Министерство образования и науки
Российской Федерации

Московский государственный университет
геодезии и картографии

English for Lawers

Москва
2014

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации

Московский государственный университет
геодезии и картографии (МИИГАиК)

С.В. Кириленко

English for Lawers

Методические указания

Москва
2014

Рецензенты:
доктор фил. наук, **А.Н**. **Биткеева** (Институт языковедения РАН);
кандидат фил. наук **Д.В Маховиков** (МИИГАиК)

Автор-составитель **С.В. Кириленко**
Английский язык: Методические указания по английскому языку. – М.: МИИГАиК, 2014г., – 56 с.

Методические указания составлены в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВПО с учетом рекомендаций и ПрООП ВПО по направлению «Юриспруденция» и профилю подготовки «Юрист».

Электронная версия учебно-методического пособия размещена на сайте библиотеки МИИГАиК http://library.miigaik.ru

1. EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF LAW & LEGAL LATIN

History of policing

The derivation of the word police from the Greek polis, meaning "city," reflects the fact that to the limited extent they existed as a distinct body. Early policing had three basic features that have not wholly disappeared. First, it did not always involve coercion. Mediation is the most ancient and most universal form of conflict solving. Second, there was a crucial distinction between the people who were legally endowed with policing responsibility and the people who actually carried out policing duties. The police authorities generally belonged to the social elite, but the men they hired came from very diverse backgrounds, as policing was considered a lowly occupation. Finally, the police performed a very wide array of tasks, ranging from garbage disposal to firefighting, that had little direct relation to crime control and prevention.

The first policing organization was created in Egypt in about 3000 bc. The empire then was divided into 42 administrative jurisdictions; for each jurisdiction the pharaoh appointed an official who was responsible for justice and security. He was assisted by a chief of police, who bore the title "chief of the hitters" (a body of men responsible for tax collecting, among other duties).

In the city-states of ancient Greece, policing duties were assigned to magistrates. Ten astynomoi were responsible for municipal upkeep and cleanliness in the city of Athens and the port of Piraeus; They were responsible for keeping order in the marketplace, controlling that honest measuring standards; and the "Eleven" dealt with courts, prisons, and, more generally, criminal justice. In order to perform their duties, the magistrates depended in part on the military, which viewed itself as primarily responsible for the external security of the state. Only occasionally did they assist the Eleven in their criminal justice duties.

The practice of recruiting police operatives from the lower classes—slaves, freedmen, and citizens of low birth, some with a criminal past—persisted in ancient Rome. One of the earliest forms of organized policing was created by the emperor Augustus. As a measure to impose order on the often violent streets of Rome—a city of nearly one million people—Augustus created three cohorts of police, which were part of the army of the state and were placed under the command of the urban prefect.

After the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century ad, the Eastern, or Byzantine, Empire retained some of the older Roman institutions—e.g., a koiaistor was the main policing authority, with the specific responsibility of overseeing the large population of foreigners that resided in

the capital. Outside the Byzantine Empire, however, the urban basis for the existence of policing organizations had almost disappeared. What order that existed was enforced either by the military, often consisting of little more than armed bands, or by the community itself. Indeed, the legal codifications produced during the early Middle Ages, such as the Salic Law, show that nearly all offenses were considered forms of civil tort to be resolved informally between the parties involved. The conflict-solving mechanisms established in England during that period offer a good example of how policing was done before modern police developed.

Ex. 1 *Answer the questions to the text above;*

1. What is the origin of the word "police"?
2. What are the three main features of the early policing?
3. How was the police power exercised in the Ancient Egypt?
4. What were the functions of the "Eleven" in the Ancient Greece?
5. Who created one of the earliest forms of organized policing? Why?
6. How was the order enforced outside the Byzantine Empire
7. How were the offences considered in the early Middle Ages?

Ex. 2 *Translate the common Latin abbreviations and words;*

ad hoc	i.e. (id est)
alter ego	inter alia
a.m. (ante meridiem)	memo (memorandum)
a priori	nb (Nota Bene)
CV (curriculum vitae)	per annum
ergo	p.m. (post meridiem)
etc.(et cetera)	status quo
e.g.(exempli gratia)	vs. or v.(versus)
ibid. (in citations, ibidem)	vice versa

Ex. 3 *Match the abbreviations and legal terms from the exercise above with their meanings;*

1. …….. in the same place; commonly used in legal citation
2. …….. for this (purpose); composed or designed for a particular purpose only
3. …….. before noon, refers to the period from midnight until noon
4. …….. known ahead of time
5. …….. therefore
6. …….. the existing state of affairs

7. …….. against
8. …….. per year
9. …….. That is to say: used as a description to explain a statement
10. …….. a summary of a person's career and working life
11. …….. among other things
12. …….. the other
13. …….. a note of a something to be remembered
14. …….. and so on; and more; and the rest
15. …….. note well: indicating to take a specific note of the writing mentioned
16. …….. after midday
17. …….. for example
18. …….. the other way around

Ex. 4 *Read the text; fill in the gaps with the following words;*

voluntary probably defendant magistrate administrative plaintiff trial carrying required decide complaint

The law of procedure in ancient Rome

The earliest law suits (legis actiones) were conducted orally in two stages: a preliminary one before the jurisdictional …… (1), in which the issue was developed; and then the actual presentation of evidence to the judex, or judge. The first stage …… (2) that set forms of words be spoken by the parties and, sometimes, by the magistrate. The parties making an assertion of ownership, for instance, would grasp the thing in dispute and lay a wand on it, after which the magistrate would intervene and say, "Let go, both of you." So formal was the procedure that a ……(3) who made the slightest mistake lost his case. For the second stage, before the judex, there were no formal rules. However, the plaintiff had the burden of proof, was responsible for physically producing the defendant in court and, often, for ……(4) out the sentence.

Under new procedures developed in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, the issue at the magisterial stage was formulated in written instructions to the judex, couched in the form of an alternative: "If it appears that the ……(5) owes the plaintiff 10,000 sesterces, the judex is to condemn the defendant to pay the plaintiff 10,000 sesterces; if it does not so appear, he is to absolve him." A draft of these written instructions was ……(6) prepared for the plaintiff before he

came into court, but there could be no …… (7) until it was accepted by the defendant, for there was always a contractual element about a lawsuit under both the new and the old systems. Pressure, however, could be exercised by the magistrate on a defendant who refused to accept instructions that the magistrate had approved, just as a plaintiff could be forced to alter instructions that the magistrate had disapproved, by the magistrate's refusal to otherwise give the order to the judex to ……(8) the case.

In late republican times, still another system developed, first in the provinces, then in Rome. Under the new system the magistrate used his ……(9) powers, which were always considerable, for the purpose of settling disputes. He could command: thus if one person brought a ……(10) against another before him, he could investigate the matter and give the order he thought fit. As imperially appointed officers superseded republican magistrates, this administrative process became more common. The result was that the old contractual element in procedure disappeared as did the old two-stage division. Justice was now imposed from above by the state—not, as originally, left to a kind of ……(11) arbitration supervised by the state.

Ex. 5 *Translate the text*

Legal profession - Classical beginnings

A distinct class of legal specialists other than judges first emerged in Greco-Roman civilization, and, as with the law itself, the main contribution was from Rome in the period from 200 bce to 600 ce. As the law became more complex, men prominent in public life—usually patricians—found it necessary to acquire legal knowledge, and some acquired reputations as experts. The peculiar system of development of early Roman law by the extension of trial formulas gave the Roman patrician legal expert an influential position. He became the jurisconsult, the first nonofficial lawyer to be regarded with social approbation, but he owed this partly to the fact that he did not attempt to act as an advocate at trial—a function left to the separate class of orators—and was prohibited from receiving fees.

The modern legal professional, earning his living by fee-paid legal services, first became clearly visible in the late Roman Empire, when the fiction that a jurisconsult received only gifts was abandoned and when at the same time the permissible fees were regulated. Changes in the methods of trial and other legal developments caused the jurisconsult to disappear in time. The orator, who now was required to obtain legal training, became the advocate. A subordinate legal agent of the classical system, the procurator,

who attended to the formal aspects of litigation, took on added importance because later imperial legal procedure depended largely on written documents that the procurators produced. The jurisconsults had been important as teachers and writers on law; with their decline this function passed to government-conducted law schools at Rome, Constantinople, and Berytus (now Beirut) and to their salaried professors.

Ex. 6 *Legal Latin: match the two parts;*

1. habeas corpus
2. actus reus
3. bona fide;

bona fides

4. caveat emptor
5. subpoena
6. veto
7. agenda
8. de jure
9. affidavit
10. mens rea

a) = guilty act; the objective element of a crime; the external element of a crime
b) = things to be done (used esp. for a list of items to be discussed at a meeting).
c) = declaration upon oath
d) = genuine, sincere; in good faith; = honest intention
e) = let the buyer beware
f) = by right; concerning law; in principle
g) = (a court order) you (shall) have the body be brought before a judge;
h) = guilty mind: the intention to commit an offence whilst knowing it to be wrong or against the law
i) = a written order to a person to testify before a court or be punished.
j) = I forbid

2. LAW AND ORDER

International police organizations

Interpol, first known as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC), was founded in 1923 in Vienna by the city's head of police, Johann Schober. Interpol's present constitution was ratified in 1956.

Each of Interpol's more than 180 member countries has a bureau that maintains close contact with the organization's General Secretariat. The bureaus transmit criminal information that may be of interest to other countries; within their own countries, they undertake inquiries, searches, and arrests requested by other countries and take steps to implement resolutions voted on by the annual assembly. Interpol also maintains and develops databases of fingerprints, DNA records, photographs, and other information that might be useful in tracking down criminals. Crimes of particular concern for Interpol are trafficking in human beings, transboundary financial and organized crime, and international terrorism.

Interpol's effectiveness is limited by the fact that it resulted from a practical agreement between police forces rather than from an official convention between states. Interpol can act only within the framework of national laws; criminals can be returned only if an extradition treaty is in force and the offender is a national of the country requesting return. Moreover, because Interpol's operations depend crucially on the exchange of intelligence, countries that cannot afford efficient intelligence databases cannot contribute significantly to the organization.

In the early 21st century, Interpol was no longer the only international policing organization. Police cooperation between members of the European Union (EU), for example, was rapidly developing on the basis of various pieces of transnational legislation enacted by the European Parliament, including agreements and conventions against terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, and organized crime. European police forces, which had participated in Interpol since its inception, increased their cooperation in 1975 with the launch of a counterterrorist initiative known as the TREVI group (TREVI being the French acronym for "terrorism, radicalism, extremism, and international violence"). The Schengen agreements (signed in 1985 and 1990), which allowed freedom of movement between the signatory countries, provided for further coordination between European police forces.

