

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА  
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И КАДРОВ**

**Учреждение образования  
«БЕЛОРУССКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ  
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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**JUST LAW**

*Сборник текстов и упражнений  
для студентов 2 курса факультета бизнеса и права,  
обучающихся по специальности 1-24 01 02 Правоведение*

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Приведены тексты для чтения по специальности, упражнения для работы с лексическим и грамматическим материалом. Упражнения охватывают достаточно широкий спектр специальных терминов, используемых в юриспруденции, и способствуют значительному расширению активного словаря студентов.

Для студентов 2 курса факультета бизнеса и права, обучающихся по специальности 1-24 01 02 Правоведение.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данный сборник текстов и упражнений предназначен для студентов 2 курса факультета бизнеса и права, обучающихся по специальности 1-24 01 02 Правоведение.

Цель сборника – расширение лексического запаса студентов по их будущей специальности, обучение работе с текстом по специальности (понимание прочитанного, перевод и выполнение заданий к тексту), а также развитие и совершенствование навыков монологической и диалогической речи в рамках обозначенных тем.

Сборник состоит из шести разделов. Каждый раздел включает в себя тематический словарь, два текста (А и В), а также серию предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений, имеющих коммуникативно-речевую направленность. Тексты А в каждом разделе предназначены для развития навыков перевода, в то время как тексты В направлены на усовершенствование навыков монологической речи (пересказ, беседа по тексту).

Сборник охватывает такие темы, как “Гражданские правонарушения в бизнесе”, “Реформа системы правосудия”, “Моя будущая специальность”, “Правосудие и закон”, “Закон и общество”, “Смертная казнь”, “Из истории полиции” и другие.

Лексика текстов отрабатывается и усваивается в ходе выполнения упражнений. В некоторых упражнениях уделяется внимание повторению правил грамматики. Также включены задания творческого характера, требующие самостоятельной работы студентов.

Сборник текстов и упражнений может быть использован как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

## UNIT 1

### TORT LAW AND BUSINESS

**Ex. 1. Look through the following words before reading the text.**

Tort – деликт, гражданское правонарушение  
convenience store – круглосуточный, дежурный магазин  
seizure – конфискация  
trespass – злоупотребление  
fraud – мошенничество  
assault – словесное оскорбление  
misrepresentation – введение в заблуждение  
puffing – преувеличение  
slander – устное оскорбление, клевета  
defamation – клевета, оскорбление  
libel – клевета (в письменном виде)  
to charge – выдвинуть обвинение  
deliberate – умышленный  
to sue – предъявлять иск  
legitimate – законный  
intentional tort – преднамеренное правонарушение  
negligence – халатность  
deliberate – умышленный  
janitor – служащий  
product liability – ответственность за качество продукции  
to rectify – исправлять, устранять  
defendant – ответчик  
overzealous – слишком усердный, рьяный  
punitive – карательный  
plaintiff – истец  
liability – ответственность.

**Ex.2. Read the text and do the exercises after it.**

### TEXT A

### TORT LAW AND BUSINESS

Tort law applies to most business relationships not governed by a contract. Taken from the French word for «wrong», a tort is a civil – that is,

noncriminal – injury to people, their property, or their reputation for which compensation must be paid. For example, if a person violates zoning laws by opening a convenience store in a residential area, he cannot be sent to jail, as would be the case in a criminal violation. But a variety of other legal measures can be pursued – for example, fines or seizure of property. Trespass, fraud, assault, and misrepresentation (false statement of fact) can all be torts. However, mere «puffing» by a salesperson («This is the finest car on our lot») is not misrepresentation. Falsely assuring a customer, «Yes, that is a brand-new transmission, not a rebuilt one» is misrepresentation.

In recent years, businesses have faced a growing number of suits charging them with slander (spoken defamation of character) and libel (written defamation of character), both of which are torts. For example, performer Wayne Newton sued NBC television over a segment the network broadcast during a recent news program. Newton charged that the network attempted to link his business activities to organized crime and that his legitimate business activities were damaged as a result. Newton won the case.

**Intentional Torts.** Torts may be intentional or may occur through negligence. As their name implies, intentional torts result from the deliberate actions of another person or firm. An intentional tort may result if a business knowingly or intentionally fails to install a relatively inexpensive safety device on a product. Similarly, refusing to rectify a product design flaw – as in the case of the Challenger space shuttle disaster – can make a firm liable for an intentional tort.

The actions of a firm's employees on the job may also make a firm liable to intentional tort suits, as when an overzealous security guard wrongly accuses a customer of shoplifting. Punitive damages – fines over and above the actual loss suffered by the plaintiff that are intended to punish the defendant – are often awarded to the plaintiff in cases of false accusation.

**Negligence Torts.** Ninety percent of tort suits involve charges of negligence, the lack of reasonable care and caution. Such suits may result from business decisions. If a company installs a pollution-control system that does not adequately protect the community's water supply, that company may later be sued by an individual who gets sick from drinking the water. Negligence torts may also result from individual employees' actions. For example, a firm whose janitor fails to post again warning about a wet floor on which a customer slips and the company whose delivery truck driver runs into a pedestrian may both be sued for negligence.

**Product Liability Torts.** One area of tort law that is particularly worrisome to businesses is product liability. Product liability suits hold a com-

pany responsible for injuries caused by its product. For example, plaintiffs in recent lawsuits have charged that certain three-wheel all-terrain vehicles are unsafe and that drivers who are not extremely careful overturn them and suffer injuries. The plaintiffs believe that the manufacturers of the vehicles are liable for injuries they have suffered from driving those vehicles. Toy manufacturers have lost product liability lawsuits when children swallowed small parts from their toys. These lawsuits charged that the manufacturers should have more clearly labeled their toys as being designed for older children only. Whenever McDonald's offers toys as part of one of its promotions, it typically substitutes different toys with fewer small parts for smaller children to avoid such problems.

Lately, businesses have faced a number of strict product liability torts, which involve harm arising without either negligence or intent. Under this legal concept, the injured party needs to show only that (1) the product was defective (2), the defect was the cause of injury, and (3) the defect caused the product to be unreasonably dangerous.

Recent strict product liability cases have focused on injuries and illnesses attributable to toxic waste or other hazardous substances that were legally disposed of. Because plaintiffs in these cases need not show negligence or fault on the part of the defendant, these suits frequently succeed, and the number brought seems likely to increase in the future.

**Ex. 3. Find in the text English equivalents to the following terms:**

- 1) устное оскорбление, клевета
- 2) халатность
- 3) штрафные убытки
- 4) деликт (гражданское правонарушение)
- 5) возмещение убытков
- 6) преступная халатность
- 7) вредный, опасный
- 8) клевета (в письменном виде), диффамация
- 9) серьезное разногласие
- 10) несущий гражданскую ответственность
- 11) ответственность за надежность (безопасность) изделия

**Ex. 4. Translate the following words, explain the difference.**

Law – legal – legally – legitimate – liable – liability – lawsuits.

**Ex. 5. Explain the meaning of the following word combinations and give their Russian equivalents:**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) tort law           | 6) intentional tort |
| 2) criminal violation | 7) punitive damage  |

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 3) legal measures      | 8) negligence tort   |
| 4) spoken defamation   | 9) product liability |
| 5) business activities | 10) legal concept.   |

**Ex. 6. Say whether the statements are true or false. Explain your position.**

1. A tort is criminal injury to people, their property or their reputation for which imprisonment must be used.
2. An attempt to link your business activities to organized crime is not slander or libel.
3. Tort may be intentional.
4. In cases of false accusation of a defendant fines are often awarded to the plaintiff.
5. If an individual gets sick from drinking water, he can sue the company, which installed a pollution-control system.
6. Product liability is not an area of tort law.
7. Product liability torts involve harm arising with neither negligence or intent.
8. The strict product liability cases frequently succeed.

