

**Л.Ю. Айснер, С.В. Бершадская, М.Е. Слива**

# **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ**

*Учебное пособие по английскому языку*



Красноярск 2023

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации  
ФГБОУ ВО «Красноярский государственный аграрный университет»

*Л.Ю. Айснер, С.В. Бершадская, М.Е. Слива*

# **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ**

*Учебное пособие по английскому языку*

*Рекомендовано учебно-методическим советом федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Красноярский государственный аграрный университет» для внутривузовского использования в качестве учебного пособия для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 «Юриспруденция»*

*Электронное издание*

Красноярск 2023

ББК 81.432.1я73

А 36

*Рецензенты:*

*Н.О. Лефлер, канд. филол. наук, доц., зав. каф. английского языка  
КГПУ им. В.П. Астафьева*

*Д.В. Зиновьев, канд. пед. наук, доц. каф. «Управление персоналом»  
КрИЖТ, филиала ИрГУПС*

А 36 *Айснер Л.Ю.*

**Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции** [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие по английскому языку / *Л.Ю. Айснер, С.В. Бершадская, М.Е. Слива*; Красноярский государственный аграрный университет. – Красноярск, 2023. – 274 с.

Представлены сравнительные материалы по различным отраслям современных правовых систем Великобритании, США и России.

Предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 «Юриспруденция».

ББК 81.432.1я73

## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<b>ВВЕДЕНИЕ</b> .....	4
<b>Unit 1. LAW AND SOCIETY</b> .....	5
<i>Topic 1.1. Introduction to Law</i> .....	5
<i>Topic 1.2. Modern Legal Systems</i> .....	20
<i>Topic 1.3. History of Law</i> .....	32
<b>Unit 2. LEGAL PROFESSIONS</b> .....	51
<i>Topic 2.1. Legal Professionals</i> .....	51
<i>Topic 2.2. Legal Skills</i> .....	62
<b>Unit 3. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b> .....	75
<i>Topic 3.1. Constitutions of the Russian Federation, the UK and the USA</i> .....	75
<i>Topic 3.2. Lawmaking Process in Russia</i> .....	89
<i>Topic 3.3. Lawmaking Process in the UK</i> .....	96
<i>Topic 3.4. Lawmaking Process in the USA</i> .....	102
<b>Unit 4. EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b> .....	108
<i>Topic 4.1. State and Political System of the Russian Federation ...</i>	108
<i>Topic 4.2. The UK System of State and Government</i> .....	115
<i>Topic 4.3. The USA System of State and Government</i> .....	122
<b>Unit 5. JUDICIARY</b> .....	131
<i>Topic 5.1. Judicial Branch of the Russian Federation</i> .....	131
<i>Topic 5.2. Judicial Branch of the UK</i> .....	140
<i>Topic 5.3. Judicial Branch of the USA</i> .....	150
<b>ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ</b> .....	159
<b>СЛОВАРЬ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ</b> .....	198
<b>МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ</b> .....	266
<b>ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ</b> .....	272
<b>ЛИТЕРАТУРА</b> .....	273

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Цель пособия – обучить студентов активному владению английским языком в сфере профессиональной деятельности юриста, а также сформировать у них способность и готовность к межкультурной коммуникации.

Основной задачей пособия является формирование у обучаемых иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции как основы профессиональной деятельности на иностранном языке, что предполагает решение следующих конкретных задач обучения: освоение обучаемыми языкового материала, в том числе расширение словарного запаса за счет правовой лексики; совершенствование умений чтения литературы по специальности на английском языке с целью получения профессионально-значимой информации (кодексы, нормативные акты, судебные решения, научная литература и т. д.); совершенствование навыков говорения и аудирования, ориентированных на коммуникацию в профессионально-деловой сфере деятельности; развитие навыков работы с профессиональной информацией на иностранном языке и переработки в различные виды документации по профилю будущей профессии (реферирование, аннотирование, перевод юридической литературы, а также формирование навыков умений письма – деловая и личная переписка, составление заявлений, резюме и т. д.).

Пособие состоит из 15 разделов, тематически объединенных в 5 учебных модулей, раздела «Задания для самостоятельной работы», содержание которых охватывает основные аспекты профессиональной деятельности юриста.

В пособии представлен словарь юридических терминов, помогающий понять значение слов (терминов) и особенности их употребления, значительно расширить словарный запас, сделать речь учащегося более грамотной. Умение пользоваться словарем полезно как при чтении, так и при выполнении письменных работ.

## Unit 1. LAW AND SOCIETY

### *Topic 1.1. Introduction to Law*

**Задание 1.** Изучите и запомните следующие значения термина «LAW»:

- закон (регулирующий, предписывающий акт);
- право; правоведение, законоведение, юриспруденция;
- юрист;
- суд, судебный процесс;
- according to the law – в соответствии с законом;
- enforce a law – применять закон;
- to break / violate a law – нарушить, преступить закон;
- to obey / observe a law – соблюдать закон, подчиняться закону.

**Задание 2.** Составьте свои предложения с этим словом на русском языке, затем переведите их на английский.

#### **Текст 1. Why do We Need Law?**

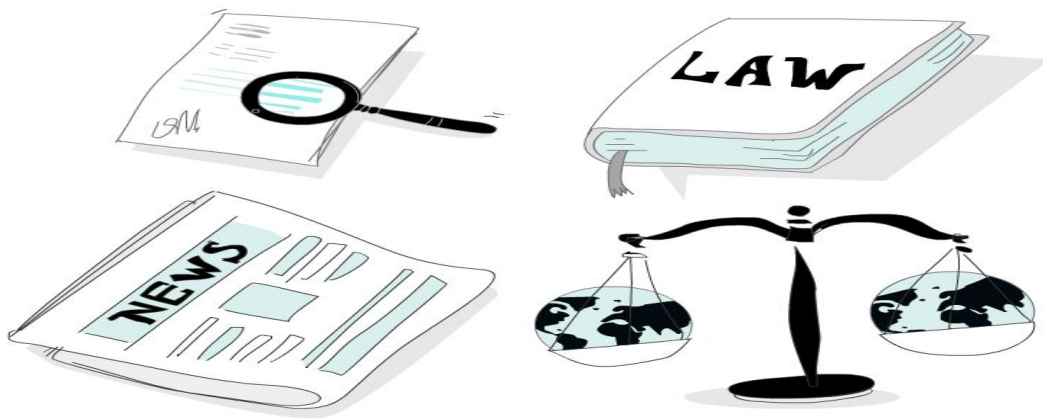
Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do.

However, some rules – those made by the state or the courts – are called “laws”. Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behaviour. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law – whether you like that law or not – you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison.

Why are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law?

If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people – to live in society – laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two-way street. If people were allowed to

choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives.



Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

We need law, then, to ensure a safe and peaceful society in which individuals' rights are respected. But we expect even more from our law. Some totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws, enforced by police forces free to arrest and punish people without trial. Strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order, but we reject this form of control.

The legal system should respect individual rights while, at the same time, ensuring that society operates in an orderly manner. And society should believe in the Rule of Law, which means that the law applies to every person, including members of the police and other public officials, who must carry out their public duties in accordance with the law.

In our society laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university.

Another goal of the law is fairness. This means that the law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. The law also serves to ensure that strong groups and

individuals do not use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals.

However, despite the best intentions, laws are sometimes created so that people later recognize as being unjust or unfair. In a democratic society, laws are not carved in stone, but must reflect the changing needs of society. In a democracy, anyone who feels that a particular law is flawed has the right to speak out publicly and to seek to change the law by lawful means.

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 4.** Найдите соответствия между английскими терминологическими словосочетаниями и их эквивалентами на русском языке. Обратите внимание: один эквивалент – лишний.

<b>Словосочетание</b>	<b>Эквивалент</b>
1) the purpose of law;	a) уважать права отдельного человека;
2) to live in society;	b) отражать изменяющиеся потребности общества;
3) to choose at random;	c) иметь разногласия и конфликты;
4) to safeguard our personal property and our lives;	d) верить в верховенство закона;
5) to have disagreements and conflicts;	e) защищать основные права и свободы;
6) to resolve disputes peacefully;	f) назначение (цель) права;
7) to turn to the law;	g) иметь право открыто высказать свое мнение;
8) to respect individual rights;	h) жить в обществе;
9) to arrest and punish people without trial	i) в соответствии с постановлением суда;
10) to believe in the Rule of Law;	j) стремиться изменить закон законными средствами;
11) in accordance with the law;	k) арестовывать и наказывать людей без суда и следствия;
12) to protect basic individual rights and freedoms;	l) охранять нашу собственность и жизнь;



- 13) to reflect the changing needs of society; m) в соответствии с законом;
- 14) to have the right to speak out publicly; n) обращаться к закону;
- 15) to seek to change the law by lawful means. o) решать споры миром;
- p) выбирать что-либо наугад.

**Задание 5.** Письменно переведите текст, обращая особое внимание на терминологические сочетания задания 4.

**Задание 6.** Предложения, помещенные ниже, поставьте в отрицательную форму и вопросительную (общий и специальный вопросы) форму, дайте ответы на поставленные вопросы.

<b>Model:</b>	Laws resemble customs because they are designed to control our behaviour.
<b>Отрицательная форма:</b>	Laws <b>do not</b> resemble habits.
<b>Общий вопрос:</b>	<b>Do</b> laws <b>resemble</b> habits? – No, laws do not resemble habits.
<b>Специальный вопрос:</b>	<b>What do</b> laws resemble? – Laws resemble customs and morality.

1. In society laws govern our conduct only.
2. We always notice the laws.
3. We always do as we please with little regard for others.
4. In a democratic society, laws reflect the changing needs of society.
5. Some groups and individuals use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals.

**Задание 7.** Подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ из предложенных вариантов и обоснуйте свой выбор двумя-тремя предложениями. Начните свой ответ одним из следующих выражений.

<b>Model:</b>	a) I quite agree with the statement that ... because ...
	b) I think that ... because ...

1. Almost everything we do is governed:
  - a) by rules imposed by morality;
  - b) the courts;
  - c) some set of rules;
  - d) customs and traditions.
2. If we didn't live in a structured society with other people:
  - a) we would simply do as we please;
  - b) we would simply do with little regard for others;
  - c) Law enforcement bodies would arrest and punish people without trial;
  - d) laws would not be necessary.
3. Laws against criminal conduct help:
  - a) to protect our property;
  - b) to take advantage of other individuals;
  - c) to safeguard our personal property and our lives;
  - d) to protect basic individual rights and freedoms.
4. We turn to the law:
  - a) to resolve disputes peacefully;
  - b) to decide who is the real owner;
  - c) to have disagreements and conflicts;
  - d) to force people to keep their promises.
5. Another goal of the law is:
  - a) to protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms;
  - b) fairness;
  - c) to seek to change the law by lawful means;
  - d) to provide for benefits.

**Задание 8.** Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели.

**Model:**    **a) I fully agree with the statement that ...**  
                  **b) I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ...**

1. Not everything we do is governed by some set of rules.
2. We need rules that everyone must obey.
3. Laws against criminal conduct don't help to safeguard our personal property and our lives.
4. In a well-ordered society conflicts never arise.
5. It is impossible to resolve disputes peacefully.

