14___ (experience) barrister. This is ___15___ (know) as a pupillage.

10. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1. The firm provides legal advice _____ a wide range of matters.
2. Would-be lawyers have to have a mandatory training period before being admitted _____ the Bar.
3. Sam was called _____ the Bar in 2000 and has been a practicing barrister since then.
4. An Iranian woman was accused _____ adultery and faced a death sentence by stoning.
5. Bob has received a summons to appear _____ court to face charges.
6. How do you argue a case _____ court?
7. Being remote figures barristers are employed _____ solicitors.
8. Barristers are not paid directly _____ clients.
9. The teenagers were charged _____ petty crimes.
10. The witness of the robbery didn't come _____ the court.
11. The jury decides questions _____ fact, while the judge decides questions _____ law.
12. Being a layman, a magistrate is guided _____ points of law.
13. Only members of the Inns of Court have the right _____ audience in the High Court.
14. One of the duties of a judge is to preside _____ court proceedings.
15. Having heard the case, the jury retired _____ deliberation.

11. Word formation. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

<p>1. The _____ was based on testimonies of witnesses. 2. They couldn't accept false _____ made without any proof. 3. He was _____ of murder. 4. During the trial, the _____'s innocence could be proven. 5. The burden of the proof lies with the _____.</p>	<p>accuser accu- sations ac- cused accusa- tion accused</p>
<p>6. _____ means giving a person support to have their voice heard. 7. The journalists _____ the rights of city dwellers protecting the local environment.</p>	<p>advocated ad- vocacy</p>
<p>8. The barrister _____ the case in court. 9. His strong _____ made me change my opinion.</p>	<p>argument ar- gued</p>
<p>10. Solicitors _____ barristers to defend the client's interest in court. 11. Criminologists agreed that _____ is one of the reasons of high crime rate.</p>	<p>unemployment employ</p>
<p>12. The Committee examined the claims and _____ submitted by the complainant. 13. The suspect's involvement in the crime was _____.</p>	<p>evidence evi- dent</p>
<p>14. Articled clerks served apprenticeship under the _____ of experienced lawyers. 15. A Magistrate is _____ by the clerk for the court on points of law.</p>	<p>guided guid- ance</p>
<p>16. The police _____ the bank robbery after the crime had been reported. 17. The sooner an _____ is started the more chances an _____ has to solve a crime.</p>	<p>investigator investigation investigated</p>
<p>18. A _____ of the Peace is a Magistrate. 19. We believe in _____ and freedom of choice for everyone. 20. We couldn't _____ his actions. 21. It was an _____ decision.</p>	<p>unjust justice justify justice</p>
<p>22. In Common _____ system judges appear to be _____. 23. _____ actions are punishable by _____</p>	<p>unlawful law-makers law law</p>

<p>24. _____ thinking is the main skill to be developed by law students during the study.</p> <p>25. Trespassing is _____.</p> <p>26. The government want to _____ the use of new drugs.</p>	<p>illegal legal legalize</p>
<p>27. A _____ is one of the parties in civil proceedings.</p> <p>28. They decided to _____ their dispute in court.</p> <p>29. _____ is a time-consuming process taking a lot of efforts.</p>	<p>litigate litiga- tion litigant</p>
<p>30. The court applied the Civil _____ Code.</p> <p>31. The witnesses were invited to _____ to the court-room.</p> <p>32. All the _____ rules have been followed.</p>	<p>proceed proce- dure procedural</p>
<p>33. The store _____ all shoplifters.</p> <p>34. The defendant answered to all the charges of the _____.</p> <p>35. The _____ expects the witnesses to answer the questions promptly.</p> <p>36. Nick will be _____ for shoplifting.</p>	<p>prosecution prosecutor prosecutes prosecuted</p>

12. Read the text about people in the courtroom. Some words are missing. Complete the gaps with one word.

The people or entities who are directly involved in a lawsuit ___1___ called parties. They are plaintiffs (those who are suing in a civil case) or defendants (those being sued in a civil case or accused ___2___ criminal cases).

Witnesses give testimony about the facts or issues in the case that are in dispute. ___3___ the courtroom, the lawyers for each party will either ___4___ sitting at the counsel tables near the bench or be speaking to the judge, a witness, or the jury. Each lawyer's task ___5___ to bring out the facts that put his or her client's case in the most favorable light.

In ___6___ criminal case, the government's lawyer is called the prosecutor.

The judge presides over court proceedings from the "bench," ___7___ is usually an elevated platform. The judge presides over the proceedings, sees that order ___8___ maintained and sentences convicted criminal defendants.

The group ___9___ people seated in the boxed-in area on one side of the courtroom ___10___ the jury. The judge decides the law in the case and instructs the jury on the law. It's the jury's role ___11___ decide the facts in the case and reach a verdict. In cases where the evidence conflicts, it's the jury's job to resolve the conflict and decide what really happened. For example, in ___12___ criminal case, the jury might listen ___13___ the testimony of a witness who claims she saw the defendant commit the crime and then listen to the testimony of the defendant's friend, who claims the defendant ___14___ with him in another part of town when the crime was committed. It's the jurors' job to decide who ___15___ telling the truth.

Listening

13. Understand the legal profession: solicitors vs barristers.

1. Check your knowledge of the words in the box:

application out of court initial area of work concisely wig
gown plead the case confidence in public speaking hierarchy

2. Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOtH2QfzIDk>
3. Name the skills required to be a good solicitor and a barrister.
4. Why do lawyers need these skills?
5. Fill in the table

profession	place of work	duties	skills

14. The Paper Chase.

1. Check your knowledge of the words in the box:

assignment assume wire anxious dense mature damages
measure schooling vast complex society delusion resolve
treadmill surgery spin tumbler probe the brain scull mash

2. Watch the videos
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qx22TyCge7w>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lE1ImIZpn_w
3. What method is used in law schools?
4. What are the principles of this method?
5. What are the advantages of this method?

15. Thinking like a lawyer.

1. Check your knowledge of the words in the box:

jogger litter issue a ticket fine ambiguous ambiguity

2. Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0L5d2RAWyZs>
3. What is legal thinking?
4. What is legal and analogical reasoning?
5. What is a factor?
6. What steps do lawyers follow to solve problems?

Speaking

16. Answer the questions:

- *What kind of a lawyer would you like to be? Why?*
- *Compare the systems of legal education in Russia, England and the USA and find the differences.*
- *Why do you think the systems of legal education are so different?*
- *What is the core of legal education?*
- *What questions would you ask foreign lawyers about their duties and education?*
- *Discuss peculiarities of legal professions and legal education in different countries.*

17. Hold the meeting of Russian students with people of different legal professions from Russia, Britain, the USA. Have a panel discussion of their duties, focusing on differences.

18. Act out Mock Trial* naming the people in the courtroom and describing their functions.

**Mock trials are very common in legal education all over the world which let students expose their knowledge in law. They provide an opportunity for students to develop advocacy and inquiry skills, explore career modelling, work in a team, develop critical thinking, build conflict resolution skills and develop relationships with justice sector professionals.*

Writing

19. Make up the mind-map on the themes “People in Law: duties and education”, “Entering the legal profession in Britain and the USA”.

20. Write an essay on one of the themes:

- *“Legal Profession is very diverse.”*
- *“Why does the attitude of people towards lawyers vary?”*
- *“The systems of higher legal education in the USA and Russia could not be more different.”*

21. Write a cover letter applying to a law firm for a vacancy of a junior partner. Use the information given below in the CV.

Personal Details

Name: Alan Blake

Address: 123 Short Street, Sometown, LA, 01234

Telephone: (123) 456-7890

Email: alan.blake@sample.com

Summary

Alan Blake is a highly experienced lawyer, providing legal advice and representation to corporate and individual clients. He has a strong background in litigating civil

and criminal matters, and is knowledgeable in statutory and case law. John is an excellent communicator and negotiator, and has the ability to quickly analyze complex legal issues. He is known for being organized, detail-oriented, and able to meet tight deadlines.

Work Experience

Blake & Associates, Boston, MA (2014-present)

Senior Attorney

Provide legal advice and representation to corporate and individual clients.

Negotiate settlements, review documents, draft contracts and agreements, and prepare legal documentation.

Successfully represent clients in numerous court hearings, negotiations, mediations and arbitrations.

Conduct legal research and analysis of complex matters.

Present cases in court and appear in administrative hearings.

Anderson & Jones, Boston, MA (2008–2014). Associate Attorney

Assisted Senior Attorneys in litigating civil and criminal matters.

Prepared legal documents and researched legal issues.

Drafted pleadings and briefs, and conducted legal research.

Education

Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA (2005–2008)

Juris Doctor

Harvard University, Cambridge, MA (2001–2005)

Bachelor of Arts in English

Skills

Excellent research, writing, and communication skills.

Strong negotiation and presentation abilities.

Knowledgeable in statutory and case law.

Ability to effectively analyze complex legal issues and provide sound advice.

Implement creative strategies for dispute resolution and litigation.

Prepare legal memoranda and other legal documents for attorneys and clients.

Proficient with Microsoft Office and legal research software.

Certifications

Admitted to the Massachusetts Bar, 2008

Certified Arbitrator, 2012

Languages

English (native)

Spanish (fluent)

Translation

1. В Англии существуют две категории юристов.
2. Юристы, специализирующиеся на юридических консультациях и составлении разного рода юридических документов, называются солиситерами.
3. Когда у человека возникают юридические проблемы, он обращается в фирму солиситеров.
4. Солиситеры ведут дело и при необходимости нанимают барристеров.
5. Барристерами называются адвокаты, представляющие интересы клиентов в суде.
6. Мировые судьи, не имея юридического образования, получают консультации в области права от секретаря суда.
7. Основная функция прокурора- защищать интересы потерпевшего, предъявляя обвинение правонарушителю в суде.
8. Лица, участвующие в гражданском процессе, называются сторонами.
9. Сторонами в гражданском судопроизводстве являются истец и ответчик.
10. Стороной защиты в уголовном судопроизводстве является обвиняемый.
11. Сторону обвинения в уголовном деле представляет прокурор.
12. Свидетели дают показания по спорным вопросам дела в суде.
13. Присяжных выбирают из электоральных списков наугад.
14. Присяжные заслушивают аргументы обеих сторон и определяют факты по делу.
15. Присяжные выносят вердикт о виновности или невиновности обвиняемого.
16. Судья председательствует в суде.
17. Судья выносит приговор обвиняемому.
18. Для того, чтобы стать юристом в Англии, необходимо сдать квалификационный экзамен.
19. Чтобы стать юристом в Англии, необходимо сначала определить свою сферу деятельности в качестве юриста.
20. Барристеры проходят курс профессиональной подготовки, адвокатуры в адвокатских коллегиях.
21. В США можно поступить в Школу Права, только получив степень бакалавра.
22. Прежде чем приступить к профессиональной деятельности, студентам-юристам необходимо пройти стажировку.
23. Обучая студентов, преподаватели права в США используют метод Сократа.
24. Только прочитав материалы по судебному делу, студенты могут участвовать в дискуссии на занятиях, отвечая на вопросы преподавателя.
25. Переезжая из одного штата в другой, юристы США должны сдавать квалификационный экзамен заново.

Bank of words

Legal professions

advocate
attorney
barrister
clerk for the court
judge
jurist
juror
jury
justice
lawyer
layman
magistrate
paralegal
prosecutor
solicitor

Practice areas

advocacy
consumer affairs
drafting contracts
legal advice on smth
litigation
matrimonial matters
motion
traffic accident disputes
will

Entering the profession

articled clerk
Bar exam
to admit to the Bar
to be admitted to practice
to be called to the Bar
to be legally qualified
to cover a wide area of law
to enter the profession
to get a university degree in law
to memorize procedural rules
to obtain a bachelor degree
to pass professional examinations
to serve an apprenticeship
to serve pupillage
to take a preparatory course
to undergo training

Verb collocations

to accuse of
to act on legal matters
to appear in court
to appoint as
to argue in court
to assess arguments
to be employed by solicitors
to be in daily contact
to be paid directly by clients
to break the law
to charge with
to come before the court
to conduct legal proceedings
to deal with
to decide questions of fact
to decide questions of law
to do advocacy
to draft a contract
to draw up wills
to file charges
to give legal advice
to guide on points of law
to handle legal work
to have the right of audience
to hear the case
to hear the witnesses
to identify a suspect
to make investigations
to pass a sentence
to practice as
to prepare defenses
to prepare documents
to present a case
to present evidence
to preside over court proceedings
to represent a litigant
to retire for deliberation
to return a verdict
to settle out of court
to specialize in
to summon
to vote

INTRODUCTION INTO LAW

Legal Systems

Warming up

- *What is a legal system?*
- *What legal systems are there in the world?*
- *Are the legal systems in the USA and the Russian Federation the same or different?*
- *Read and compare definitions of a legal system. Which one do you think is the best?*

The legal system includes rules, procedures, and institutions by which public initiatives and private endeavors can be carried out through legitimate means.

The process by which governing bodies enforce the law and legal procedures.

The organizations and people in a country who work in the area of law.

Vocabulary

1. Fill the gaps with the proper words: law, lawful, unlawful, legal, illegal.

1. Precedents are judge-made _____.
2. He brought a _____ action against his neighbour.
3. Anything _____ is considered to be not forbidden by law.
4. They have lived all their life in a _____ marriage.
5. Everyone is entitled to be protected from _____ interference with his or her privacy.
6. A lawyer offers pro bono service providing _____ aid for free.
7. It is _____ to drive a car being drunk.
8. All the victims came from _____-abiding families.
9. Corporal punishment is _____ at schools.
10. Passing a _____ has three stages.
11. The jury returned a verdict of _____ killing.
12. The state provides _____ protection to its citizens.
13. An _____ meeting was organized by protesters yesterday.
14. I am a _____ citizen of the country.
15. Mass _____ immigration is a big problem for Europe.

2. Match the equivalents.

1. administer justice	А. в настоящее время
2. adversarial (legal system)	В. решение, обязательное к исполнению
3. binding authority judgement	С. отправлять правосудие
4. code	Д. составлять
5. compile	Е. состязательный характер судебного процесса
6. comprise	Ф. толковать закон
7. conquer	Г. законные средства
8. currently	Н. стороны процесса
9. disputing parties	І. включать в состав
10. elaborate	Ј. установить истину
11. enforce laws	К. кодекс
12. establish the truth	Л. дознавательный характер судебного процесса
13. gather evidence	М. законодательная власть
14. impose	Н. завоевать
15. inquisitorial (legal system)	О. разрабатывать, детализировать
16. interpret the law	Р. налагать
17. investigative body	Q. проводить законы в жизнь
18. legislature authorities	Р. принять решение по делу
19. legitimate means	S. собрать улики, доказательства
20. make a decision of the case	Т. источники права
21. outside of the courtroom	У. консультировать клиентов
22. peculiarity	V. следственный орган
23. persuade	W. опрашивать свидетелей
24. provide advice to clients	X. вынести решение
25. question witnesses	У. урегулирование споров
26. render judgment	Z. внесудебное разбирательство
27. resolution of disputes	АА. убеждать
28. sources of law	ВВ. особенность

Reading

Scan the text and find the names of legal systems in the world.

Read the text again and answer the questions:

- *What is a legal system?*
- *Why do the legal systems vary in different countries?*
- *What is the origin of the names of legal systems?*
- *How do the legal systems differ?*

Legal Systems

The importance of the legal system in the society cannot be overestimated. It comprises rules, procedures and institutions by which public and private initiatives can be realized via legitimate means. It is a system elaborating the rights and responsibilities in a variety of ways for interpreting and enforcing the laws.

There are four basic legal systems in the world: Civil Law, Common Law, Customary Law, Islamic Law and combination of these or Mixed Law. Legal systems of different countries vary as they reflect the unique history of each state.