**Ex. 7. Match the words with their definitions.**

1. tort	a) a person who buys from or patronizes establishment regularly
2. slander	b) determination to do a specified thing or act in a specified manner
3. libel	c) the state of being liable
4. intention	d) injury or harm to a person resulting in a loss in soundness or value
5. damage	e) risky, dangerous
6. negligence	f) wrongful act, injury or damage
7. liability	g) hurt, injury, damage
8. fine	h) a sum of money paid to settle a matter
9. hazardous	i) cage, prison
10. harm	j) utterance in presence of another person of a false statement
11. jail	k) failure to use reasonable care when such failure results in injury or damage to another person
12. customer	l) false written statement or any sign, picture, tending to expose a person to public ridicule or hatred or to injure a person's reputation

**Ex. 8. Translate into English:**

Гражданское правонарушение представляет собой вред, ущерб, нанесенный людям, их имуществу или их репутации, за который должна быть выплачена компенсация. В последнее время растет число судебных дел, связанных с оскорблением и клеветой. Гражданские правонарушения могут быть умышленными или вызванными халатностью. Истец, подавая иск, хочет наказать ответчика с помощью штрафа или конфискации имущества. 90 % случаев гражданских правонарушений составляют случаи халатности. Один из видов закона о гражданском правонарушении – это ответственность за товар. В случае нарушения этого закона пострадавшая сторона должна доказать, что: 1) товар имеет дефект, 2) этот дефект явился причиной вреда (ущерба), 3) в результате товар (продукт) является особенно вредным. Примерами являются повреждения и болезни из-за токсических отходов и других вредных веществ.

**Ex. 9. Look through the following words:**

to detain – задерживать  
fancy dress – маскарадный костюм  
holster – кобура  
suede – замшевый  
landlord – хозяин квартиры  
lodging – квартира  
casually – непреднамеренно, случайно  
squaw – туземная женщина  
tutor – учитель  
spokesman – представитель  
constabulary – полицейское управление.

**Ex. 10. Read the text and do the exercises after it.****TEXT B****TOY-GUN COWBOY ARRESTED**

A Swedish lawyer claims he was arrested and detained for 2,5 hours by Cambridge police while on his way to a fancy dress party dressed as a cowboy and carrying a child's holster with two toy pistols.

Mr. Johan Dahlman, 24, son of a high court judge in Sweden, is studying English on a three-month-course at a Cambridge language school. He

says he was kept at a police station by an inspector although it was obvious he was in fancy dress and was not an armed criminal.

He was wearing a suede jacket. He had borrowed a stetson hat and the holster and two toy guns from his landlord's four-year-old son. He drove from his lodgings to pick up two girls who were also going to the party at the language school.

"They were not ready when I called so I waited outside the house," Mr. Dahlman said. "I was playing with one of the pistols quite casually while I waited, I certainly didn't point it at any of the people who passed. It seems that someone who saw me was alarmed and called the police. I went inside the house and came out with the two girls, one of whom was dressed as a Red Indian squaw and the other was wearing pajamas. I saw a police car and a police van and thought they wanted me to move my car. They said there had been a complaint and two or three more police cars and vans arrived while I was explaining about my fancy dress and the toy guns. Most of the policemen seemed to realize it was just a joke but the inspector said: "Take him to the station and lock him up."

Mr. Dahlman said he was searched at the police station and added: "The inspector was rude and did not seem interested in listening to my explanation. I wanted to telephone the school so that a tutor could come and explain that my story was true. I was not allowed to do this. In the end a tutor did come because the girls had told the people at the school what had happened. I agreed to make a written statement in which I gave a full explanation of the circumstances."

A spokesman for the Mid-Anglia Constabulary said Mr. Dahlman was detained no longer than was necessary to check his story. The period from his arrest to his release was less than one-and-a-half hours, not two-and-a-half. The inspector had acted quite properly.

**Ex. 11. Complete the sentences according to the text.**

1. A Swedish lawyer was arrested and detained for 2,5 hours... .
2. Mr. Johan Dahlman is a son ... .
3. He had borrowed a stetson hat and the holster and two toy guns ... .
4. The inspector was rude and did not seem ... .
5. A spokesman for the Mid-Anglia Constabulary said ... .

**Ex. 12. True or false?**

1. Cambridge police saw at once that Mr. Johan Dahlman was an armed criminal.
2. Most of the policemen seemed to realize it was just a joke.

3. A spokesman for the Mid-Anglia Constabulary told a lie about the time of Dahlman's detainment.

**Ex. 13. Answer the questions.**

1. What is Mr. Dahlman? What is his father?
2. What party did Johan intend to go to?
3. Johan stayed in hired rooms, didn't he?
4. Was that Johan's own holster?
5. What was Johan doing while he was waiting for the girls?
6. When was Johan taken by the policemen?
7. Did Johan make a written statement at the police station?
8. For how long was Johan detained by the police?
9. Did the inspector act properly?
10. Should you bear responsibility for your behaviour?

**Ex. 14. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense-form.**

1. A Swedish lawyer claims he (to detain) for 2,5 hours by Cambridge police.
2. Mr. Johan Dahlman (to study) English on a three-month course at a Cambridge language school.
3. He (to borrow) two toy guns from his landlord's four-year-old son.
4. The police said there (to be) a complaint.
5. Mr. Dahlman said he (to search) at the police station.
6. The period from his arrest to his release (to be) less than one-and-a-half hours.

**Ex. 15. Write a letter on behalf of Mr. Johan Dahlman to his father and tell him about the incident.**

## UNIT 2

**Ex. 1. Look through the following words before reading the text:**

to unveil – открывать, снимать (завесу)

jury – присяжные

magistrate – судья

Home Secretary – министр внутренних дел

to streamline – направлять

fraud – обман, мошенничество

to plead – обращаться в суд, защищать дело в суде

to condemn – осуждать, признавать виновным

lenient – мягкий, снисходительный

**Ex. 2. Read the article describing the current debate on jury system in the UK.**

**TEXT A**

I consider trial by jury as the only anchor ever yet imagined by man, by which a government can be held to the principles of its constitution”

Thomas Jefferson

**JURY SYSTEM REFORM DEFEATED IN PARLIAMENT**

In 1999 the UK Home Secretary Jack Straw unveiled plans to limit the right to trial by jury. In the UK defendants in certain cases can choose whether they want a trial by magistrates or by judge and jury. The Home Secretary said, "England and Wales has the only jurisdiction system where defendants have the right to choose their court. In addition, trial by jury is a more expensive process than a hearing by magistrates." Defending the proposed legislation, Mr. Straw said that it would streamline the criminal justice system, save 128 million pounds a year and prevent some defendants from "working the system".

The jury trial in its modern form stems back to 1855. Serious crimes are automatically heard by a jury as well as a wide range of middle-ranking offences such as theft and handling stolen goods. There were plans to abolish jury trials for complex fraud cases. The Home Office pointed out the huge cost of such cases to the taxpayers and the strain on judges, juries and defendants. The government argued that some defendants abuse the current system delaying their trial by pleading not guilty in order to get a trial by jury, then changing their plea at the last moment in order to get a more lenient sentence.