6. If individual's rights are respected it means that we live in a safe and peaceful society.

7. Totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws.

8. Strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order ensuring the society operates in an orderly manner.

9. Laws should be applied to every person in the society.

10. The only goal of the law is fairness.

**Задание 9.** Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Термин «закон» означает установленные государством обязательные правила и нормы поведения.

2. «Описательные» законы описывают формы поведения людей или природных явлений.

3. «Предписательные» законы предписывают нормы поведения людей в обществе.

4. Законы существуют для того, чтобы охранять нашу собственность и жизнь.

5. Если не соблюдать закон, то последует правовая ответственность.

**Задание 10.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What kind of society do we live in?

2. What is the society governed by?

3. What is the difference between laws and rules of morality?

4. Why do rules of morality and custom play an important role in our life?

5. Why are laws designed to control our behaviour?

6. What are the goals of law?

7. When do people turn to the law?

8. Why do we need law?

**Задание 11.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward... (Вопросы, обсуждаемые в тексте)

2. The article discusses some problems relating to... (Начало текста)

3. At the beginning the author points out... (Переход к следующим частям текста)

4. Then the author goes on the problem...

5. The final paragraph states that... (Конец изложения текста)

6. In my opinion... (Оценка материала или проблемы изложенной в тексте).

**Задание 12.** Изучите и запомните следующие значения термина «*LEGAL*». Составьте свои предложения с этим словом на русском языке, затем переведите их на английский:

- юридический;
- правовой;
- судебный;
- законный / дозволенный законом;
- легальный, правомерный.

**Задание 13.** Найдите соответствия между английскими терминологическими словосочетаниями и их эквивалентами на русском языке. Обратите внимание: один эквивалент – лишний.

Словосочетание	Эквивалент
1) legal activities;	a) свод законов;
2) legal action;	b) законные права;
3) legal advise;	c) средства, предусмотренные законом;
4) legal age;	d) имеющий свою законную силу;
5) legal costs;	e) использовать свое законное право;
6) legal decision;	f) закон;
7) legal document;	g) консультация юриста;
8) legal entity;	h) правовая защита;
9) legal implications;	i) правовой документ;
10) legal expert;	j) правовое обязательство / правовая обязанность;
11) legal history;	k) правомерная, законная деятельность;
12) legal language;	l) правовые последствия;
13) legal means;	m) решение суда;
14) legal procedure;	n) совершеннолетие;
15) legal protection;	o) стать юристом;
16) legal rights;	p) судебные издержки;

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 17) legal obligation;              | q) судопроизводство;                                       |
| 18) legal code;                    | r) юридическая терминология;                               |
| 19) legal order;                   | s) правовой порядок, правовой режим;                       |
| 20) of legal force;                | t) правовое действие / судебный процесс / обращение в суд; |
| 21) to enjoy one's legal rights    | u) юридическое лицо;                                       |
| 22) to enter the legal profession. | v) юрисконсульт;   |
|                                    | w) история права.  |

## Текст 2. Law and Society



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

Though laws are based on the reasonable needs at the community we often don't notice them. If our neighbour plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, the lawyer or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations. But to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on a train or a TV set to watch.

Only when a neighbour refuses to behave reasonably or when we are injured in a train accident, the money wasn't repaid, the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return money or replace it, we do start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities.

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

Some transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. For example, buying or selling a house, or setting up a business. On the whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.

**Задание 14.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 15.** Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the party that is accused in court of a crime or a civil offence.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the party that starts or carries out civil proceedings. It is usually a private citizen or a company.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a civil legal proceeding against someone.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an official court decision on the case.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are an official body whose job is to make sure that people obey the law, to catch criminals, and to protect people and property.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal documents or represent people in court.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a house or a room where all the information about the crime is given so that it can be judged.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sum of money that you owe somebody.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal statement that something is true, such as the one a witness makes in a court of law.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is money that has been lost by a business, person or government.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal means regulating relations between companies.

**Задание 16.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 17.** Подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ из предложенных вариантов и обоснуйте свой выбор двумя-тремя предложениями. Начните свой ответ одним из следующих выражений:

**Model:**                    **a) I fully agree with the statement that ... because...**  
                                  **b) I think that ... because...**

1. Relations between people are regulated:...

- a) by the government;
- b) prescriptive laws;
- c) people's experience;
- d) customs and traditions.

2. If we always break rules, other members of society may:...

- a) refuse to have anything to do with us;
- b) carry precise penalties;
- c) use the system of courts;
- d) consult the police.

3. When governments make laws for their citizens:

- a) they use the power of the police to enforce them;
- b) they use justice;
- c) they observe public opinion;
- d) they try to use common sense.

**Задание 18.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

**Model:**                    **a) I think it is true. The text tells us that ...**  
                                  **b) To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. We usually think about the legal implications of everyday activities.

2. Few of us would risk making transactions without first seeking legal advice.

3. People all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other.

4. Even though the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return your money or replace the TV set, we don't start thinking of taking legal advice.

5. When you buy a train ticket a lawyer may tell you it represents a contract with legal obligations.

6. You may not sue against the person who didn't pay his debt.

7. The defendant accuses a plaintiff.

8. The court may listen to the testimony of one party.

9. All transactions in modern society are very complex.

10. Nobody should have basic knowledge of law.

**Задание 19.** Вставьте подходящие по смыслу наречия в высказывания. Обратите внимание на место наречий в предложении.

Never	hardly	ever	rarely	sometimes	often	always
-------	--------	------	--------	-----------	-------	--------

**Model:** I *always* obey the law.

1. The government repeals laws.

2. Young people make wills.

3. It is right to punish children.

4. I talk on the mobile phone when I drive.

5. Judges punish innocent people.

6. The Russian police are polite and friendly.

7. I switch off my mobile phone before the lesson.

8. The laws are interpreted by the courts.

9. Government-made laws are patterned upon informal rules of conduct.

10. The ways in which people talk, eat and drink are guided by informal rules.

**Задание 20.** Исправьте ошибки в следующих высказываниях. Постройте предложения по модели, используя подсказки в скобках. Прочитайте свои предложения вслух, выделяя ошибки и исправления при помощи интонации и фразового ударения.



**Model:** Offenders *obey* laws (break). → Offenders *don't obey* laws. They *break* them.

1. Law-abiding citizens *break* laws (obey).
2. The laws guarantee our *happiness* (security).
3. The *police* punish offenders (prisons).
4. Offenders behave *well* (in anti-social way).
5. Judges enforce *moral* laws (state).
6. *Judges* catch and arrest offenders (police).
7. *The Civil Code* establishes the system of government (the constitution).
8. People get accustomed to using *unlawful* means to regulate their relations (legal).
9. The constitution lays down *the forms of punishment* (rights and duties of citizens).
10. We need *the system of courts only* to ensure a safe society in which individuals' rights are respected (law).

**Задание 21.** Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. В обществе закон устанавливает формальный режим, который упорядочивает виды человеческой деятельности и человеческие отношения.

2. Законом в юриспруденции является набор правил или норм поведения, который определяет, предписывает или разрешает определенные отношения между людьми, организациями и государством.

3. Выполнение законов является основной задачей государства и правительства.

4. Закон, как и право в целом, не является застывшим в своем развитии институтом. Вместе с обществом и государством он постоянно изменяется и развивается.

5. Сегодня в мире существует множество государств, которые населены огромным количеством людей. У каждого народа есть свои традиции, обычаи, культура. То, что для одних народов является нормой, у других народов вызывает смех, у третьих – негодование.

Например, в Великобритании членам парламента запрещено входить в Палату общин в доспехах.

А в городе Сисайд (США) вокруг всех домов должен быть установлен белый забор. Каждый дом должен иметь красивое крыльцо.

Причина: экономика города основана на индустрии туризма. Муниципалитет считает, что подобный дизайн позволяет создать «сказочный городок», что сделает его еще более заманчивым для туристов.

**Задание 22.** Ответьте на вопросы:

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

**Задание 23.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward... (Вопросы, обсуждаемые в тексте).
2. The article discusses some problems relating to... (Начало текста).
3. At the beginning the author points out... (Переход к следующим частям текста).
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that... (Конец изложения текста).
6. In my opinion... (Оценка материала или проблемы изложенной в тексте).

**Задание 24.** Изучите и запомните следующие значения термина «*GOVERNMENT*». Составьте свои предложения с этим словом вначале на русском языке, затем переведите их на английский:

- государственная власть;
- управление, руководство;
- форма правления, государственное устройство, политический строй;
- правительство, правительственный аппарат.

**Задание 25.** Найдите соответствия между английскими словосочетаниями и их эквивалентами на русском языке. Обратите внимание: один эквивалент – лишний.

<b>Словосочетание</b>	<b>Эквивалент</b>
1) to carry out the government of the state;	a) конституционная форма правления;
2) constitutional government;	b) формировать правительство;
3) a system of government;	c) осуществлять управление государством;
4) to form the government;	d) представительное правление;
5) government of the day;	e) срок полномочий правительства;
6) limited government;	f) система правления;
7) representative government;	g) ограничение власти;
8) government's term of office.	h) действующее правительство;
	i) правительственные учреждения.

### **Текст 3. The Aim of the Law**

The aim of (права) is to regulate the conduct of human beings in society. The aim of (правовой) theory is (рассмотреть) the nature, origin and classification of law. The theory of natural law is based on the belief that there is a set of perfect (юридических норм) for human conduct and (законы) devised by men must be induced by these rules. (Закон) is a term which is used in many different senses. To (юриста) law has a far narrower meaning – the principle recognized and applied by the state in (суде). The English (правовая система) has still been copied by many nations. (Судебный процесс) becomes the center of a contest between both parties in which one emerges as the winner. By the time of (судебного разбирательства) each (сторона дела) should gain as much information as possible.

When governments make laws for their citizens, they use the system of courts backed by the power of the police (для того чтобы проводить эти законы в жизнь). Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone – such as when young children (совершают преступления), when the police have to concentrate on certain crimes and

therefore ignore others. But the general nature of the law is enforced equally against all members of the nation.

Governments have many ways of making sure that citizens (подчиняются закону). They make the public aware of what the law is and try to encourage social support for (правопорядку). They use police forces (расследовать преступления) and catch criminals. They authorize courts to complete the investigation of criminal and (гражданских правонарушений) and to pass sentences to (наказать виновного) and deter others. And they make efforts to re-educate and reform people who have broken the law.

The laws of all countries are to be found in written records – (правовые кодексы) of countries with continental systems, the statutes and case-judgments of common law countries, warning on official forms, and notice in public buildings. Many people do not know where to find these records and do not find it easy to read them. But (незнание законов не освобождает от ответственности).

Governments usually expect citizens to be aware of the laws which affect their lives. Sometimes this seems very harsh, for example, when the law is very technical. Shopkeepers in England (преследовались по закону в уголовном порядке) for selling books on Sunday, although they were allowed to sell magazines. However, there are many laws, such as those prohibiting theft, assault and dangerous driving which simply reflect social and moral attitudes to everyday behaviour. In such cases a person knows he (нарушает закон), even if he doesn't know exactly which law it is.