The most widespread legal systems in the world are Civil Law and Common Law systems.

Civil Law or Continental Legal System originated from Roman Law of the fifth century A. D. when many rules and regulations were compiled into ‘Codes’. Later it was adopted and developed in numerous countries of Continental Europe. This legal system was imposed by colonist countries during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and currently spread in many countries of Africa and Southern America.

The primary sources of law are codes and statutes passed by the Parliament or other competent legislature authorities. Thus, the law being heavily codified, the strong emphasis is put on written laws, statutes and codes. The laws are later applied by the judges in the resolution of disputes. They have supreme power and can’t be changed by judges who are expected to apply the law strictly as written.

The manner in which courts are organized demonstrates the peculiarity of civil law system. In civil law countries judges play a very active role in questioning witnesses and gathering evidence presented by the parties. They cooperate with disputing parties trying to establish the truth. Thus, the court acts as an investigative body and the approach followed during the court proceedings is called inquisitorial.

Lawyers in civil law countries are more often seen as legal advisers and consultants who provide advice to clients outside of the courtroom.

Common Law or Anglo-Saxon legal system was developed in England during the medieval period when William the Conqueror tried to unite the lands under his ruling with the help of laws common for everyone. Later this legal system was imposed and adopted by former British colonies including Australia, Canada, India, the USA and others.

The primary sources of law are Constitutions (in most countries) and judicial decisions made by judges in previous cases known as precedents or case law (judge-made law). Judgements rendered by the higher courts have binding authority for the lower courts.

During the trial judges play an active role in interpreting and applying the law to the facts of the case, thus, administer justice. While making a decision of the case, they are guided by the past decisions, precedents.

Common Law countries have adversarial legal system. The opposing parties present evidence and arguments, question witnesses and address to the jury and the judge trying to persuade them.

Lawyers play a significant role in the legal system, representing clients and presenting arguments in court.

Though all these legal systems differ in many aspects, they fulfill the main function of any state to regulate relations between citizens and governments by making and enforcing laws.

3. Answer the questions:

- *What does a legal system comprise?*
- *What legal systems are there in the world?*
- *What are the other names for the terms Continental legal system and Anglo-Saxon legal system?*
- *Where did the names Continental legal system and Common Law come from?*
- *Where are these legal systems spread?*
- *What are the sources of law in these legal systems?*
- *What does inquisitorial legal system mean?*
- *What does adversarial legal system mean?*

4. Analyze the text and fill in the table. Find additional information to characterize Customary Law and Islamic Law. Use the parameters from the table.

Characteristics	Civil Law	Common Law	Islamic Law	Customary Law
Historical Development				
Sources of Law				
Role of Judges				
Legal Procedure				
Emphasis on Written Law				
Role of Lawyers				
Country				

Use of English

5. Find passive structures in the text. Translate the sentences.

6. Fill the gaps with the words in italics.

Legal system in Australia

Law parliamentary judges adopted law English legal law judge common

Australia is a common ___1___ system. That means they rely a lot on ___2___-made law. It is inherited from English ___3___. The old ___4___ would travel around and make decisions about problems and resolve conflicts. Eventually, there became a common practice in their decisions, and so it became ___5___ law. When ___6___ people came to Australia and imposed their English ___7___ system there, they ___8___ that common law system, but it works in conjunction with ___9___ law and statutes. They've got a combination between judge-made ___10___ and statute law that's made by parliaments.

precedent lower court patterns decision bind bound

As far as a judge-made law, there is a system of precedent that operates there. That means that lower courts are ___11___ by decisions of higher courts on the same issue. If they've got a case that is on substantially the same thing, that case in a ___12___ court will be bound by the ___13___ of the higher up judge. It will go up the ladder or the hierarchy of the courts, right to the high ___14___, which will ___15___ all the courts that are below it. Thus, the system of ___16___ is very important because it makes the law that the judges make quite consistent because they're following the same ___17___ all the time.

statute decisions interplay common

One of the features of a ___18___ law system is that there is an ___19___ between the judge-made law and the parliamentary-made law, the ___20___ law. Now the statute law prevails over judges' ___21___.

government laws power parliament passes contract judges member lower bill house debated

If ___22___ doesn't like the way judges have developed a certain area of law, whether it's ___23___ law or law about property, the parliament can go ahead and make ___24___ that change what the ___25___ had said. They have a system where parliament is sovereign and parliament has a supreme lawmaking ___26___. The laws are usually made through the Parliament. That is a process where an individual ___27___ of Parliament or the political party that is in ___28___ decides to put forward a ___29___, which is an act before it's gone through the parliamentary process. Then the bill will be ___30___ in the lower house. If it successfully passes the ___31___ house, it'll go up to the upper ___32___ which will review it. If it ___33___ there, it gets approved by royal assent. That's an assent by the governor-general, the final approval for the law.

7. Fill in the gaps with the proper form of the word.

<p>1. His actions have been _____.</p> <p>2. The _____ dismissed all charges.</p> <p>3. The investigator rushed to _____ without examining the evidence.</p> <p>4. Don't _____ a book by its cover.</p>	<p>judges</p> <p>judge</p> <p>judgement</p> <p>misjudged</p>
<p>1. The _____ of the Supreme Court is binding for lower courts.</p> <p>2. The case having been _____, the disputing parties left the courtroom.</p> <p>3. The duty of the jury is to _____ the question of fact.</p>	<p>decide</p> <p>decision</p> <p>decided</p>
<p>1. Each state has its own _____.</p> <p>2. A _____ is a person having the power to make laws.</p> <p>3. The government _____ against cigarette advertising.</p>	<p>legislated</p> <p>legislature</p> <p>legislator</p>
<p>1. The _____ child didn't have the right to inherit the real estate property.</p> <p>2. The defence lawyers argued that such actions were _____.</p>	<p>legitimate</p> <p>illegitimate</p>
<p>1. The police held an _____ experiment.</p> <p>2. The function of the police is to _____ criminal cases.</p> <p>3. The _____ examined the crime scene.</p> <p>4. The _____ of the crime took a lot of effort to spot the criminal.</p>	<p>investigate</p> <p>investigator</p> <p>investigation</p> <p>investigative</p>
<p>1. Law _____ agencies provide criminal actions prevention and detention of offenders.</p> <p>2. The police _____ the armed criminal to surrender.</p> <p>3. The duty of the police is to _____ the law.</p>	<p>enforce</p> <p>enforcement</p> <p>forced</p>
<p>1. The Supreme court has _____ authority.</p> <p>2. Witnesses are _____ to tell the truth during the questioning.</p> <p>3. The court decisions _____ them to pay the fine.</p>	<p>bind</p> <p>binding</p> <p>bound</p>
<p>1. The Continental system is a _____ legal system.</p> <p>2. To _____ means to arrange laws, regulations and rules into _____.</p>	<p>codes</p> <p>codify</p> <p>codified</p>
<p>1. He was being _____ for murder.</p> <p>2. The _____ was unbiased.</p> <p>3. To _____ means to examine a person accused of committing a crime in a law court by asking them questions and considering known facts, and then to decide if they are guilty.</p>	<p>trial</p> <p>try</p> <p>tried</p>

Listening

8. *Common Law vs Civil Law.*

1. *Check your knowledge of the words in the box:*

empire simplify pure establish current ruling essence de-
termine interpret wisdom overturn decision confirm the law elect
stem from codified law frequently circumstances share claim
regarding to fair refuse a case prior case

2. *Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PbSTF-iOdRs>*

3. *Listen to the speaker and answer the questions:*

- *What legal systems are there in the world?*
- *Where are the different legal systems spread?*
- *Why does the speaker consider Civil Law system inflexible in contrast to Common law?*
- *Which argument do you support? 1) Common law is from the people while civil law is from the government, or 2) Civil law is produced by the Parliament, which is elected by the people. Therefore, civil law is more democratic than common law because unelected and unaccountable judges do not hold such an important power.*

Writing

9. *Make up the mind map on the theme Legal Systems.*

10. *Write a summary on the theme (about 250 words).*

11. *Write on the theme “Codified system in Russia” (about 250 words).*

12. *Agree or disagree with the statement of some lawyers “Russia has a mixed type of legal system”. Give your arguments.*

Speaking

13. *Discuss the differences of legal systems in the world.*

14. *What legal system do you think is the most effective?*

15. *Hold the panel discussion between representatives from Russia, the USA, Great Britain, France, Japan, Indonesia, China, South Africa, Iran aiming to find the differences in legal systems in these countries. Use the information from exercise 4.*

16. *Give your For and Against arguments on the opinion “Legal system in Russia is of mixed type”. Hold the discussion.*

Structure of law

Warming up

- *What fields of law do you know?*
- *What are the main categories of law?*
- *How can you characterize them?*

Vocabulary

17. Match the nouns

1. benefit	a. общество
2. citizen	b. различие
3. distinction	c. отношения
4. private law	d. собственность
5. property	e. выгода, польза
6. relationships	f. собственник
7. society	g. гражданское право
8. binding agreement	h. публичное право
9. civil law	i. частное право
10. owner	j. права и обязанности
11. probate	к. гражданин
12. public law	l. утверждение завещания судом
13. rights and duties	m. соглашение, обязательное к исполнению

18. Match the verbal phrases

1. to administer property	a. иметь дело с
2. to arrange	b. управлять, организовывать
3. to commit a wrong	c. касаться споров
4. to concern disputes	d. управлять имуществом
5. to correspond to	e. причинять вред
6. to deal with	f. соотноситься с
7. to harm	g. совершать правонарушение

Reading

Structure of law. Main categories

- *Look through the text and find the international words making the comprehension easier.*
- *Scan the text and name the branches of law.*
- *Read the text and answer the questions:*
 - What is the distinction between public law and private law?*
 - What fields of law constitute private law?*
 - What fields of law constitute public law?*

One important distinction in law is made between private – or civil law and public law. Civil law concerns relationships between citizens in the country, their rights and duties, while public law concerns disputes between citizens and the state or between one state and another. English Civil law covers several areas, including contracts, torts, trusts, probate, family law and others. Contracts constitute binding agreements between people or companies. Torts regulate wrongs committed by one individual against another person, property or reputation. Trusts cover arrangements whereby a person administers property for another person's benefit. Probate is arrangements for dealing with property after the owner's death. Family law deals with family-related issues and domestic relations.

Public law covers such categories as crimes, constitutional law and international law. Crimes are wrongs which, even when committed against an individual are considered to harm the well-being of society in general. Constitutional law regulates both, how the law itself operates and the relations between private citizens and government. International law concerns the relations between governments and also between private citizens of one country and those of another.

In codified systems there are codes that correspond to these categories, for example, France's Code Civil and Code Penal. Justinian's Roman codes covered such areas of law as contracts, property, inheritance, torts, the family, unjust enrichment, the law of persons and legal remedies, but said little about criminal law. Consequently, most continental criminal codes are entirely modern inventions.

After R. Powell "Law Today"

19. Answer the questions:

- *What is the other name for private law?*
- *What does a contract constitute?*
- *What do torts regulate?*
- *What do trusts cover?*
- *What does probate deal with?*
- *What areas of law does public law cover?*
- *What does public law regulate?*
- *What is a crime?*
- *What does a codified system mean?*

Use of English

20. Word formation. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

1. Law can be _____ into public law and private law. 2. The _____ of law into these categories is common for modern legal systems. 3. The colleagues were _____ their responsibilities.	division dividing divided
4. Public law is concerned with matters that _____ the society as a whole. 5. Passing the law produced unpredictable _____ on the public. 6. Being an _____ lawyer, he won a difficult case.	effective effect affect
7. Public law sets the rules for the _____ between individuals and the government. 8. The property was inherited by the _____. 9. Tort law _____ to Civil Law.	relates relatives relationships
10. Public law also sets the rules for the _____ itself and how its branches operate. 11. The _____ of New York has been elected by the majority of citizens. 12. Each of us must _____ our own selves.	govern government governor
13. Another important _____ is that between criminal law and civil law. 14. The barrister explained his position _____ giving reasonable grounds. 15. The _____ feature of the criminal was a scar on his chin.	distinctly distinction distinctive

21. Fill the gaps with the correct words.

defendant *deals* *civil* *civil*
differ *victim* *punishment* *convicted*
both *trial* *public* *harm*
assault *criminal* *offence* *behaviour*

Another important distinction is between ___1___ law and ___2___ law. Criminal law is a part of ___3___ law. It deals with behaviour that can be construed as an ___4___ against the public, society or state even if the immediate ___5___ is an individual. Examples are murder, ___6___ and theft.

Civil law on the other hand deals with ___7___ that constitutes an injury to an individual or other private party such as a corporation. Tort law, for example,

___8___ with civil wrongs, such as injury to property or bodily ___9___ that is not criminal in nature. Tort law is, therefore, a part of ___10___ law. Some injuries may invoke ___11___ criminal and civil laws. It is even possible for someone to be ___12___ criminally but still win in a civil ___13___ and vice versa.

Criminal law and civil law ___14___ with respect to how cases are initiated, how cases are decided, what ___15___ or penalty may be imposed, what standards of proof must be met and what legal protections may be available to the ___16___.

22. Make up the sentences with the help of phrases.

Business law	regulates	the various forms of ownership in real property (land) and personal property.
Civil law	governs	the legal relations in marriage, family, and common law marriage.
Constitutional law	deals with	conduct in society to protect the community and provides sanctions against those who commit crimes.
Criminal law	is concerned	the fundamental principles by which the government exercises its authority.
Equity law	governs	the fields of employment and work conditions.
Family Law	regulates	the regulation of private conduct between individuals, organisations and government agencies.
Labour Law	covers	such topics as contracts, property rights, corporate governance, business formation and dissolution, consumer protection, environmental regulations.
Private law	deals with	the relationship between individuals and governments.
Property law	covers	government and society.
Public law	concerns	with the principles of fairness and justice providing remedies when common law cannot resolve a dispute.

Listening

23. Classification of Law. Criminal vs Civil Law and Public vs Private Law.

1. Check your knowledge of the words in the box:

procedural law tort law obligations taxes construed assault injury
bodily harm invoke convict acquittal impose punishment

2. Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=am-brmj8TqQ&t=65s>

3. Check your answers of exercise 21.

24. Private v Public Law.

1. Check your knowledge of the words in the box:

affected party tort of negligence recover damage criminal charges up-
hold civil order restore the position capacity

2. Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iq46q7F89CA>

3. Answer the questions:

- What branches is law divided into?
- What is public law concerned with?
- What branches of law does public law consist of?
- What does private law deal with?
- What are the differences between criminal law and civil law?
- Where do public and private law originate from?

Writing

25. Make up the mind-map on the themes “Legal systems”.

26. Make up the mind map on the theme “Public and private law”.

27. Write the summaries on the themes. (200–250 words)

Speaking

28. Compare different legal systems in the form of a panel discussion.

29. Speak on the theme “Legal system in Russia”.

30. Find and give examples of cases regulated by different branches of law.

31. Present them in the class and let other students classify them.

Translation

1. Правовая система государства регулирует частные и общественные отношения посредством законных средств.
2. В мире существуют различные правовые системы.
3. Самыми распространенными считаются системы общего и гражданского права.
4. Общее право основывается на прецедентах.
5. Прецедентом является решение суда, обязательное к исполнению в аналогичных случаях.
6. Источниками права в Великобритании являются парламентское законодательство и судебные прецеденты.
7. Конституция Великобритании – собрание законов, прецедентов и конституционных обычаев.
8. Система гражданского права является кодифицированной системой, основанной на принятых законодательными органами кодексах.
9. Различие в правовых системах отражается в особенностях судопроизводства.
10. Судебное разбирательство в системе общего права носит состязательный характер.
11. Судебное разбирательство в системе романо-германского права носит дознавательный характер.
12. Основой исламского права является священное писание – Коран.
13. Частное право регулирует частные правоотношения, в которых участвуют преимущественно частные лица, но могут участвовать и юридические лица.
14. Публичное право рассматривает публичные правоотношения, в которых хотя бы одной из сторон всегда является носитель власти, публичный субъект.
15. Публичное право регулирует отношения между гражданином и государством.
16. Существует важное различие между уголовным и гражданским правом.
17. Уголовное право является частью публичного права.
18. Уголовное право регулирует поведение, которое может быть истолковано как преступление против общества, даже если непосредственной жертвой является отдельное лицо. Примерами являются убийства, нападения и кражи.
19. Гражданское право регулирует поведение, представляющее собой ущерб отдельному лицу.
20. Деликтное право касается гражданских правонарушений, которые не являются преступными по своему характеру.