The European Police Office (Europol), established in 1992 as the European Drugs Unit, supports the law enforcement agencies of all countries in the EU by gathering and analyzing intelligence about members or possible members of international criminal organizations. Headquartered in The Hague,

Europol is far removed from police field operations; its priority is building trust between the many law enforcement organizations with which it liaises.

Ex. 7 *Answer the questions to the text above;*

When and where was the International Criminal Police Commission founded?

How are the working procedures organized in Interpol?

Why is Interpol's effectiveness to a certain extent limited?

How did European police forces increase their cooperation with Interpol in 1975?

What is the priority in work of the European Police Office?

Ex.8 *Write the full words using the Glossary; the first letter has been given to you;*

The police must **i**…… when someone commits a crime. If they find the person responsible for the crime, they arrest them. The police **q**…… the suspect and if they are sure the person committed the crime, the person is **c**…… with the crime. The person must then go to court for **t**…….

In court, the person charged with the crime (called the **d**…… or **a**……) must try to prove that they did not commit the crime; in other words prove that they are **i**…… (not guilty). The judge and the jury listen to all the **e**…… and then gives their verdict.

If the defendant is convicted of the crime, the judge will give the sentence. For instance, if a person is convicted of **m**……, the sentence will be many years in jail.

For crimes that are not serious (often called minor **o**……, e.g. illegal parking), the punishment is usually a **f**…….

Ex. 9 *Write one of these words to complete each sentence;*

evidence guilty prison
sentenced criminals suspected charged

The getaway took place yesterday when the two offenders broke out of prison. James Ross and Stewart Blake were described as 'dangerous _____' by the police. Last year Ross was arrested for armed robbery and _____ with a variety of crimes, including assault and car theft. A court found him _____of all the charges and he was _____ to four years in prison.

Blake was accused of robbing a bookstore and causing serious bodily harm, but there was insufficient _____ to convict him of the crime. He was also _____ of being involved in a bank robbery in

Cambridge. However, he was found guilty of breaking into offices and stealing over £10,000. He was sentenced to three years in_____.

Ex. 10 *Fill in the words;*

handcuffs innocent witness wanted
juvenile delinquent criminal record break into

1. _____ (adjective) not responsible for the crime
2. _____ (adjective) being searched for by police
3. _____ (noun) a file that lists all of the crimes a person has committed
4. _____ (noun) metal rings that attach to wrists to keep criminals (or the accused) from escaping
5. _____ (verb) to see something happen
6. _____ (verb) enter a residence, car, or business illegally
7. _____ (noun) a minor who commits a crime (usually under age of 18)

Get Out Of The Car!

An elderly Florida lady did her shopping and, upon returning to her car, found four males in the act of leaving with her vehicle. She dropped her shopping bags and drew her handgun, proceeding to scream at the top of her lungs, "I have a gun, and I know how to use it! Get out of the car!" The four men didn't wait for a second threat. They got out and ran like mad. The lady, somewhat shaken, then proceeded to load her shopping bags into the back of the car and got into the driver's seat. She was so shaken that she could not get her key into the ignition. She tried and tried, and then she realized why. It was for the same reason she had wondered why there was a football, a Frisbee and two 12-packs of beer in the front seat.

A few minutes later, she found her own car parked four or five spaces farther down. She loaded her bags into the car and drove to the police station to report her mistake. The sergeant to whom she told the story couldn't stop laughing. He pointed to the other end of the counter, where four pale men were reporting a carjacking by a mad, elderly woman described as white, less than five feet tall, glasses, curly white hair, and carrying a large handgun.

No charges were filed.

Ex. 11 *Write the full word using the Glossary for reference;*

1. The police caught the **s**……, and he will stand **t**…… tomorrow.
2. The **p**…… accused the **d**…… of stealing the victim's car.

3. The suspect is disputing the charges and arguing that he is **i**…….

4. The alleged **m**…… will stand trial tomorrow.

5. My neighbor is **s**…… me because my dog bit her son.

6. The victim's parents are seeking **j**…… for their daughter's murder.

7. Because he is a **j**……, the suspect will stand trial in **j**…… court.

8. While a woman was cashing a check at the bank some armed bank **r**…… stormed in. She ran out and into to the first car she saw and drove away. It was only some time later that she found out that she had taken the robber's **g**…… car.

9. A **b**…… was caught after he fell down a chimney while escaping over the roof of a house he had just **b**…… into.

Ex.12 *Translate the text;*

Routine police activities

The activities of police forces are adapted to the kinds of societies in which they operate. Some common features of police work in different societies are the result of similar technologies. Yet within the same society—and sometimes even within the same police force—there may be variations. One police administrator, because of his personal beliefs or because of his perception of public opinion, may allocate more resources to certain types of crime or to certain police duties than to others. Thus, police officers in different neighbourhoods may develop different patterns of policing. Within the framework of enforcement policy, police work is divided into various branches. The largest number of officers is usually allocated to uniformed patrol, either on foot or with motor transport. As noted in the above section The crisis of policing, studies of the activities of police on patrol indicate that only a small portion of their time goes to making arrests or initiating formal actions under criminal law. Moreover, whether one considers the types of calls for service that police receive, the calls to which police are dispatched, or the activities that police initiate on their own, it is clear that the majority of police activities consist of providing emergency services, maintaining order, resolving disputes, and providing other services.

Ex. 13 *Prepare a report on the topic 'Violent crimes';*

Do you think that changing gun laws could influence the amount of violent crimes on the streets? Why? What do you think could change this? Would you

ever consider keeping a gun for self-defence?

Ex. 14 *Write a composition describing a crime case on one of the questions; use the Glossary;*

Have you ever been a victim- of crime or do you know anyone who has been? What happened?

Do you know about any young people who have committed crimes? What did they do?

3. CRIMES AND OFFENDERS

Classification of crimes

Most legal systems divide crimes into categories for various purposes connected with the procedures of the courts, such as assigning different kinds of court to different kinds of offense. Common law originally divided crimes into two categories: felonies—the graver crimes, generally punishable by death and the forfeiture of the perpetrator's land and goods to the crown—and misdemeanours—generally punishable by fines or imprisonment. The procedures of the courts differed significantly according to the kind of crime the defendant was charged with. Other matters that depended on the distinction included the power of the police to arrest an individual on suspicion that he had committed an offense, which was generally permissible in felony cases but not in misdemeanour ones.

Characteristics of offenders

Knowledge of the types of people who commit crimes is subject to one overriding limitation: it is generally based on studies of those who have been arrested, prosecuted, and convicted, and those populations—which represent only unsuccessful criminals—are not necessarily typical of the whole range of criminals. Despite that limitation, some basic facts emerge that give a reasonably accurate portrayal of those who commit crimes.

Gender patterns Crime is predominantly a male activity. In all criminal populations, whether of offenders passing through the courts or of those sentenced to institutions, men outnumber women by a high proportion, especially in more-serious offenses. Nevertheless, in most Western societies the incidence of recorded crime by women and the number of women in the criminal-justice system have increased.

Age patterns Crime also is predominantly a youthful activity. Although statistics vary between countries, involvement in minor property crime generally peaks between ages 15 and 21. Participation in more-serious crimes peaks at a later age—from the late teenage years through the 20s—and criminality tends to decline steadily after the age of 30. The evidence as to whether this pattern, widely found across time and place, is a natural effect of aging, the consequence of taking on family responsibilities, or the effect of experiencing penal measures imposed by the law for successive convictions is inconclusive. Not all types of crime are subject to decline with aging, however. Fraud, certain kinds of theft, and crimes requiring a high degree of sophistication are more likely to be committed by older men, and sudden crimes of violence, committed for emotional reasons, may occur at any age.

Social-class patterns The relationship between social class or economic status and crime has been studied extensively. Research carried out in the

United States in the 1920s and ’30s claimed to show that a higher incidence of criminality was concentrated in deprived and deteriorating neighbourhoods of large cities, and studies of penal populations revealed that levels of educational and occupational attainment were generally lower than in the wider population. Early studies of juvenile delinquents also showed a high proportion of lower-class offenders. However, later research called into question the assumption that criminality was closely associated with social origin, particularly because such studies often overlooked white-collar crime and other criminal acts committed by people of higher socioeconomic status. Self-report studies have suggested that offenses are more widespread across the social spectrum than the figures based on identified criminals would suggest.

Ex. 15 *Answer the questions to the text above;*

What are the categories of crimes?

Why is crime predominantly a male activity?

What is the correlation between age and crime?

What is the relationship between social class or economic status and crime?

Ex. 16 *Tick (✔) A, B, or C to complete the sentence;*

1. Somebody who helps another person to commit a crime
   A accomplice ☐ B assassin ☐ C burglar ☐
2. If somebody marries more than one person at the same time
   A deserter ☐ B arsonist ☐ C bigamist ☐
3. A person who hides on a plane or ship to travel secretly and free
   A spy ☐ B terrorist ☐ C stowaway ☐
4. A person who betrays his country to another country
   A. hijacker ☐ B traitor ☐ C blackmailer ☐
5. A person who saw the crime happen
   A witness ☐ B victim ☐ C criminal ☐
6. A person who a crime happens to
   A victim ☐ B witness ☐ C defendant ☐
7. The crime of killing a person by someone who did not intend to do it or who cannot be responsible for their actions
   A assault ☐ B murder ☐ C manslaughter ☐

Ex. 17 *Write the full word using the Glossary for reference;*

The opposite of guilty is **i**_____.

Some misdemeanors are punishable by paying a **f**_____.

When a man commits a felony he gets taken into police **c**_____.

In order to prevent a criminal from running, police use **h**_____.

One of the first things detectives do at a crime scene is check for **f**_____.

Another word for prison is **j** _____.

Ex. 18 *Choose the right answers from the brackets;*

Q1 A person who breaks into houses to steal is a ... (burglar/pickpocket/shoplifter)

Q2 A person who attacks people in the street to steal is a ... (burglar/pickpocket/mugger)

Q3 Killing someone as a punishment for a crime is... (capital/corporal) punishment.