MAGISTRATES (Justices of the Peace or JPs) are judicial officers who judge cases in lower courts. They are usually unpaid and have no formal legal qualifications, but they are respectable people who are given some training.

In both chambers of Parliament, however, the legislation was condemned as unjust, and the bill described as "one of the worst pieces of legislation to come for many years". The majority of the MPs in the House of Commons voted against the proposals to allow magistrates to decide whether defendants accused of lesser offences should be entitled to jury trial, The Lords also condemned the bill as bringing in a two-tier system in which the rich would be able to defend their reputation but the poor would not.

Opponents of the bill believe it would have restricted a fundamental right to jury trial by one's peers and would erode public confidence in the criminal justice system. The legal profession, civil liberties groups, opposition parties and the Lords rejected Jack Straw's policy.

**Ex. 3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.**

1) министр внутренних дел; 2) судебный процесс; 3) серьезные преступления; 4) признать невиновным; 5) в обеих палатах парламента; 6) палата общин; 7) защищать свою репутацию; 8) партии оппозиции.

**Ex. 4. Translate the following word combinations into Russian.**

1) the UK Home Secretary, 2) in certain cases, 3) the only jurisdiction system, 4) a hearing by magistrates, 5) criminal justice system, 6) the jury trial, 7) middle-ranking offences, 8) complex fraud cases, 9) the strain on judges, 10) a more lenient sentence, 11) one of the worst pieces of legislation, 12) the House of Commons, 13) a two-tier system, 14) public confidence, 15) civil liberties groups.

**Ex. 5. Answer the following questions.**

1) What was the subject matter of the bill proposed by the UK Home Secretary?

2) What were the reasons for introducing the bill?

3) What crimes do juries in England and Wales deal with?

4) In your opinion, why were there plans to abolish jury trials for complex cases?

5) Why was the legislation rejected by both Houses of Parliament?

Explain the position of the Commons and the Lords.

6) Why would the poor suffer from that kind of legislation?

**Ex. 6. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions from the box.**

against, for, by, of, from, at, to
------------------------------------

1. In 1999 Jack Straw unveiled plans to limit the right to trial \_\_\_ jury.
2. The proposed legislation would prevent some defendants \_\_\_ “working the system”.
3. The jury trial stems back \_\_\_ 1855.
4. There were plans to abolish jury trials \_\_\_ complex fraud cases.
5. Some defendants abuse the current system changing their plea \_\_\_ the last moment.
6. The bill was described as “one \_\_\_ the worst pieces \_\_\_ legislation”.
7. The majority of the MPs in the House of Commons voted\_ \_\_\_ the proposals.

**Ex. 7. Study the opinion poll on the UK government initiative to limit the right to trial by jury. Which of these opinions are for/against the jury system?**

The new bill is considered to be the beginning of the end for Britain's ancient jury system. The members of the public were asked a question "Do you believe it is the fairest system available or is it old-fashioned and in need of reform?"

It's clear that the system is far from ideal. Juries of ordinary people are by their very nature more influenced by emotion than facts because they aren't trained to deal with these. That being said, magistrates are probably not that much better placed to do so.

*John Cahill, UK*

The right for a suspect to have a jury has been welded into English law for hundreds of years. What right has Straw to deny people this basic right?

*Nick, England*

Flawed as the jury system is, the right to be judged by one's peers is not something that should be tossed aside lightly, and certainly not on the grounds of expense.

*Kit, UK*

As a retired Cop I can tell you that the rule is this: if you are guilty get a good lawyer and a jury. If you are innocent you would have a better chance with a judge only.

*Ty Northcutt, USA*

In real life it doesn't make much difference whether you opt for trial by jury or trial by magistrates. In the Netherlands there is no trial by jury whatsoever, still I cannot see any signs of a despotic police state looming above the horizon, democracy going to pot, or personal freedom going down the drain.

*Frank Drop, the Netherlands*

If a defendant is tried by a true 'jury of his peers', then a jury trial would perhaps result in justice. If, as is currently true in the United States, and possibly also in the UK, a jury is selected from people who are not peers of the defendant, who know nothing of the case, and have nothing better to do with their time than a jury trial becomes a two-ring circus. The ring which produces the best performance wins. Justice is incidental. It becomes all about winning.

*Jim, USA*

The idea of 12 good men/women is flawed. The jury system is a lottery and you have no guarantee that the people have an adequate grasp of the concepts involved. The courtroom is a forum for a display of semantics by lawyers and too many people are misled by it.

*Lucas, UK*

Trial by jury is part of what the English-speaking nations of the world understand by democracy. The ordinary people don't only decide who shall write the laws, by electing the MPs, they also decide, by serving on juries, against whom those laws shall be applied. If you argue that they are incompetent to do the latter, then by the same token you are in fact arguing that they are incompetent to do the former.

*T.D. Erikson, UK*

**Ex. 8. Do juries deliver justice?**

Prepare your arguments for or against. Divide into two groups – pro and con, and conduct a debate. Appoint the “Chair” of the debate who will give the floor to the speakers of both teams.

**Ex. 9. Read the following text.**

**TEXT B**

**IT'S INTERESTING TO KNOW**

**CYBER JUSTICE**

An artificial-intelligence program called the Electronic Judge is dispensing justice on the streets of Brazilian cities. The program is installed on a laptop carried by a human judge and helps to assess swiftly and methodically witness reports and forensic evidence at the scene of an incident. It then issues on-the-spot fines and can even recommend jail sentences. It is part of a scheme called 'Justice-on-Wheels', which is designed to speed up

Brazil's overloaded legal system by dealing immediately with straightforward cases.

Most people are happy to have the matters sorted out on the spot, says the program's creator, who sits in the state's Supreme Court of Appeals. He adds that the idea is not to replace judges but to make them more efficient.

After police alert the rapid justice team to minor accidents, they can be on the scene within 10 minutes. Most cases require only simple questions and no interpretation of the law — the decision-making process is purely logical. The program presents the judge with multiple choice questions, such as "Did the driver stop at the red light?" or "Had the driver been drinking alcohol above the acceptable limit of the law?" These sorts of questions need only "yes" or "no" answer. The program gives more than a simple judgement: it also prints out its reasoning. If the human judge disagrees with the decision it can simply be overruled. Some people who have been judged by the program do not realize that they have been tried by software.

It could be some time before a similar system takes the place of an English court. "It would have to satisfy the authorities that it was absolutely foolproof first" says a spokesman for the Lord chancellor's office, which oversees courts in England and Wales. But it could be put to use in the U.S., where the discussion is under way to set up a mobile system to resolve disputes over traffic accidents.

**Ex.10. Answer the following questions:**

1. What kind of program exists in Brazil to dispense justice in the streets?
2. How do people react to such attempts to deal immediately with straightforward cases?
3. What does the program require to give a judgement?
4. Why don't people realize that they have been tried by software?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this program?

**Ex. 11. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:**

1) to dispense justice	7) absolutely foolproof
2) to assess witness reports	8) swiftly and methodically
3) on-the-spot fines	9) to replace judges
4) the matters sorted out on the spot	10) rapid justice team
5) can be on the scene	11) interpretation of the law
6) more than a simple judgement	12) above the acceptable limit

## JUST FOR FUN

When asked to explain the difference between an ordinary citizen and a lawyer, a well-known barrister explained: “If an ordinary citizen gave you an orange, he would say, “I give you this orange. But if a lawyer gave you an orange, he would say: “I hereby give, grant and convey to you all my interest, right, title and claim of and in this orange, together with all its rind, skin, juice and pulp, and all right and advantage therein with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat or consume the said orange, or give away or dispose of to any third party the said orange, with or without its rind, skin, juice and pulp, subject to any amendments subsequently introduced or drawn up to this agreement”.