Bank of words

Legal System

administer justice
adversarial legal system
affected party
acquit
acquittal
apply the law
assault
binding authority
claim
code
common law
compile
comprise
convict
currently
Customary Law
disputing parties
elaborate
enforce laws
establish the truth
gather evidence
impose punishment
inquisitorial approach
interpret the law
investigative body
judicial decisions
legislature authorities
legitimate means
make a decision of the case
Medieval period
obligation
outside of the courtroom
overestimate
peculiarity
persuade
provide advice to clients
question witnesses
render judgments
resolution of disputes
sources of law
uphold civil order
widespread

Structure of law

assault
benefit
binding agreement
bodily harm
capacity
citizen
civil law
construe
distinction
domestic
enrichment
injury
invoke
negligence
owner
private law
probate (n,v)
property
public law
recover damage
relationships
rights and duties
society
standards of proof
theft
to administer
to arrange
to commit
to concern disputes
to constitute
to deal with
to harm
tax
tort
trial
trust
unjust
victim
well-being
whereby
wrong

CRIMINAL LAW

Warming up

- *What is a crime?*
- *What is criminal law?*
- *What are the elements of a crime?*
- *What types of crimes do you know?*
- *What are the stages of criminal procedure?*
- *What are the parties in the criminal case?*
- *What are the people in the courtroom?*

Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences about elements of crime with the words:

<i>Actus Reus</i>	<i>body of crime</i>	<i>concurrency</i>
<i>guilty act</i>	<i>guilty mind</i>	<i>Mens Rea</i>

1. Corpus delicti means " _____ " in Latin. It is the body of facts that, taken together, prove that a crime has been committed.
2. _____ and _____ are two Latin terms that are used in criminal law, indicating the basic elements of a crime.
3. Actus reus (/ 'æktəs 'reɪəs/), sometimes called the external element or the objective element of a crime, is the Latin term for the " _____ ", which, when proving it before the court beyond a reasonable doubt in combination with the Mens Rea, " _____ ", produces criminal liability in the common law-based criminal law jurisdictions.
4. _____ refers to the coexistence of criminal intent and a criminal act. Without evidence that the Mens Rea preceded or occurred at the same time as the Actus Reus, then the burden of proof falls short.

2. Group the words according to the seriousness of a crime.

burglary	offence	tax evasion
felony	pickpocketing	theft
misdemeanor	rape	treason
murder	robbery	violation
negligence	shoplifting	wrong

3. Divide the words into two groups. Explain the principle you followed.

accessory	criminal	inmate
attorney	detective	investigator
barrister	forensic officer	judge
juror	prosecutor	suspect
police officer	sheriff	witness

4. Divide the words into two groups according to their functions.

(an) accused	defendant	prosecutor
advocate	defender	suspect
attorney	party for the defence	witness
convict	party for the	
barrister	prosecution	

5. Name the people who commit these actions (a criminal, the police, a judge, jury, an investigator).

accuse (of)	escape (from the crime scene)	protect
acquit	grant a bail	punish
arrest	hijack	question
assassinate	imprison	rape
assault	interrogate	return a verdict
attack	investigate	rob
break into	kidnap	sell drugs
charge (with)	kill	sentence
chase	neglect	serve a sentence
commit a crime	pass a sentence	steal
conspire (criminally)	plead guilty	suspect
defend	plead innocent	threat
detain		try

6. Put the stages of a criminal procedure in succession.

accusation	identification	prosecution
acquittal	imprisonment	sentence
arrest	interrogation	trial
detention	investigation	verdict

7. Grade the types of punishment. What is the most severe one?

(be on) parole	death penalty	prison
capital punishment	electronic tagging	probation
community service	fine	punishment
correctional institution	jail	suspended sentence
free pardon	life imprisonment	
incarceration	penalty	

8. Put the names characterizing people committing a crime in succession, depending on the stage of a criminal procedure.

suspect	accessory after the fact	accused
accessory before the fact	accomplice in crime	acquitted
career criminal	charged	arrested
committer	convict	detained
criminal	defendant	inmate
		interrogated
		prisoner
		released
		suspect

9. Match the words

1. apprehension	a. благополучие
2. body of law	b. поведение
3. charge with	c. незаконный, противозаконный
4. commit a crime	d. устанавливать, учреждать
5. conduct	e. законодательство
6. constitute	f. совершать преступление
7. enact	g. предусматривать наказание
8. establish	h. совокупность правовых норм
9. harmful	i. нарушать закон
10. health	j. подозреваемый
11. illegal	k. предъявлять обвинение
12. legislature	l. собственность
13. prescribe punishment	m. задержание
14. property	n. выполнять
15. reserve punishment	o. судебный процесс
16. statute	p. составлять, означать
17. suspect	q. здоровье
18. trial	r. назначать наказание
19. violate laws	s. вредный, пагубный
20. welfare	t. закон

Reading

Introduction into Criminal law

- *What areas does Criminal law regulate?*
- *When is a person considered to commit a crime?*

Criminal law is a body of law that concerns a crime and the punishment of individuals who commit crimes. A crime is commission of an illegal act or omission of a legal act prohibited by the state. Criminal law defines what conduct is considered to be illegal and constitutes a crime. A person is considered to commit a crime if they act in a way that fulfils every element of the offence. Criminal law classifies types of crimes against people, property, health, moral welfare that are harmful for society as a whole even if a crime is committed against an individual.

It regulates the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspected persons and prescribes punishment the government reserves for individuals that have violated laws and committed crimes.

Most criminal law in the USA is established by statutes, which means that the laws are enacted by a legislature.

England and Wales do not have a Criminal Code, though such an enactment has been often recommended and attempted. Thus, many criminal offences are common law offences not specified in legislation.

10. Answer the questions:

- *What does criminal law consider?*
- *What is the key difference between criminal law and civil law?*
- *What types of crimes does criminal law classify?*
- *What procedures does criminal law regulate?*
- *Are the sources of criminal law the same in Russia, the USA and Britain?*
- *How is criminal law established in the USA and England?*
- *How is criminal law established in Russia?*

11. Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A crime is | 3. Criminal law classifies |
| 2. Criminal law defines | 4. Criminal law regulates |

- a. types of crimes against people, property, health and moral welfare.
- b. what conduct is considered to be illegal and constitutes a crime.
- c. commission of an illegal act or omission of a legal act prohibited by the state.
- d. the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspected persons and prescribes punishment the government reserves for individuals that have violated laws and committed crimes.

Use of English

12. Word formation. Fill in the table with the derivatives.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
constitute		
defend		
	enrichment	
inherit		
		legislative
	negligence	
offend		
prove		
		punishable
violate		

13. Fill in the gaps with the words given above.

1. Every person who is arrested for a suspected _____ has the right to be informed promptly in a language that he or she understands.
2. We must _____ for the equal pay.
3. The doctrine of unjust _____ provides that a person shall not be allowed to profit or enrich himself inequitably at another's expense.
4. Troops crossed the border in _____ of the agreement.
5. Five officers were punished for _____ of duty.
6. He _____ a fortune from his grandfather.
7. The guilt of the defendant is confirmed by _____ investigated by the court.
8. The rise in crime _____ a threat to society.
9. The right to speak freely is written into the _____.
10. The murderer was sentenced to capital _____.

14. Study the synonyms.

- *Damage* suggests physical harm to a thing or to a part of your body.
- *Harm* often stresses the inflicting of pain, suffering, or loss.
- *Hurt* inflicts a wound to the body or to the feelings.
- *Injure* refers to one's looks, comfort, health, or success.
- *Wound* is to damage a part of the body with a weapon.
- *Damage* (v,n) – повредить, повреждать, наносить ущерб, урон, ущерб, вред, порча.
- *Harm* (v,n) – вредить, причинять вред, наносить ущерб, вред, ущерб, обида.
- *Hurt* (v,n) – повредить, болеть, обижать, боль, вред, ущерб.

- *Injure* (v) – ранить, повредить, оскорбить, причинять боль, ушибить.
- *Wound* (v,n) – ранить, рана.

<i>about people</i>	<i>about things</i>	<i>about people or things</i>
injure hurt wound	damage	harm

15. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from exercise 14.

1. The _____ left a deep scar.
2. They threatened him with bodily _____.
3. I didn't mean to _____ her feelings.
4. The company reputation has been _____.
5. It is not lawful to kill or _____ a pet animal.
6. Two people have been seriously _____ in an accident.
7. The kidnappers didn't _____ them, thank God.
8. There is no _____ in trying.
9. The earthquake caused extensive structural _____.
10. He died of gunshot _____.

16. Make up sentences using the words from the table.

Subject	Verb	Object
Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • covers • constitutes • regulates • deals with • concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rights and obligations • relations between the state and an individual • norms of behaviour in the society • elements of a crime • offences • classification of offences • types of punishment

Crime and elements of a crime

- *What are the elements of crime in the legal system of Russia?*
- *Do you think the elements of crime in Anglo-Saxon and Romano-Germanic systems of law are the same?*

Vocabulary

17. Match the words

1. Actus Reus	a. совпадение
2. be held culpable	b. сговор
3. be liable	с. вне всяких сомнений
4. beyond a reasonable doubt	d. полагать
5. burden of proof	e. преступное намерение
6. coexistence	f. противоправное деяние
7. commission of an illegal act	g. преступный умысел
8. concurrence	h. бездействие
9. conspiracy	i. считать виновным
10. criminal intent	j. бремя доказывания
11. criminally proscribed result	к. умышленно
12. criminal state of mind	l. повлечь за собой
13. deem	m. нести ответственность
14. failure to act	n. виновное деяние
15. fall short	o. не соответствовать требованиям
16. guilty act	р. сосуществование
17. guilty mind	q. совершение противоправного деяния
18. incur	г. преступное намерение
19. wrongful act	s. уголовно наказуемое деяние
20. knowingly	t. подстрекательство
21. Mens Rea	и. легкомысленно
22. negligently	v. осознанно
23. solicitation	w. последовательно
24. omission of a legal act	x. преследование в судебном порядке
25. perjury	у. точно
26. perpetrator	z. предшествовать
27. precede	aa. исполнитель
28. precisely	bb. лжесвидетельствование
29. proscribe	cc. намеренно не замечать что-то
30. prosecution	dd. бездействие
31. purposely	ee. противоправное деяние
32. recklessly	ff. преступный умысел
33. sequentially	gg. объявлять вне закона
34. be willfully blind	hh. небрежно

Reading

A crime is commission of an illegal act or omission of a legal act which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law. There are usually three important elements of a crime to be proven in court beyond a reasonable doubt: the criminal act itself (*Actus Reus*), the criminal state of mind of a person committing the act (*Mens Rea*) and a concurrence of these two elements.

Guilty act is the physical element of committing a crime and guilty mind is the mental element of a crime. A guilty mind means an intention to commit some wrongful act.

As to crimes of which both *Actus Reus* and *Mens Rea* are requirements, the elements must be present at precisely the same moment and it is not enough that they occurred sequentially at different times.

Actus reus

It includes only a voluntary act, or an omission (failure to act), causing a criminally proscribed result. An act must be voluntary, which means the suspect must control the action to be deemed a criminal act. If a defendant acts on reflex, then they may not be liable for their actions. For example, if a thief shoves a gun into the side of a victim and says: "Your money or your life" - the shoving of the gun is the *Actus Reus*. Words can be considered criminal acts and incur the following charges: perjury, verbal threats, conspiracy, or solicitation. Thoughts, on the other hand, are not considered a criminal act but can contribute to the second element: intent.

Mens Rea

A criminal act to be qualified as a crime, a judge must take the mental state of a perpetrator into consideration. A defendant can only be held culpable when there is a criminal intent. An individual may be considered guilty if they have acted purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently.

Concurrence

Concurrence refers to the coexistence of guilty mind and a criminal act. Without evidence that the *Mens Rea* preceded or occurred at the same time as the *Actus Reus*, the burden of proof falls short.

Causation

It is the fourth element of a crime presenting in most, but not all criminal cases. Causation refers to the relationship between the defendant's conduct and the end result. The prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant's actions were what led to the resulting crime in question, which is typically harm or injury.

18. Answer the questions:

- *What are the elements of crime in Anglo-Saxon legal system?*
- *What is Actus Reus? What is Mens Rea?*
- *What is a necessary condition for a crime to be constituted?*
- *What does the expression "burden of proof" mean?*
- *What are the requirements for the proof in criminal law?*

19. Decide if there is Actus Reus and Mens Rea in each situation. Remember that someone may still have the Mens Rea if they are willfully blind.

Act	Mens Rea	Actus Reus
<p>While browsing in a CD store, Rasheed ran into an old friend. They decided to get a coffee. As they left the store, Rasheed forgot that he had a CD he was considering buying under his arm.</p>		
<p>In line for a concert, a friend asked Chanice to hold her bag while she went to the bathroom. A drug dog stopped in front of Chanice. The police searched the friend's bag and found a marijuana joint. Chanice was charged with possession of a narcotic.</p>		
<p>Sophie baby-sits the neighbour'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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Brandon was on his way into the beer store when a woman asked him if he would mind buying her a six-pack of beer while she stayed outside with her dog. He said sure and accepted her money. Once in line he thought that she looked a little young, but bought her the beer anyway.</p>		
<p>It's Hockey Night in Canada and the Leafs are playing the Senators. Darcy Tucker of the Leafs is looking to get back at Chris Neil of the Senators for a dirty body check in their last game. After a brief verbal exchange, the two players drop their gloves and start punching each other. When the referee notices Neil's nose bleeding, he stops the fight. Neil is not seriously hurt but he sits out the rest of the period.</p>		
<p>Carmen comes to work one Tuesday feeling really sick. She's recovering from a particularly bad flu and, after a few hours at work, she decides she needs to go home because she's really tired. Carmen gets into her car and starts driving but she's having a hard time focusing on the road because she's so tired. A police officer driving behind her notices she is weaving across driving lanes. Just before he stops her Carmen falls asleep at the wheel and drives into a ditch. Luckily, no one is seriously hurt.</p>		

Types of crimes

- *What types of crimes do you know?*
- *How are crimes classified?*
- *What do you think the most serious crimes in Russia and the USA are?*

Vocabulary

20. Match the words.

1. arson	a. преднамеренное убийство
2. assault	b. поджог
3. burglary	c. нападение
4. capital punishment	d. разврат
5. convict (v, n)	e. приговор
6. disorderly conduct	f. опасное вождение
7. felony	g. кража
8. fine (v,n)	h. переход в неполюженном месте
9. gambling	i. кража со взломом
10. hijacking	j. угон самолета
11. homicide	k. осуждать, осужденный
12. indictable offences	l. предательство
13. jaywalking	m. штрафовать, штраф
14. kidnapping	n. хулиганство
15. larceny	o. проникновение на чужую территорию
16. misdemeanor	p. гибель в результате ДТП
17. public lewdness	q. смертная казнь
18. reckless driving	r. похищение человека
19. robbery	s. азартные игры
20. sentence	t. грабеж
21. speeding ticket	u. убийство
22. summary offences	v. правонарушения, преследуемые в упрощенном порядке
23. theft	w. тяжкое преступление
24. treason	x. преступление, преследуемое по обвинительному акту
25. trespass	y. воровство
26. try	z. судить
27. vehicular homicide	aa. преступление средней тяжести
28. violation	bb. нарушение, наименее тяжкое преступление
29. voluntary manslaughter	cc. штраф за превышение скорости

Reading

Under the common law of England, crimes were classified according to their seriousness into felonies, misdemeanors and violations.