**Задание 26.** Замените русские слова в скобках английскими эквивалентами.

**Задание 27.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 28.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

## TEST 1

### Introduction to Law

**Задание 29.** Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. All citizens have *fair* \ *honest* \ *equal* \ *understandable* rights and obligations.

2. We must obey laws even if they are *impolite* \ *unjust* \ *illegal* \ *judicial*.

3. It is *immoral* \ *impolite* \ *unfair* \ *illegal* to buy cigarettes in Great Britain if you are under 16.

4. It is *dishonest* \ *immoral* \ *impolite* \ *illegal* to talk on the mobile phone during the performance.

5. We are all *equal* \ *faithful* \ *just* \ *legal* before the law and have a right to a *fair* \ *polite* \ *moral* \ *precedent* trail.

**Задание 30.** Какие термины соответствуют данным определениям?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is fairness in the way that people are treated.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is people in general, thought of as a large organized group.

### *Topic 1.2. Modern Legal Systems*

**Задание 31.** Изучите и запомните значения следующих терминов. Составьте свои предложения с этими терминами на русском языке, затем переведите их на английский:

- Case law – прецедентное право;
- Civil law – гражданское право;
- Commercial law – торговое право;
- Common law – общее право;
- Criminal law – уголовное право;

- Customary law – обычное право;
- Natural law – естественное право;
- Private law – частное право;
- Public law – общественное право;
- Roman law – римское право;
- Secular law – светское право.

#### Текст 4. Legal Systems of the World

What is a system of law? According to Russian scholars it is the internal structure of law bound by social relations. It is expressed by unity and coordination of all acting legal norms and their implementation in branches and institutions of law.

The characteristics of a legal system are:

- reflection of a existing system of social relations;
- unity and consistency of all norms of law;
- division into relatively independent parts – branches, sub-branches and institutions of law;
- close connections between different elements of a law system;
- stability and dynamism.



When rules and laws become systematized inside one country they make national legal systems and these systems can be classified into families according to their main features.

It is important to begin by emphasizing one great division: that into religious and secular legal systems. Each side of this split holds quite different views as to law, in its source, scope, sanctions, and function.

The source of religious law is the deity, legislating through the prophets. Secular law is made by human beings. It follows from this difference in their source that religious laws are perceived to be eternal, while secular rules can be changed by their makers. Religious law tells people what to believe as well as how to behave, whereas secular law deals with our external actions as they affect others.

Nowadays there are few countries whose legal system is exclusively religious, though some (mainly Muslim) aspire to this. By contrast a large number have secular systems, and this feature may be built into their legal structure, as in the 1958 French and the 1993 Russian constitutions, or the very first words of the First Amendment to the American Constitution, which came into force in 1789: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion”.

A number of other countries have ‘dual’ systems in which religious rules govern, and religious courts adjudicate on such matters as marriage, divorce, family relationships and possibly family property, while a secular system with state courts covers the wider fields of public and commercial law. This was the position in England until the 1850s, and is the case today in Israel, India, and Pakistan. In these dual jurisdictions, the proportion of human activity governed by one or the other system may well depend on the stage of economic and political development of a country.

There are about 200 secular legal systems in the world. Throughout the history of mankind there were various attempts to classify them. In the past, legal systems have often been grouped by geography, history, culture, race, language, religion, or official ideology. Nowadays, scholars define the following legal blocks:

- national legal systems;
- legal families;
- groups of legal families.

Although each modern legal system has its own individuality, it is possible to group many of them into legal “families”. The existing legal systems of nearly all countries are generally modeled upon elements of several main types:

- religious law;
- civil law (Roman-Germanic legal family);
- common law (Anglo-Saxon legal system);

- customary law;
- mixed or pluralistic law.

The additional type of the legal system – international law – can be referred to as the law which governs the conduct of independent nations in their relationships. At the global level, international law is of great importance, whether created by the practice of sovereign states or by agreement among them in the forms of treaties. Some transnational entities such as the European Union have created their own legal structure. The part of international law, the law system of the European Union, has become the first example of the newly created supranational legal system.

**Задание 32.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 33.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке:

- 1) действующие нормы права;
- 2) отрасли и институты права;
- 3) существующая система общественных отношений;
- 4) в соответствии с основными признаками;
- 5) почти все страны;
- 6) международное право;
- 7) история человечества;
- 8) правовые семьи;
- 9) современные правовые системы;
- 10) обладать индивидуальностью;
- 11) первая поправка к Конституции Соединенных Штатов Америки;
- 12) попытки классифицировать системы;
- 13) быть сгруппированным по (различным признакам);
- 14) смешанное или плюралистическое право;
- 15) определяться социальными отношениями;
- 16) быть систематизированным внутри страны.

**Задание 34.** Прочитайте определения существительного system и выберите то, которое соответствует понятию «правовая система»:

- a) system is a group of parts, facts, ideas, etc., that together form a whole;



- b) system is a number of things arranged to work well together;
- c) system is a number of things dependent on each other and working as the unique complex.

**Задание 35.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 36.** Завершите предложения в соответствии с текстом:

1. According to Russian scholars a system of law is ...
2. The main characteristics of a legal system are ...
3. When national legal systems are made they ...
4. These systems can be classified into ...
5. The existing legal systems are generally modeled upon elements of several main types. They are ...
6. The additional type of the legal system is ...

**Задание 37.** Измените грамматическую форму слова, данного в скобках:

1. Although each legal system has its own individuality, it (to be) possible to group many of them into legal 'families'.

2. At the national level there (to be) over 180 sovereign states in the United Nations Organization. Many of these (to be) federal or confederal, and their constituent parts may well have their own law.

3. The latter classification (to look) mainly at how a legal system treats the law governing relations between private persons, including such matters as their property, their testaments, marriages, contracts and so on.

4. For instance, the private law of England (to stem) from the 'common law'. That of Scotland does not. But both (to be) governed by the same constitution which, unlike those of most common-law countries, is not written in one document and (not to limit) the ultimate powers of the legislature.

5. Civil and Common law systems can be considered the most widespread in the world, Civil because it (to be) the most widespread by land-mass, and Common because it (to be) being employed by the most number of people.

**Задание 38.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. В обществе права и обязанности граждан определяются законом, а знание законов обязательно для успешного судопроизводства.

2. Законы составляют основу правовой системы государства. В большинстве современных государств главным источником права является закон. Выполнение законов является основной задачей государства и правительства.

3. Все государственные законы должны быть записаны и опубликованы. В случае, когда в деятельности правоохранительных органов превалирует закон, общество называется правовым.

4. Демократическое государство представляет собой политическую организацию власти, основанную на принципах разделения властей, соблюдения прав человека, верховенства права во всех сферах жизни.

5. В странах континентальной правовой семьи закон является основным источником права в отличие от англо-саксонской правовой семьи, где в таком качестве выступает прецедент.

**Задание 39.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does the term “legal system” mean?

2. What legal systems can you name?

3. What legal system does the RF belong to?

4. What systems are there in the UK and the USA?

**Задание 40.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...

2. The article discusses some problems relating to...

3. At the beginning the author points out...

4. Then the author goes on the problem...

5. The final paragraph states that...

6. In my opinion...

## **Текст 5. Civil Law**

**Civil law** (Roman-Germanic legal family) is the most widespread legal system in the world, applied in various forms in approximately 150 countries. Also referred to as European continental law, the civil law sys-

tem is derived mainly from the Roman ‘Corpus Juris Civilis’ (Body of Civil Law), a collection of laws and legal interpretations compiled under the Roman Emperor Justinian [between A.D. 528 and 565].



The major feature of civil law systems is that the laws are organized into systematic written codes. The main sources of civil law are principally legislation – especially codifications in constitutions or statutes enacted by governments – and secondarily, custom.

Civil law systems in some countries are based on more than one code.

Civil law concerns disputes among citizens within a country.

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 and other laws.

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.

**Задание 41.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 42.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке:

- 1) основываться на нескольких кодексах;
- 2) наиболее распространенный вид;
- 3) основной источник;

- 4) основная черта;
- 5) римский император;
- 6) называться континентальным правом;
- 7) в любое время;
- 8) юридическое толкование.

**Задание 43.** Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the system of law predominant on the European continent, historically influenced by that of ancient Rome.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic collection of laws or statutes.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are laws, considered collectively.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional and widely accepted way of behaving or doing something that is specific to a particular society, place, or time.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal arrangement made between the parties to a lawsuit in order to resolve it, especially out of court.

**Задание 44.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 45.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели.

**Model:**

**a) I fully agree with the statement that ...**

**I think it is true. The text tells us that...**

**b) I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ...**

**To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. Civil law is the most widespread legal system of the world.
2. Approximately 300 countries use civil law nowadays.
3. European continental law and civil law is the name of the same phenomenon.
4. "Corpus Juris Civilus" is a collection of laws and legal interpretations compiled in the times of the Roman Emperor Justinian I.
5. The date when the Body of Civil Law was compiled is known precisely.
6. Organizing the law into two written codes is the main feature of civil law system.
7. One of the main sources of civil law is custom.

8. Civil law concerns disputes among different states.
9. Civil proceedings can usually be abandoned or ended by settlement between the parties at any time.
10. Most judgments are for sums of money, and the costs of an action are generally paid by the party winning a case.

**Задание 46.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the most widespread legal system in the world?
2. What is the major feature of civil law systems?
3. What are the main sources of civil law?
4. What does Civil law concern?
5. What does the Civil law of England, Wales and Northern Ireland cover?
6. How can civil proceedings be usually abandoned or ended?

**Задание 47.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

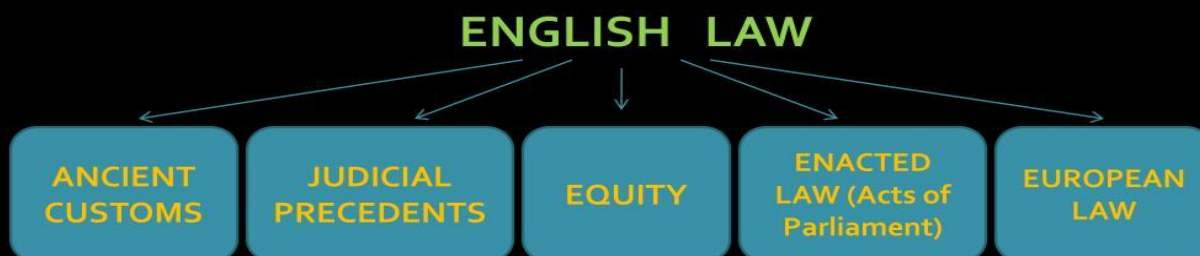
### **Текст 6. Common Law**

**Common law** (Anglo-Saxon legal family) is a type of legal system, often synonymous to “English common law”, which is the system of England and Wales in the UK. It is also in force in approximately 80 countries which were a part of or greatly influenced by the former British Empire. The English common law reflects Biblical influences as well as systems imposed by early conquerors including the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Normans.