### UNIT 3

#### A VIEW FROM BEHIND BARS

##### **Ex.1. Look through the following words before reading the text:**

to lay out – (об)устроить

courtroom – зал судебных заседаний

floorplan – планировка

jury box – скамья присяжных

witness stand – место для дачи свидетельских показаний

judge – судья

authority – власть, влияние

prosecutor – обвинитель (сторона обвинения)

defence – защита

to depersonalize – обезличить

testimony – показание

oath – присяга

trier of facts – присяжный

##### **Ex.2. Read the text.**

#### A VIEW FROM BEHIND BARS

I want to talk about the way that courtrooms are laid out. I think that by their design, it already puts the defendant at a disadvantage when he goes to trial. Maybe you think that it is ridiculous to claim that the way a courtroom is laid out has an impact on a trial, but let me explain.

When you walk into a courtroom in California, the floorplan is basically the same as any other. Since most people have seen at least one trial on TV, you can probably visualise what I am describing. If you sit in the jury box and look out over the courtroom, here is what you will see. Closest to the jury is a witness stand where the witnesses sit when they testify. On the other side of the witness stand is the Judge's Bench sitting high above everything else, so as to give an air of authority. Facing the Bench and witness stand are the tables where the prosecutor and defence sit during the course of the trial. In between the prosecutor and defence table is a podium that the lawyers stand at when they address the court and the jury. Sitting closest to the jury box is always the prosecutor's table, then the podium, and on the other side of that is the defence table. The person on trial is as far away from the jury as it is possible. When I was on trial, I couldn't even see half of the jury, unless I leaned out over the table to look at them. So, this set-up seems to make the person on trial distant, and not even a real part of the proceedings, which in my opinion, makes it easier for the jury to depersonalise you when you are on trial. Meanwhile, the prosecutor is damned near sitting in the jury's lap all through the trial and the jury has the tendency to relate with the prosecutor a lot easier. This might sound like a trivial thing, but consider this. A witness for the defence is on the witness stand and giving his or her testimony, but all through the witness's testimony, the prosecutor is sitting right next to the jury and reacting to everything the witness says by facial expressions and body language. And, if you are saying that this doesn't have an impact on a jury, then you are very naive... or a prosecutor.

**Ex. 3. Match the English words with their Russian equivalents.**

1. jury	a. скамья присяжных
2. court reporter	b. судья
3. judge	c. защитник
4. defendant	d. присяжные
5. defence attorney	e. место судьи
6. witness	f. место для дачи свидетельских показаний
7. witness stand	g. секретарь судебного заседания
8. prosecuting attorney	h. ответчик
9. bailiff	i. обвинитель
10. jury box	j. судебный пристав
11. judge's bench	k. свидетель
12. courtroom	l. зал суда

**Ex. 4. Translate the following definitions in writing.**

Case – any proceeding, action, cause, lawsuit or controversy initiated through the court system by filing a complaint, petition or information.

Witness – a person who testifies under oath in court regarding what was seen, heard or otherwise observed.

Trial – the presentation of evidence in court to a trier of facts who applies the applicable law to those facts and then decides the case.

Evidence – a form of proof legally presented at a trial through witnesses, records, documents, etc.

**Ex. 5. Use the given words to form a word that fits the gap.**

1. The courtroom puts the ___ at a disadvantage.	to defend
2. The Judge's Bench gives an air of ___.	to authorize
3. This set-up seems to make the person on trial ____ .	distance
4. It is easier for the jury to ___ you when you are on trial.	person
5. The jury has the tendency to relate with ___ a lot easier.	to prosecute

**Ex. 6. Answer the following questions.**

1. Do you think the way a courtroom is laid out has an impact on a trial?

Why (not)?

2. Who is the jury box for?

3. What is situated closest to the jury?

4. Where is the Judge's Bench placed?

5. Why does the Judge's Bench give an air of authority?

6. Where do the lawyers stand when they address the court and the jury?

7. Can the person on trial see the jury?

8. What makes it easier for the jury to depersonalise you when you are on trial?

9. Do you agree that the way a courtroom is laid out helps to depersonalise a person on trial? Why? Why not?

**Ex. 7. Look through the following words:**

law-governed – управляемый законами

to pursue – следовать, продолжать

to reward – вознаграждать, воздавать за что-либо

to be ignorant of smth – быть невежественным

to defend – защищать

bribery – взяточничество

legal adviser – юрисконсулт.

**Ex. 8. Translate the following international words into Russian:**

Career, person, disciplines, psychology, sociology, ethics, problem, activity, business, finance, company, criminal, hooliganism, organization, firm, competent, situation, interest, specialist, history, jurisprudence, academy, information, diplomacy, cultural.

**Ex. 9. Read the text and do the exercises after it.**

**TEXT B**

**MY FUTURE SPECIALITY (A LAWYER)**

— Why are you going to be a lawyer? Why would you like to pursue a legal career?

— I think law is a very challenging and exciting field of knowledge. It takes a very well-educated person to make a good lawyer. The lawyer should be good not only at law but also at other disciplines, in particular, psychology, sociology, ethics, and others because he deals with people and must understand their problems.

Now many people in our country try new activities in business, finance and entrepreneurship. Many of them start up and run their own companies. And quite a few of them are amazingly ignorant of fundamental legal issues. Obviously, the lawyer's task is "to close the gap" helping people solve their problems. Lawyers are going to be in great demand and, therefore, a career in law offers great opportunities. It also means that the lawyer should be aware of his great personal responsibility. When I graduate I hope to find a job which is both challenging and rewarding. That's why I made up my mind to become a lawyer.

There are a lot of problems in our country. My wish is to understand the ways how a law-governed state should work. I want to defend those who are unjustly offended, who can't defend themselves because they do not know laws. The duty of lawyers is not only to punish criminals. They should do a lot to prevent crimes, to fight against stealing, hooliganism, bribery. The lawyers protect the legal interests of people – citizens, organizations, factories and small and large firms. Maybe I would become a barrister, maybe I would choose to become a legal adviser.

A lawyer must be very well educated. People often ask for his advice. His competent knowledge of laws can help people in difficult situations. To

serve the interests of people is the main task of any good specialist. The right to know their legal possibilities is the right of every citizen.

At school History was one of my favourite subjects. Now I want to concentrate my attention upon the development of jurisprudence in different countries since ancient times up to now. If we know the Past of Law, it would be easier for us to improve its Present.

Much attention at the academy is given to the English language. I think that it's very important: English is not only a means of friendly communication between people from different countries. If you want to be a competent lawyer, the English language today is an access to the necessary information. It is also the major language of diplomacy, trade and cultural relations. Thousands of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English and are read all over the world.