A felony is considered to be a serious crime, whereas a misdemeanor is regarded to be less serious.

Felony is defined as a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for more than one year. The examples are treason, murder, rape, burglary, hijacking, kidnapping and arson. If a crime is punishable by exactly one year or less, it is classified as a misdemeanor. The examples are the following: petty theft, prostitution, public intoxication, simple assault, disorderly conduct, trespass, shoplifting, vandalism, reckless driving, indecent exposure, and possession of cannabis.

Violation is the most minor of offenses. A speeding ticket, public intoxication, jaywalking are some of the examples. They are punishable by fines and do not result in jail or prison term.

Some common law countries and jurisdictions no longer classify crimes as felonies or misdemeanors and instead use other distinctions, such as by classifying serious crimes as indictable offences and less serious crimes as summary offences. An indictable offence is an offence where the defendant has the right to be tried by jury.

Summary conviction offences are considered to be less serious than indictable offences without the right to a jury trial. They are punishable by shorter prison sentences and smaller fines.

Although there are many different kinds of crimes, criminal acts can generally be divided into primary categories: crimes against persons, property and society. Crimes against persons such as murder, rape, child abuse, domestic abuse and assault are those whose victims are always individuals. They result in physical or mental harm to another person. If the physical harm to another individual causes death, a criminal may be charged with any type of homicide, including, for example, first-degree murder, voluntary manslaughter, or vehicular homicide.

The object of crimes against property is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. Crimes against property typically involve interference with the property of another party. Although they may involve physical or mental harm to another, they primarily result in the deprivation of the use or enjoyment of property. Many property crimes are theft crimes: burglary, larceny, robbery, auto theft, shoplifting.

Crimes against society, e.g., disorderly conduct, gambling, prostitution, public lewdness, drug violations represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity. They are typically victimless crimes in which property is not the object. Such crimes do harm to the community welfare.

21. Answer the questions:

- *What are the distinctions that classify crimes into groups?*
- *How are crimes classified according to the seriousness of an act?*
- *How does the way a criminal is tried affect the classification of crimes?*
- *How are crimes classified depending on the object of the crime?*

22. Read the text and find all the names of crimes.

23. Decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the mistakes.

1. Crimes are classified according to their seriousness into indictable and summary offences.
2. A felony is considered to be a less serious crime.
3. A misdemeanor is regarded to be the most serious crime.
4. Felony is defined as a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for more than one year.
5. Hijacking may be punishable by death penalty.
6. Petty theft is a felony.
7. Misdemeanor is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment.
8. Violation is the most minor of offenses.
9. Homicide is punishable by a fine.
10. An indictable offence is a crime where the suspect may have the right to a jury trial.
11. Indictable offences are less serious than summary offences.
12. Crimes can be divided into the following categories: crimes against persons, property and society.
13. Crimes against property don't involve physical or mental harm to another person.
14. Burglary is a type of homicide.
15. Crimes against society are typically victimless crimes which do harm to the community welfare.

24. Look up the words corresponding to the description.

1. _____ takes control of a plane or boat by force.
2. _____ sees what happens during the crime or accident.
3. _____ brings goods into the country illegally.
4. _____ steals goods from the supermarket.
5. _____ kills someone on purpose.
6. _____ takes people and demands money for their return.
7. _____ makes illegal copies of documents and pictures.
8. _____ damages other people's property.
9. _____ steals your wallet in a crowd.
10. _____ steals from houses.
11. _____ gets money from others by threatening to tell secrets.
12. _____ sets fire on a building.
13. _____ steals belongings of a person.
14. _____ takes money or property by force.
15. _____ kills politicians.

Listening

25. Check your knowledge of the words. Fill in the gaps with the words.

Arson bench blackmail charges circumstances court crimes
decreed defense drug dealing face forgiveness. grand larceny
guilty human trafficking Judge judgment Majesty mitigation
murder pass plead recommence theft

All rise for the Honorable 1_____ Burrell.

This 2_____ is called to order,

These 3_____ are serious,

Stand up and face the 4_____,

How do you 5_____, Sir? How do you plead?

“6_____ as charged,” the Judge 7_____, “stand up and face the bench,
I have some words to say to you before we 8_____.

A list of 9_____ this serious, I swear I have not seen,

In all the years that I have served Her 10_____ the Queen.

11A_____, 12m_____, 13b_____, 14g_____ l_____ and 15t_____,

16D_____ d_____, 17h_____ t_____, I ask the court, what’s left?

Are there words of 18_____, before I 19_____ the sentence?

Anything that you can tell the court to add to your 20_____?”

I faced the court, thought long and hard before I gave reply,

“There’s something that you need to hear, from me before I die.

The 21_____ of my birth were something short of bliss,

I have this from my mother, it was told to me like this...

‘The day that I was born, she said, The Good Lord woke from slumber,

Looking around his timber yard, He found He had no lumber,

Apart from some old twisted branch, in shadows left to lurk,

He pulled it out into the light and set about his work.’

She told me that the world should not expect too much of me,

When the Good Lord carved my crooked soul, out of a crooked tree.

When the Good Lord carved my crooked soul, out of a crooked tree.”

“Stand up and 22_____ the bench,

I’ve heard all you’ve got to say,

That there look on your face says you’re 23_____,

And now it’s your 24_____ day.”

“I’m not asking for 25_____,

I'm not proud of what I've done,
I did the things I had to do, like any other mother's son.
None of us are perfect, so remember what you see.
When the Good lord carved this crooked soul, out of a crooked tree.
When the Good Lord carved this crooked soul, out of a crooked tree.”

26. Listen and check the answers of task 25.

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

Speaking

27. Discuss the circumstances of the crimes and classify them.

1. A Placerville, California firefighter pleaded guilty of a crime for a wildfire that burned 80 acres in 2007. Although he admitted to setting dozens of wildfires, plea deal resulted in him serving time for only one fire. Benjamin Cunha said he set the fires to earn overtime pay and to impress his firefighter peers. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

2. Ann was doing the shopping when she saw a very expensive bottle of whisky she couldn't afford. She picked the bottle, put it in her bag and tried to leave the store. Ann was caught red-handed and taken to the police station.

3. The shop was closed to the public. Karl picked the lock on the front door of the shop and stole a bottle of expensive wine from the shelf. He was immediately arrested by police officers on patrol.

4. A jury convicted Doug after he broke into his neighbor's house and stole a laptop. The judge could order a sentence anywhere between one and 15 years. The conviction was Doug's first and he had demonstrated genuine contrition. Moreover, the neighbor knew Doug and wrote a letter to the judge telling him that Doug was a good person who'd just fallen on hard times. Taking all of these factors into account, the judge decided that an 18-month sentence was appropriate and handed this sentence down to Doug at the end of the sentencing hearing.

5. On a grand scale, Wolfgang Beltracchi created artworks that he claimed were painted by Picasso and other European masters. He was paid millions of euros for hundreds of art works. In 2011, Beltracchi was found guilty and was sentenced to six years in prison, and ordered to pay millions in restitution. He served three years.

6. Nicholas Kraus killed a woman after driving into a crowd of protestors in Minneapolis in 2021. He sped up as he approached a barricade separating vehicles from the protestors, who were demonstrating against the police shooting of a black

man. Kraus was drunk at the time, but his actions were found to be intentional but not premeditated.

7. Adam impulsively grabs a fire iron and fatally clobbers Bill during a sudden quarrel.

8. Carmen comes to work one Tuesday feeling really sick. She's recovering from a particularly bad flu and, after a few hours at work, she decides she needs to go home because she's really tired. Carmen gets into her car and starts driving but she's having a hard time focusing on the road because she's so tired. She is weaving across driving lanes and runs into a car causing accidental deaths of three people.

9. Robbers are attempting to flee from the scene of a crime and run over a pedestrian while being pursued by police officers in a high-speed chase.

10. Dan and Connie rob Victor's liquor store, but as they're fleeing, Victor shoots and kills Dan.

11. Adam and Bill are neighbors, and lately they've been having disagreements over the fence between their properties. Adam pays Bill a visit to discuss the matter, and while there impulsively grabs a shotgun hanging above the fireplace and shoots and kills Bill.

12. A school bus driver and 26 children, ages 5 to 14, were abducted in Chowchilla, California, United States, on July 15, 1976. The criminals held their captives in a box truck buried in a quarry in Livermore, California, intending to demand a \$5 million ransom for their return. The children and driver escaped from an underground van without the aid of law enforcement.

13. On Oct. 26, 1978 Stanley Mark Rifkin, a computer consultant-turned-criminal successfully stole \$10.2 million from the Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles, transferred the funds electronically to a Swiss account, then used the cash to purchase millions of dollars worth of Russian diamonds he illegally brought to Los Angeles. On Nov. 5, 1978 he eventually gave himself up to San Diego FBI officials.

14. Kennedy is the most recent U.S. president to have died in office.

On November 22, 1963, Kennedy was killed in Dallas. Lee Harvey Oswald, a former U.S. Marine, was arrested for the crime, but he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby two days later. The FBI and the Warren Commission both concluded Oswald had acted alone.

15. Wachovia Bank faced accusations of processing transactions and admitted to allowing at least \$378.4 billion in illegal funds from Mexican drug cartels to be laundered through its accounts. It settled for \$160 million in 2010.

Reading

Homicide

28. Read the text, classify the crimes.

People are often confused by the terms *homicide, murder and manslaughter*. When reading the newspaper, they wonder why one defendant gets life for murder, while another person gets probation for manslaughter, which, in a way, sounds worse than murder. It even gets more confusing when people are confronted with terms like felony murder. After all, aren't all murders felonies?

Here is a brief explanation of the terms, with some specific references to statutes that may be used as examples, regardless of what jurisdiction you live in.

Homicide is simply the killing of one person by another. It may or may not be illegal. Soldiers in battle commit homicide without committing a crime. Citizens kill intruders without committing a crime. So, what is it that separates a legal homicide from an illegal murder? And, what makes one killing a murder and another a manslaughter?

Murder is a homicide committed with "malice aforethought." That doesn't mean it is a malicious killing. Malice aforethought is the common law way of saying that it is an unjustified killing. And, for a killing to be a murder, there typically has to be either an intent to kill, or, at minimum, conduct so reckless that it is punishable as murder. Murder usually is broken down into degrees.

First degree murder punishes premeditated killings, the killing of especially vulnerable people (such as children), and unintended killings done while intentionally committing another serious felony. This last kind of first-degree murder is called *felony murder*.

Most people equate premeditation with long term planning. However, in most criminal codes premeditation doesn't mean that the killing was planned for weeks or days. Premeditation often is defined as any planning or design to cause the death before the act of killing occurred.

Second degree murder usually includes all intentional killings that are not premeditated, and some killings that resulted from conduct so reckless it showed a grave indifference to the sanctity of human life or the welfare of others.

Felony murder is a subset of either first degree murder and, in some criminal codes, *voluntary manslaughter*. It punishes people who didn't actually do the killing. If a person participates in the commission of a felony, and that felony caused someone's death, all the participants in the felony can be charged with murder. Common examples of this include the get-away driver in a convenience store robbery who is charged with felony murder after the actual robber shoots the clerk. Or, the burglar who inadvertently scares a home owner so badly that the home owner dies of a heart attack.

There have even been cases when a defendant has been convicted of felony murder for the death of his co-conspirator. Two robbers go into a liquor store to steal some cash. The clerk pulls out a gun and shoots one of the robbers dead. The other robber is charged with felony murder because his co-robber was killed during the commission of a felony in which he participated! The scary thing about felony murder is that it is punishable as if you were the actual murderer. In many states, the person charged with felony murder does not need to have any actual knowledge that his co-conspirator was armed or planned to kill anyone else. Rather, the standard is whether it was foreseeable that someone might have been killed during the crime.

Manslaughter is typically treated as a much less severe crime than murder. Manslaughter can be broken up into degrees, or categorized as voluntary and involuntary manslaughter.

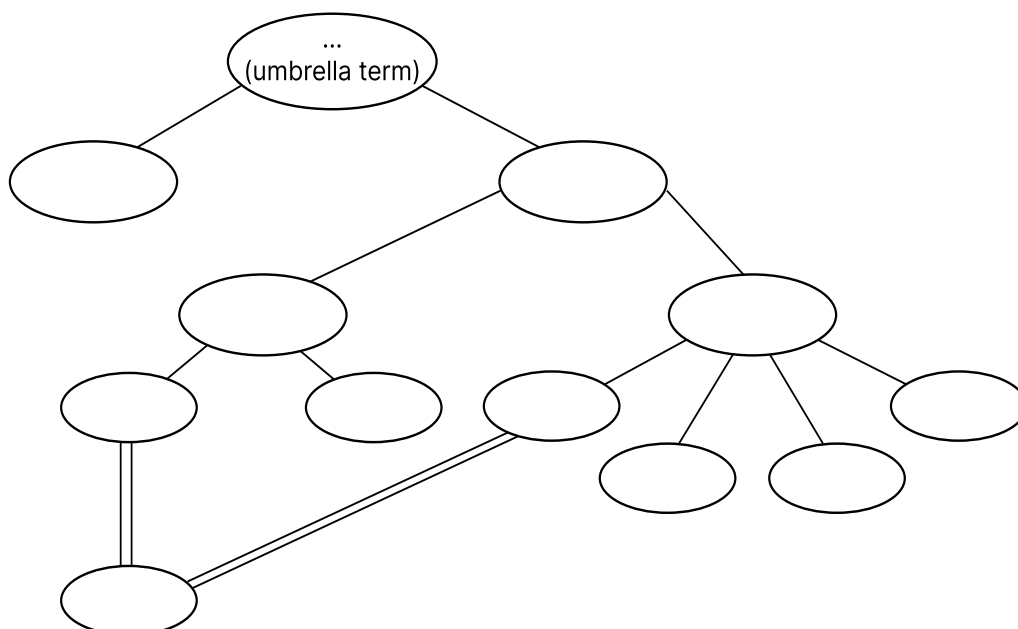
Voluntary manslaughter is the killing of another person under extreme provocation or while under the heat of passion. Typically, it does not require an intent to kill, but rather than the intent to do something else.

Felony manslaughter occurs when a person participates in a crime that isn't listed in the felony murder statute (which usually includes the most dangerous kinds of felonies), but somehow someone dies during the crime.

Involuntary manslaughter usually involves acts of negligence or recklessness that leads to another person's death.

Vehicular homicide or vehicular manslaughter— causing a person's death through driving while intoxicated – can be charged on its own or as part of involuntary manslaughter, depending on the laws of a particular state.