Some legal scholars attribute the formation of the English common law system to King Henry II (1154–1189). Until the time of his reign, laws customary were administered locally. Henry II, having established the King’s court, designated that laws were “common” to the entire England.

# Sources of English law

- English legal system = common law legal system
- English law – no unified structure



CUSTOM = unwritten law established by long use

JUDICIAL PRECEDENT = a legal decision in a previous case which is considered as an authoritative rule or pattern in future similar or analogous cases

ENACTED LAW = written law made by Parliament or another legislative body

The foundation of English common law is “legal precedent” – referred to as *stare decisis* (Lat.), meaning “to stand by things decided”. In the English common law system, court judges are bound in their decisions in large part by the rules and other doctrines developed by the judges of earlier English courts. These rules were supplemented or amended over time.

**Задание 48.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 49.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке:

- 1) дополнить или исправить;
- 2) основа общего права;
- 3) доктрины, созданные судьями;
- 4) быть ограниченным в своих решениях;
- 5) ученые-юристы;
- 6) являться синонимом;
- 7) приписывать создание кому-либо;
- 8) бывшая Британская империя.

**Задание 50.** Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the country which was running half of the world during several centuries.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the religious book of Christians.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is group of people or military troops who attack foreign territories in order to join them to their lands.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is period of time when a King or a Queen is running the state.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is something (such as a judgment) which has happened earlier than the present and which can be a guide to what should be done in the present case.

**Задание 51.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 52.** Укажите, какие предложения содержат информацию из текста:

1. Common law derived from customs of continental countries.
2. Common law is a synonym to precedent law.
3. Common law is widely spread in many countries.
4. English common law was influenced by the Bible.
5. Laws were administered universally all over England before the reign of Henry II.
6. The King's court designed that laws were common to the whole country.
7. The source of English common law is the precedent.
8. Common law is stable and can't be amended or changed.

**Задание 53.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Право в Великобритании и США – это право судебной практики.
2. Суды этих государств не только применяют, но и создают нормы права путем вынесения решений по конкретным делам.
3. Созданные таким образом нормы права являются в дальнейшем обязательными для других судов.
4. Когда кто-то другой обратится в суд с похожими требованиями, то суд будет руководствоваться ранее вынесенным решением.
5. В юриспруденции это называется судебным прецедентом.

**Задание 54. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. Why is common law called “English”?
2. Why are so many countries influenced by common law?
3. Who is the formation of the English common law system attributed to by legal scholars?
4. What is the foundation of English common law?

**Задание 55.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## TEST 2

### Modern Legal Systems

**Задание 56.** Какие термины соответствуют данным определениям?

1. Laws or written rules which are passed by Parliament and implemented by courts.
2. An official set of laws or regulations.
3. To come from something, to appear somewhere and then to develop into something.
4. Something (such as a judgment) which has happened earlier than the present and which can be a guide to what should be done in the present case.
5. Used or enforced in different ways.

**Задание 57.** Соотнесите термин и его определение. Обратите внимание: один термин – лишний.

#### Термин

1) natural law;

#### Определение

a) the part of English law that is derived from custom and judicial precedent rather than statutes;



- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 2) Civil law;    | b) code of the ancient Romans forming the basis of civil law in many countries today;                        |
| 3) Common law;   | c) the law as established by the outcome of former cases;  |
| 4) Criminal law; | d) a system of law concerned with the punishment of offenders;   |
| 5) Roman law;    | e) the system of law predominant on the European continent, historically influenced by that of ancient Rome. |
| 6) Case law.     |  |

**Задание 58.** Завершите предложения:

1. The internal structure of law bound by social relations is ...
2. Its characteristics are ...
3. The legal scholars usually distinguish the following legal families ...
4. The major feature of civil law systems is that ...
5. The major feature of common law systems is that ...
6. Other main types of the existing legal systems are...

### *Topic 1.3. History of Law*

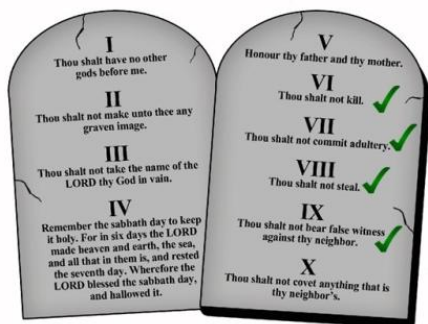
#### **Текст 7. The Birth of Law**

The history of law began since the beginning of mankind even before history at the time when written laws and courts ever existed. Rules and laws – and the conventions or customs from which they are descended – have been a part of human life ever since our ancestors first began to live in large and settled groups. But our knowledge is vague of laws that were in effect before the invention of writing in about 3500 B.C.

The earliest known legal text was written by Ur-Nammu, a king of the Mesopotamian city of Ur, in about 2100 B.C. It dealt largely with compensation for bodily injuries, and with the penalties for witchcraft and runaway slaves.

## Ten Commandments

approx. date: **1300 B.C.**  
legal influence score: **40%**



## Code of Ur-Nammu

approx. date: **2100 B.C.**  
legal influence score: **59%**



Laws existed in ancient Greece and Egypt thousands of years back. Anglo-Saxon has also played its part in the history of law and the Roman law was the legal system applied throughout the Europe till the 18th century. Many European modern laws were influenced by Roman law. Common and civil laws of English and North America were also obliged to the ancient Roman law.

**Задание 59.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 60.** Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an instruction that tell you what you are allowed to do and what you are not allowed to do;
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a punishment imposed for a violation of law or rule;
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an accepted social custom or practice;
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is payment for damage or loss, restitution;
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is harm or damage done or suffered;
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is to give attention to something or someone that needs attention, to solve a problem or make a decision.

**Задание 61.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 62.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Закон – часть жизни людей, однако мы очень мало знаем о самых ранних законах.

2. Закон Ур-Намми – самый первый известный нам юридический документ.

3. В основном этот документ касался компенсаций телесных повреждений и наказаний.

**Задание 63.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Why is it difficult to judge about the earliest laws?
2. Where and why did the first laws appear?
3. What issues did the first laws emphasise?

**Задание 64.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

### **Текст 8. Laws of Babylon**

One of the most detailed ancient legal codes was drawn up in about 1758 B.C. by Hammurabi, a king of Babylonia. The entire code, consisting of 282 paragraphs, was carved into a great stone pillar, which was set up in a temple so that it could be read by every citizen. This became known as the Codex Hammurabi.

The laws laid down by Hammurabi were more extensive than any that had gone before. They covered crime, divorce and marriage, the rights of slave owners and slaves, the settlement of debts, inheritance and property contracts; there were even regulations about taxes and the prices of goods.

Punishments under the code were often harsh. The cruel principle of revenge was observed: an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, which meant that criminals had to receive as punishment precisely those injuries and damages they had inflicted upon their victims. Not only murderers but also thieves and false accusers faced the death penalty. And a child who hit his father could expect to lose the hand that struck the blow.



The code outlawed private blood feuds and banned the tradition by which a man could kidnap and keep the woman he wanted for his bride. In addition, the new laws took account of the circumstances of the offender as well as of the offence. So a lower-ranking citizen who lost a civil case would be fined less than an aristocrat in the same position – though he would also be awarded less if he won.

Nevertheless, Hammurabi's laws represented an advance on earlier tribal customs, because the penalty could not be harder than the crime.

**Задание 65.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 66.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке:

- 1) вор;
- 2) смертная казнь;
- 3) брак;
- 4) клеветник;
- 5) наказание;
- 6) развод;
- 7) правонарушитель;
- 8) штрафовать;
- 9) налоги;
- 10) правонарушение;
- 11) получать компенсацию;
- 12) наследство;
- 13) преступление;
- 14) долги;

- 15) кровная месть;
- 16) цены на товары;
- 17) наносить ущерб;
- 18) гражданское дело;
- 19) наносить увечья;
- 20) права рабов;
- 21) похищать;
- 22) имущественные контракты.

**Задание 67.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 68.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Древнейший свод законов был составлен Хаммурапи, царем Вавилона, в XVIII столетии до н.э.

2. Кодекс Хаммурапи состоит из 282 статей и охватывает все сферы жизни.

3. В основе кодекса лежит идея о том, что наказание должно быть «равным» преступлению – «око за око, зуб за зуб».

4. Кодекс Хаммурапи ставил вне закона убийство и клеветничество. Наказания за них были суровыми. Кодекс также рассматривал вопросы имущества и наследства.

5. Хаммурапи устанавливал денежный штраф, при назначении которого учитывалось как само правонарушение, так и социальное положение граждан.

**Задание 69.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Why do you think Hammurabi decided to have his laws carved into a pillar?

2. What spheres of human life were covered by Hammurabi's code?

3. In your opinion, were punishments always fair?

**Задание 70.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...

2. Firstly the author points at...

3. Secondly the author supposes...

4. Thirdly the author thinks...

5. Finally the author concludes...

## Текст 9. The Legal Heritage of Greece and Rome

**Задание 71.** Заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу словосочетаниями. Обратите внимание: два словосочетания являются лишними.

to appeal government decisions	the modern world	religious beliefs
extremely harsh measures	for the people	a concept of law
trial by jury	legal code	the laws of a nation
to receive as punishment		

The ancient Greeks were among the first to develop \_\_\_\_\_ that separated everyday law from \_\_\_\_\_. Before the Greeks most civilizations attributed their laws to their gods or goddesses. Instead, the Greeks believed that laws were made by the people \_\_\_\_\_.

In the seventh century B.C., Draco drew up Greece's first written code of laws. Under Draco's code death was the punishment for most offences. Thus, the term draconian usually applies to \_\_\_\_\_.

Several decades passed before Solon – poet, military hero and Athens's lawgiver – devised a new code of laws. \_\_\_\_\_, an ancient Greek tradition was retained, but enslaving debtors was prohibited as were most of the harsh punishments of Draco's code. Under Solon's law citizens of Athens were eligible to serve in the assembly and courts were established in which they could \_\_\_\_\_.

What Greeks may have contributed to the Romans was the concepts of "natural law". In essence, natural law was based on the belief that certain basic principles are above \_\_\_\_\_. These principles arise from the nature of people. The concept of natural law and the development of the first true legal system had a profound effect on \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 72.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 73.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Драконт – афинский законодатель.
2. Крайне суровые законы Драконта предусматривали только одно наказание – смертную казнь – за незначительные правонарушения и тяжкие преступления.

3. Кодекс Драконта датируют 621 г. до н.э. Возможно, этот кодекс был первым записанным сводом афинских законов.
4. Позднее Солон отменил драконтовы законы и издал новые.
5. Согласно законам Солона, прежним осталось лишь наказание за убийство.

**Задание 74.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does the ancient Greek concept of law comprise?
2. Why were the first laws mainly attributed to divine powers?
3. What is the origin and the meaning of the word “draconian”?
4. How do you understand the concept of natural law?
5. What was Solon’s contribution to ancient law?