**Ex. 10. Match the words.**

1) to defence	a) защищать
2) to pursue	b) предпринимательская деятельность
3) diplomacy	c) исход, решение
4) entrepreneurship	d) продолжать, следовать
5) lawyer	e) юриспруденция
6) issue	f) законный, юридический
7) advice	g) управляемый законами
8) legal	h) юрист
9) jurisprudence	i) совет
10) law-governed	j) дипломатия

**Ex. 11. Translate into Russian.**

Legal career, field of knowledge, a well-educated person, own companies, legal issue, close the gap, great opportunities, personal responsibility, law-governed state, unjustly offended, punish criminals, prevent crimes, fight against stealing, large firms, legal adviser, competent knowledge, main task, legal possibilities, jurisprudence development, means of communication, competent lawyer, cultural relations.

**Ex. 12. Open the brackets. Use the correct tense-form of the verb.**

1. Why (to be going to) you to become a lawyer?
2. It (to take) a very well-educated person to make a good lawyer.
3. That's why I (to make up) my mind to become a lawyer.
4. There (to be) a field of problems in our country.
5. At school History (to be) one of my favourite subjects.

6. Much attention (to give) to the English language.

7. Thousands of books (to print) in English and (to read) all over the world.

**Ex. 13. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Нужно быть очень образованным человеком, чтобы стать юристом. 2. Многие люди сейчас открывают свои компании. 3. Я хочу защищать тех, кто не может защитить себя из-за незнания законов. 4. Знать свои юридические возможности – право каждого гражданина. 5. Я хочу изучать развитие юридической науки с древних времен до наших дней. 6. Много внимания уделяется в академии английскому языку.

**Ex. 14. Speak about the reasons of your choice.**

Why did you decide to be lawyer? Tell your groupmates about your future career.

## UNIT 4

### JUSTICE AND LAW

**Ex. 1. Look through the following words before reading the text:**

common law – общее право

delay – отсрочка, промедление

proceeds – доходы

to acquit – оправдывать

to confiscate – конфисковать

exceptional – исключительный

possession – владение

enforcement – принудительное взыскание в судебном порядке

etention – задержание

pending – находящийся в процессе рассмотрения

custody – тюремное заключение

mandatory – принудительный

maritime law – морское право

ecclesiastical law – церковное право

to abandon – прекращать, закрывать

Lord Chancellor – генеральный прокурор

adjudication – вынесение судебного решения

lay justice – мировая юстиция.

## **Ex. 2. Read the text and do the exercises after it.**

### **JUSTICE AND LAW**

England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all have their own legal systems, with differences in law, organisation and practice. Much legislation is, however, similar. The main sources of law are government legislation, common law and European Community law.

#### **Criminal Justice.**

The criminal justice system aims to prevent and reduce crime, and to deal fairly and without delay with those suspected or accused of crimes. It also aims to help victims of crime, to convict the guilty and acquit the innocent, and to punish suitably those found guilty.

The proceeds from serious crime such as drug trafficking, robbery and fraud may be confiscated by the courts. The Government has certain exceptional powers for dealing with and preventing terrorist activities. These take account of the need to achieve a balance between the safety of the public and the rights of the individual. Firearms must be licensed and their possession is regulated.

Law enforcement is carried out by 52 locally based police forces, with a combined strength of about 160,000. Police officers are normally unarmed and there are strict limits to police powers of arrest and detention. The police service is increasingly involved in international cooperation against crime. Most accused people are released on bail pending trial. They are not remanded in custody unless strictly necessary. In British criminal trials the accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Trials are in open court and the accused is represented by a lawyer. Most cases are tried before lay justices sitting without a jury. The more serious cases are tried in the higher courts before a jury of 12 (15 in Scotland), which decides on guilt or innocence. The judge decides questions of law, sums up the evidence for the jury, and discharges the accused or passes sentence. A jury is independent of the judiciary. Cases involving children are held in youth courts or, in Scotland, at informal children's hearings.

The sentence passed on an offender found guilty is subject to certain limits laid down by Parliament for various offences, the severity of punishment reflecting the seriousness of the crime. Fines, community sentences (such as probation) or custody may be imposed on a convicted person, who has the right of appeal to a higher court. There is a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment for murder. The death penalty is not used.

The purpose of the prison system is to provide effective measures for security and control, constructive relationships between prisoners and staff and useful programs for prisoners. Prisoners may be housed in accommodation ranging from open prisons to high-security establishments. There are separate prisons for women. Young offenders are held in youth detention centers. The Government is seeking to foster greater private sector involvement in the prison system of England and Wales.

### **Civil Justice.**

The civil law of England, Wales and Northern Ireland covers business related to the family, property, contracts and torts (non-contractual wrongful acts suffered by one person at the hands of another). It also includes constitutional, administrative, industrial, maritime and ecclesiastical law. Scottish civil law has its own, broadly similar, branches.

Civil proceedings, as a private matter, can usually be abandoned or ended by settlement between the parties at any time. Actions brought to court are usually tried without a jury. Higher courts deal with more complicated civil cases. Most judgments are for sums of money, and the costs of an action are generally paid by the party losing it.

### **Administration of the Law.**

Administration of justice rests with the Lord Chancellor as head of the judiciary, the Home Secretary, the Attorney General and the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Northern Ireland. The judiciary is independent, its adjudications not being subject to ministerial direction or control. The courts of the United Kingdom are the Queen's Courts, since the Crown is the historic source of all judicial power.

Judges, except for lay justices, are appointed from practising lawyers. Barristers or advocates advise on legal problems and present cases in the lay justices' and jury courts. Solicitors undertake legal business for individual and corporate clients and can appear in the lay justices' courts (although they are applying for the right to appear in the higher courts). Lay justices need no legal qualifications but are trained to give them sufficient knowledge of the law.

A person in need of legal advice or legal representation in court may qualify for help with the costs out of public funds.

### **Ex. 3. Translate from English into Russian:**

1) the proceeds from serious crime, 2) fraud may be confiscated by the courts, 3) take account of the need, 4) law enforcement, 5) powers of arrest and detention, 6) are released on bail pending trial, 7) the accused is presumed innocent, 8) lay justices, 9) discharges the accused, 10) passes sen-

tence, 11) various offences, 12) community sentences, 13) custody may be imposed, 14) mandatory sentence, 15) youth detention centers, 16) ecclesiastical law, 17) head of the judiciary, 18) the Attorney General.

**Ex. 4. Read and translate the following sentences, paying attention to the modal verbs.**

1. Firearms must be licensed and their possession is regulated.
2. Fines, community sentences or custody may be imposed on a convicted person.
3. Prisoners may be housed in accommodation ranging from open prisons to high-security establishment.
4. Civil proceedings, as a private matter, can usually be abandoned or ended by settlement between the parties at any time.
5. Solicitors undertake legal business for individual and corporate clients and can appear in the lay justice courts.
6. A person in need of legal advice or legal representation in court may qualify for help with the costs out of public funds.

**Ex. 5. Insert the necessary words. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all have their own\_\_.
2. Firearms must be \_\_and their possession is \_\_.
3. There is the need to achieve a balance between the safety of the public and \_\_.
4. There is a mandatory sentence of \_\_ for murder.
5. Most cases are tried before \_\_ sitting without a jury.
6. Actions brought to court are usually tried without \_\_.
7. The Lord Chancellor is head of \_\_.
8. Judges are appointed from \_\_.