29. Clarify the differences between the terms from the text using the mind map.



Use of English

30. Fill the gaps with the proper forms.

Theft	
Broadly speaking, “theft” is an umbrella term that includes all different kinds of criminal 1_____, including identity 2_____, theft of intellectual property, theft of services and theft of 3_____ property. Meanwhile, “larceny” is considered one type of stealing under the general category of theft. The term is more narrowly 4_____ as the theft of personal property capable of being possessed and carried away.	steal thief person define
To commit theft, a 5_____ must take someone else's property without the owner's consent and with the 6_____ to permanently 7_____ the owner of its use or 8_____. Shoplifting is an example of theft. Depending on the state where the crime occurred, theft might be referred to as larceny.	personal intend, private possess
9_____, like theft, involves taking someone's property without the 10_____ consent, but it has some elements that theft doesn't require. Robbery involves taking property from a person and using force, or the threat of force, to do it.	Rob own
Though 11_____ can involve theft, a person doesn't necessarily have to take any property to be 12_____ of this crime. To commit burglary, a person must break and enter a structure or dwelling with the intent to 13_____ a crime inside.	burglar convict commission

Writing

31. Make up the mind map on the theme “Types of crimes”.

32. Write the summary on the theme (about 250 words).

Speaking

33. Speak on the topic “Types of crimes”.

34. Discuss the reasons that make people commit different types of crimes.

35. Discuss if some crimes can be justified and why.

From crime to punishment

Steps in the criminal justice process

- *What is a criminal procedure?*
- *What is the aim of a criminal procedure?*
- *What are the stages of a criminal procedure?*
- *Who are the people involved in it?*

Vocabulary

36. Match the words and word combinations.

1. appear in court	a. заявить о не/виновности
2. arraignment	b. вне всяких сомнений
3. be entitled to be acquitted	c. тюремное заключение
4. be on bail	d. выдвинуть обвинение
5. beyond a reasonable doubt	e. предъявление обвинения судьей
6. correctional institution	f. истечение срока действия
7. enter a plea	g. обвинительный акт
8. expiration	h. исправительное учреждение
9. exploratory inspection	i. поместить под арест
10. file a charging document	j. выпускать под залог
11. incarceration	k. быть оправданным
12. indictment	l. явиться в суд
13. information	m. веские основания для ареста
14. inmate	n. ордер (на арест)
15. mete out a sentence	o. оспаривать обвинения
16. pardon	p. выпускать на свободу
17. parole	q. отбывать срок
18. plea bargaining	r. предстать перед судом
19. plead guilty	s. надзор
20. preliminary hearing	t. условно-досрочное освобождение
21. pretrial detention	u. заключенный
22. probable cause	v. определить меру наказания
23. probation	w. помиловать
24. release	x. сделка со следствием
25. serve the term	y. дать ход делу
26. show up for a trial	z. предварительное слушание
27. take a person into custody	aa. признавать себя виновным
28. to dispute the charges	bb. осмотр, обыск
29. to warrant a trial	cc. обвинительный акт
30. warrant	dd. досудебное содержание под стражей

Criminal procedure

37. Put the stages of a criminal procedure into order.

1. Sentencing by a judge.
2. Prosecution of a criminal defendant by a district attorney.
3. Indictment by a grand jury or the filing of an information by a prosecutor.
4. Plea bargaining between the defense attorney and the prosecutor.
5. Trial/adjudication of guilt by a judge or jury, with a prosecutor and a defense attorney participating.
6. Appeals.
7. Investigation of a crime by the police.
8. Arraignment by a judge.
9. Punishment and/or rehabilitation
10. Pretrial detention and/or bail.
11. Arrest of a suspect by the police.

Reading

The major steps in processing a criminal case are as follows:

Investigation of a crime by the police.

The purpose of a criminal investigation is to gather evidence to identify a suspect and support an arrest. An investigation may require a search, an exploratory inspection of a person or property. There must be facts or apparent facts indicating that evidence of criminality can be found in a specific place.

Arrest of a suspect by the police.

An arrest involves taking a person into custody for the purpose of holding the suspect until court.

Prosecution of a criminal defendant.

When deciding whether to charge a person with a crime, prosecutors weigh many factors, including the seriousness of the offense and the strength of the evidence.

Indictment by a grand jury or the filing of an information by a prosecutor.

An indictment is required when prosecuting a capital offense. A prosecutor has the option of an indictment or an information in cases involving crimes punishable by imprisonment. A prosecutor files a charging document called an information. After that a preliminary hearing is held to determine if there is enough evidence to warrant a trial. The defendant and his or her attorney can be present at this hearing to dispute the charges.

Arraignment by a judge.

Before the trial, the defendant appears in court and enters a plea. The most common pleas are guilty and not guilty.

Pretrial detention and/or bail. Detention refers to a period of temporary custody prior to trial. Bail is an amount of money paid by a defendant to ensure he or she will show up for a trial.

Plea bargaining between the defense attorney and the prosecutor.

Usually, in plea bargaining, the defendant agrees to plead guilty in exchange for a charge reduction or sentence reduction.

Trial/adjudication of guilt by a judge or jury, with a prosecutor and a defense attorney participating.

A trial is held before a judge or jury. The standard of evidence for a criminal conviction is guilt beyond a reasonable doubt—less than 100 percent certainty but more than high probability. If there is doubt based on reason, the accused is entitled to be acquitted.

Sentencing by a judge. If the accused is found guilty, a judge metes out a sentence. Possible sentences include a fine, probation, a period of incarceration in a correctional institution, such as a jail or prison, or some combination of supervision in the community and incarceration

Appeals.

Appeals are filed by attorneys in appellate courts and then ruled on by appellate judges. If an appellate court reverses a case, the case returns to trial court for retrial.

Punishment and/or rehabilitation.

They are administered by local, state, or federal correctional authorities. Most inmates do not serve the complete term and are released before the expiration of their maximum sentences. Release may be obtained by serving the maximum sentence mandated by a court or through an early release mechanism, such as parole or pardon.

Criminals may face *fines, probation, or incarceration.*

38. Check and correct your answers from exercise 37.

39. Name a person who

investigates a crime;
finds evidence;
arrests a suspect;
charges a person with a crime;
files an information;
enters a plea;
argues in court;
finds a person guilty or innocent;

is granted a bail;
is entitled to be acquitted;
returns a verdict;
passes a sentence;
presents evidence;
identifies fingerprints;
serves a sentence.

Listening

Crime investigation in action

40. Watch the video and answer the questions.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W_5yU-xK-L

- What does the crime investigation begin with?
- What is a witness statement?
- What information do the police get from witnesses?
- What forensic evidence are police officers looking for at the crime scene?
- What are the duties of a crime scene investigator?
- How do police officers identify a criminal?
- What is video identification parade? What is its role?
- What modern methods do the police use to combat a crime?
- What does the Crown Prosecution Service decide?

41. Fill the gaps with the words. Put the sentences in order.

arrest	database	prison
bail	dispute	prosecution
case	evidence	provide
charge	fingerprints	response
conviction	identify	scene
court	inquiries	suspect
crime	means	witness statement
custody	participate	

1. _____ is a document recording the evidence of the crime.
2. Viper _____ video identification parade electronic recording.
3. The suspect may _____ identification and provide an alibi.
4. If a suspect is identified, the police look for and _____ them.
5. The suspect may be released without _____ or released on bail while the police carry out further inquiries.
6. If there is a risk of further offenses being committed or the suspect not attending the court hearing they may be sent to _____ on remand.
7. If the Crown Prosecution Service decide the case should go to _____, the suspect will be charged and given a court date.
8. Witness and victim statements _____ the court with the facts of the crime.
9. The suspect will either be kept in custody or released on _____.
10. The Crown Prosecution Service decides if the _____ should or shouldn't go to court.
11. A crime scene investigator attends a _____ to examine, record and recover evidence from the scene.

12. Suspects may be asked to _____ in a video identification parade.
13. They carry out the search for shoe marks, _____, fiber, items for DNA etc.
14. If a match is found, officers will look to find and arrest the _____.
15. The suspect is taken into _____.
16. As soon as the police learn about the crime, different levels of _____ will be sent depending on circumstances and availability of the police.
17. They will decide whether there is a realistic prospect of _____.
18. During a Viper a video profile of the suspect is shown and the witnesses will be asked to _____ the suspect from amongst at least 11 other images.
19. Fingerprints are run against our national _____ for a match.
20. The suspect is interviewed and asked about the _____ having been gathered.
21. _____ take place to confirm the alibi or review evidence.
22. Once the evidence is gathered the files are presented to legal representatives from the Crown _____ Service.

Crown Court

42. Check your knowledge of the words

uphold the law dock at one's discretion swear loyal friend completion
 consider the evidence call witnesses sufficient evidence acquittal per-
 suade outline the case retire reach the decision mitigation postpone

43. Watch the video and answer the questions.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tZYvv_s5R-s

- *What are the people in the courtroom?*
- *What are their duties?*
- *What is the difference between witness examination and cross examination?*
- *What is the role of the jury in the trial?*
- *What points does the judge guide the jury on?*
- *When does the defendant leave the courtroom not being convicted?*
- *How does adversarial approach operate in practice during the trial?*

Speaking

44. Act out the court hearing, naming your profession and explaining your duties. Follow the rules and order of court procedure.

45. Mock trial. Texting while driving.

Four teenagers were riding in a car when it crashed into a light pole. All of them were injured. Is anybody guilty? Is anybody to be punished?

Follow the script from the cite and act out the trial.

<https://www.flmd.uscourts.gov/sites/flmd/files/forms/mdfl-texting-while-driving-script-jrk.pdf>

Translation

1. Уголовное право, являясь частью публичного права, регулирует взаимоотношения между государством и гражданином.
2. Уголовное право – совокупность правовых норм, определяющих понятия противоправного поведения, преступления и наказания.
3. Большая часть уголовного права закреплена статутами.
4. Преступление – совершение противоправного деяния или преступное бездействие.
5. Деяние считается преступным в случае, если доказано наличие состава преступления.
6. Наличие только преступного умысла не является преступлением.
7. Основанием для классификации преступления является тяжесть совершенного деяния.
8. В системе общего права выделяются три категории преступления: тяжкие преступления, средней тяжести и проступки.
9. К тяжким преступлениям относятся убийство, изнасилование, терроризм, уклонение от налогов и др.
10. Уголовное право выделяет преступления против личности, собственности, государства.
11. Примером самого тяжкого преступления против государства является предательство.
12. Преднамеренное убийство (убийство первой степени) является самым тяжким преступлением против личности.
13. Воровство, кража со взломом, ограбление, кража в магазине и т. д. относятся к разряду преступлений против собственности.
14. В настоящее время большое распространение получили киберпреступления.
15. Киберпреступления становятся угрозой для современного общества ввиду трудности их расследования и судебного преследования преступников.
16. Как правило, рассмотрение громких дел происходит в вышестоящих судах с участием присяжных.
17. Присяжных выбирают методом случайного выбора из числа граждан.
18. В уголовном процессе участвуют две стороны: сторона обвинения и сторона защиты.
19. Сторона обвинения представлена прокурором, который защищает интересы жертвы от лица государства.
20. Сторона защиты представлена адвокатами обвиняемого.
21. Судебный процесс носит состязательный характер, когда сторона обвинения должна доказать виновность обвиняемого вне всяких сомнений.
22. Судья выносит приговор после вердикта присяжных.
23. Видом наказания за преступление может быть условное наказание, надзор полиции, лишение свободы, смертная казнь.

Bank of words

Crime

offence
wrong
felony
misdemeanor
violation
indictable offences
summary offences
arson
assault
burglar
disorderly conduct
drug dealing
gambling
hijacking
homicide
human trafficking
jaywalking
kidnapping
larceny
malice aforethought
manslaughter
murder
negligence
pickpocketing
public lewdness
rape
reckless driving
robbery
shoplifting
speeding ticket
tax evasion
theft
treason
trespass
vehicular homicide

people in court

accused
advocate
attorney
bailiff
barrister

defendant
defender
detective
forensic officer investigator
judge
juror
party for the defence
party for the prosecution
police officer
prosecutor
prosecutor
sheriff
solicitor
suspect
usher
witness

verbs

accuse (of)
acquit
arrest
assassinate
assault
attack
break into
break the law
charge (with)
chase
commit a crime
conspire (criminally)
defend
detain
escape (from the crime scene)
grant a bail
hijack
imprison
interrogate
investigate
kidnap
kill
murder
neglect
pass a sentence

convict
plead innocent
prescribe punishment
protect
punish
question
reserve punishment
return a verdict
rob
sell drugs
sentence
serve a sentence
steal
suspect
threat
try
violate the law
stages of criminal procedure
accusation
acquittal
arrest
detention
identification
imprisonment
interrogation
investigation
prosecution
sentence
trial
verdict

punishment
(be on) parole
capital punishment
community service
correctional institution
death penalty
electronic tagging
fine
free pardon
incarceration
jail
life imprisonment
penalty
priso

plead guilty
probation
punishment
suspended sentence

from crime to punishment

an actor
accessory after the fact
accessory before the fact
accomplice in crime
accused
acquitted
arrested
career criminal
charged
committer
convict
criminal
criminal
defendant
detained
inmate
interrogated
prisoner
released
suspect

actions
damage
harm
hurt
injure
wound

elements of crime

actus reus
causation
concurrence
guilty act
guilty mind
mens rea

CIVIL LAW

- *What is civil law?*
- *What matters does civil law concern?*
- *What penalty is reserved in civil law?*
- *What are the differences between civil law and criminal law?*

Vocabulary

1. Match the words and word combinations.

1. balance of probability	a. большая вероятность
2. breach	b. ответчик
3. consequences	c. возмещение, компенсация
4. damage	d. истец
5. damages	e. возлагать ответственность
6. defendant	f. компенсация
7. discovery	g. юридическое лицо
8. eligible	h. перевес доказательств
9. impose liability	i. нарушать
10. injunction	j. ответственность за качество товара
11. law suit	к. подходящий, подлежащий
12. legal entity	l. наносить ущерб
13. plaintiff	м. обеспечить возмещение убытков
14. preponderance of the evidence	н. доверительная собственность
15. product liability	о. оспаривать
16. provide redress	р. истребование документов
17. reimburse	q. привлекать к ответственности
18. seek in a dispute	г. иск
19. sue smb	s. деликт
20. summons	t. судебный запрет
21. tort	и. повестка
22. trust	v. последствия

Reading

Civil Law is a branch of law that concerns private or civil rights, duties of person (natural persons and legal persons), and regulates equal legal relations between private individuals.

Civil Law governs ordinary private matters. It defines and protects the private rights of citizens, offers legal remedies being sought in a dispute. It provides redress for wrongs by compensating the person or entity that has been wronged rather than punishing the wrongdoer.

Civil Law covers areas of law such as torts, contracts, property, family law and trusts.

Thus, most common disputes settled in court involve breach of contract, debt collection, monetary compensation for personal injuries, property damage, or family law issues.

Tort Law covers most civil suits with the exception of contractual disputes.

A *tort* is a wrongful act or omission of a legal act that causes harm or injury to another person and amounts to a civil wrong for which courts impose liability.

There are three basic types of torts:

Intentional torts, where someone intentionally committed a wrong desiring consequence of his or her act and caused an injury to an individual.

Unintentional (Negligent) torts, where someone violated a duty they owed to the person harmed, such as running a red light and causing an accident, slip and falls, medical malpractice, dog bites, and workplace accidents.

Strict liability torts, where it does not matter whether there was intent or a duty breached; the defendant is liable because the matter is so important. Strict Liability typically applies to product liability, animal bites, dangerous conditions, ultra-hazardous activities. For example, storing explosives in a residential house or a defective product causing an injury.

Typical harms include the loss of past or future income, payment of medical expenses, and payment for pain and suffering.

Tort Law provides civil remedy for wrongs via civil suits.

Civil cases consider legal disagreements between individuals or legal entities, such as businesses, corporations, or partnerships.

Cases are initiated (suits are filed) by a private party, the plaintiff. The party suing in a civil case is the plaintiff and the party being sued is the defendant. Cases are usually decided by a judge, though significant cases may involve juries.

To win the case the plaintiff must establish the defendant's liability and provide the evidence proving the case by "preponderance of the evidence" ("on the balance of probability"), which means the judge or jury must believe that the arguments of one party are stronger than the other party's case.

The losing party has to reimburse the plaintiff, the amount of loss which is determined by the judge and is called punitive damage.

Civil cases generally only result in monetary damages or orders to do or not to do something, known as injunctions.