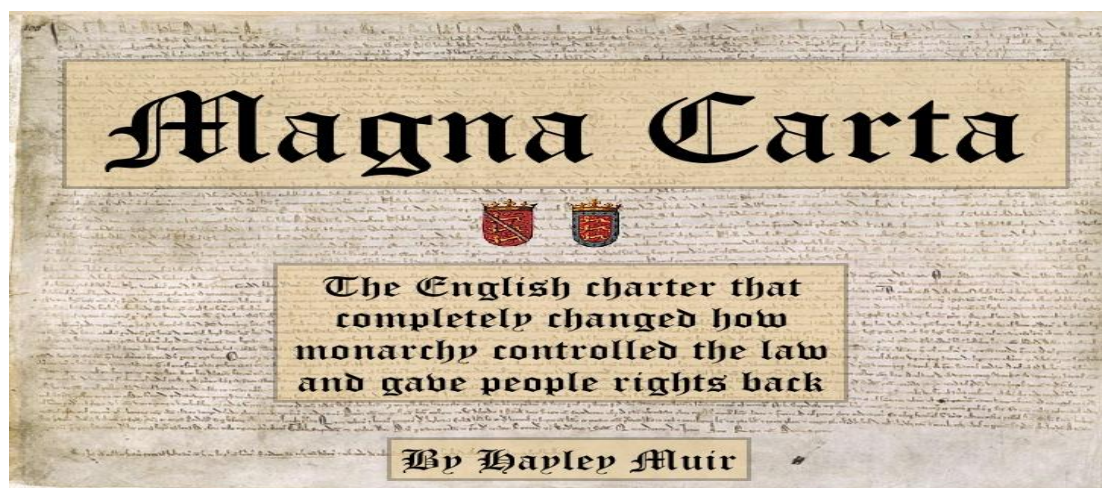
**Задание 75.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

### **Текст 10. The Magna Carta**

At the heart of the English system are two principles of government – **limited government** and **representative government**. The idea that government was not all-powerful first appeared in the Magna Carta, or Great Charter, that King John signed in 1215 **under the threat of civil war**.

Earlier’ kings of England had issued charters, making promises to their barons. But these **were granted** by, not **exacted from** the king and were very generally phrased. Later the tension between the Kings and the nobility increased. Since 1199 John’s barons had to be promised their rights. It is, therefore, not surprising that Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, directed baronial unrest into **a demand for a solemn grant of liberties** by the king. The document known as the Articles of the Barons **was** at last **agreed upon** and became the text from which **the final version** of the charter **was drafted** and sealed by John on June 15, 1215.



The Magna Carta established the principle of limited government, in which the **power of the monarch**, or government, was limited, not absolute. This document **provided for protection against unjust punishment and the loss of life, liberty, and property except according to law**. It stipulated that **no citizen could be punished or kept in prison without a fair trial**. Under the Magna Carta, the king agreed that certain taxes could not be levied without **popular consent**.

Although the Magna Carta was originally intended to protect aristocracy and not the ordinary citizens, it came in time **to be regarded as a cornerstone of British liberties**. It is one of the oldest **written constitutional papers**.

**Задание 76.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 77.** Найдите русские эквиваленты выделенным в тексте словосочетаниям.

**Задание 78.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 79.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Великая Хартия Вольностей (1215) содержит 63 статьи.
2. Великая Хартия Вольностей гарантировала соблюдение королем определенных обязательств.
3. Этот документ положил начало свободе личности.
4. Великая Хартия вольностей сыграла важнейшую роль в английской истории. Она и сейчас входит в число действующих актов конституции Великобритании.



## Задание 80. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What were the two basic principles of the English system of government at the beginning of the 13th century? How do you understand these principles?
2. What political situation necessitated the granting of the Magna Carta?
3. What provisions did the Magna Carta contain?
4. Who enjoyed the rights granted by the Magna Carta?

## Задание 81. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

## Текст 11. The Petition of Right

The Petition of Right was a document put forward by the citizens of England against King Charles in 1628 to call for an end of various state abuses. Specifically, it was a legal petition asserting a right against the English crown, which Parliament sent to Charles I complaining of a series of breaches of law. The term also referred to the procedure (abolished in 1947) by which a subject could sue the crown.



The Petition of Right, 1628, Parliament of England, public domain

Charles I ascended to be King in 1625. Throughout his role as king, he continued to collect customs duties, known as tonnage and poundage, by the royal prerogative. This continued even though Parliament had voted in 1625, against long-standing custom and precedent, that he could collect this revenue only for one year. Charles I also tried to raise money without Parliament through a Forced Loan in 1626, and imprisoned without trial a number of those who refused to pay it. Furthermore, there is also belief that Charles I abused his power by a discriminatory jailing five knights who did not want to pay this loan. The five knights were Sir Thomas Darnel, Sir John Corbet, Sir Walter Erle, Sir John Heveningham, and John Edmund Hampden.

After King Charles' actions against them, they took their case to the court on the grounds of habeus corpus, yet Charles I attempted to imprison them for causes unknown to the law (for a detailed discussion about the court and legal proceedings with regards to King Charles and the five knights). Moreover, prior to the writing of the Petition of Right, King Charles continued a strong push for increased authoritarianism, attempting to reduce the role of parliament, and in turn granting himself additional state powers.

And as a result of this, the government demanded that King Charles I adhere to the Principles of Rights. Namely, this asked for a settlement of Parliament's complaints against the King's non-parliamentary taxation and imprisonments without trial, plus the unlawfulness of martial law and forced billets. However, the King ensured that the Petition was enrolled in such a way that there would be doubts about its force as law: it was granted by his grace, rather than of right. Despite this action, King Charles refuses to share power with the government. And in fact, he dissolved parliament that day that he was called to adhere to the Petition of Right. And he proceeded to rule the country for 11 year without having a Parliament meeting.

Thus, despite the fact that that King Charles I did not take heed to the calls to end abuses, the Petition of Right is nonetheless seen as a key document in the history of human rights discourse, as it shows citizens demanding that governments fulfill their obligations to protect people and their rights. This is important as the citizens not only related the document to another human rights document, the Magna Carta (1215), but it showed the importance of human rights for a society.

**Задание 82.** Заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу словосочетаниями. Обратите внимание: два словосочетания являются лишними.

Royal requests	Stuart succession	more resistance	raising taxes
prevent	agreed upon	restricted	established the
principle	forced	financial control	

Parliament began to show \_\_\_\_\_ to the monarchy under the \_\_\_\_\_ from 1603 by using its gradually acquired weapon of \_\_\_\_\_. It was influenced by the gentry and began to refuse \_\_\_\_\_ for money. It eventually \_\_\_\_\_ Charles I to sign the Petition of Right in 1628, which further \_\_\_\_\_ the monarch's powers and was intended to \_\_\_\_\_ him from \_\_\_\_\_ without Parliament's consent.

**Задание 83.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 84.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Петиция о праве – один из главных источников английской конституции.
2. Король Карл I подписал Петицию 7 июня 1628.
3. В Петиции о Праве были жалобы против произвольного сбора налогов и нарушения неприкосновенности личности граждан.
4. Этот документ гарантировал английским подданным разные права.

**Задание 85.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

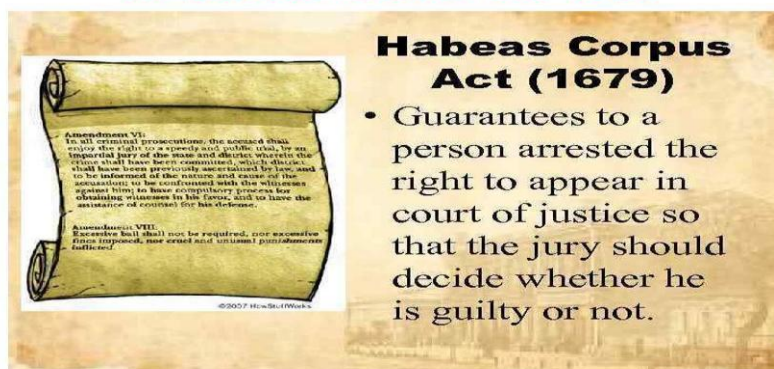
1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

## Текст 12. Habeas Corpus

In Britain, the United States, and many other English-speaking countries, the law of Habeas Corpus guarantees that nobody can be held in prison without trial.

Habeas Corpus became a law because of a wild party held in 1621 at the London home of a notoriously rowdy lady, Alice Robinson. When a constable appeared and asked her and her guests to quiet down, Mrs. Robinson allegedly swore at him so violently that he arrested her, and a local justice of the peace committed her to jail.

### HABEAS CORPUS ACT



When she was finally brought to trial, Mrs. Robinson’s story of her treatment in prison caused an outcry. She had been put on a punishment diet of bread and water, forced to sleep on the bare earth, stripped, and given 50 lashes. Such treatment was barbaric even by the harsh standards of the time; what made it worse was that Mrs. Robinson was pregnant.

Public anger was so great that she was acquitted, the constable who had arrested her without a warrant was himself sent to prison, and the justice of the peace was severely reprimanded. And the case, along with other similar cases, led to the passing of the Habeas Corpus Act in Britain in 1679.

The law is still on the British statute books, and a version of it is used in the United States, where the law was regarded as such an important guarantee of liberty that Article 1 of the Constitution declares that “Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion”.

Habeas Corpus is part of a Latin phrase – *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* – that means “Let the body be brought before the judge.” In effect, a writ of Habeas Corpus is an order in the name of the people (or, in Britain, of the sovereign) to produce an imprisoned person in court at once.

**Задание 86.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 87.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке:

- 1) мировой судья;
- 2) ордер на арест;
- 3) варварское отношение;
- 4) восстание, мятеж, бунт;
- 5) недовольство общественности;
- 6) заключить в тюрьму;
- 7) вызвать гневный протест;
- 8) привести к принятию закона;
- 9) получить строгий выговор;
- 10) предстать перед судом;
- 11) быть оправданным;
- 12) быть приостановленным.

**Задание 88.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 89.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does the law of Habeas Corpus guarantee?
2. When and because of what reason did Habeas Corpus become a law?
3. What is a writ of Habeas Corpus?

**Задание 90.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

### **Текст 13. The Bill of Rights**

The Bill of Rights (1689) is one of the basic instruments of the British constitution, the result of the long 17<sup>th</sup>-century struggle between the Stuart kings and the English people and Parliament. The Bill of Rights

provided the foundation on which the government rested after the Revolution of 1688. The Revolution settlement made monarchy clearly **conditional on the will of Parliament** and provided a freedom from **arbitrary government** of which most Englishmen were notably proud during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



The main purpose of the act was unequivocally **to declare illegal** various practices of James II. Among such practices proscribed were the royal prerogative of **dispensing with the law** in certain cases, the **complete suspension of laws** without the **consent of Parliament**, and the **levying of taxes** and the **maintenance of a standing army** in peacetime without specific parliamentary authorization. **A number of clauses** sought **to eliminate** royal interference in parliamentary matters, stressing that elections must be free and that members of Parliament must have **complete freedom of speech**. Certain forms of interference in **the course of justice** were also proscribed. The act also dealt with the **proximate succession to the throne**, provided the heirs were Protestants. It is the **constitutional paper** of great importance, which **prevented the sovereign from abusing his authority**.