**Ex. 6. Fill in the gaps with the words at the end of the line in an appropriate form.**

1. Much ... is similar.	legislate
2. Cases ... children are held in youth courts.	involve
3. Most accused people are not ... in custody.	remand
4. In British criminal trials the accused ... innocent until proven guilty.	presume
5. The cost of most judgements are generally ... by the party losing it.	pay
6. The civil law covers business ... to the family, property, contracts and torts.	relate

7. ... of justice rests with the Lord Chancellor as head of the judiciary.	administrate
8. Judges ... from practicing lawyers.	appoint
9. The Government has certain powers for dealing with and ... terrorist activities.	prevent

**Ex.7. Describe justice and law system of Great Britain.**

**Ex.8. Read the following text.**

### **THE TOWER OF LONDON**

Founded nearly a millennium ago and expanded upon over, the centuries since, the Tower of London has protected, housed, imprisoned and been for many the last sight they saw on Earth.

It has been the seat of British government and the living quarters of monarchs, the site of renowned political intrigue, and the repository of the Crown Jewels. It has housed lions, bears, and (to this day) flightless ravens, not to mention notorious traitors and framed members of court, lords and ministers, clergymen and knights.

In the Middle Ages the Tower of London became a prison and place of execution for politically related crimes, with most captives being put to death (murdered or executed). Among those killed there were the humanist Sir Thomas More (1535); the second wife of Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn (1536). Other notable inmates included Princess Elizabeth (later Elizabeth 1), who was briefly imprisoned by Mary 1 for suspicion of conspiracy; the infamous conspirator Guy Fawkes (1606) and the adventurer Sir Walter Raleigh (1618). Even in the 20<sup>th</sup> century during World War I several spies were executed there by firing squad.

**Ex. 9. Make up the list of famous prisoners and captives of the Tower of London.**

**Ex. 10. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:**

- 1) a framed member of court
- 2) a notable inmate
- 3) a notorious traitor
- 4) a politically related crime
- 5) an infamous conspirator
- 6) the repository of the Crown jewels
- 7) the seat of British government
- 8) the site of renowned political intrigue

**Ex. 11. Answer the following questions.**

1. What kind of place has the Tower of London been for many centuries?
2. What or whom has it housed?
3. How were the people executed in the Tower of London?

**Ex. 12. Complete the following table with the appropriate verb or noun form.**

Verb	Noun
to plot	
	execution
to capture	
	conspiracy
to imprison	
	protection
	traitor

**Ex.13. Render the following sentences into English.**

1. На протяжении веков Лондонский Тауэр служил защитой, убежищем, тюрьмой и т. д.
2. Для многих он был последним, что они видели в жизни.
3. Он был местом заседаний Британского правительства, жилищем монархов, местом политических интриг, а также королевской сокровищницей.
4. В нем жили львы, медведи, не улетающие вороны, а также именитые придворные лорды и министры, священники и рыцари.
5. В средние века Лондонский Тауэр стал тюрьмой и местом казни политических преступников, большинство его узников были казнены или замучены.
6. Среди них было много известных людей.
7. Даже в XX веке во время I мировой войны некоторые шпионы были казнены здесь путем сожжения.

**JUST FOR FUN**

Thieves respect property; they merely wish the property to become their property that they may more perfectly respect it. (G.K. Chesterton)

## UNIT 5

### LAW AND SOCIETY

**Ex. 1. What is your understanding of these words? Give examples.**

- 1) Rule, 2) law, 3) regulation, 4) law code, 5) lawgiver, 6) legislator,  
7) civil law, 8) criminal law, 9) government.

**Ex. 2. Look through the following words before reading the text:**

to omit – упускать

to hover – вертеться, находиться вблизи

to collide – сталкиваться

moldy – заплесневелый

decent – приличный

weight – гиря

altogether – совсем

to flash – вспыхнуть, загореться

chum – товарищ.

**Ex. 3. Read the following text.**

### LAW AND SOCIETY

Mr. Jones, having murdered his wife, was burying her in the garden one night, when his neighbour, hearing the noise, asked him what he was doing.

"Just burying the cat," said Mr. Jones.

"Funny sort of time to bury a cat," said the neighbour.

"Funny sort of cat," said Mr. Jones.

Now it is obvious to everyone that in a community such as the one in which we live, some kind of law is necessary to try to prevent people like Mr. Jones from killing their wives. When the world was at a very primitive stage, there was no such law, and, if a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband, that was their own business and no one interfered officially.

But, for a very long time now, members of every community have made laws for themselves in self-protection. Otherwise it would have meant that the stronger man could have done what he liked with the weaker, and bad men could have joined together and terrorized the whole neighbourhood.

If it were not for the law, you could not go out in broad daylight without the fear of being kidnapped, robbed or murdered. There are far, far more

good people in the world than bad, but there are enough of the bad to make law necessary in the interests of everyone.

There is no difficulty in understanding this but it is just as important to understand that law is not necessary just because there are bad people in the world. If we were all as good as we ought to be, laws would still be necessary. If we never told lies, never took anything that didn't belong to us, never omitted to do anything that we ought to do and never did anything that we ought not to do, we should still require a set of rules of behaviour, in other words laws, to enable us to live in any kind of satisfactory state.

How is one good man in a motor-car to pass another good man also in a motor-car coming in the opposite direction, unless there is some rule of the road? People sometimes hover in front of one another when they are walking on the pavement before they can pass, and they may even collide. Not much harm is done then, but, if two good men in motor-cars going in the opposite directions hover in front of one another, not knowing which side to pass, the result will probably be that there will be two good men less in the world.

So you can see that there must be laws, however good we may be. Unfortunately, however, we are none of us always good and some of us are bad, or at any rate have our bad moments, and so the law has to provide for all kinds of possibilities. Suppose you went to a greengrocer and bought some potatoes and found on your return home that they were moldy or even that some of them were stones. What could you do if there were no laws on the subject? In the absence of law you could only rely upon the law of the jungle. You could go back to the shop, demand proper potatoes and hit the shopkeeper on the nose if he refused to give them to you. You might then look round the shop to try to find some decent potatoes. While you were doing this, the shopkeeper might hit you on the back of the neck with a pound weight. Altogether not a very satisfactory morning shopping.

Or you might pay your money to go to see a film at a cinema. You might go inside, sit down and wait. When the cinema was full, there might be flashed on the screen: "You've had it, Chums". And that might be the whole of the entertainment. If there were no law, the manager could safely remain on the premises and, as you went out, smile at you, and say: "Hope you've enjoyed the show, sir." That is to say, he could do this safely if he were bigger than you or had a well-armed bodyguard.

Every country tries, therefore, to provide laws which will help its people to live safely and as comfortably as possible. This is not at all an easy thing to do, and no country has been successful in producing laws which are en-

tirely satisfactory. But we are far better off with the imperfect laws which we have, than if we had none at all.

**Ex. 4. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

1) самозащита, 2) телохранитель, 3) общество, 4) правило поведения, 5) закон джунглей, 6) несовершенно совершенные законы, 7) при свете дня, 8) причинять вред, 9) предусмотреть все возможности, 10) полагаться на кого-либо, 11) требовать.

**Ex. 5. Work in groups. Find in the text law-related words and expressions. In your opinion, which of the items are legal terms?**

**Ex. 6. Answer the following questions.**

1. What happened at a very primitive stage of the world if anybody succeeded in killing another person?

2. What makes law necessary in the interests of everyone?

3. Would law be still necessary if our society was perfect?

4. In your opinion, does the law have to provide for all kinds of possibilities?

5. What would happen to a customer who bought defective goods at a shop if there were no laws in the society?

6. Why does every country try to provide laws?

**Ex. 7. Translate the following passage into English paying special attention to the link words and expressions.**

1. Очевидно, что закон необходим в интересах всего общества.

2. Иначе людям бы пришлось жить по закону джунглей.