2. Answer the questions:

- *What does Civil Law regulate?*
- *What does Civil Law provide?*
- *What areas of law does Civil Law cover?*
- *What is a tort?*
- *What are the types of a tort?*
- *How is a civil case initiated?*
- *What must be done to win a case?*
- *What does a civil case result in?*

3. Put the sentences in logical order according to the civil procedure.

1. The defendant has a limited time (usually 20 days) to file a written answer admitting or denying the statements in the complaint.
2. The plaintiff must state whether the case is eligible for arbitration according to court rule.
3. The losing party may appeal the decision to the next higher level of the court.
4. A copy of the complaint and a summons are delivered to (served on) the defendant.
5. The plaintiff and the defendant exchange information about the case. This is called discovery.
6. The plaintiff files a document (a complaint or a petition) with the clerk of the court stating the reasons why the plaintiff is suing the defendant and what action the plaintiff wants the court to take.
7. The judge makes a decision or the jury gives its verdict, based on the testimony and other evidence presented during trial.
8. The case is tried before a jury or a judge. Civil trial procedure is similar to criminal procedure, with each side having the opportunity for opening and closing statements, direct examination and cross examination of witnesses, and introduction of other evidence.
9. There are the following steps in a Civil Lawsuit:

4. Match the types of common torts with the examples.

negligence	trespass	damage to property	product liability
battery	intentional infliction of emotional distress		assault

1. Jack stabs Bob from behind while Bob was not looking at Jack.
2. A tenant broke the window in the flat he rented from John.
3. Ann's dog ran onto the neighboring land following a cat.
4. A driver runs a stop sign and slams into a car.
5. A defected elevator collapsed causing the people fall and get injured.
6. Steve knowing about Pam's claustrophobia locked her in the closet.

Use of English

5. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the word.

Ninety five percent of disputes in the USA ___1___ (resolve) out of court via alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Its most common forms ___2___ (be) negotiation, mediation and arbitration.

___3___ (negotiate) is the way to reach an ___4___ (agree) and meet the parties' individual needs directly, without any assistance.

___5___ (mediate) occurs with the help of a mediator, a specially ___6___ (train) person who steps in to try and find a way to come to mutually ___7___ (accept) outcome.

Arbitration occurs when a neutral ___8___ (depend) party ___9___ (call) an ___10___ (arbitrate) listens to ___11___ (argue) from both sides, collects evidence, and then decides on the outcome of the dispute, similar to a court ___12___ (rule).

Speaking

6. Discuss the circumstances of the following cases and categorize them according to the tort classification.

Tort Law cases

1. In February 2016, a self-driving car made by Google crashed into a bus in Mountain View, Calif. The car sensed a group of sandbags positioned around a storm drain and swerved into another lane to avoid them, slamming into the side of a public transit bus. This was the first reported case of a self-driving car causing an accident. Drivers usually seek compensation from a manufacturer for a faulty part of a car, usually an airbag or a tire. However, this tort now extends to self-driving cars, and Google could be found liable for the damages.
2. Amy Williams filed a lawsuit against Quest Diagnostics and its subsidiary Athena Diagnostics for the wrongful death of her two-year-old son, Christian Millare.

In 2007, Athena Diagnostics misclassified a mutation in Millare's gene. The plaintiff argued that the misclassification led the child's doctors to use the wrong treatment for his symptoms. The mutation directly resulted in his seizure and death in 2008.

In 2018, 11 years after the child's death, the South Carolina Supreme Court ruled that a genetic testing lab could be classified as a healthcare provider under state law.

3. Pro wrestler Hulk Hogan v. The website Gawker, March 18, 2016.
Hogan was awarded \$140 million in damages since it was deemed that Gawker intentionally invaded his privacy in order to obtain video evidence of a private act.

4. *Liebeck v. McDonald's Restaurants*, 1995

This case began when 79-year-old Stella Liebeck, who was a passenger in her grandson's car, purchased a cup of coffee at McDonald's drive-through. She dropped the cup and spilt the scalding hot coffee on her lap. Liebeck suffered third-degree, deep tissue burns on her legs that required multiple surgeries and skin grafts.

Liebeck filed a civil lawsuit against McDonald's for her injuries. The damages to her body, her pain and suffering, loss of income, and loss of enjoyment in life due to pain were real and she did prevail in court. The jury found that the defendant's product (the coffee) was defective (too hot to drink) and this constituted a breach of implied warranty (the assumption that the coffee was safe to drink). She was awarded \$160,000 in compensatory damages to cover medical expenses, and \$2.7 million in punitive damages.

5. Owen Diaz brought a race harassment case against Tesla, Inc. under the Civil Rights Act of 1866 because he was forced to endure widespread use of the N-word and other racist conduct. A Jury has found that from 2015 to 2016, Mr. Diaz was subjected to severe and pervasive racial harassment. He was called the N-word over sixty times by supervisors and he was told to "go back to Africa."

This verdict of \$136.9 million is believed to be the largest jury verdict for a single plaintiff in a race harassment case in American history.

7. Discuss the differences between Civil Law and Criminal Law and fill in the comparison chart.

	Criminal Law	Civil Law
Definition		
Burden of proof		
Types of offences		
Punishment		
Case filed by		
Jury		

Listening

8. Watch the video *What is Torts? And what Torts is not* and answer the questions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jQ6smN3lcnY>

1. *What is tort?*
2. *What is not tort?*
3. *What are the differences between Civil Law and Criminal Law?*
4. *What is the key difference between Tort Law and Contract Law?*

Writing

9. *Make up the mind map on the theme «Civil Law».*

10. *Make up the mind map on the theme «Tort law».*

11. *Write the summary on the themes.*

Translation

1. Гражданское право – это отрасль права, регулирующая отношения между физическими и юридическими лицами.
2. Гражданское право определяет и защищает права граждан.
3. Гражданское право определяет процедуру предоставления компенсации пострадавшей стороне.
4. Гражданское право охватывает такие области права как деликты, контракты, имущественные и семейные отношения и доверительное управление собственностью.
5. Деликт – это противоправное действие или бездействие, причиняющее вред другому лицу и влекущее возмещение ущерба истцу.
6. Суд по гражданским делам возлагает ответственность за совершенное правонарушение на ответчика.
7. Основными видами деликта являются умышленные деликты, непреднамеренные деликты и деликты, влекущие за собой строгую ответственность.
8. Деликтное право предусматривает гражданско-правовые средства правовой защиты в случае причинения вреда посредством гражданских исков.
9. Гражданский иск инициируется частной стороной, истцом.
10. Сторонами гражданского дела выступают истец и ответчик.
11. Бремя доказывания в гражданском деле возлагается на истца.
12. Истец должен представить доказательства, что ответчик с большой долей вероятности несет ответственность за причиненный вред.
13. Наказанием в гражданском деле является возмещение истцу суммы убытков или судебный запрет.
14. Существуют различные досудебные способы разрешения гражданских споров.
15. Переговоры, медиация и третейские суды являются эффективными способами досудебного разбирательства.
16. Большинство споров в США рассматриваются в досудебном порядке.
17. Цель наказания в уголовных делах – ограничение свободы преступника.
18. Цель наказания в гражданских делах – возмещение причиненного ущерба.
19. При рассмотрении гражданских дел суд присяжных допустим в особых случаях.
20. Проигравшая сторона имеет право подать апелляцию.

Bank of words

civil case

civil suit
civil wrong
intentional tort
negligent tort
unintentional tort

common torts

animal bites
be wronged
breach of a contract
cause an accident
cause harm or injury
commit a wrong
contractual dispute
dangerous conditions
defective product
hazardous activities
intent
intentional infliction of emotional distress
legal disagreements
loss of past or future income
medical malpractice
omission of a legal act
owe a duty
personal injury
private matters
product liability
property damage
run a red light
slip and falls
strict liability tort
trespass
violate a duty
workplace accidents
wrongful act

party

citizen
defendant
harmed person
legal entity

natural person
plaintiff
private individual
private party

civil procedure

alternative dispute resolution
arbitration
decide a case
file a suit
initiate a case
mediation
negotiation
on the balance of probability
preponderance of the evidence
provide evidence
punish a wrongdoer
seek a solution in a dispute
settle a dispute in court
sue smb
win the case

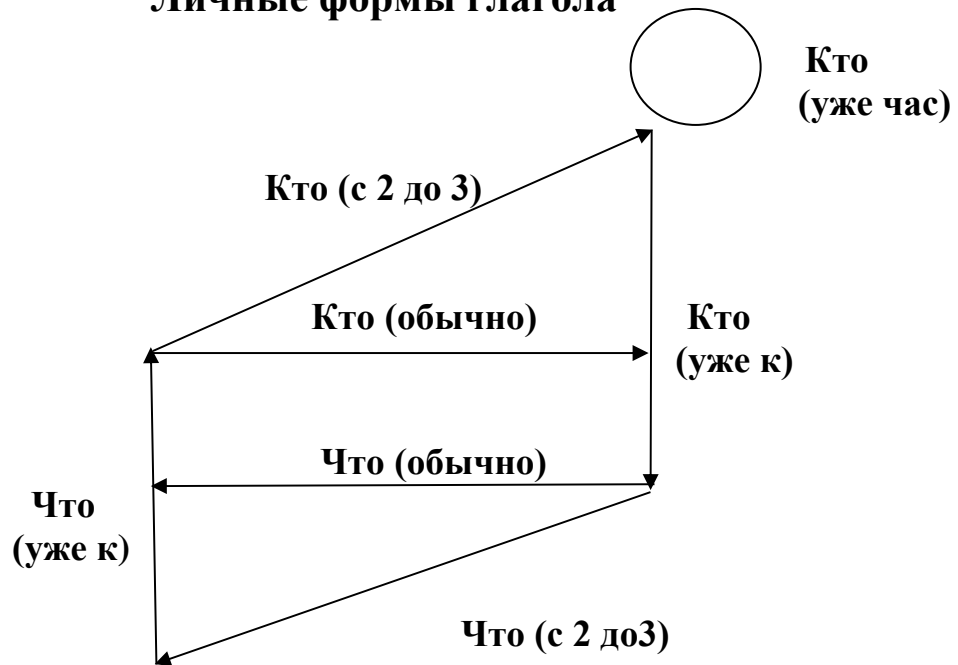
legal remedy

compensate a person or entity
debt collection
determine the loss
establish liability
impose liability
injunctions
monetary compensation
monetary damages
payment for pain and suffering
payment of medical expenses
provide civil remedy
provide redress for wrongs
reimburse the plaintiff

consequence
eligible
liable
private rights
trust

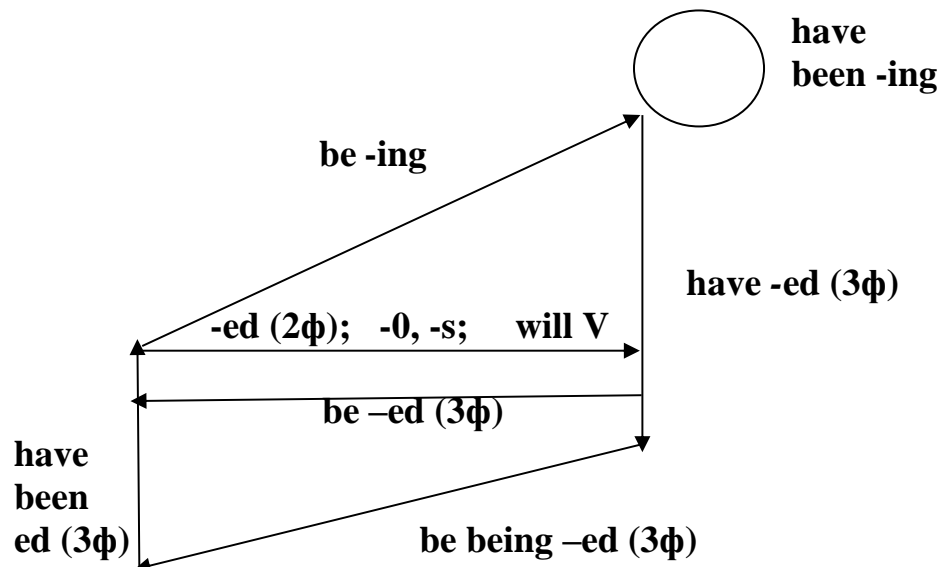
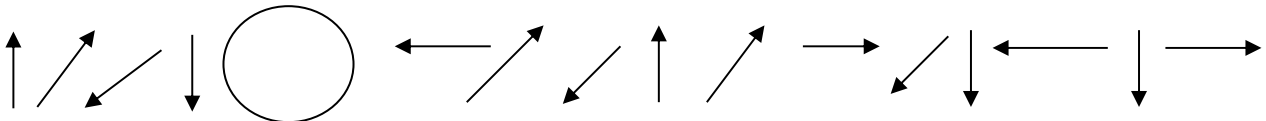
ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

Личные формы глагола



Найдите соответствие предложений со стрелками параллелограмма.

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



Формы глаголов «to be» и «to have»

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

Определите видовременные формы глаголов и их характеристику

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. 1 am searching, 2 was searched, 3 has searched, 4 have been searched, 5 have been searching, 6 are being searched, 7 search, 8 will be searched, 9 is searched, 10 has been searched.

12. 1 arrests, 2 was arrested, 3 is being arrested, 4 has arrested, 5 were arrested, 6 had been arrested, 7 are arresting, 8 will be arrested, 9 had arrested, 10 have been arresting, 11 arrested.

13. 1 investigate, 2 are investigating, 3 are investigated, 4 will investigate, 5 will be investigated, 6 was investigated, 7 have investigated, 8 has been investigated, 9 have been investigating, 10 is being investigated.