**Задание 91.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 92.** Найдите русские эквиваленты выделенным в тексте словосочетаниям.

**Задание 93.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 94.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Билль о правах – законодательный акт, принятый парламентом Англии в 1689 году.

2. Билль о правах – один из первых документов, юридически утвердивших права человека.

3. Английский Билль о правах ограничивал власть монарха и наделил Парламент решающей властью.

4. Помимо ограничения власти монарха документ декларировал традиционные права англичан: право на суд присяжных, запрещение жестоких наказаний и право обращения с петициями к властям.

**Задание 95.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What events preceded the Bill of Rights?

2. Why did King James have to leave the country?

3. What documents regulates succession since 1688?

4. How were the rights of the monarch limited by the Bill of Rights?

5. What civil rights were protected by this document?

6. What was the influence of the Bill of Rights on political thinking of America?

**Задание 96.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...

2. Firstly the author points at...

3. Secondly the author supposes...

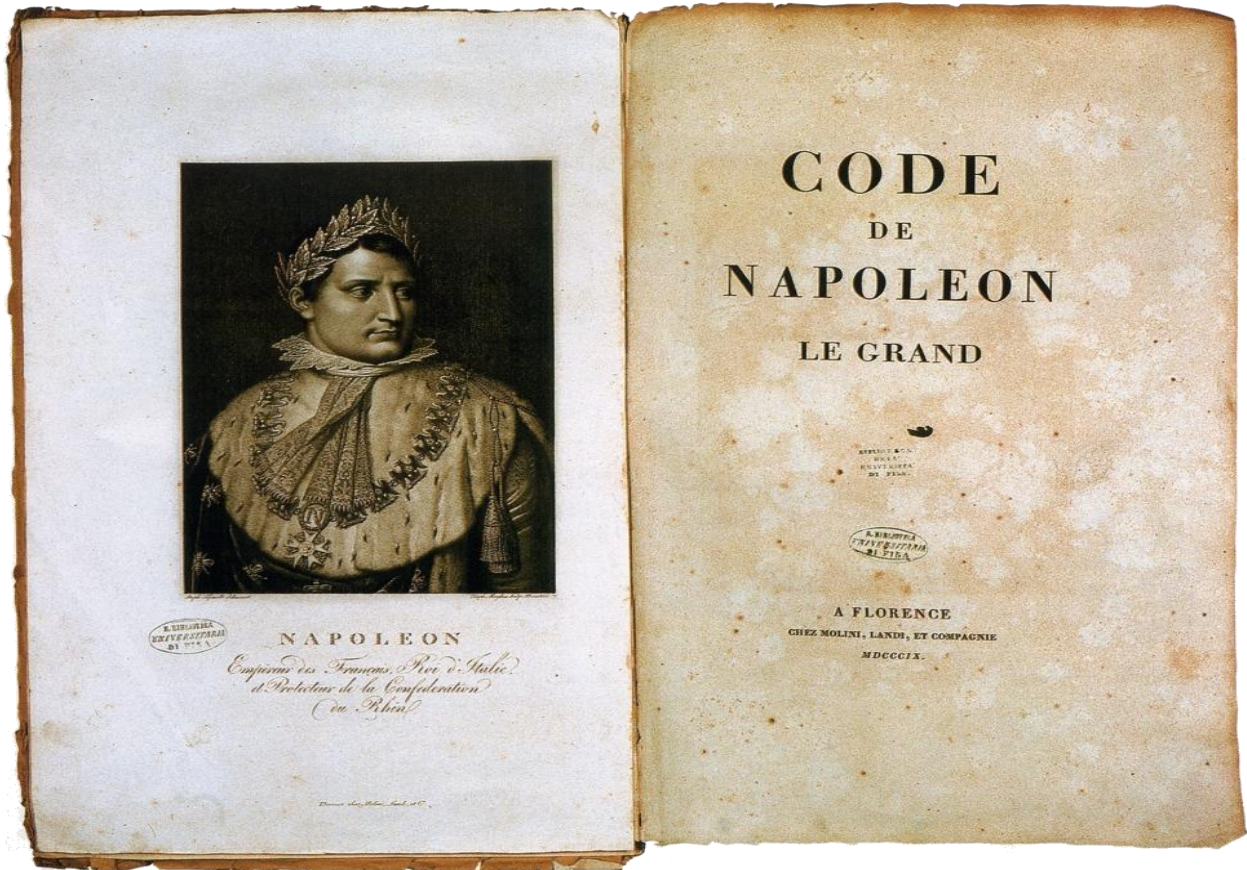
4. Thirdly the author thinks...

5. Finally the author concludes...

#### **Текст 14. Napoleon's Law**

The laws of much of continental Europe (particularly France), of Quebec in Canada, and of much of Latin America – along with the civil laws of Louisiana – owe their modern form largely to the work of a man who never even studied law.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the Corsican soldier who became emperor of France after the French Revolution, established in 1800 five commissions to refine and organise the diverse legal systems of France. The result, enacted in 1804, was the Napoleon's Code.



Some of its original 2,281 articles were drafted by Napoleon himself, and all were affected by his thinking, even though he was completely self-taught in legal matters. The code was a triumphant attempt to create a legal system that treated all citizens as equals without regard to their rank or previous privileges. It was also so clearly written that it could be read and understood by ordinary people at a time when only Latin scholars could make sense of the earlier laws handed down since Roman times.

The code was adopted intact in most of the areas of Europe that Napoleon dominated and spread from there across the Atlantic, taking root particularly in French-speaking American communities. Many of its principles are still in force today.

**Задание 97.** Прочитайте текст.



**Задание 98.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке:

- 1) вопросы права;
- 2) изучать право;
- 3) различные/несхожие правовые системы;
- 4) создавать правовую систему;
- 5) без учета привилегий;
- 6) гражданское право;
- 7) первоначальный вариант статей;
- 8) подвергаться влиянию чьих-либо идей;
- 9) господствовать, властвовать;
- 10) разобраться в чем-то;
- 11) приживаться/укореняться;
- 12) быть в силе.

**Задание 99.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 100.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Одним из важнейших событий в истории европейского права стало принятие кодекса Наполеона.

2. Этот свод законов был введен в действие в 1804 году под названием Гражданского кодекса.

3. Главное в этом кодексе то, что он утверждал равенство всех перед законом и свободу совести.

4. Многие государства Европы и Америки продолжают руководствоваться правовыми принципами, изложенными в кодексе Наполеона.

**Задание 101.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What efforts did Napoleon make to reorganize the diverse legal systems of France?

2. Did Napoleon draw up the whole code himself?

3. What was so remarkable about Napoleon's new code?

4. What were the benefits of Napoleon's code for the ordinary people?

5. Which countries throughout the world still use the elements of Napoleon's code?

**Задание 102.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

### TEST 3

#### History of Law

**Задание 103.** Какие термины соответствуют данным определениям?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of a set of explicit or understood regulations or principles governing conduct or procedure within a particular area of activity;
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional and widely accepted way of behaving or doing something that is specific to a particular society, place, or time;
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's behaviour or political views;
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a person legally accepted as belonging to a particular country;
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic collection of laws or statutes.

**Задание 104.** Завершите предложения:

1. Rules and laws descended from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The earliest known legal text was written by \_\_\_\_\_. It dealt largely with \_\_\_\_\_.
3. One of the most detailed ancient legal codes was drawn up by \_\_\_\_\_. It covered \_\_\_\_\_. Punishments under the code were \_\_\_\_\_. The principle 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' was observed which meant that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. ... is the cornerstone of British liberties and one of the oldest written constitutional papers. It was signed \_\_\_\_\_ in by \_\_\_\_\_ under the threat of civil war. It established the principle \_\_\_\_\_. This document provided for \_\_\_\_\_. It stipulated that no citizen could be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was signed by Charles I in 1628. It restricted further the monarch's powers and was intended to \_\_\_\_\_.

6. In Britain, the United States, and many other English-speaking countries, the law of Habeas Corpus guarantees \_\_\_\_\_. Habeas Corpus became a law because of \_\_\_\_\_. That case, along with other similar cases led to the passing of the Habeas Corpus Act in Britain in \_\_\_\_\_. The law is still on the \_\_\_\_\_, and a version of it is used in the \_\_\_\_\_. Habeas Corpus is part of a Latin phrase that means \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Another British constitutional paper of great importance, which prevented the sovereign from abusing his authority, was the Bill of Rights (1689) which made \_\_\_\_\_. The main purpose of the document was to \_\_\_\_\_. The act also dealt with the \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Enacted in 1804 \_\_\_\_\_ was an attempt to create a legal system that \_\_\_\_\_. It was also so clearly written that it could be read and understood by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 105.** Подготовьте устный доклад на английском языке по одной из тем Модуля 1 «Law and Society».

1. What Is Law and Why do We Need It?
2. Modern Legal Systems.
3. Common Law vs Civil Law.
4. Laws of Babylon.
5. Laws of Ancient Greece and Rome.
6. The Magna Carta.
7. The Petition of Right.
8. The Bill of Rights.
9. Law of Habeas Corpus.
10. Napoleon's Code.

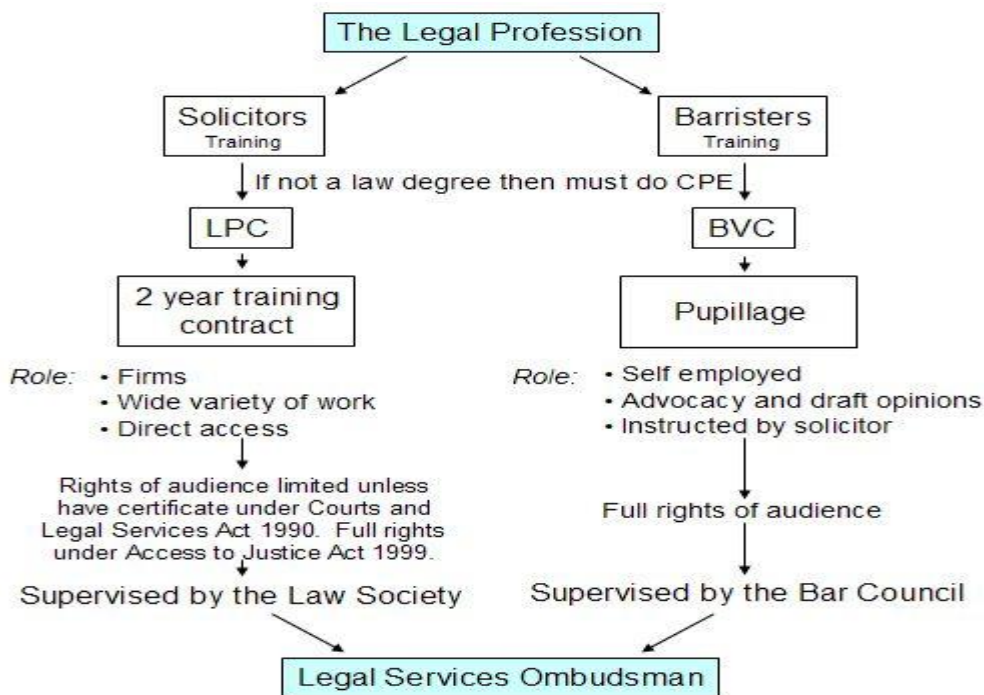
## Unit 2. LEGAL PROFESSION

### Topic 2.1. Legal Professionals

#### Текст 15. Types of Legal Professions in the UK

The hierarchy of courts and tribunals which administer the law provide a living for a multitude of legal professionals. Some, like judges and clerks, are directly involved in the machine itself. Others advice and represent individuals, groups, and organizations in their encounters with the law.