Q4 A person who burns property is... (a burglar/an arsonist/a robber)

Q5 Which is more serious? (Theft/Robbery)

Q6 A story that proves someone could not have committed a crime is... (an alibi/a witness)

Q7 A person who transports things illegally into a country is a... (mugger/smuggler/bandit)

Q8 Killing someone without intending to is... (murder/manslaughter)

Q9 Killing someone with intention is... (murder/manslaughter)

Q10 Paying an official to do something illegal is... (mugging/bribery/arson)

Ex. 19 *Circle the correct word;*

1. The witness claimed that an appliance store was *looted / mugged* on September 30th.
2. There are some movie stars that have been arrested for *shoplifting / manslaughter*.
3. The two convicts *pleaded / answered* not guilty in court.
4. None of the witness wants to testify in the murder trial because they are afraid the *suspect / plaintiff* will kill them when he gets out of prison.
5. It was once stated that it is better to risk saving a guilty person than to *charge / condemn* an innocent one.
6. During the trial, the old woman *witnessed / testified* that on the night of the murder, she heard the accused threatening to kill the victim.
7. The *acquittal / prosecution* had to drop its case when its only witness died.

Ex. 20 *Fill in the gaps; there are two crime names you do not need;*

Hijacking Mugging Shoplifting Vandalism
Murder Forgery Robbery Burglary

Several cars were damaged last night downtown, and graffiti was sprayed on the walls of the Town Hall. _____

The money, $27,000 was taken from the safe by two men carrying guns and wearing masks. Police have no clues as to who committed this crime. _____

The young lady, age 21 from Paris, was caught with 3 t-shirts in her bag which she hadn't paid for. She was immediately arrested. _____

The upstairs bedroom window was smashed and the TV was taken, as well as the stereo, video recorder and $1700 in cash. _____

The pilot was knocked unconscious and the plane was taken over by four women who demanded political asylum in New Zealand. _____

The men were discovered in their home with a printing press and over 10,000 almost perfect copies of the new $10 bill. _____

Ex. 21 *Translate the text;*

One focus of victimology has centred on identifying and measuring the frequency of various types of victimizations, such as stalking, date rape, and carjacking. Some research has focused on the related challenge of explaining why the risks of violent victimization vary so dramatically from group to group, especially by age, gender, social class, race, ethnicity, and area of residence. Another area of concern to victimologists is how the legal system (e.g., detectives in specialized squads, victim-witness assistance programs administered by the offices of prosecutors, and state-administered financial compensation programs) deals with victims in their capacity as witnesses for the government. Victimologists have documented how the interests and needs of injured parties have been routinely overlooked historically but are now being addressed because the victims' rights movement has won concessions that empower victims within the justice system.

Victimologists have evaluated the numerous projects initiated since the early 1970s by advocacy and self-help groups and the legislation that has enabled victims to have greater input into the decision-making process that resolves their cases (e.g., over such matters as sentencing and parole). The field also explores the social reaction to the plight of victims by the media, by businesses marketing protective products and services, and by political groups urging ostensibly "pro-victim" reforms and legislation. In addition, victimologists study the impulse toward vigilantism in retaliation for past wrongs as well as the opposite tendency—that is, a willingness to accept restitution as a prerequisite for mutual reconciliation—which is the foundation of the alternative paradigm of restorative justice. Restorative justice relies upon mediation, negotiation, dialogue, and compromise to build a consensus within a community that the wrongdoer must accept responsibility for actions

taken and make genuine efforts to assist injured parties and repair any damage to harmonious relations.

Ex. 22 *Comment on the statements;*

1. Criminals are born, not made.
2. Most criminals are either greedy or lazy.
3. Crime doesn't pay.
4. Petty crimes lead to serious crimes.
5. Once a criminal, always a criminal.
6. Television programmes are a major cause of crime.

Ex. 23 *Write a composition answering the following questions; use the Glossary;*

1. What can governments do to fight crime?
2. What can individuals do to prevent a crime from happening?

4. CAUSES OF CRIME

Ex. 24 *Fill in the words;*

engage criminality delinquent variety
experiences criminal examined offenders

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, there was great interest in biological theories of ……(1) activity. These theories, which took into account the biological characteristics of ……(2) (e.g., their skulls, facial features, body type, and chromosomal composition), held sway for a time, but support for them has waned. In the late 20th century, criminologists attempted to link a variety of hereditary and biochemical factors with criminal activity. For example, adoptees were found to be more likely to ……(3) in criminal behaviour if a biological parent was criminal but their adoptive parent was not; other research suggested that hormonal and certain neurotransmitter imbalances were associated with increased criminality.

In psychology, explanations of ……(4) and criminal behaviour are sought in the individual's personality. In particular, psychologists examine the processes by which behaviour and restraints on behaviour are learned. This process often is conceptualized as the result of the interaction of biological predispositions and social ……(5). Psychological explanations of crime originated in the 19th century and were linked in part to the work of Sigmund Freud. Social learning theory gained many adherents in the 20th century, and there was also a considerable body of research that ……..(6) the relationship between mental disorders and criminality.

In sociology a ……(7) of theories have been proposed to explain criminal behaviour as a normal adaptation to the offender's social environment. Such theories suggest that ……(8) results from an offender's inability to attain his goals by socially acceptable means—gained widespread support and were staples of sociological courses on crime and delinquency.

Ex. 25 *Tick (✔) A, B, or C to complete the sentence;*

People who take people by force are called _____.
A kidnappers ☐ **B** smugglers ☐ **C** burglars ☐

If somebody is allowed to go free from a court, they are_____.
A acquitted ☐ **B** arrested ☐ **C** investigated ☐

A person who attacks somebody in the street and steals their money is called a _____.
A vandal ☐ **B** terrorist ☐ **C** mugger ☐

People who set off bombs are called _____

A hijackers ☐ **B** terrorists ☐ **C** blackmailers ☐

Nobody has been arrested yet, but the police are _____ three men.
A questioning ☐ **B** charging ☐ **C** acquitting ☐

_____ smashed windows in the town centre last night.
A Murderers ☐ **B** Witnesses ☐ **C** Vandals ☐

The casino was closed ___ after the owner was convicted of fraud.
A out ☐ **B** up ☐ **C** down ☐

A _____ is a group of twelve people who decide if someone is innocent or guilty.
A court ☐ **B** jury ☐ **C** judge ☐

Ex. 26 *Put this story in the correct order;*

a) they found both men guilty.
b) and charged them with the robbery.
c) £100,000 was stolen from a bank in the High Street.
d) After the jury had listened to all the evidence
e) They were sent to prison for seven years.
f) The trial took place two months later.
g) and they finally arrested two men.
h) They questioned them at the police station
i) The police questioned a number of people about the crime

Ex. 27 *Complete the words in the sentences; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. Fortunately, there were no customers in the bank when the **r**_____ happened.
2. The **h**_____ of the plane demanded the release of 20 prisoners and $500,000 in cash.
3. They were trying to **s**_____ electronic goods into the country, but they were caught at customs.
4. The Mayor got a **b**_____ in exchange for allowing the company to build on that land.
5. Two men **m**_____ my friend at knifepoint yesterday. They took all her money.
6. The accountant was accused of **f**_____ when the accounts were found to be incorrect.
7. The **k**_____ took the child while she was playing outside her house.
8. A burglar broke into my house while I was away and **s**_____ my laptop.

Ex. 28 *Complete the sentences with the words below;*

fingerprints getaway kidnapping lawyer
suspect investigate witness

1. You are accused of _____ a ten-year-old boy.
2. The police are holding the _____ for more questions.
3. The _____ car was waiting outside for the robbers.
4. I'd like to speak to my _____ before I speak to the police.
5. The detective is trying to _____ the disappearance of the jewels.
6. My first _____ is a woman who was walking past the park at the time of the murder.
7. The police found the thief's _____ left on the window.

Ex. 29 *Fill in the gaps*

rational theory explain crime commit
argue prison similar vicious apply

The idea that some people (1)…… crimes because of biological factors has a long tradition. This theory suggests that criminals are born, not made. In the 19th century some people even thought brain sizes and skull shapes could (2)…… criminal behaviour. Although experts today no longer believe this, they do argue that human behaviour can be linked to an individual's genes. Studies of adopted children who show criminal behaviour suggest that their behaviour is more (3)…… to their biological parents' behaviour than their adoptive parents', showing a genetic link.

The environment (4)…… states that a person's surroundings influence their behaviour. Just as children learn good behaviour from their parents and siblings, so children can learn bad behaviour from their families and other close relationships. Researchers in this area (5)…… that early anti-social behaviour in childhood often leads to a future of criminal behaviour. It is a (6)…… circle, as one expert states: 'Problem children tend to grow up into problem adults, and problem adults tend to produce more problem children.'

The central idea of this theory is that crime is a career decision, an alternative way of making a living. The theory argues that most criminals are (7)…… people, who know what they want and the different ways of getting it, i.e. work or crime. They are able to balance the risks of committing a crime, such as going to (8)……, against its benefits, i.e. what they gain if they aren't caught. The conclusion is; if there

are more benefits than risks, do it, but if there are more risks than benefits, don't do it.

Research is continuing into people's motivation for committing crimes as understanding this may help us (9)…… the correct punishments for crime. It is important to understand the causes of crime. With more knowledge, it will be easier to prevent (10)…… and to help criminals to lead a more useful life.

Ex.30 *Translate the text;*

In Western countries, delinquent behaviour is most common in the 14- to 15-year-old age group. At age 14, most delinquent conduct involves minor theft. By age 16 or 17, more violent and dangerous acts, including assault and the use of a weapon, become prevalent. Most delinquents do not continue this behaviour into their adult life, for, as the circumstances of their lives change and they get a job, marry, or simply mature out of their turbulent adolescence, their conduct usually falls in line with societal standards.

Efforts have been made to identify potential delinquents at an early age in order to provide preventive treatment. Such predictions of delinquency generally depend not only on the child's behaviour in school but also on the quality of the child's home life. Most attempts to detect future delinquents have failed, however. Indeed, it has been found that the stigma of being identified as a potential delinquent often causes the child to commit delinquent acts.

It is the responsibility of the government to deal with delinquent offenders. Probation, the most commonly used method of handling delinquents, is an arrangement whereby the delinquent is given a suspended sentence and in return must live by a prescribed set of rules under the supervision of a probation officer. Probation is most frequently granted to first offenders and delinquents charged with minor offenses. Probation requires the delinquent to lead a moderate, productive lifestyle, with financial responsibilities. If these requirements are not met, the delinquent may be placed in an institution. A delinquent will sometimes be placed in the foster care of a stable family, as a final method of keeping a juvenile out of an institution.

Ex. 31 *Look at the following. In your opinion, is each one:*

a) quite a serious crime? b) a crime, but not a serious one? c) not a crime at all?