3. К сожалению, создать совершенные законы непросто.

4. Следовательно, каждое сообщество пытается установить свои собственные правила поведения.

5. Однако закон не может удовлетворять всех.

6. В любом случае, несовершенно совершенные законы лучше беззакония.

**Ex. 8. Make your own sentences with the link words and expressions given in ex.7, using the following key-words:**

a) to prevent from, b) self-protection, c) to demand smth, d) to rely upon smb/smth, e) successful, f) to provide for, g) to require, h) to suppose.

**Ex. 9. Which parts of the text correspond to the following headings? Put them in a logical order:**

1) considering possibilities,

2) historical background,

3) conclusion,

4) examples,

5) joke.

**Ex. 10. Discussion. Use the structural pattern built up in ex. 9. to make a speech on one of the following topics:**

1. Laws haven't changed since primeval times.
2. However hard people try, laws are always insufficient.
3. Laws are not for ordinary people, they are for lawyers.
4. All laws are situational. They suit only a particular place at a particular time.
5. There is some eternal law. It is good for all times and places.

**Ex. 11. Learn the following words:**

speculation – размышление, обсуждение

fiend maniac [ˈmeɪni k] – жестокий человек

to vindicate – реабилитировать

to torture – мучить, калечить

ruthless – безжалостный

extremity – конечность

to butcher – убивать

grave crime – тяжкое преступление

perversion – извращение

to execute – казнить

firing – расстрел

electrocution – казнь на электрическом стуле.

**Ex. 12. Read the following text.**

## DEATH PENALTY

The death penalty is the subject of wide speculation. Many writers have paid attention to such a theme. For example, in Dostoyevsky's book «Crime and Punishment» the theory of Raskolnikov allows one to murder people. Is it right to kill a person, even a terrible and unpleasant, one to make others happy? Is it right to decide another's fate in place of God? This question has been always discussed. I don't support murders. Nevertheless, it's just my point of view and judging from it, I believe that criminals must be punished.

Crimes are committed every day. They can be minor or very serious, even monstrous. Imagine a maniac, for example, a sex fiend who is guilty of having murdered several tens of victims. He is usually sent to a prison or to a mental hospital to spend some years there. It happens in many countries. A maniac "vindicates" himself in a jail or in a clinic, spends several years and then gets freedom. I don't think that some years in a mental hospital or

in prison can correct the condition of a maniac. When he is free, he will kill or hurt people again. Being cruel and ruthless, he wills his own way through

Sometimes criminals are sentenced to life imprisonment. It's not enough for a person who tortured tens of bodies by cutting off their extremities or putting out somebody's eyes, for example. Of course, people think that the death sentence is not the best way of punishing criminals. They say that execution is the same as "an eye for an eye", that it's a sin to kill any man. However, they forget how many innocent victims the maniac has butchered.

I think that only people who committed grave or serious crimes with perversions must be executed. The others should remain alive. I object that they are sentenced to be killed by firing squad, by hanging, by using the guillotine or the gas chamber.

I think that the most acceptable way of executing is electrocution or using last acting poison. No doubt to discuss the methods of putting someone to death is awful. Some people think that it's easier to discuss the problem instead of solving it. I don't think so. I vote for the use of the death penalty, but not for teenagers and women. Maybe I think so because of the recent events of acts of terrorism, when we saw so many innocent people die.

By Yulia Gorshkova

**Ex. 13. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to make up word-combinations.**

a) death	1) chamber
b) another's	2) penalty
c) serious	3) speculation
d) sex	4) crimes
e) mental	5) fiend
f) life	6) fate
g) innocent	7) hospital
h) firing	8) squad
i) gas	9) imprisonment
j) acceptable	10) way
k) wide	11) victims
l) recent	12) events

**Ex. 14. True or false.**

1. The problem of death penalty is paid much attention to.
2. Criminals must not be punished.

3. Crimes are not committed very often.

**Ex. 15. Translate from English into Russian.**

1) Criminals, 2) to butcher, 3) to remain alive, 4) guillotine, 5) electrocution, 6) solving, 7) teenagers, 8) innocent.

**Ex. 16. Translate from Russian into English.**

1) обсуждение, 2) убивать, 3) поддерживать, 4) преступление, 5) маньяк, 6) жестокий человек (дьявол), 7) психиатрическая клиника, 8) реабилитироваться (исправляться), 9) причинять зло, 10) безжалостный, 11) мучить, калечить, 12) конечности.

**Ex. 17. Answer the following questions.**

1. Can anyone be allowed to murder people?
2. Is it important to discuss the problem of death penalty? Why? / Why not?
3. What kinds of crimes do you know?
4. Can a cruel person “vindicate” himself in a jail? Why? / Why not?
5. Are you for or against life imprisonment? Why?
6. What is the best way of punishing criminals?
7. What is the most acceptable way of executing?
8. In what way are criminals sentenced to death?
9. Can death penalty be used for women? Why? / Why not?

**Ex. 18. Make the following sentences Passive.**

1. We must punish criminals.
2. Hospitals can correct the condition of a maniac.
3. He will hurt people again.
4. They sometimes sentence criminals to life imprisonment.
5. They forget how many innocent victims has the maniac butchered.
6. We must solve the problem of death penalty.

**Ex. 19. Choose the best variant from those given below to complete the proverb.**

1. \_\_\_ begins at home.  
a) charity b) learning c) love
2. Kindness gives birth to \_\_\_ .  
a) wealth b) kindness c) happiness
3. \_\_\_ is a two-way street.  
a) pleasure b) understanding c) action.

**Ex 20. Complete the proverbs with the word “better” with their Russian equivalents.**

1. Better late than never.	а) Лучше тремя часами раньше, чем минутой позже.
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2. Better to do well than to say well.	b) Лучше поздно, чем никогда.
3. Better be first in the village than second in Rome.	с) Лучше рискнуть, чем всё потерять.
4. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.	d) Лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе.
5. Better risk a little than lose the whole.	e) Больше дела, меньше слов.
6. Better three hours too soon than a minute late.	f) Лучше быть первым в деревне, чем последним в городе.

**Ex. 21. Give your own opinion of death penalty.**

## UNIT 6

### REHABILITATION

**Ex. 1. Before reading the text look through the following words:**

contemporary – современный

praetorian – преторианский

onset – начало

burdensome – обременительный

to resort – прибегать

informant – осведомитель, доносчик

watchman – охранник, караульный

to curb – обуздывать, сдерживать

courteous – вежливый, обходительный

**Ex. 2. Read the text and translate the sentences given in bold type in writing.**

### TEXT A

#### FROM THE HISTORY OF POLICE FORCES

**Police is the agency of a community or government that is responsible for maintaining public order and preventing and detecting crime.**

The basic police mission — preserving order by enforcing rules of conduct or laws — was the same in ancient societies as it is in the contemporary sophisticated urban environments.

**The conception of the police force as a protective and law enforcement organisation developed from the use of military bodies as guardians of the peace, such as the Praetorian Guard – bodyguard of the ancient Roman emperors.** The Romans achieved a high level of law enforcement, which remained in effect until the decline of the empire and the onset of the Middle Ages.