In the United Kingdom, the legal profession is divided between courtroom lawyers, known as barristers, and office lawyers, known as solicitors. A popular definition of the distinction between solicitors and barristers is that barristers do the court work and solicitors do the office work. Although solicitors and barristers work together on cases, the training and career structures for the two types of lawyer are quite separate.



**Solicitors.** If a person or organization needs a legal advice normally go first to a solicitor. Almost every town has at least one. Exclusively a solicitor deals with many problems. For instance, the solicitor deals with petty crimes and some matrimonial matters in Magistrates' Courts, the lowest Courts. He or she prepares the case and the evidence. The solicitor actually speaks in Court for you.

In a civil action the solicitor can speak in the County Court, when the case is one of divorce or recovering some debts. In the County Court the solicitor wears a black gown over the ordinary clothes.

A solicitor also deals with matters outside Court. He or she does the legal work involved in buying a house, for instance. He or she writes legal letters for you and carries on legal arguments outside Court. If you want to make a will the best person to advise you is a solicitor.

Being a solicitor does not simply involve acquiring some knowledge of the theory and practice of the law. It also requires high standards of conduct and an onerous obligation to the courts. The full title of a solicitor is “Solicitor of the Supreme Court”. All solicitors are automatically officers of the court. They have duties to the court which sometimes override the duties to their clients. For instance, solicitors must not knowingly allow their client to tell lies in the witness box. If a client confesses their guilt to a solicitor, the solicitor would be committing an offence if he or she then called the client to give evidence that they were innocent.

Solicitors spend three years at university leading to a law degree. They then do a year’s legal practice course, leading to an examination. Then they spend a further period employed under a training contract before becoming fully qualified solicitors. When they have passed all the necessary exams, they can “practice”, which means solicitors can start business on their own.

Many solicitors used to regard themselves as generalists, providing advice and services over the whole range of legal problems faced by the clients. Increasingly today they specialise in one or more aspects of the law. This is particularly the case in large companies and partnerships, where clients will be directed to the solicitor specializing in the field that is relevant to their needs.

**Barristers.** As the name suggests, a barrister is someone who pleads at the bar, the place where cases are heard. Barristers are experts in the interpretation of the Law. They are called in to advise on really difficult points. The barrister is also an expert on advocacy – the art of presenting cases in Court. In court, barristers wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings.

Barristers are rather remote figures. Barristers do not have public offices in any street. They work in what are known as chambers, often in London. They all belong to institutions called Inns of Court, which are ancient organizations rather like exclusive clubs.

Before being called to the bar the young would-be barristers will have spent three years at university studying for a law degree. Then they spend some time as the pupil of an established barrister before gaining a position as a junior barrister. To qualify as a barrister they have to take the examinations of the Bar Council. Many barristers, especially junior barristers, spend much of their time on paperwork, giving opinions, drafting pleadings and other documents related to court proceedings, but also drafting contracts, trust deeds and other formal legal documents which are not immediately connected with litigation. After increasing in experience and reputation they may be selected as a QC (Queen's Counsel).

Only barristers can become judges in English Court above a Magistrates' Court. Barristers are also found in South Africa and New South Wales (Australia).

**Paralegals.** Increasingly firms of solicitors are using the services of paralegals trained in subsidiary legal matters but not fully qualified as solicitors. Legal work is increasingly complex and specialized, so paralegals focus on their own area of expertise, for example conveyance or personal injury compensation claims.

**Judges.** In Great Britain, the vast majority of judges are unpaid. They are called "Magistrates", or "Justices of the Peace" (JPs). They are ordinary citizens who are selected not because they have any legal training but because they have "sound common sense" and understand their fellow human beings. They give up time voluntarily. It is true to say that without this body of volunteers the legal system would grind to a halt.

Magistrates are selected by special committees in every town and district. Nobody, not even the Magistrates themselves, knows who is on the special committee in their area. The committee tries to draw Magistrates from as wide a variety of professions and social classes as possible.

A small proportion of judges are not Magistrates. They are called "High Court Judges" and they deal with the most serious crimes, such as those for which the criminal might be sent to prison for more than a year. High Court Judges, unlike Magistrates, are paid salaries by the State and have considerable legal training. They are drawn from the ranks of barristers and solicitors and are appointed by the Lord Chancellor and receive a brief period of training.

**Jury.** A jury consists of twelve people ("jurors"), who are ordinary people chosen at random from the Electoral Register (the list of people who can vote in elections). The jury listen to the evidence given in court in certain criminal cases and decide whether the defendant is guilty or inno-

cent. If the person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the presiding judge. Juries are rarely used in civil cases.

**Coroners.** Coroners have medical or legal training (or both), and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

**Clerks of the court.** Clerks look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

**Задание 106.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 107.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке:

- 1) юридическая профессия;
- 2) адвокат, выступающий в суде;
- 3) поверенный;
- 4) выполнять работу в суде;
- 5) выполнять работу в конторе;
- 6) представлять клиента на полном слушании;
- 7) приобретение знаний по теории и практике;
- 8) судебный исполнитель;
- 9) иметь обязательства перед судом;
- 10) превышать;
- 11) место для дачи свидетельских показаний;
- 12) признать вину;
- 13) правонарушение;
- 14) давать свидетельские показания;
- 15) невиновный;
- 16) составлять проект;
- 17) состязательные бумаги, которыми обмениваются стороны на предварительной стадии судебного процесса;
- 18) рассмотрение дела в суде;
- 19) акт учреждения доверительной собственности;
- 20) юридические документы;
- 21) судебная тяжба;
- 22) получить квалификацию поверенного;
- 23) юридическая практика;
- 24) стремящийся стать адвокатом;
- 25) получить место в конторе.

**Задание 108.** Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an officer acting as a judge in the lower courts;
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court;
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who swear to give a true decision on issues of in a law court;
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an official who investigates the cause of any death thought to be violent or unnatural causes;
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a lawyer who has the right to speak and argue in higher law-courts;
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a lawyer who prepares legal documents, advises clients on legal and speaks for them in lower law courts.

**Задание 109.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 110.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

**Model:**

**a) I fully agree with the statement that ...**

**I think it is true. The text tells us that ...**

**b) I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ...**

**To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. Legal cases are best decided by professional judges, not by ordinary members of the public.
2. Judges must be independent.
3. High Court Judges are more qualified than Magistrates.
4. A jury consists of twelve people, who have considerable legal training.
5. Coroners decide if the person is guilty.

**Задание 111.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is almost unique about the English legal system?
2. What kind of problems does a solicitor deal with?
3. How do you qualify as a solicitor?
4. What are barristers experts in?
5. When must you have a barrister?
6. What reasons are there for saying a barrister is rather remote?



7. How do you qualify as a barrister?
8. Who can become a judge in Great Britain?
9. Who is a paralegal?
10. Who is a generalist?

**Задание 112.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

### **Текст 16. Types of Legal Professions in the USA**

The American legal profession, like American law, has its roots in England, but with significant differences. In the United States, there is no division of the profession, and a lawyer frequently does both office work and courtroom work. There is, however, a great deal of variety in the types of work done by lawyers.

**Attorney.** There is a US attorney in each federal judicial district. The staffs of assistant attorneys vary in size with the amount of litigation in the district. US attorneys have considerable discretion which makes them powerful political figures in any communities. Their decision to prosecute or not affects the wealth, freedom, rights, and reputation of individuals and organizations in the district.

Depending upon the circumstances and the needs of the client, the lawyer may be a counselor, a negotiator, and/or a litigator. In each of these roles, the lawyer will need to engage in factual investigation.

*Counselor:* Attorney will help advise the client how to order the client's affairs.

*Negotiator:* Lawyer will work with opposing counsel to try to get a favorable resolution for the client. The art of negotiation involves many techniques individual to particular attorneys and the circumstances. The client always retains the right to accept or reject a settlement negotiated or offered by the opposing party.

*Litigator:* In litigating, the attorney will help pick a jury and participate in pre-trial motions.

*Fact Investigator:* All of the lawyer's roles require the investigation of relevant facts, including locating and interviewing witnesses.

A lawyer is to be a zealous advocate of the client, in this respect the lawyer must advocate on the client's behalf and avoid conflicts of interest. The lawyer is also an officer of the court and is required to deal fairly and honestly with the court and with its other officers, including the lawyer's opponents.

**Judge.** The judge is the final arbiter of the law. The judge is charged with the duty to state, as a positive matter, what the law is. In addition, the judge is to maintain order in the courtroom.

Judges in federal courts are appointed by the President with the "advice and consent" of the Senate. Many state court judges are elected by popular vote.

**Jury.** The jury, a group of local citizens, is the fact-finder in most trials. The jury will receive instructions from the judge as to the law, and its members will assess the facts as they perceive them in light of the law, as instructed, to return a verdict.

**Задание 113.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 114.** Найдите соответствие между русскими словосочетаниями и их эквивалентами на английском языке. Обратите внимание: один эквивалент – лишний.

<b>Словосочетание</b>	<b>Эквивалент</b>
1) возбудить дело в суде;	a) to carry a case;
2) обсуждать дело в суде;	b) to bring a case;
3) проводить судебное дело;	c) to drop a case;
4) представить дело суду;	d) to close a case;
5) прекратить дело;	e) to initiate a case;
6) отказаться от иска, от обвинения;	f) to argue a case;
7) обеспечивать защиту;	g) to deal fairly and honestly;
8) составлять юридические документы;	h) to represent a plaintiff;
9) предоставлять юридическую помощь;	i) to counsel people;
10) представлять истца в суде;	j) to provide defense;
11) делать юридическое заключение; давать юридическую оценку ситуации.	k) to render legal assistance;
	l) to draft legal documents.

**Задание 115.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 116.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

**Model:**

- a) **I fully agree with the statement that ...**  
**I think it is true. The text tells us that ...**
- b) **I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ...**  
**To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. In the United States, there is no division of the legal profession.
2. US attorneys are unknown figures in any communities.
3. A lawyer must advocate on the judge's behalf and avoid conflicts of interest.
4. A judge is charged with the duty to advise the client how to order the client's affairs.
5. The jury is charged with the duty to find facts in most trials.

**Задание 117.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is an attorney in the USA?
2. What does the number of assistant attorneys in federal judicial districts depend on?
3. What makes attorneys so important in American communities?
4. What are the main roles of the lawyer in factual investigation?
5. What does the art of negotiation involve?
6. Who are the judges in federal courts appointed by?
7. What are the main functions of the jury?