- writing graffiti
- making personal phone calls from work
- taking small items from hotel bedrooms when you are a guest
- saying nothing when you get too much change in a supermarket
- parking in a space for disabled drivers

- driving at 20kmh more man the speed limit on a motorway
- finding a wallet/purse containing money and not taking it to the police
- buying an essay on the Internet
- making your CV/resume better by not including information or putting incorrect information
- not giving all the facts when making an insurance claim

5. CYBER CRIMES

Identity theft

Cybercrime affects both a virtual and a real body, but the effects upon each are different. This phenomenon is clearest in the case of identity theft. In the United States, for example, individuals do not have an official identity card but a Social Security number that has long served as a de facto identification number. Access to an individual's Social Security number affords the opportunity to gather all the documents related to that person's citizenship—i.e., to steal his identity. Even stolen credit card information can be used to reconstruct an individual's identity. When criminals steal a firm's credit card records, they produce two distinct effects. First, they make off with digital information about individuals that is useful in many ways. For example, they might use the credit card information to run up huge bills, forcing the credit card firms to suffer large losses, or they might sell the information to others who can use it in a similar fashion. Second, they might use individual credit card names and numbers to create new identities for other criminals. For example, a criminal might contact the issuing bank of a stolen credit card and change the mailing address on the account. Next, the criminal may get a passport or driver's license with his own picture but with the victim's name. With a driver's license, the criminal can easily acquire a new Social Security card; it is then possible to open bank accounts and receive loans—all with the victim's credit record and background. The original cardholder might remain unaware of this until the debt is so great that the bank contacts the account holder. Only then does the identity theft become visible. Although identity theft takes places in many countries, researchers and law-enforcement officials are plagued by a lack of information and statistics about the crime worldwide. Interpol, the international policing agency, has not added any type of cybercrime, including identity theft, to its annual crime statistics. Cybercrime is clearly, however, an international problem.

Ex. 32 *Retell the text; provide supplementary information on the subject;*

Ex. 33 *Fill in the words in the gaps;*

criminals fraudulent break into steal illicit commit

Web users are exposed to danger today because of different (1)…….. activities in the Internet. With the access to the online services Internet surfers are now open to hundreds of (2)…….. schemes.

Identify Theft Some criminals use the Internet to (3)……..

victims' online accounts, taking passwords, money and important information. People that use birthdays, their children's names and pet names as passwords are typically more at risk.

Computer Viruses Computer hackers are digital age (4)…….. that can bring down large infrastructures with a computer virus. Private citizens are targets of computer viruses when visiting websites or opening emails infected with viruses.

Fraud In the digital age, many criminals easily (5)…….. fraud by misrepresenting the facts. For example, an employee intentionally inputs false information into the company database. Or consider the "Nigerian prince email," where an online criminal attempts to (6)…….. money by gaining access to a bank account.

Ex. 34 *Match the two parts;*

1. Evidence	a) creating a false identity using someone else's identifying information
2. Forgery	b) documents, etc. that prove a claim as to facts
3. Misdemeanors	c) the false making or altering of any document, intending that anyone shall accept it as genuine
4. Fraud	d) a deception deliberately practiced in order to secure unfair or unlawful gain
5. Identity theft	e) criminal activity done using computers and the Internet
6. Cybercrime	f) make a copy of, usually with the intent to defraud
7. Money laundering	g) «washing» money gained from illegal activities by running it through a legitimate looking business
8. Counterfeiting	h) less serious crimes, punishable by a fine or by confinement for up to a year

Counterfeiting and forgery

Until recently, creating passable currency required a significant amount of skill and access to technologies that individuals usually do not own, such as printing presses, engraving plates, and special inks. The advent of inexpensive, high-quality colour copiers and printers has brought counterfeiting to the masses. Ink-jet printers now account for a growing percentage of the counterfeit currency confiscated by the U.S. Secret Service. In 1995 ink-jet

currency accounted for 0.5 percent of counterfeit U.S. currency; in 1997 ink-jet printers produced 19 percent of the illegal cash. The widespread development and use of computer technology prompted the U.S. Treasury to redesign U.S. paper currency to include a variety of anticounterfeiting technologies. The European Union currency, or euro, had security designed into it from the start. Special features, such as embossed foil holograms and special ribbons and paper, were designed to make counterfeiting difficult. Indeed, the switch to the euro presented an unprecedented opportunity for counterfeiters of preexisting national currencies. The great fear was that counterfeit currency would be laundered into legal Euros. Fortunately, it was not the problem that some believed it would be.

Ex.35 *Write five questions to the text; make up a dialogue with your partner;*

Ex. 36 *Match the words in* **bold** *from the text with their definitions;*

1. an event that the police look into _____
2. relating to the law _____
3. the crime of tricking people to get money_____
4. to try to discover the truth _____
5. to see something happen _____
6. facts or things which prove the truth _____
7. a young person, not yet an adult _____
8. to say officially that someone is accused of a crime _____
9. a person who has committed a crime _____

A teenage girl has become first Internet criminal after ordering $1000 of candies and chocolate on the credit card of a different person.

The **case** began in Newcastle, where a 12-year-old girl was surfing the Net. She found an American company selling sweet things and providing home deliveries. The girl filled up the order form with her name and address and placed an order for $ 1000 of sweets. When asked for her credit card number, she made one up and typed in the digits randomly. A few days later a courier delivered the order. The girl, who cannot be named for **legal** reasons, hid the goods in her room.

Meanwhile, the credit card holder in Mexico was distressed to discover that he had paid $1000 to an American company supplying sweets. He denied any knowledge of the order. The American suppliers checked the order form, realised the order had gone to Newcastle rather than to Mexico and contacted the English police. The English fraud squad began **investigating** its first case of Internet **fraud**.

Police called at the girl's home and **witnessed** her eating the **evidence**. According to one English weekend newspaper, her parents were shocked at

the discovery. All three cooperated fully with the police and recovered the remains of the sweets.

As a **juvenile**, the girl will not be **charged** with obtaining goods by false pretences and the American company donated the chocolate to a children's charity in Newcastle. The **offender** is said to be 'sick of the sight of candies'.

Ex. 37 *Complete the letter with words from 1-10, a, b, or c;*

Dear Sir,

I read with interest your story yesterday about the young cyber (1)_____. My view of the (2)_____ is that the boy in question should be put into some kind of prison for (3)_____. We cannot continue to have these types of individuals (4)_____the net and being allowed to steal. By ignoring the (5)_____and not locking away such (6) _____, judges are sending out the wrong message to young people. They are encouraging (7) _____ card theft. Not only that, but we›re paying taxes for our police force to (8)_____ these crimes. If he was (9)_____ with theft then obviously he should be punished and I think you will find that the (10)_____of sensible people feel the same way.

Yours Faithfully,

JB

1 a) criminal b) robber c) robot

2 a) computer b) case c) police

3 a) someone b) juveniles c) people

4 a) surfing b) emailing c) texting

5 a) evidence b) boy c) news

6 a) offenders b) crimes c) keys

7 a) PIN number b) credit c) post

8 a) investigate b) look up c) find

9 a) caught b) charged c) done

10 a) majority b) minority c) most

Ex. 38 *Translate the text;*

ATM fraud

Computers also make more mundane types of fraud possible. Take the automated teller machine (ATM) through which many people now get cash. In order to access an account, a user supplies a card and personal identification number (PIN). Criminals have developed means to intercept both the data on the card's magnetic strip as well as the user's PIN. In turn, the information is used to create fake cards that are then used to withdraw funds from the unsuspecting individual's account. For example, in 2002 the New York Times reported that more than 21,000 American bank accounts had been skimmed by a single group engaged in acquiring ATM information illegally. A particularly effective form of fraud has involved the use of ATMs

in shopping centres and convenience stores. These machines are free-standing and not physically part of a bank. Criminals can easily set up a machine that looks like a legitimate machine; instead of dispensing money, however, the machine gathers information on users and only tells them that the machine is out of order after they have typed in their PINs. Given that ATMs are the preferred method for dispensing currency all over the world, ATM fraud has become an international problem.

Ex. 39 *Write a composition*;

1. How do most cyber crimes occur? Describe the most typical ones.
2. Have you (or someone you know) ever been exposed to a fraudulent scheme in the Internet?
3. What can you do to avoid the Internet fraud?

Ex. 40 *Write a composition;*

1. What are some things that are legal but you personally think should be illegal?
2. What are some things that are illegal but you personally think should be legal?

6. CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Main objectives of punishment

Punishment has been a subject of debate among philosophers, political leaders, and lawyers for centuries. Various theories of punishment have been developed, each of which attempts to justify the practice in some form and to state its proper objectives.

Modern punishment theories date from the 18th century, when the humanitarian movement in Europe emphasized the dignity of the individual, as well as his rationality and responsibility. The quantity and severity of punishments were reduced, the prison system was improved, and the first attempts were made to study the psychology of crime and to distinguish between classes of criminals. During most of the 19th and 20th centuries, individuals who broke the law were viewed as the product of social conditions, and accordingly punishment was considered justified only insofar as (1) it protected society by acting as a deterrent or by temporarily or permanently removing one who has injured it or (2) it aimed at the moral or social regeneration of the criminal. By the latter half of the 20th century, however, many people in Western countries objected to this view of punishment, believing that it placed too little responsibility on offenders for their actions, undervalued the additional deterrent effect derivable from severe, as compared with moderate, punishment, and ignored society's ostensible right to retribution.

The retributive theory of punishment holds that punishment is justified by the moral requirement that the guilty make amends for the harm they have caused to society. Retributive theories generally maintain that the severity of a punishment should be proportionate to the gravity of the offense. Although retributive theorists do not base their justification of punishment on its possible deterrent or reformative effects, many of them agree that punishment can perform a salutary educational function. The enactment and implementation of the criminal law—including particularly the imposition of sentences—provides a concrete example of society's values and thereby reinforces them. Retributivists also contend that punishment of offenders by the state satisfies the community's natural demand for justice and helps to prevent victims of crime and those close to them from seeking revenge through direct violence.

The most recently formulated theory of punishment is that of rehabilitation—the idea that the purpose of punishment is to apply treatment and training to the offender so that he is made capable of returning to society and functioning as a law-abiding member of the community. Established in legal practice in the 19th century, rehabilitation was viewed as a humane alternative to retribution and deterrence, though it did not necessarily result in an offender receiving a more lenient penalty than he would have received

under a retributive or deterrent philosophy. In many cases rehabilitation meant that an offender would be released on probation under some condition; in other cases it meant that he would serve a relatively longer period in custody to undergo treatment or training.

Ex. 41 *Answer the questions to the text;*

Why were the quantity and severity of punishments reduced in the 18th century?