During the Middle Ages, policing authority was the responsibility of local nobles on their individual estates. Each noble generally appointed an official, known as a constable, to carry out the law. **The constable's duties included keeping the peace and arresting and guarding criminals.** For many decades constables were, unpaid citizens who took turns at the job, which became increasingly burdensome and unpopular. **By the mid-16 century, wealthy citizens often resorted to paying deputies to assume their turns as constables; as this practice became widespread, the quality of the constables declined drastically.**

Police forces developed throughout the centuries, taking various forms. In France during the 17 century King Louis XIV maintained a small central police organisation consisting of some 40 inspectors who, with the help of numerous paid informants, supplied the government with details about the conduct of private individuals. **The king could then exercise the kind of justice he saw fit.** This system continued during the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI. **After the French Revolution, two separate police bodies were set up, one to handle ordinary duties and the other to deal with political crimes.**

In 1663 the city of London began paying watchmen (generally old men who were unable to find other work) to guard the streets at night. Until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the watchmen – as inefficient as they were – along with a few constables, remained the only form of policing in the city.

**The inability of watchmen and constables to curb lawlessness, particularly in London, led to a demand for a more effective force to deal with criminals and to protect the population.** After much deliberation in Parliament, the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829 established the London Metropolitan Police, which became the world's first modern organised police force.

The force was guided by the concept of crime prevention as a primary police objective; it also embodied the belief that such a force should depend

on the consent and cooperation of the public, and the idea that police constables were to be civil and courteous to the people. The Metropolitan Police force was well organised and disciplined and, after an initial period of public skepticism, became the model for other police forces in Great Britain. Several years later the Royal Irish Constabulary was formed, and Australia, India, and Canada soon established similar organizations. Other countries followed, impressed by the success of the plan, until nations throughout the world had adopted police systems based on the British model. The development of the British police system is especially significant because the pattern that emerged that great influence on the style of policing in almost all industrial societies.

**Ex. 3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and expressions.**

1) обеспечивать соблюдение правил поведения, 2) основная задача полиции, 3) оставаться в силе, 4) платный осведомитель, 5) нести полицейскую службу, 6) предупреждение преступности, 7) сдерживать рост преступности, 8) следить за соблюдением законов, 9) полицейские структуры, 10) обеспечение правопорядка, 11) блюститель порядка.

**Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the basic police mission?
2. How did the police force as law enforcement organization arise and develop?
3. Why did the quality of the constables in England decline?
4. How were policing functions performed in France?
5. What was the form of policing London in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?
6. Why was there a need for a more effective force to deal with criminals in England?
7. What factors brought about the establishment of the Metropolitan Police Force?
8. What principles were the British police guided by?
9. Why did the Metropolitan Police Force become the model for other police forces in Britain and abroad?
10. Why is the development of the British police system especially significant?

**Ex. 5. Find in the text the expressions containing the words “law” and “order”. Continue the following lists. Add more expressions using a dictionary**

to maintain public order	to enforce laws

**Ex. 6. The word “police” means, generally, the arrangements made in all civilized countries to ensure that the inhabitants keep the place and peace and obey the law.**

**The word also denotes the force of peace officers employed for this purpose.**

**Which of the following actions can be performed by a police officer? Sort out the odd words. Explain your choice.**

- 1) to apprehend
- 2) to defend in court
- 3) to convict
- 4) to detain
- 5) to imprison
- 6) to investigate
- 7) to lock up
- 8) to safeguard
- 9) to plead guilty
- 10) to search
- 11) to seize
- 12) to sentence
- 13) to take into custody

**Ex. 7. Look through the following words before reading the text:**

rehabilitation of offender – реабилитация (восстановление в правах) преступника

convict – преступник, отбывающий наказание в тюрьме

testimony – показания

delinquency – правонарушение, преступность

euphemism – эвфемизм

hold-up – грабеж

brutal – жестокий, отвратительный

appalling – пугающий, устрашающий

grim – мрачный, жестокий

inmate – лицо, содержащееся в тюрьме

to withdraw – уходить, удаляться  
 to crack – давать трещину, ломаться  
 remorse – раскаяние, угрызение совести  
 revenge – месть  
 waste – потеря

**Ex. 8. Match the following English expressions with their Russian equivalents:**

1) certificate of rehabilitation	a) юридическая реабилитация, восстановление в правах
2) legal rehabilitation	b) психиатрическая реабилитация
3) psychiatric rehabilitation	с) социальная реабилитация (восстановление личности в смысле приспособления ее к условиям общежития)
4) rehabilitation agency	d) профессиональная реабилитация
5) rehabilitation center	e) орган по вопросам социальной реабилитации отбывших наказание преступников
6) rehabilitation facility	f) центр социальной реабилитации
7) social rehabilitation	g) справка о реабилитации
8) vocational rehabilitation	h) исправительное заведение

**Ex. 9. Read the ex-convict's letter and answer the question: would you help the ex-convict and why?**

### TEXT B

#### AN EX-PRISONER'S TESTIMONY

My reason for testifying publicly about areas of my life where the scars have still not healed is that I would like to help in the search for more satisfactory and more caring responses to the problems of delinquency.

I come from what is euphemistically known as a working-class background, in other words from the underclass. I was one of seven children, and we were so poor that none of us was able to stay on at school beyond the minimum leaving age. In January 1993 I was arrested, with some of my childhood buddies, for a hold-up committed with a dummy weapon.

Prison came as a brutal shock. The appalling physical conditions made me feel I had stepped back into an age of barbarity. The grim universe within the prison walls not only seemed out of touch with the outside world but to be embedded in a punitive mentality bordering on bestiality. I felt utterly isolated from the prison officers and my fellow inmates. I also felt cut off from myself, and this was not the least of the dangers I was up against. I soon learned what life in the jungle is all about. If you want to survive you can't afford to trust another living soul.

You start by withdrawing into a shell. Then, if you don't crack up, you get tougher, carefully concealing your slightest weaknesses. You have to think twice about every move you make. A misplaced word or glance could lead to all sorts of trouble. The pressure was so intense that whatever vague feelings of remorse I might have had gave way to a strong sense of injustice. When you're always on your guard you suffer physical and psychological harm that is impossible to measure. After serving four-and-a-half years of a six-year sentence, I came out broken and bent on revenge.

Reintegration is a term that should be added to the list of empty, meaningless words. Mysteriously, everyone I contacted with a view to a job shied away as if they had been tipped off about me. I wondered for a long time whether life was worth living but loving support from my relatives helped me get back on my feet.

Whatever some people may think, it's never too late to start again. But what a waste! Looking back, I can't help thinking it could have been avoided.

**Ex. 10. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:**

1) dummy weapon, 2) the underclass, 3) to be bent on revenge, 4) to be on one's guard, 5) to be out of touch with smb/smth, 6) to commit a holdup, 7) to contact smb with a view to a job, 8) to get tough, 9) to shy away from smb, 10) to tip off about smb.

**Ex. 11. Answer the following questions:**

1. What prompted the young man's slide into a life of crime?
2. Why did prison come as a brutal shock?
3. Why did the young man feel cut off from himself in prison?
4. How did the employers know that the man was an ex-convict?
5. What conclusions did ex-prisoner arrive at on release?
6. How did the community react to his attempts to fit back into society?

**Ex. 12. Debate. Reintegration: a real process or a meaningless word?**

**Prepare your arguments for or against the statements below. Use the active vocabulary from the Unit. Divide into two groups – pro and con, and conduct a debate. Appoint the “Chair” of the debate who will give the floor to the speakers of both teams.**

1. Society is not ready to accept ex-prisoners. They will always be objects of suspicion in the community.
2. Society helps prisoners make the transition from prison to the community.
3. It's never too late to start again.

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