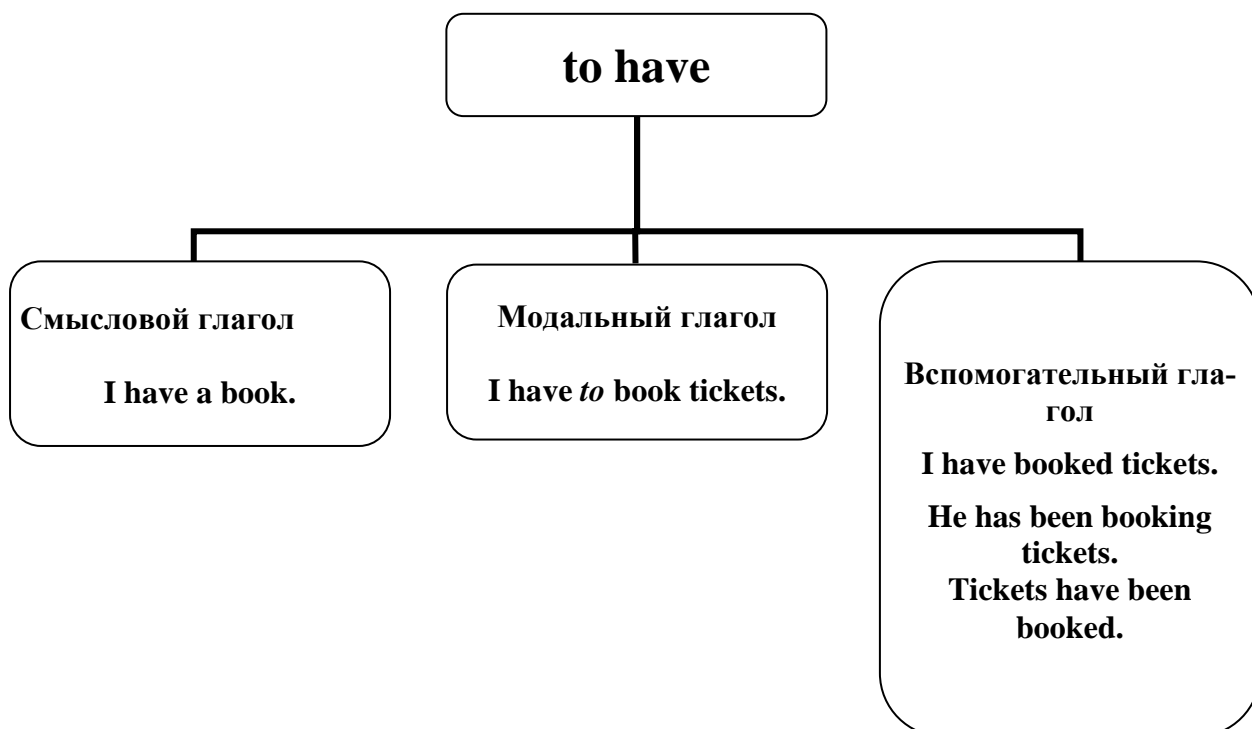
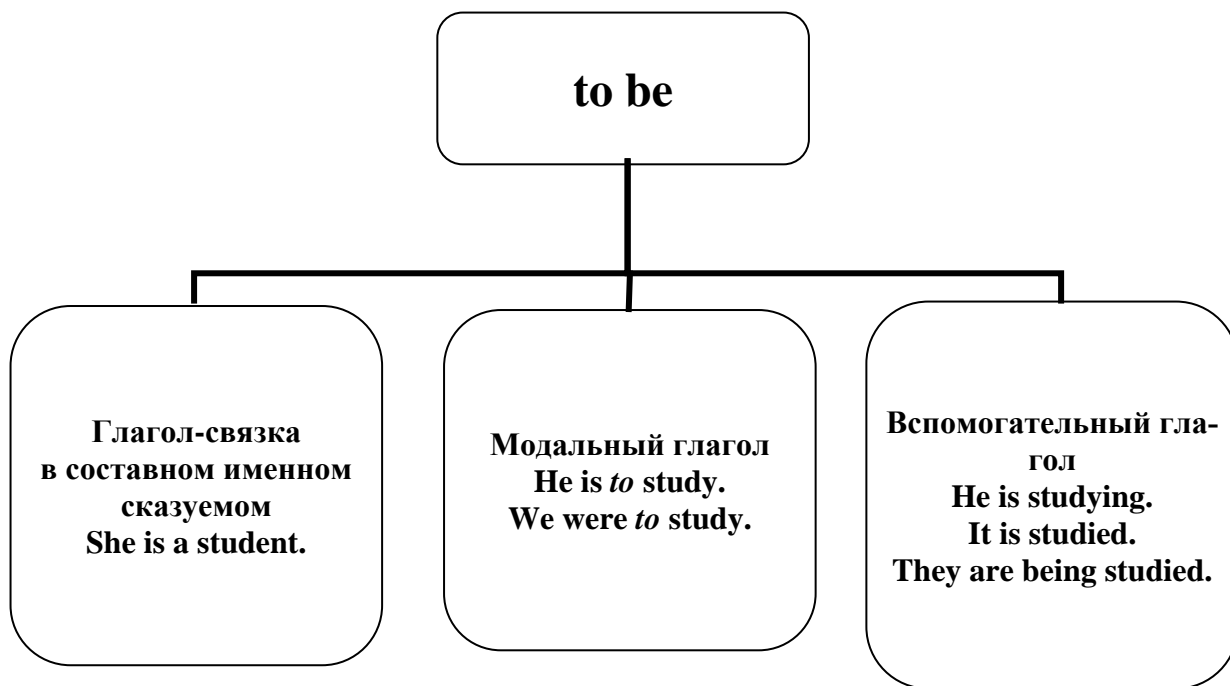
14. 1 interrogated, 2 are interrogating, 3 was interrogated, 4 has been interrogated, 5 will be interrogated, 6 is being interrogated, 7 were interrogated, 8 are interrogated, 9 will have been interrogated, 10 had interrogated

15. 1 steal, 2 are stealing, 3 has been stolen, 4 was stolen, 5 is stolen, 6 have stolen, 7 are being stolen, 8 have been stealing, 9 had stolen, 10 will be stolen.

16. 1 killed, 2 was killed, 3 has killed, 4 is killing, 5 has been killed, 6 are killed, 7 is being killed, 8 were killed, 9 will be killed, 10 are killing, 11 will kill, 12 had killed, 13 is killed, 14 kills, 15 will have killed.

17. 1 shoots, 2 was shot, 3 has been shot, 4 shot, 5 will shoot, 6 shoot, 7 were shot, 8 am shot, 9 have been shot, 10 will have been shot, 11 will be shot, 13 is shot, 14 are shot, 15 had been shot, 16 was being shot, 17 had shot.

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



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

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is a student 2. are to study 3. was studying 4. were studied 5. were to study 6. was being studied 7. were students 8. will be studying 9. is to be studied 10. am a student 11. was to study 12. was studied 13. was to be studied 14. is studying 15. was a student 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is booking 2. is a book 3. was booked 4. will be booked 5. is to be booked 6. are booking 7. will be booking 8. am booking 9. were being booked 10. are to book 11. were booked 12. are the books 13. is being booked 14. was a book 15. were booking
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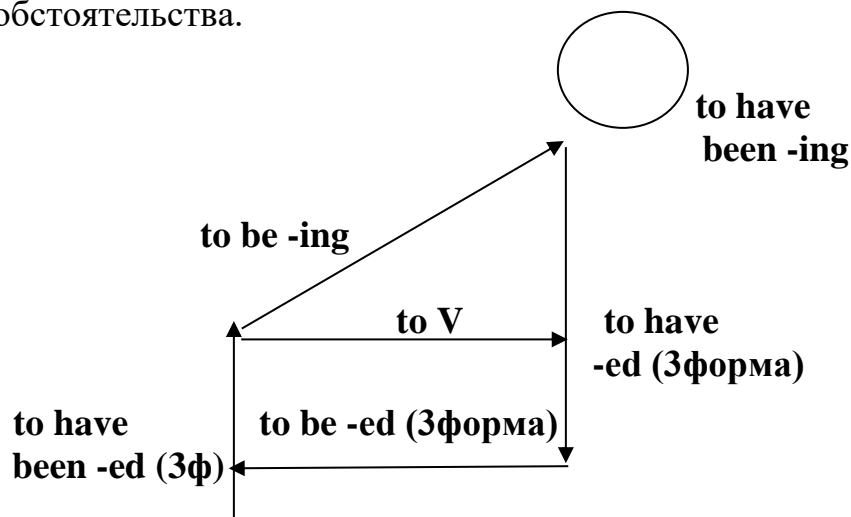
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has to answer 2. has been answering 3. will have answered 4. had to answer 5. have an answer 6. have to answer 7. will have been answering 8. has answered 9. had been answered 10. have been answering 11. had answered 12. had been answering 13. has been answered 14. will have been answered 15. will have to answer 16. have answered 17. have been answered 18. has an answer 19. had an answer 20. will have an answer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has been drinking 2. has a drink 3. will have drunk 4. have to drink 5. had been drinking 6. have drunk 7. had been drunk 8. had drunk 9. have been drinking 10. will have been drunk 11. have a drink 12. has to drink 13. have been drunk 14. had a drink 15. will have to drink 16. had to drink 17. has drunk 18. has been drunk 19. will have a drink 20. will have been drinking
--	--

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

1. There are different legal professions in the world.
2. Mr. Flemming is an attorney, a member of American Bar Association.
3. He had to pass Bar Exam to be an attorney.
4. He has been practising criminal law for many years.
5. Now Mr. Flemming has his own law firm.
6. He is a senior partner.
7. He has to have his team to prepare cases for hearing.
8. He has to represent his clients in court.
9. Mr. Flemming is to meet his clients before hearing cases.
10. Not long ago he was invited to take part in International Conference in Austria.
11. The police officer was being rude.
12. Bob is going to become a lawyer.
13. The defendant was going to plead guilty.
14. The crime is being investigated.
15. The case is brought to court.
16. The case was heard three days ago.
17. The criminal was being searched for a month.
18. New methods will be applied by forensic officers.
19. The police have found the criminal.
20. The case has been solved.
21. The criminal had escaped by the police arrival.
22. The case had been passed to court by 12.08.
23. Students have been revising for the exam.
24. The police had been searching a suspect for ten hours when they found some clue.
25. The documents will have been sent to the judge before the court hearing.
26. They had him arrested for trespassing.
27. They have the case solved.
28. A convict will have a lot of free time in prison.
29. A suspect will have escaped by then.
30. He has been released.
31. The parties have reached an agreement.
32. A lawyer has drafted the contract.
33. The documents have been signed.
34. I have to admit my fault.

Неличные формы глагола –инфинитив

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



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

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

Способы перевода инфинитива

1. **To obtain** a law degree is challenging.
Получить юридическое образование – трудная задача.
2. His aim was **to catch** a criminal.
Его цель была **поймать** преступника.
3. A solicitor should **give** a proper legal advice to his clients.
Адвокат должен **давать** необходимую консультацию по вопросам права.
4. A barrister tried **to defend** his client in court.
Барристер пытался **защитить** своего клиента в суде.
5. Criminals are afraid **to be caught** by the police.
Преступники боятся, что их **поймает** полиция.
6. **To be solved** by them the problem must not be difficult.
Для того чтобы они **решили** эту задачу, она не должна быть трудной.
7. The accused had **to be brought** to the courtroom.
Обвиняемого должны были **доставить** в суд.
8. The case **to be defended** is very difficult.
Дело, **которое предстоит защищать**, очень трудное.
9. Mr. Blake was the first candidate **to have been qualified** as a barrister.
Мистер Блейк был первым кандидатом, **получившим квалификацию** барристера.
10. We were curious **to learn** about the way **to become** a lawyer in the USA.
Нам было любопытно **узнать**, как **стать** юристом в США.
11. Common Law is **to be found** in the records of Courts of Justice, in Books of Reports and judicial decisions.
Источники Общего права должны **находиться** в архивных делах, регистрационных книгах и судебных решениях.
12. William Blackstone was the first scholar to attempt **to bring** together all of the Common Law of England.
Уильям Блэкстон был первым ученым, кто **попытался сформулировать** единую теорию Английского общего права.
13. Would-be barristers have to **have studied** Law at University.
Будущие барристеры должны **получить** юридическое образование в университете.
14. The court may **have heard** the case.
Суд, возможно, уже **заслушал** дело.

Неличные формы глагола – причастие и герундий

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

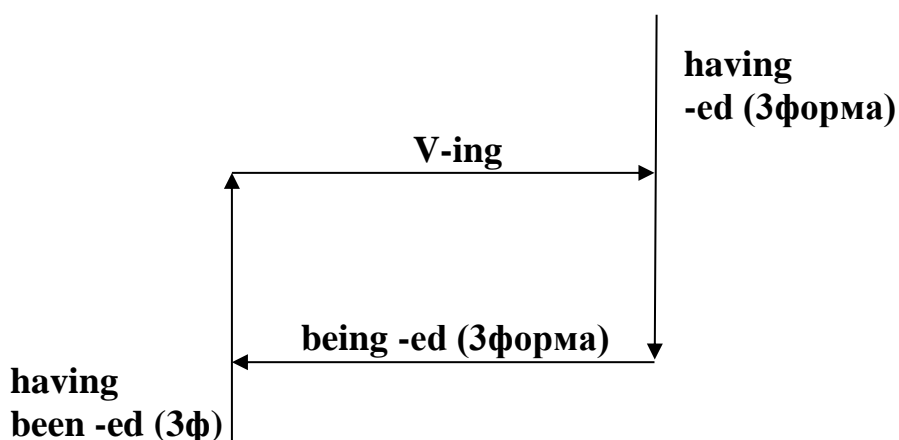
Причастие обозначает признак предмета по действию. В предложении может выполнять функции определения, обстоятельства.

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

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

V + ing = reading, crying.

Причастие II имеет третью форму глагола – V_{ed} (3форма)



Герундий отличается от причастия I:

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

Функции в предложении



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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. asked
asking
being asked
having asked
having been asked
with asking | 5. having transported
having been transported
before transporting
on having been transported |
| 2. dictated
dictating
having dictated
being dictated
having been dictated | 6. caught
having caught
catching
having been caught
being caught |
| 3. having dictated
being dictated
dictated
without dictating
having been dictated
dictating | 7. bringing
on bringing
brought
having been brought
being brought
having brought |
| 4. on discussing
having discussed
having been discussed
discussed
being discussed | 8. arresting
being arrested
having arrested
having been arrested
arrested |

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

1. The man **telling** us about the USA legal system **is** a very experienced judge.

The man **telling** us about the USA legal system **was** a very experienced judge.

(определение)

2. **Answering questions**, students learn more about case law.

(обстоятельство)

3. The lectures **being attended** by students **are** very informative.

The lectures **being attended** by students **were** very informative.

(определение)

Человек, **рассказывающий** нам об истории этой страны, – очень опытный судья.

Человек, **рассказывавший** нам об истории этой страны, **был** очень опытным судьей.

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

Отвечая на вопросы, студенты больше узнают о прецедентном праве.

Лекции, **посещаемые** студентами, очень познавательны.

Лекции, которые **посещали** студенты, были очень познавательны.

4. **Being sent** on a mission, he is always given a number of important tasks.

(обстоятельство)

5. **Having taken** photographs at the crime scene, the police officer downloaded them into the data base.

(обстоятельство)

6. **Having been published**, the article was widely discussed by the public.

(обстоятельство)

7. The offence **organized** by this criminal has been investigated.

(определение)

8. When **registered** the witnesses were questioned.

(обстоятельство)

9. The criminal **being apprehended**, the police managed to solve the crime.

(обстоятельство)

10. The documents **having been presented**; we negotiated the offer.

(обстоятельство)

Когда его посылают в командировку, ему дают много поручений.

Сделав фотографии на месте преступления, полицейский загрузил их в базу данных.

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

После того как статья была опубликована, она широко обсуждалась общественностью.

Правонарушение, **организованное** этим преступником, расследовано.

После того как свидетели прошли регистрацию, их опросили.

Так как преступника задержали, полиции удалось раскрыть преступление.

После того как документы представили для рассмотрения, мы обсудили предложение.

Способы перевода Герундия в зависимости от его функции в предложении

1. **Committing** a crime means doing something illegal.

(подлежащее)

2. **Solving** a crime is one of the functions of the police.

(подлежащее)

3. The task of a forensic officer was **examining** the crime scene.

(именная часть составного именного сказуемого)

4. I think about **obtaining** a law degree.

(дополнение)

5. He remembered **having witnessed** the event.

(дополнение)

Совершение преступления означает совершение противозаконного действия.

Раскрытие преступления является одной из функций полиции.

Заданием криминалиста было **осмотреть** место преступления.

Я думаю о **получении** образования юриста.

Он вспомнил, что **был свидетелем** данного события.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. He is proud of having investigated the crime.
<u>(дополнение)</u> | Он гордится тем, что расследовал преступление. |
| 7. He admitted stealing the phone.
<u>(дополнение)</u> | Он признался в краже телефона. |
| 8. The police stopped searching for the criminal having committed the crime .
<u>(дополнение, определение)</u> | Полиция прекратила разыскивать преступника, совершившего преступление. |
| 9. The lawyer apologized for keeping us waiting.
<u>(дополнение)</u> | Юрист извинился, что заставил нас ждать. |
| 10. In spite of being busy , the attorney rang her.
<u>(обстоятельство)</u> | Несмотря на то, что он был занят , адвокат позвонил ей. |

22. *Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами.*

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

23. *Определите личные и неличные формы глагола, дайте характеристику действия.*

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

5. Arrested, was arrested, having been arrested, to be arrested, had been arrested, to arrest, being arrested, having arrested, are arresting, was being arrested, arrest, will be arrested, to have arrested, arresting, to have been arrested, has been arrested, have arrested, are arrested.
6. Caught, being caught, were being caught, has caught, catches, is caught, am catching, were caught, are caught, had been caught, having been caught, will be catching, is catching, has been catching, are catching, were catching, is being caught, was being caught, catch, have caught, will be caught, will have caught, had caught, am caught, was catching, catching, being caught, was caught, having caught.