How were the offenders viewed in the most of the 19th and 20th centuries? What changed after the 1950s?

What is the main idea of the retributive theory?

How is the rehabilitation theory of punishment formulated? What are the main aims of it?

Ex. 42 *What type of crime do the newspaper headlines refer to?*

arson murder blackmail forgery mugging speeding kidnapping burglary hacking identify theft arson

1. Employee sets fire to factory! _____
2. Jewellery taken from house while couple slept! _____
3. Seventy-year-old with monthly pension attacked in street! _____
4. Boy uses neighbour's password to do online shopping! _____
5. False bank notes found in back of a van! _____
6. Police stop 200 kph driver! _____
7. Wife's body found in garden! _____
8. Million pounds asked for safe return of child! _____
9. Company president pays thousands for return of embarrassing photos!_____
10. Teenager steals government information online! _____

Ex. 43 *Fill in the words;*

(in) custody felony DUI/DWI* misdemeanor bail criminal record pursuit book (someone) guilty

**DUI/DWI - Driving Under the Influence/Driving while Intoxicated*

1. _____(noun) a minor crime (punishment is usually a fine)
2. _____ (noun) the act of searching for
3. _____ (noun) large amount of money that someone pays as a promise to appear in court

4. _____ (noun) under police control
5. _____ (noun) a major crime (e.g. murder)
6. _____ (adjective) responsible for a crime, deserving of punishment
7. _____ (noun) a file that lists all of the crimes a person has committed
8. _____ (verb) register someone as a criminal
9. _____ driving after drinking too much alcohol

Ex. 44 *How is this type of crime called? Write the full word using the Glossary*

1. A thief goes into your house through a window. **b**_____
2. A child steals a chocolate bar from a store. **s**_____
3. A teenager drives faster than the limit. **s**_____
4. A Mexican sells cocaine to a Canadian. **d**_____
5. A guard refuses to give a prisoner food or water unless the prisoner gives up information. **t**_____
6. A man shoots his second wife dead. **m**_____
7. A juvenile delinquent throws a lit match into a building. **a**_____
8. A terrorist group takes over an airplane and changes its course. **h**_____
9. A group of kids use spray paint to write on a bridge. **v**_____
10. A man opens a law firm and pretends that he is a lawyer. **f**_____

Ex. 45 *Translate the following types of punishment;*

1. license suspension
2. community service
3. traffic ticket
4. house arrest
5. jail time
6. fine
7. life in prison

Match the examples of offences with the punishments;

a) speeding or illegal parking
b) DUI/DWI
c) hunting out of season
d) minor offender who is waiting to go to court
e) a youngster that steals a car for the first time
f) a man who assaults his wife
g) a woman who commits homicide

Ex. 46 *Fill the gaps with suitable words; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. I have never..... the law and..... a crime.
2. If you park illegally you will have to pay a.....
3. The police were fairly sure the man committed the crime, but they knew it would be difficult to..... it in court.
4. The jury must decide if the accused is innocent or.....
5. In order to reach their decision, the jury must listen carefully to the.....
6. If the accused is..... of murder, the..... may be at least ten years in prison.
7. He has been in trouble with the police once before, but it was only a minor.....

Ex. 47 *Translate the text;*

Effectiveness of punishment

There is considerable controversy over the effectiveness of punishment in reducing crime. For example, most researchers have failed to find any systematic relationship between crime rates and imprisonment rates: it is equally probable for regions with high imprisonment rates to have high or low crime rates, while increases or decreases in rates of imprisonment are equally likely to be followed by increases or decreases in crime, and so on. Thus, the "three strikes" legislation passed in many U.S. states in the 1990s, which imposed mandatory prison sentences after three convictions, was found to have no effect on crime rates. Even the death penalty, as noted above, appears to do little to reduce murder rates, since most jurisdictions that use it (including several U.S. states and various other countries) have substantially higher murder rates than jurisdictions that do not. Among Western industrialized countries, the United States has the highest murder rate and is virtually alone in using the death penalty. The state of Texas accounts for a very high proportion of all executions within the country (roughly half in the early years of the 21st century), yet it has continued to experience relatively high rates of murder and violent crime. In general, criminologists believe that severe punishments are not particularly effective in reducing high crime rates.

Ex. 48 *Write a composition;*

1. What do you think is the worst crime a person could commit? Why?
2. What crimes do you think will increase in the future? Why?
3. What crimes do you think will decrease in the future? Why?

7. IN THE COURTROOM

The primary function of any court system—to help keep domestic peace—is so obvious that it is rarely considered or mentioned. In the most basic sense, courts constitute an essential element of society's machinery for keeping peace. In the course of helping to keep the peace, courts are called upon to decide controversies. If, in a criminal case, the defendant denies committing the acts charged against him, the court must choose between his version of the facts and that presented by the prosecution. If the defendant asserts that his actions did not constitute criminal behaviour, the court (often aided by a jury) must decide whether his view of the law and facts or the prosecution's is correct. In a civil case, if the defendant disputes the plaintiff's account of what happened between them, the court again must choose between the contentions of the parties. The issues presented to, and decided by, the court may be either factual, legal, or both. Courts do not, however, spend all their time resolving disputes between opposing parties. Many cases brought before the courts are not contested (e.g., a "no-fault" divorce or a routine debt-collection case). As no dispute exists over the facts or the law, the court's role in such cases is more administrative than adjudicatory. Most people arrested and charged with a crime plead guilty. If they do so with full understanding and without any coercion, the judge generally accepts their admission of guilt. The sole question for the court is to decide whether the defendant should go to jail, pay a fine, pay restitution to the victim, or be subjected to other corrective treatment (the judgment may entail more than one of these punishments). In civil-law countries, some judicial inquiry into the question of guilt or innocence is typically required even after a confession, but the inquiry is generally brief and tends to be perfunctory. The main problem to be resolved is the sentence that should be imposed.

Ex. 49 *Answer the questions to the text above;*

What is the primary function of any court system?
How are the disputes decided in courts?
Why are some cases not contested in courts?

Ex. 50 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

In the UK criminal **c**…….. usually go to a Crown Court. In this court there is a **j**…….. and a jury. The jury is made up of 12 people. The jury listens to the arguments and **e**…….. presented by the **p**…….. and defence lawyers. The jury then delivers a **v**……...: guilty or not guilty. The Jury have to reach their verdict by discussing the case together. During the **t**…….. the judge is like a referee, making sure that both sides act

fairly. The judge also decides on a **p**……. if the defendant is found guilty by the jury.

Ex. 51 *Match the two parts;*

1.	appeals court	a)	for minors (under the age of 18)
2.	crown court	b)	where a case is heard for the first time
3.	supreme court	c)	for small crimes
4.	juvenile court	d)	for discussion of hypothetical cases
5.	lower court	e)	a case is reviewed after hearing in a lower court
6.	magistrates court	f)	for cases involving a limited amount of money
7.	moot court	g)	for serious criminal cases to be tried
8.	small-claims court	h)	to examine problems, e.g. employment disputes
9.	tribunal	i)	the court of last resort

Ex. 52 *Read the text*

1. The vast majority of civil cases are also uncontested or, at least, are settled prior to trial. In some instances, serious negotiations begin only after a lawsuit has been filed. Many suits are settled by the parties themselves, without the intervention of the court. Because courts are usually under strong caseload pressures, they encourage such settlements. Consequently, in many Western systems, only a small fraction of civil cases are actually tried. Indeed, in many countries a notable trend of the late 20th and early 21st century has been the decreased reliance upon trials to settle disputes.

2. The decline in court usage reflects several legal and social trends, most notably the increased desire of the parties to seek immediate relief and the increased options in the systems available to do just that. In the United States, for example, most divorce cases are uncontested, both parties usually being eager to terminate the marriage and often agreeing on related questions concerning support and the custody of children. All the court does in such cases is review what the parties have agreed upon and give the agreement official approval and the legitimacy of law. In other instances, disputes are settled through various methods of alternative dispute resolution, such as arbitration, in which the parties agree that the decision of the arbitration (or arbitration panel or tribunal) will carry the full, binding force of law. Arbitration is commonly used in commercial and labour disputes.

3. Many other uncontested matters come before courts, such as the adoption of children, the distribution of assets in trusts and estates, and the establishment of corporations. Occasionally questions of law or fact arise that have to be decided by the court, but normally all that is required is judicial supervision and approval. Thus, much of what courts do is administrative in nature.

Ex. 53 *Find the nouns in the text above which mean the following*

1. 1 ……the process of submission and consideration of offers until an acceptable offer is made and accepted
2. ……..an agreement between the parties disposing of a lawsuit
3. 2 ……a person, business, or government agency actively involved in the prosecution of defense of a legal proceeding
4. ……the hearing of a dispute by an impartial third person or persons (chosen by the parties), whose award the parties agree to accept
5. ……In appellate cases, a group of judges (usually three) assigned to decide the case
6. …… a court of justice or any place where justice is administered
7. ……. the act of keeping safe or guarding, esp the right of guardianship of a minor
8. 3 ……to bring (a person) into a specific relationship, esp. to take (another's child) as one's own child

Ex. 54 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

Jerry Bartle was **a**……. and put on trial for robbing a local shop at gunpoint. In his wisdom he decided that he would represent himself in **c**…… . He appeared to be doing reasonably well until the shop's owner took the stand to give his **e**…….. She had identified him immediately as the robber, when Bartle jumped up and yelled, 'You're lying! I should have blown your head off!' He paused, then added, 'If I had been the one that was there.' The jury found him **g**……. and Jerry Bartle was **s**…….. to thirty years in prison.

Ex. 55 *Underline the word that best matches the definition;*

1. An investigator or detective that tries to solve crimes. *witness/sleuth/villain*
2. A statement made by an accused person saying they were not at the scene of the crime, and they can prove it. *alibi/red herring/clue*
3. A person who knows something about the crime. *witness/sidekick/red herring*
4. Something that gives information toward solving the crime. *clue/red herring/evidence*
5. Someone or something that proves who committed the crime. *clue/witness/evidence*
6. People who appear to have a motive to have committed the crime. *witnesses/suspects/plaintiffs*

7. Collecting the facts and drawing a possible conclusion. *deduction/red herring/suspense*

8. A false lead that throws the investigator off track. *clue/suspect/idea*

9. Excitement caused by wondering what will happen. *deduction/clue/ suspense*

10. A possible reason or desire for committing the crime. *motive/red herring/evidence*

Ex. 56 *Fill in the words;*

assaulted threat tough albeit dismissed

The parents of a 25-year old man in Spain told him to either look for a job or they would stop paying him $588 in monthly allowance. Then they followed through on their (1)……... So the young man sued them in court. The judge (2)……. his complaint and ordered him to move out of their home and find a job. The judge said the man was studying law, (3)…….. at a slow rate, and would probably not complete the degree for several years, but he thought he was still capable of finding some kind of work. The situation at the home had seriously deteriorated with the parents claiming their son had physically and verbally (4)…… them. The man's mother works in a restaurant while his father works for a garbage collection firm. In Spain it is not unusual for offsprings to remain living with their parents until well into their 30s, a trend strengthened by a (5)…… labor market where the youth unemployment rate is 40.5%, the highest in the European Union.

Ex.57 *Translate the extract;*

Trial procedure in the UK

Criminal cases brought to trial in England begin in a magistrates' court. This court has a number of different functions, including determining the mode of trial, trying the case if summary trial is chosen, and dealing with ancillary matters, such as bail and the granting of legal aid. Long ago, magistrates had the power to investigate crimes, but their function is now wholly concerned with the adjudicatory phase. Most magistrates are laypeople chosen for their experience and knowledge of society and are appointed by the central government on the advice of a committee, known as the Lord Advisory Committee, for the particular county in which they are to sit. Magistrates, who are attended by a legally qualified clerk, develop significant experience in their work, but they are not considered professionals. In large cities there are professional, legally qualified magistrates, known as stipendiary magistrates.

The stipendiary magistrate can sit alone, but lay magistrates may sit only as a bench of two or more. Magistrates' courts commit the trials of more serious crimes—such as murder, rape, and robbery—to the Crown Court system. These courts consist of a judge and 12 jury members selected from the general public. Appeals of the decisions of magistrates' courts are heard by a Crown Court.

Ex. 58 *Answer the questions below in your composition;*

1. Would you ever commit a crime if you knew you wouldn't be caught? Why/not?
2. What would you do if you saw someone shoplifting? Please explain.
3. What specific crimes have been in the news recently?

8. MAIN LAW AREAS

Ex. 59 *Translate the law areas;*

Administrative law; Admiralty law (or maritime law); Agency law; Aviation law; Banking law; Bankruptcy law; Business law (or commercial law); also commercial litigation; Civil law or common law; Computer law; Constitutional law; Consumer law; Contract law; Copyright law; Corporate law (or company law); Criminal law; Cyber law; Defamation; Employment law; Entertainment law; Environmental law; Family law; Health law; Immigration law; Insurance law; Intellectual property law; International law; Land use & zoning law; Litigation; Media law; Mergers & acquisitions law; Military law; Juvenile law; Patent law; Procedural law; Property law; Real estate law; Tax law; Tort law; Trademark law

Ex. 60 *Find the meanings;*

Family law Health law Criminal law Labor law
Corporate law Environmental law Real Estate law
Intellectual Property law Tax law Civil rights law

……involves the formation, dissolution, and all other legal aspects of the administration of big companies.

……aims to balance competing interests between institutions of government on the one hand and individuals or groups of individuals on the other.

……focuses on behaviors that are sanctioned under criminal code and defined as illegal.

……is the area where lawyers often focus on cases involving natural resource management, the curbing of pollution, or disputes about land and littoral use.

…… is the field where lawyers typically work in smaller firms and specialize in a variety of areas ranging from child welfare, through adoption, to divorce.

……attorneys may represent patients, clinics, insurance companies, or individual health practitioners.

……focuses on protecting the rights of inventors, authors, and businesses to their tangible and intangible creations, inventions and symbols.

……is concerned with the relations between workers and their employers on matters ranging from wages and compensation,

through harassment, to discrimination based on gender, disability, or age.

……involves land or construction ownership, development, litigation, tenant rights, or landlord disputes.

……is a dynamic field that deals with domestic and international transactions. Apart from ensuring the legality of the levies on economic transactions, lawyers help clients reduce fiscal liabilities.

Ex. 61 *Circle the correct word;*

World helps Nigeria look for kidnapped girls

More countries are *offering / offered* Nigeria their *support / supportive* to help find over 220 schoolgirls who were kidnapped last week by an *extremity / extreme* Islamist group. The USA, China, France, Britain and Canada have all told Nigeria's government they will do what they can to *location / locate* the missing girls. The group Boko Haram *kidnapping / kidnapped* the girls and said it would *sell / selling* them. U.S. president Barack Obama said the kidnapping was *all / both* "heartbreaking" and "outrageous". American military *experts / expertise* are now in Nigeria to hunt for the children. China has promised computer equipment and *specially / special* software to help find them. One of Egypt's *top / topping* Islamic universities said harming the girls "completely contradicts the *teachings / teaches* of Islam".

Malala Yousafzai, the Pakistani schoolgirl shot *on / in* the head by the Taliban in 2012 *for / from* going to school, expressed *her / she* shock at the kidnappings. She said: "These girls are my sisters, and I am *felt / feeling* very sad." She had a special message for the girls, saying: "Never lose *hopeful / hope* because we are with you." Malala compared the situation to what was *happening / happened* in her hometown of Swat, Pakistan. She said: "It is what happened in Swat as *good / well*. In Swat, we were suffering. Girls were banned from going to school and banned from going to *market / marketing*." She added: "They were in schools trying to study, thinking about their future, and then *sudden / suddenly* some people came and abducted them." She called it "another *kind / kinds* of terrorism".

Ex. 62 *Fill in the words;*

fair entities profits employed liability implied statute ranging commercial petition regulated general

Business law falls into two distinctive areas: #1 the regulation of commercial entities by the laws of company, partnership, agency, and

bankruptcy and #2 the regulation of ……(1) transactions by the laws of contract and related fields. In civil-law countries, company law consists of ……(2) law; in common-law countries it consists partly of the ordinary rules of common law and equity and partly statute law. Two fundamental legal concepts underlie the whole of company law: the concept of legal personality and the theory of limited ……(3). Nearly all statutory rules are intended to protect either creditors or investors.

There are various forms of legal business entities …… (4) from the sole trader, who alone bears the risk and responsibility of running a business, taking the profits, but as such not forming any association in law and thus not ……(5) by special rules of law, to the registered company with limited liability and to multinational corporations. In a partnership, members "associate," forming collectively an association in which they all participate in management and sharing …… (6), bearing the liability for the firm's debts and being sued jointly and severally in relation to the firm's contracts or tortious acts. All partners are agents for each other and as such are in a fiduciary relationship with one another.

An agent is a person who is ……(7) to bring his principal into contractual relations with third parties. Various forms of agency, regulated by law, exist: universal, where an agent is appointed to handle all the affairs of his principal; ……(8), where an agent has authority to represent his principal in all business of a certain kind; and special, where an agent is appointed for a particular purpose and given only limited powers. Appointment may be express or ……(9) and may be terminated by acts of the parties; the death, bankruptcy, or insanity of either the principal or agent; frustration; or intervening illegality. It is inevitable that in certain circumstances business ……..……(10) might be unable to perform their financial obligations. With the development of the laws surrounding commercial enterprises, a body of rules developed relating to bankruptcy: when a person or company is insolvent (i.e., unable to pay debts as and when they fall due), either he or his creditors may …… (11) the court to take over the administration of his estate and its distribution among creditors. Three principles emerge: to secure ……(12) and equal distribution of available property among the creditors, to free the debtor from his debts, and to enquire into the reasons for his insolvency.

Ex.63 *Match the two parts*

1. Suspended Sentence
2. Violation
3. Capital Offense
4. Courtesy Notice
5. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt
6. Plea Bargain
7. Warrant
8. Home Confinement
9. Double Jeopardy
10. Bias Crime

a) Court authorization, most often for law enforcement officers, to conduct a search or make an arrest.

b) A breach of a right, duty, or law.

c) A notice made by a computer that is usually sent for traffic violations to tell a defendant about a court date, bail, etc.

d) Negotiation between the prosecuting attorney and the person accused of a crime or that person›s lawyer to exchange a guilty plea for conviction of a lesser charge, if the court approves.

e) A special condition the court imposes that requires an individual to remain at home except for certain approved activities.

f) This standard of proof does not require that the state establish absolute certainty by eliminating all doubt, but it does require that the evidence be so conclusive that all reasonable doubts are removed from the mind of the ordinary person

g) Putting a person on trial more than once for the same crime.

h) A criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender›s bias against a religion, or ethnicity/national origin.

i) A crime for which the maximum punishment includes the death penalty.

j) This means the defendant doesn›t have to serve the sentence at the time the sentence is imposed.

Ex.64 *Translate the text;*

Legal consequences of marriage

Two persons might produce the economic incidents of marriage by executing appropriate contracts or settlements. In some legal systems, a contract in conventional form is the core of the constitution of marriage. The contract may be complex, with a variety of clauses, as in Islamic law. In most countries today, however, the legal documentation of a marriage is mainly a registration of the event.

Basically, then, marriage in the legal sense is the implied creation of certain rights or obligations such as maintenance, marital property and succession rights, and the custody of minor children. In modern systems, the parties to a marriage can usually create the economic incidents of the marriage by a separate agreement.

In some early legal systems and in present systems in which customary family law pertains, there is little choice as to the economic incidents of marriage because these are fixed by custom. In legal systems that allow substantial scope for personal independence, the spouses can take up a position of their own as to the economic basis of their family group by means of a marriage contract or a will. One feature that distinguishes marriage from a simple contract is that, in many countries, the parties cannot release themselves by mutual agreement. But some legislation in North America and western Europe comes close to permitting this; the grounds of divorce have been so widened that the marriage can be terminated, for example, after a period of separation.

Ex. 65 *Comment on the statements;*

1. Anti-social adults often produce anti-social children.
2. Criminals think carefully before they decide on a life of crime.
3. Young people who behave badly tend to become criminals.

Ex. 66 *Write a composition answering the questions below;*

What comes to mind when you hear the word ‘law’?
Do you think all laws are good? Why or why not?
What new laws do you think we’ll have fifty years from now?

9. CRIMINAL LAW & CIVIL LAW

Criminal law deals with acts of intentional harm to individuals but which, in a larger sense, are offences against us all. It is a crime to break into a home because the act not only violates the privacy and safety of the home's occupants - it shatters the collective sense that we are secure in our own homes. A crime is a deliberate or reckless act that causes harm to another person or another person's property, and it is also a crime to neglect a duty to protect others from harm. Since crimes are an offence against society, normally the state investigates and prosecutes criminal allegations on the victim's behalf. The police gather evidence and, in court, public prosecutors present the case against the person accused of the crime. For someone to be convicted of a crime, it must be proven that a crime was committed and, for most offences, that the person meant to commit the crime. For instance, striking another person is the crime of assault but it is only a crime if the blow was intentional.