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

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

Синтаксис

Структура английского предложения

Структура предложения в английском языке отличается от структуры русского предложения.

Порядок слов в английском предложении строго фиксирован и соответствует модели

S + V + O (КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО), где

S – подлежащее (отвечает на вопрос кто? что?);

V – сказуемое (что делает?);

O – дополнение (отвечает на вопросы косвенных падежей).

Способы выражения членов предложения частями речи

Члены предложения	Части речи	Примеры
Подлежащее (S)	Существительное Личное местоимение Числительное Инфинитив Герундий	Students study at University. A student takes a new course. The student passed the exam. She lives in London. Two multiplies two is four. To live means to study. Smoking makes harm for your health.
Сказуемое (V) - глагольное - составное глагольное сказуемое - составное именное сказуемое	Глагол Глагол + инфинитив To be+ существительное, прилагательное, числительное, наречие, предлог	Students study at the University. They have many classes every day. I like to read books. He can speak English. She is an A-student. He is smart. We are twenty. I am well. They are out.

Конструкция There be		There are many students in the classroom. There were fingerprints left on the glass.
Дополнение (О)	Существительное- Объектное местоимение Числительное Инфинитив и причастие (в конструкции Complex Object) Герундий	They study Law . I saw him in the street. Five plus three makes eight . I want him to know this rule. I have my car repaired . I like his reading .

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

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

Английские предлоги, соответствующие падежным окончаниям существительного в русском языке

Именительный	– подлежащее
Родительный	– of
Дательный	– to
Винительный	– дополнение
Творительный	– by, with
Предложный	– about

Словосочетание

Словосочетание – это два и несколько слов в составе предложения, связанных по смыслу. Выделить словосочетание в составе предложения можно по следующим сигналам: артикль, глагол, предлоги, пунктуационные знаки.

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

N + N = death penalty

определение + базовое существительное = смертная казнь

N + N + N = law enforcement bodies

определения + базовое сущ. = правоохранительные органы

adj + N + N = a long term agreement

определения + базовое сущ. = долгосрочный договор

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

1. Найдите базовое существительное и его определения.

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

Лексические и грамматические ресурсы понимания предложения без словаря

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

Интернациональная лексика

2. Дайте эквиваленты следующим интернациональным словам.

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

3. Переведите словосочетания с интернациональными словами, не пользуясь словарем.

Tour agent, logical argument, long-term valid contract, legal document, final – year journalism student, black- and-white documentary film, legal status, thesis statement, computer based programm, government- made laws, penal system, hallucinatory drugs, eight- man jury, prison terms, business press, Presidential Press Secretary, state

Bar President, Bar Committee, Criminal court, a few government officials, oral arguments, military action, political problems, home policy, criminal police, practical politics, local politics, authority, civil servant.

4. Переведите словосочетания, не пользуясь словарем.

A white-snow five deck ship, a long-term agreement, a red brick university, a newly born child, a shuttle bus, a warm water port, a wall stone, a benefit system, a return first-class ticket, a well-equipped modern advertising agency, old-fashioned gas stove, over-made-up main structure, short-cropped jet-black hair, aggressive body language, half-full glass, first-floor flat, a unisex barbershop, blue and narrow-eyed man.

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

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

Наиболее продуктивные суффиксы *существительных*:
governor, worker, constitution, burglary, happiness, childhood;

прилагательных:

lawful, guilty, significant, daily.

наречий:

quickly, urgently,

5. Определите части речи по формальным признакам.

1) xly, at the x, of the x, the x x, xed, xing;

2) x xly, at x, of x, x, xed, the xed x, a xing x, xed, xing, in xing;

3) to x, on xing, xing x, xing, xed, xing the x, the xing x, xed, x, of x, on x

Порядок слов в английском предложении

6. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формальные признаки частей речи.

1. The President informs the public.

2. The Bank President informs the public.

3. The elected Bank President informs the public.

4. The newly elected Bank President informs the public.

5. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the police informs the public.

6. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public.

7. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public about the crisis.

8. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public about the crisis in national economy.

Простое распространённое предложение

7. Разберите структуру предложений.

1. КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

2. КТО вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

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

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

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

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

7. Сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то
ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то).

8. (Делая что-то), сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то)
вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то).

9. (Делая что-то), сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то)
вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то) (чтобы сделать
к чему-то).

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10. | (Как-то делая что-то), как-то сделанный КТО (делающий как-то что-то) | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | (с деланием как-то что-то) вдоль чего-то как-то ДЕЛАЕТ как-то делающее | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 21 | | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | ЧТО (сделанное как-то из чего-то) (чтобы сделать как-то к чему-то). | | | | | | | | |

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

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

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

- The 1 2 the 3.
- The 1 at the 2 3 the 4.
- The 1 to 2 the 3 at the 4 5 the 6.
- The 1 to 2 the 3 at the 4 5 the 6, 7ing the 8.
- The 1 to 2 the 3 with 4ing the 5 at the 6 7 the 8, 9ing the 10.
- The 1 to 2 the 3 with 4ing the 5 at the 6 7 the 8 9ing on the 10, 11ing the 12.
- The 1 2ed to the 3 to 4 the 5 with 6ing the 7 at the 8 9 the 10 11ing on the 12, 13 ing the 14.
- The 1 2ed to the 3ing 4 to 5 the 6 with 7ing the 8 at the 9 10 the 11 12ing on the 13, 14ing the 15.
- The 1ed 2 3ed to the 4ing 5 to 6 the 7 with 8ing the 9 at the 10 11 the 12 13ing on the 14, 15ing the 16.

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

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

1. 1 2 3
1. The verb dist the dand.

 1 2 3 4
2. The dand at the dist verb the dand.

 1 2 3 4 5 6
3. The dist to verb the dand at the dist dand the verb.

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
4. The verb to dist the dand at the verb dist the dand, verbing the dand.

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
5. The dand to dist the verb with danding the dist at the verb dand the dist, verbing
10
the dand.

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
6. The dist to dand the verb with disting the dand at the verb dist the dand verbing
10 11 12
on the dist, danding the verb.

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
7. The verb danded to the dist to verb the dand with disting the verb at the dand
9 10 11 12 13 14
dist the verb danding on the dist, verbing the dand.

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8. The dand verbed to the disting dand to verb the dist with danding the verb at the
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
dist dand the verb disting on the dand, verbing the dist.

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
9. The disted dand verbed to the disting dand to verb the dist with danding the verb
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
at the dist dand the verb disting on the dand, disting the verb.

10. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 10. The verbly disted dand verbed distly to the danding verb to dist dandly the verb
 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
 with disting verbly the dand at the dist dandly verb the dist verbly danding on
 20 20 21 21
 the dist, verbly danding the dist.

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

1. On 1ing 2ly the 3 the 4 5ly 6 the 7 8ly 9ed in the 10.
2. 1ing the 2, the 3 4 the 5ly 6ed 7.
3. The 1 2ed for the 3 on 4ing the 5 6 7ly the 8ly 9ed 10 to 11 12ly the 13 14ing in the 15.
4. 1ing at the 2, the 3 with 4ing 5ly the 6 7 the 8 in the 9 10ed in the 11 to 12 the 13 14ed through the 15 after the 16.
5. The 1ly 2ed 3 with 4ing the 5 6ed from the 7 8 the 9 10ing on the 11, 12ing in the 13 14ing in the 15 at the 16 into the 17.
6. 1ing to the 2, the 3 4ly 5 the 6 7ed from the 8 in the 9 on the 10 with 11ing the 12 to 13 the 14 in the 15 16ed in the 17 before 18ing from the 19 to the 20.
7. The 1ing 2 3ing the 4 after the 5 6ly 7 with 8ing the 9 to 10 the 11 in the 12ed 13 14ly 15ing on the 16ed 17 along the 18.
8. 1ing on the 2 at the 3 the 4ed 5 through 6ing the 7 8ly 9 the 10 to 11 to the 12 on the 13 among the 14ed 15.
9. The 1ed 2 with 3ing 4ly the 5 6 the 7 about the 8 9ed in the 10 11ed from the 12 on the 13 at the 14 15ed 16ly on the 17 from the 18.
10. The 1ly 2ed 3 4 the 5.

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

1. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 1. On visiting visitly the visit the visit visitly visits the visit visitly visited in the
 10
 visit.
2. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 2. Dashing the dash, the dash dashes the dashly dashed dash.
3. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 3. The verb verbed for the verb on verbing the verb verb verbly the verbly
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 verbed verb to verb verbly the verb verbing in the verb.

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
4. Disting at the dist, the dist with disting distly the dist dist the dist in the
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
disted dist to dist the dist disted through the dist after the dist.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
5. The dandly danded dand with danding the dand danded from the dand dand
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
the dand danding on the dand, danding in the dand danding in the dand at the 16
17
dand to the dand.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
6. Visiting to the dand, the verb distly visit the dand visited from the verb in the
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
dist on the visit with danding the verb to dist the visit in the dand verbed in
17 18 19 20
the dist before visiting from the dand to the verb.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
7. The verbing dand disting the visit after the verb dandly verb with dasting
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
the visit to dand the verb in the visited dist dandly verbing on the visited dist
18
along the dand.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8. Danding on the visit at the dist, the verbed visit through danding the verb
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
distly visit the dand to verb to the verb on the visit among the disted dand.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9. The disted dand with visiting verbly the dist dand the visit about the verb
9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17
disted in the dand visited from the dand on the verb at the dist danded verbly
18 19
on the visit from the dist.
- 1 2 3 4 5
10. The visitly disted dand verb the serpantin.

Типы сказуемых

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

13. Проанализируйте структуру предложения и определите тип сказуемого.

1. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 4 the 5 for the 6 without the 7.
2. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 is the 4 for the 5 without the 6.
3. There is 1 at the 2 over the 3 for the 4 without the 5.
4. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 is 4ed for the 5 without the 6.
5. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 there are 5 6 7s of the 8 9 on 10.
6. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 the 5 6 7 8 was the 9 10 11 on 12.
7. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 the 5 6 7 8 will be 9ed by the 10.
8. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 by the 5 6s the 7 8 will be 9ing.
9. A 1 2 the 3 4 5 or 6 7 8 of any 9 10s of 11 in the 12s.
10. There are many 1 2 3 4 5s in every 6 7 of our 8 9s in 10.
11. Their 1 was a 2 3 of some 4 5 6 7s by the 8 9s of its 10.
12. Their 1 2 a 3 4 of some 5 6 7s by the 8 9.
13. Their 1 for some 2 3 4s of the 5 6s on sixth 7 8 9s.
14. For some 1 2 3s of the 4 5s their 6 have been 7ed by 8 9s.
15. For some 1 2 3s of the 4 5s their 6 have 7ed by the 8 9.
16. They 1 its 2 on the 3 4 of this 5 6 7 between the 8 and 9.

Сложноподчиненное предложение

14. Найдите главное и придаточные предложения, определите типы сказуемых.

1. The 1 2 the 3 when the 4 is 5ed by 6 if there is the 7 in the 8 because the 9 is the 10 where 11 is 12ed.
2. Some 1 2 a 3 that the 4 is 5ed by 6 though there is its 7 in 8 when any 9 is such 10 while no 11 12 an 13 by any 14s.
3. They 1 it that it is 2ed by it if there is their 3 in that 4 when its 5 is their 6 while its 7 8 it where they 9 a 10.
4. Another 1 2 other 3s that eleventh 4 is 5ed by 6 because there are many 7s in 8s although some 9s were the 10 of 11.
5. While their 1 2 when it is 3ed with the 4 of 5 they 6 an 7 by 8 while that 9 was the 10 that there are the 11s.
6. When the 1 2 3 in the 4 5 6 7 the 8 9 10 they 11 the 12 13 14 if some 15 16 17 is other 18 19 20s where there is 21.

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

15. Найдите главное и придаточные предложения, определите типы сказуемых.

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

16. Найдите грамматическую основу предложений, определите тип и форму сказуемого.

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

17. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на структуру предложения.

1. Suspended sentences are today introduced for the first time in the penal system in Britain.

2. Any court now passing a jail sentence of two years or less may suspend its operation for a period of between one and three years.

3. Quantities of the hallucinatory drug LSD worth d 250,000 on the illicit market were found by Scotland Yard Drugs Squad men, a Bow Street magistrate was told yesterday. Six men and women who appeared on charges of possessing or receiving drugs were remanded for a week.

4. Sentence of nine months' imprisonment was passed yesterday on Det. - Con. G.S. Dilley for assaulting a man being questioned at a police station.

5. Mr. H.S. Pears, prosecuting, said that while Mr. Bradshaw was being questioned, Dilley punched him a number of times. In May Dilley was fined on a charge of assault occasioning bodily harm.

6. An eight-man jury took only eight minutes to reach their verdict.

7. The appeals of 21 people convicted of assaulting a former U.S. Presidential Press Secretary seven years ago during anti-American demonstrations were rejected today by Tokyo High Court.

8. Prison terms ranging from eight to 18 months were imposed for assaulting Games C. Haggerty. He arrived in Tokyo in 1960 to prepare a visit by former President Eisenhower.

9. President Eisenhower's visit was later cancelled because of anti-American feeling. Mr. Haggerty, who had just flown in from Washington, was kept confined in his car for 20 minutes.

10. The defendants are reported to be planning appeals to the Supreme Court.

11. Six Madrid factory workers were sent to jail yesterday for taking part in street demonstrations a year ago. J. Santiago was sentenced to one year's jail, and five other men, to six months on charges of having demonstrated illegally.

12. The 585 draft resisters arrested during the week of demonstrations at the Whitehall Induction Center went on trial last week at the Criminal Court. They are charged with disorderly conduct and/or resisting arrest.

13. In the closing days of the last session of Congress, the discredited Subversive Activities Control Board was given a new lease on life and a blank check to expose for enclosure's sake and establish "a Register" of "Communist Action members, Communist Front and Infiltrated organizations".

14. Persons offending against the law are summoned before a court of law. The summons issued by a court states the charges moved against the offender by the persons suing him. When a defendant is brought before a court the charge is read out to him and he is asked whether he pleads guilty or not guilty. If he pleads guilty, he is sentenced by the court. If he pleads not guilty, a jury of 12 persons must be formed and summoned to attend the court. When the jurors are sworn the trial proceeds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ.....	3
LEGAL PROFESSION.....	4
Entering the Profession.....	9
Bank of words.....	18
INTRODUCTION INTO LAW	19
Legal Systems.....	19
Structure of law	26
Bank of words.....	32
CRIMINAL LAW.....	33
Crime and elements of a crime.....	39
Types of crimes	42
From crime to punishment.....	51
Steps in the criminal justice process.....	51
Criminal procedure	52
Crown Court.....	55
Bank of words.....	57
CIVIL LAW	59
Tort Law cases.....	62
Bank of words.....	65
ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК.....	66
Личные формы глагола	66
Формы глаголов «to be» и «to have».....	67
Функции глаголов to be и to have в предложении.....	69
Неличные формы глагола –инфинитив.....	72
Неличные формы глагола – причастие и герундий	74
Способы перевода Причастия I и II в зависимости от их функций в предложении	75
Способы перевода Герундия в зависимости от его функции в предложении.....	76
Синтаксис	79
Структура английского предложения.....	79
Способы выражения членов предложения частями речи.....	79
Словосочетание.....	80
Лексические и грамматические ресурсы понимания предложения без словаря	81
Формальные признаки частей речи (артикли, окончания, суффиксы, предлоги) ..	82
Порядок слов в английском предложении.....	82
Простое распространенное предложение	83
Типы сказуемых.....	88
Сложноподчиненное предложение.....	88
СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ	92

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