Civil law deals with disputes between private parties, or negligent acts that cause harm to others. For example, if individuals or companies disagree over the terms of an agreement, or who owns land or buildings, or whether a person was wrongfully dismissed from their employment, they may file a lawsuit asking the courts to decide who is right. As well, the failure to exercise the degree of caution that an ordinarily prudent person would take in any situation may result in a negligence claim. Depending on the circumstances, a person may be held responsible for any damages or injury that occurs as a result of their negligence. Family law cases involving divorce, parental responsibility for children, spousal support, child support and division of property between spouses or common law couples represent a large portion of the civil law cases presented to the courts. Challenges to decisions of administrative tribunals, allegations of medical malpractice and applications for distribution of the estates of deceased persons are other examples of civil cases. The party who brings the legal action is known as the plaintiff or applicant, while the party being sued is the defendant or respondent. The courts may dismiss a case, or if it is found to have merit, the courts may order the losing party to take corrective action, although the usual outcome is an order to pay damages - a monetary award designed to make up for the harm inflicted. The state plays no role in civil cases, unless the government launches a lawsuit or is the party being sued. Parties retain a lawyer - or may choose to represent themselves - to gather evidence and present the case in court.

More evidence is needed to find the accused at fault in criminal cases than to find the defendant at fault in civil ones. To convict someone of a crime, the prosecution must show there is proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the person committed the crime and, in most cases, that they intended to commit it. Judges and juries cannot convict someone they believe probably committed the crime or

likely is guilty - they must be almost certain. This gives the accused the benefit of any reasonable doubt and makes it less likely an innocent person will be wrongfully convicted and imprisoned. Civil cases, in contrast, must be proven on a balance of probabilities - if it is more likely than not that the defendant caused harm or loss, a court can uphold a civil claim.

Ex. 67 *Answer the questions to the text;*

What does criminal law deal with in a narrow sense and in a larger sense?

What is the definition of a crime? How are the investigation and prosecution processes organized?

Does civil law deal with disputes between private parties or negligent acts that cause harm to others?

Why does the state play no role in civil cases? Are there any exceptions to that?

What is the difference in evidence in criminal and civil cases?

Ex. 68 *Complete the sentences below using the words below;*

regulations bill directive ordinance statutes

1. There will be a public hearing concerning a proposed .... regarding income tax.
2. According to the..... concerning working time, overtime work is work which is officially ordered in excess of 40 hours in a working week.
3. The government introduced a new.....on dotcom business.
4. A number of changes have been made to the federal..... governing the gathering of electronic evidence.
5. The EU .....on Data Protection established legal principles aimed at protecting personal data privacy and the free flow of data.

Ex. 69 *Put the words in the column on the right into the gaps in the text*

Gang violence increases in Sao Paolo

._____ and fear arrived this week in Brazil's largest city Sao Paolo. Criminal gangs are searching the streets for _____. Their hit _____ includes police officers and prison guards. Six policemen were murdered on the streets on Thursday. The local people are very worried about the _____ increase in violence. Most of the city's bus companies stopped operating out of _____ for the safety of drivers and passengers. Almost seventy buses have been _____ in the last few days. Plainclothes police officers have been riding the buses to try and stop the criminals. The attacks are the work of the First Command of the Capital gang, also _____ as the PCC. The group runs many Sao Paolo prisons and has a large control of the city's drug _____.	*concern* *targets* *trafficking* *sudden* *known* *panic* *torched* *list*

The violence has been a _____ of city life for most of this year. The PCC were responsible for five days of _____ in June when they killed over 200 people. Leaders of the group are organizing events on the streets from their prison _____. The current killing is in protest at the possible transfer of leaders to _____ prisons. They also want _____ after the police killed dozens of gang members in a crackdown in May. City officials said the police force would _____ people. The officials also warned the gang it would lose its battle. The secretary for public security stated: «There will be no white flag....There will be more _____ and they are going to come off worst; under no circumstances can they win. We will not be _____ hostage.»	*clashes tougher* *chaos* *held* *protect* *part* *revenge* *cells*

Ex. 70 *Match the words with their meanings;*

abuse criminal negligence mens rea mediation attorneys criminal conduct self-defense litigation writ actus rea

……..is what goes on in court; it is the name for the process of suing someone or trying them for a crime;

……..sue people, defend people, and serve as experts on the law;

……..is a process where someone uninvolved helps settle a dispute;

……..acts that may be injurious not only to an individual but also, and more important, to society;

……..the person knew or should have been aware of the probability that the action would produce a criminal result;

…….element of physical conduct necessary for someone to commit a criminal act;

……..mental state required on the part of the accused as an element to convict him or her of criminal conduct;

……..general term for physical or mental mistreatment;

……..the use of reasonable force against an aggressor by one who reasonably believes it necessary in order to avoid imminent bodily harm;

……..an order from a higher court to a lower court or to a government official, such as a prison warden;

Ex. 71 *Match these verbs with their synonyms;*

abandon terminate comply with grant

1. ……..cause something to end or stop
2. ……..give or allow something

3. ……..leave a place, person, or thing
4. ……act in accordance with an order, set of rules or request

Ex. 72 *Translate the text;*

Criminal law is only one of the devices by which organized societies protect the security of individual interests and ensure the survival of the group. There are, in addition, the standards of conduct instilled by family, school, and religion; the rules of the office and factory; the regulations of civil life enforced by ordinary police powers; and the sanctions available through tort actions. The distinction between criminal law and tort law is difficult to draw with real precision, but in general one may say that a tort is a private injury whereas a crime is conceived as an offense against the public, although the actual victim may be an individual. The traditional approach to criminal law has been that a crime is an act that is morally wrong. The purpose of criminal sanctions was to make the offender give retribution for harm done and expiate his moral guilt; punishment was to be meted out in proportion to the guilt of the accused. In modern times more rationalistic and pragmatic views have predominated. Writers of the Enlightenment such as Cesare Beccaria in Italy, Montesquieu and Voltaire in France, Jeremy Bentham in Britain, and P.J.A. von Feuerbach in Germany considered the main purpose of criminal law to be the prevention of crime. With the development of the social sciences, there arose new concepts, such as those of the protection of the public and the reform of the offender. Such a purpose can be seen in the German criminal code of 1998, which admonished the courts that the "effects which the punishment will be expected to have on the perpetrator's future life in society shall be considered." In the United States a Model Penal Code proposed by the American Law Institute in 1962 states that an objective of criminal law should be "to give fair warning of the nature of the conduct declared to constitute an offense" and "to promote the correction and rehabilitation of offenders." Since that time there has been renewed interest in the concept of general prevention, including both the deterrence of possible offenders and the stabilization and strengthening of social norms.

Ex. 73 *Comment on the statements;*

1. People used to think that someone's physical features were a cause of criminal behavior.
2. Some experts now believe that people commit crimes because of their genes.
3. Criminals consider what they can lose and gain by committing a crime.

10. LEGAL PROFESSION

It is no cliché to suggest that the legal profession has been undergoing enormous changes in recent years, and there are many reasons to believe that the pace of change will accelerate. Perhaps the most obvious change of the past half century concerns the demography of the legal profession in the United States and many other countries. Whereas even as late as the mid-20th century few women and ethnic minorities attended law school, now approximately half of all law students in the United States are women, while roughly one-fifth to one-quarter identify themselves as members of a previously underrepresented minority. The impact of these demographic shifts has not fully made itself felt at the partnership level in the nation's leading law firms, for reasons that have been hotly debated (one contention is that the great number of work hours demanded of young lawyers imposes particular strains on women). Nevertheless, at the associate level and in government, business, and academe, the growing presence and prominence of women and minority attorneys is evident. The internal structure of the legal profession is changing. Many of the leading law firms have merged with foreign counterparts, an innovation that would have been unimaginable just a few decades ago. The prevalence of mergers between law firms of different countries is indicative of the profound changes in the legal profession brought about by globalization—the increasing exchange across international boundaries of capital, goods, technology, services, personnel, and ideas. Law firms have also taken advantage of technological advances in computers and the Internet to avail themselves of electronic databases for legal research, to provide legal advice to clients far from their home offices, and even to develop software that can be used to reduce the human element in the preparation of contracts, licensing agreements, wills, and other documentation. Supporters of these changes suggest that they will better equip law firms to compete with large accounting firms and other organizations that offer legal services, while opponents worry that they are helping to erode the distinction between law and business.

Ex. 74 *Write five questions to the text and ask your partner;*

Ex.75 *Circle the correct word;*

The man who killed (1)*former/latter* Beatle John Lennon has told prison authorities why he did it. Mark David Chapman, 55, explained his reasons (2) *on/to* his parole board on September 7th. It is the first time he has given any explanation for murdering Lennon on the steps of the rock legend's apartment in New York on December 8th, 1980. He said: "I felt that (3)*at/by* killing John Lennon I would become somebody, and (4)*instead/because* of that I became

a murderer and murderers are not somebodies." He added: "I made a horrible decision to end another human being's life for reasons of (5)*selfishness/greed*, and that was my decision at that time." Chapman thought that by killing someone famous he would achieve "instant notoriety and (6)*money/fame*."

Chapman is (7)*serving/receiving* a sentence of 20 years to life for shooting Lennon. He was first eligible for parole in 2000 but prison officials decided not to release him. His next parole (8)*touching/hearing* will be in August 2012. He hopes that talking about his crime will help him get released. He revealed that his deepening belief in God while in (9)*court/prison* has made him a better person. He admitted that he understands why members of the public want to keep him locked (10)*down/up* forever. Another new revelation is that Chapman had other famous people on his hit (11)*list/memo*, including actress Elizabeth Taylor and former U.S. president Ronald Reagan. He chose John Lennon because he was "more (12)*accessible/famous*". He said: "I found out what building he was at and went there."

Ex. 76 *Fill in the gaps;*

involves guilty political judges denied temporary seem attainment advocates judicial legislation legal

The issue of …….(1) independence may sometimes, however, be seen in the context of the tension between judges and advocates. In the civil-law systems judges often are subject to a strong corporate discipline within their own craft, and differences can occur between them and the body of ……. (2) and also between them and the university teacher-commentators. These differences may relate to questions of ……. (3) ethics, especially the limits of advocate identification with client, or to questions of legal doctrine; the judges are then apt to be considered as representing "the state," and the advocates and teachers the autonomy of the law. In the English-derived systems ……. (4) are much less subject to corporate discipline, and disputes with the bar are more likely to arise with individual judges and to be highly personal. Even in stable countries, where the rule of law and the independence of judiciary and profession are respected, there is a less-dramatic tension between the standards and tone of the lawyers on the one hand and the …….(5) administration on the other. For the lawyers, policy is largely concealed in the propositions that constitute the normative system, and legal reasoning usually …….(6) definitions and processes of inference from the body of such propositions themselves rather than directly from the policies that the norms subserve. Politicians and administrators, on the other hand, are more

likely to reason directly from policies and purposes and from the considerations relevant to their …….(7). This divergence of approach is often illustrated by referring to the tension between the police officer, confident that he has the …….(8) man and intent only on putting him in jail, and the lawyers and judge, who insist on the need for "conviction according to law," which may involve applying rules of evidence that ……. (9) artificial and even absurd to the police officer. In rigid constitutional systems, where there is judicial review of …….(10), politicians may be affronted at the way in which political issues are transformed by the lawyers into legal issues. In many modern countries there has been a tendency to remove certain kinds of disputes both from the courts and from the lawyers and to vest their determination in administrative bodies before which lawyers are ……..(11) standing, so as to escape what has been regarded as the blight of legal reasoning; as often there have been reactions in favour of restoring the "rule of law" and the lawyers. In such disputes it is often difficult to distinguish between lawyerly attitudes that reflect the necessary features of a rule of law from those that merely reflect the …….(12) self-interest of particular lawyers or their clients.

Ex. 77 *Put the words in the column on the right into the gaps in the text*

Pregnant Briton Faces Death Penalty

British human rights lawyers are fighting a _____ against time to save a Briton from the death penalty in Laos. Samantha Orobator, 20, has been in a Laotian prison _____ August last year. She was arrested at the international airport in Laos on drugs _____. She is accused of being in possession of 680g of heroin. Ms Orobator _____ any knowledge of the drugs. She claims Laotian officials have made a terrible _____ and mistook her for a drug trafficker. The court in Laos has suddenly decided Samantha's _____ will be next week. If she is found guilty, she will _____ the death penalty. The British government is very _____ as they now have almost no time to help Samantha with a lawyer.	*trial* *charges* *mistake* *since* *concerned* *battle* *denies* *receive*
Human rights campaigners are very _____ about Samantha. They have questioned how she became pregnant _____ in prison, sparking fears she was raped. British lawyer Clive Stafford Smith said: "Nothing that happens in that prison is _____." The jail has a very bad _____ and many prisoners complain of shocking abuse. Mr. Smith said: «If convicted next week, Samantha would _____ death by firing squad. Samantha is severely distressed, and [we have] grave _____ for her health and that of her unborn child.» British Foreign Minister Bill Rammell said: «The British government is _____ to the use of the death penalty in all circumstances. We have made the Laos authorities _____ of this at the highest levels."	*concerns* *while* *reputation* *aware* *worried* *face* *voluntary* *opposed*

Ex.78 *Match the words with their definitions;*

Case Plea Affidavit Liability Acquittal Brief Motion

Discharge of defendant following verdict or direction of not guilty;……

A written statement of evidence confirmed on oath or by affirmation to be true and taken before someone who has authority to administer it;……

Written instructions to counsel to appear at a hearing on behalf of a party prepared by the solicitor and setting out the facts of the case and any case law relied upon;……

An action, suit or claim in a court of law. It can also mean the arguments put forward by parties in a court of law;……

Responsibility or obligation; e.g., a debt;……

An application by one party to the High Court for an order in their favour;……

A defendant's reply to a charge put to him by a court; i.e. guilty or not guilty;……

Ex. 79 *Translate the text;*

Since about 1800 most countries have brought their legal professions under systems of statutory control with three main principles: (1) admission to practice automatically and compulsorily makes the lawyer a member of an appropriate professional association, (2) those associations are given substantial powers regarding legal education, admission to practice, and the disciplining of the profession but are subject to overriding powers vested in the courts and/or (especially in the Romano-Germanic systems) government legal departments, and (3) the practice of law for reward is prohibited—generally or as to particular functions—to persons not admitted under the system. More than half of the U.S. states have such a system, which is known as the "integrated bar"; in the other states bar associations are voluntary and have few controlling powers. England has retained the traditional Inns of Court (in whose management the judges play a leading role) for barristers, but solicitors are subject to a statutory system as above. In some countries (e.g., France), professional organization is regionalized to correspond with judicial organization, and in some federal countries (e.g., the United States, Canada, and Australia), professional control is vested in the states; such situations create the problem of a national organization that is generally a voluntary federation of regional bodies and therefore lacking in compulsive authority. The American Bar Association, established in 1878, is a leading example. In other federal countries (e.g., Germany and India), the central government has

created national law associations responding to the need for a system of control. The law associations, apart from the functions already mentioned, help their members to understand and apply professional ethics, and they develop canons of ethics to cover new problems. They are often active in the prohibition of legal practice by unqualified persons, which tends to bring them into dispute with other professions—e.g., tax accountants and land salesmen—whose members wish to perform legal functions in relation to their tasks and often have considerable knowledge of the relevant law.

Ex.80 *Provide extended answers to the questions;*

Why do we have laws? Where, when and why do you think laws first started?

Are there any laws in your country that you think should be made tighter? What would your country be like if there were no laws?

Would you like to be a lawmaker? Have you ever been to see a lawyer?

What do you think are reasonable penalties for people who commit environmental crimes?

How much do the media cover crime in your country? Do you think that they should spend less time or more time on it?

GLOSSARY

A

abandoned/abandonment
to abuse
to access/accession
accomplice
to accuse of/accused
to acquit/acquittal
affidavit
alibi
alien/alienate/alienation
to allege/allegation
allodial/alodium
alteration
to amend/amendment
to appeal
to apply
to appraise/ appraised appraiser
arrest warrant
arson
asset
associate
assault
assumption
attachment
attorney
to award damages

B

the Bar
bailifff
bailment/bail/bailee/bailor
barrister
beneficiary
bilateral contract
bigamist
binding contract
to blackmail/blackmailer
to book somebody
to bring a suit
breach of contract
to break into
bribe/bribery
brief
burglar/ burglary

C

cadastre/cadastral map
capital punishment
captor
case
caveat/caveat emptor
cell
to charge with
claim/claimant
clue
collateral
to commit a crime
commitment
commodities
community service
to complain/complaint
compliance with the law
to comply with
to condemn/condemnation
confidentiality
consent
contempt of court
contingency
conveyance/covenants
convict
copyright

counterfeit
counterparty
court
crime/criminal
criminal record
crook
crucial
custody
cyber-fraud

D

damage/punitive damages
decedent
deduction
defendant
delinquency/delinquent
to delegate
detention
dismissal
to distort
domicile
drug-trafficking
due diligence

E

easement
eligible
embezzlement
encroachment
to enforce/enforcement/
law enforcement authorities
escrow/escrow agent
evasion
evidence
execution
to exempt/exemption

F

false pretenses
fault
felony
to file a claim
fine
fingerprint
forensic
forgery
fraud/fraudulent
fugitive

G

grantor/grantee
getaway
guilty

H

handcuffs
harassment
hearing
heir
hijacker/hijacking
to hold up

I

identity fraud/identity theft
illegal/illicit
indemnity
indictment
injunction
to infringe
inheritance
innocent
instigate a prosecution
insurance
intellectual property

to investigate

J

jail
John Doe
judge/judgment/judicial
jurisdiction
jury
justice
juvenile

K

to kidnap/kidnapper

L

landlord
larceny
lateral support
law/lawful/lawsuit/lawyer
legal/legislation
legitimate
liable/liability
libel
litigant/litigation/litigator
to loot

M

malice
manslaughter
merger
minor offences
minutes
misconduct
misdemeanor
misleading
mitigation
money laundering
mortgage
motion
mug/mugger
to murder/murderer

N

negligence/negligent
notice
notion
notary

O

oath
obligation
offense/offender

P

panel
parole
penalty
perjury
to permit
to pickpocket/ pickpocketer
plaintiff
plea/to plead/pleadings
pledge
precedence/precedent
prejudice
premises
prenuptial
proof
prosecution/prosecutor
provisions
punitive damages
pursuit

Q

to question

R

ransom
real estate
red herring
red-handed
to recourse
rectification
remedy
restrictions
robber/ to rob/robbery
to rule/ruling

S

search warrant
self-defense
sentence/ to sentence to
to settle a case/settlement
shoplifter/shoplifting
sidekick
sign/signatory/signature
smuggler/smuggling
slander
sleuth
solicitor
speeding
stowaway
to sue/suit/lawsuit
surveillance
suspect
suspense
suspended sentence
to swear

T

tangible/intangible property
tax code/tax evasion
tenancy/tenant/tenure
termination
to testify
testimony
thief/theft/to steal
third-party
tort
torture
trademark
trespass
trial

U

unfair dismissal
unilateral

V

valid/validate/validity
to value
vendor
verdict
veto
vicious circle
victim
villain
to violate/violation/violence
void

W

warrant/warranty
wanted
will/inheritance
witness
writ

LAW AREAS

Administrative law
Admiralty law (or maritime law)
Agency law
Aviation law
Advocacy
Banking law
Bankruptcy law
Business law; also commercial litigation
Civil law or common law
Computer law
Constitutional law
Consumer law
Contract law
Copyright law
Corporate law (or Company law)
Criminal law
Cyber law
Defamation
Employment law
Entertainment law
Environmental law
Family law
Health law
Immigration law
Insurance law
Intellectual property law
International law
Land use & zoning law
Law of equity and trusts
Media law
Mergers & acquisitions law
Military law
Juvenile law
Patent law
Procedural law
Property law
Real estate law
Statutory law
Tax law
Tort law
Trademark law
Venture capital law

Links:

www.britannica.com
www.breakingnewsenglish.com
www.voanews.com

CONTENTS

1. Extracts from the history of law & legal latin.....3
2. Law and order 8
3. Crimes and offenders 13
4. Causes of crime.....18
5. Cyber crimes 23
6. Crime and punishment 28
7. In the courtroom.....32
8. Main law areas 37
9. Criminal law & civil law.....42
10. Legal profession.....46
Glossary 51
Law areas 55

Внутривузовское издание

Подписано в печать 22.12. 2014. Гарнитура Таймс
Формат 60×90/16 Бумага офсетная
Объем 3,5 усл. печ. л
Тираж 25 экз. Заказ № 203 Продаже не подлежит

Отпечатано в УПП «Репрография» МИИГАиК