**Задание 118.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## **Текст 17. Types of Legal Professions in the RF**

Lawyers in private practice in Russia work mostly within colleges of advocates – self-managed cooperative-type organizations. The highest body of advocates' self-management is the general meeting of a college. The presidium headed by the chairperson is the executive board of each college. The presidium is elected by the general meeting for a term of three years.

Colleges of advocates are formed in accordance with territorial subdivisions – in the cities, regions (oblasts), republics or autonomous entities. In its territory any college is represented by law firms or legal aid offices, which render all regular legal assistance to citizens: advocates counsel people, draft legal documents, represent plaintiffs or defendants in civil litigation, and provide defense in criminal proceedings.

There are now more and more American-type law firms in Russia functioning separately from colleges of advocates and especially involved in representing private businesses.

Many lawyers are employed by the law offices of enterprises, ministries and agencies as in-house counsel (jurisconsult). These lawyers have all powers of an attorney, but they represent their single and permanent “client” – their respective organization.

Of course, many in the legal profession teach or do academic research work. In Russia there are forty institutions of higher education in law (either a law school attached to a university or a separate entity called a “juridical institute”). There are also separate research centers in law, the most prominent of which is the Institute of State and Law under the Academy of Sciences of Russia.

**Задание 119.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 120.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 121.** Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How is the college of advocates organized?
2. What does the work of advocate involve?
3. Why has the number of in-house counsels increased lately?
4. Why is the legal profession gaining popularity in Russia?

**Задание 122.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## TEST 4

### Legal Profession

**Задание 123.** Какие термины соответствуют данным определениям?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is to admit (a fault, crime or smth wrong that one has done);
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a trial of case before a judge at which witnesses are heard;
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is to do smth wrong or illegal;
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is not guilty of a crime or sin;
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the answers given in a court of law.

**Задание 124.** Подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ из предложенных вариантов. Внимание: возможны два варианта ответа.

1. The types of lawyers in the UK are:
  - a) solicitors;
  - b) attorneys;
  - c) in-house counsels;
  - d) barristers.
3. A solicitor deals with:
  - a) serious crimes;
  - b) petty crimes;
  - c) administrative offences;
  - d) criminal cases.
4. A solicitor can represent his or her client, as a rule in the following court:
  - a) Crown Court;
  - b) Court of Appeal;
  - c) Inns of Court;

- d) Magistrates Court.
5. A Solicitor passes the following exams:
- a) “Law Society Exams”;
  - b) Solicitors exam;
  - c) Universal exams;
  - d) “Examinations of the Bar Council”.
6. The main job of a solicitor is to:
- a) recover debt;
  - b) pick a jury;
  - c) provide defense in criminal proceedings;
  - d) prepare the case and the evidence.
7. A barrister deals with:
- a) interpretation of the law and on advocacy;
  - b) petty crimes;
  - c) matrimonial matters;
  - d) legal work involved in buying a house.
8. A barrister can represent his client in the following court:
- a) Magistrates Court;
  - b) County Court;
  - c) Appellate Court;
  - d) Federal court.
9. Barristers are rather remote figures, because:
- a) their remoteness and their job are medieval;
  - b) they are not sociable;
  - c) they do not have public offices, they can be found in the chambers;
  - d) they deal with matters outside Courts.
10. The barristers can be found in the following countries:
- a) England, Wales, South Africa and South Wales;
  - b) Scotland and Northern Ireland;
  - c) the USA;
  - d) the Russian Federation.
11. These people are chosen as Magistrates:
- a) barristers who have the title QC;
  - b) citizens who have higher education;
  - c) citizens who have legal training;
  - d) ordinary citizens who have common sense.
12. The main function of the Clerks of the Court is to:
- a) keep the order;
  - b) look after legal matters in the courtroom;

c) make some tea or coffee;

d) represent the clients.

13. The types of lawyers in the USA are:

a) solicitors;

b) attorneys;

c) in-house counsels;

d) barristers.

14. A US lawyer deals:

a) with interpretation of the law and on advocacy;

b) petty crimes;

c) matrimonial matters;

d) legal work involved in buying a house.

**Задание 125.** Соотнесите термины и их определения. Внимание: одно определение – лишнее.

<b>Термин</b>	<b>Определение</b>
1) Counselor (in the USA);	a) a person trained to pick a jury and participate in pre-trial motions;
2) Negotiator (in the USA);	b) a person trained to find out relevant facts, including locating and interviewing witnesses;
3) Litigator (in the USA);	c) a person trained to give guidance to the client how to order the client's affairs;
4) Fact Investigator (in the USA).	d) a person trained to do academic research work;
	e) a person trained to work with opposing counsel to try to get a favorable resolution for the client.

### ***Topic 2.2. Legal Skills***

#### **Текст 18. Top Ten Legal Skills**

While legal positions vary greatly in scope and responsibility, there are several core legal skills that are required in most legal functions. If you are considering a career in law, it is wise to polish these top ten legal skills to excel in today's competitive legal market.

## **1. Oral Communication**

Language is one of the most fundamental tools of the legal professional. Legal professionals must:

- Convey information in a clear, concise, and logical manner.
- Communicate persuasively.
- Advocate a position or a cause.
- Master legal terminology.
- Develop keen listening skills.

## **2. Written Communication**

From writing simple correspondence to drafting complex legal documents, writing is an integral function of nearly every legal position. Legal professionals must:

- Master the stylistic and mechanical aspects of writing.
- Master the fundamentals of grammar.
- Learn how to write organized, concise and persuasive prose.
- Draft effective legal documents such as motions, briefs, memos, resolutions and legal agreements.

## **3. Client Service**

In the client-focused legal industry, serving the client honestly, capably and responsibly is crucial to success.

## **4. Analytical and Logical Reasoning**

Legal professionals must learn to review and assimilate large volumes of complex information in an efficient and effective manner. Legal analytical and logical reasoning skills include: reviewing complex written documents, drawing inferences and making connections among legal authorities; developing logical thinking, organization and problem-solving abilities; structuring and evaluating arguments; using inductive and deductive reasoning to draw inferences and reach conclusions.

## **5. Legal Research**

Researching legal concepts, case law, judicial opinions, statutes, regulations and other information is an important legal skill.

## **6. Technology**

Technology is changing the legal landscape and is an integral part of every legal function. To remain effective in their jobs, legal professionals must master communications technology including e-mails, voice messaging systems, videoconferencing and related technology.



## **7. Knowledge of Substantive Law and Legal Procedure**

All legal professionals, even those at the bottom of the legal career chain, must have basic knowledge of substantive law and legal procedure.

## **8. Time Management**

In a profession based on a business model (billable hours) that ties productivity to financial gain, legal professionals are under constant pressure to bill time and manage large workloads.

## **9. Organization**

In order to manage large volumes of data and documents, legal professionals must develop top-notch organizational skills.

## **10. Teamwork**

Legal professionals do not work in a vacuum. Even solo practitioners must rely on secretaries and support staff and team up with co-counselors, experts to deliver legal services.

**Задание 126.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 127.** Подберите к русским словосочетаниям из текста английские эквиваленты:

- 1) профессиональные компетенции юриста;
- 2) представлять информацию в ясной и краткой форме;
- 3) овладеть юридической терминологией;
- 4) развивать способность внимательно слушать собеседника;
- 5) составлять сложные юридические документы;
- 6) овладеть основами грамматики;
- 7) составлять ходатайства, записки по делу;
- 8) обслуживать клиента честно и ответственно;
- 9) просматривать и усваивать большой объем информации;
- 10) навыки логического рассуждения;
- 11) делать выводы и умозаключения;
- 12) осваивать технологии общения (коммуникации);
- 13) на нижней ступеньке карьерной лестницы;
- 14) знания материального права и судопроизводства;
- 15) выдерживать большие рабочие нагрузки;
- 16) почасовая оплата;
- 17) развивать высочайшие навыки самоорганизации;
- 18) работа в команде.

**Задание 128.** Соотнесите термины и их определения. Обратите внимание: один термин является лишним.

<b>Термин</b>	<b>Определение</b>
1) document;	a) an ability to do something well, especially because you have learned and practiced it;
2) communication;	b) to write a plan, letter, report, bill, etc. that will need to be changed before it is completed;
3) client;	c) a piece of paper that gives official written information about something;
4) top-notch;	d) someone who pays for services or advice from the person or organization;
5) draft;	e) serious study of a subject that is intended to discover new facts or test new ideas;
6) skill;	f) having the highest quality or standard;
7) ability;	g) the process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts or feelings.
8) research.	

**Задание 129.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

- Model:**
- a) **I fully agree with the statement that ... / I think it is true. The text tells us that ...**
  - b) **I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... To my mind, it is false because ...**
  - c) **I'm not quite sure about it / That's hard to tell...**

1. Legal research is the only reliable tool of the legal profession.
2. In their first year students must read and brief hundreds of cases.
3. Experts say that the brain is a complex information processor capable of processing and assimilating complex information at greater speeds through practice.
4. We must know how to analyze and gather information, identify issues, organize our data base, draft inferences and reach conclusions.

5. You can brush up your writing skills by reading resources on the craft of writing.
6. It is easy to learn legal English.
7. We must learn the substantive law and legal procedure.

**Задание 130.** Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Мы осваиваем юридическую терминологию с первого дня поступления в университет.
2. К концу первого курса он научится представлять информацию в четкой и краткой форме.
3. На вчерашнем семинаре по истории государства и права России студенты активно отстаивали свои позиции.
4. Только к концу прошлого занятия он понял, как составлять ходатайство.
5. Тише, идет лекция! Преподаватель рассказывает об использовании индуктивно-дедуктивных методов в работе юриста.
6. Он занимался исследовательской работой в области теории государства и права еще на первом курсе.
7. Овладение современными технологиями общения, такими как видеоконференции, является неотъемлемой частью работы юриста.

**Задание 131.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

### **Текст 19. A Career in Law Could Change the Way You Think**

Guest Henry Dahut, Esq., author of *Marketing The Legal Mind* and founder of GotTrouble.com, provides insight into learning to think like a lawyer in the following interview.

**Correspondent:** Генри, почему вы выбрали профессию юриста?

**Mr. Dahut:** When asked why I became a lawyer I usually say because it seemed like a smart thing to do. Unlike some of my law school

classmates, I had no illusions of becoming either a great advocate or a legal scholar. All I wanted was a nice income and a respectable position in life. For me, law was a safe career choice, not a passion. My only concern was that as a creative, emotive, right-brain type, I would not be able to make my mind do whatever it is that lawyer minds do to think like lawyers. But an old lawyer, I met, told me that the real danger was that once you start thinking like a lawyer it becomes difficult to think any other way.

**С:** Когда вы сами поняли, что необходимо научиться мыслить как юрист?

**Mr. D:** That process began on the first day of law school when the dean told our petrified first-year class that before we could become lawyers we had to learn how to think like lawyers. One student had the nerve to ask the dean how we would know when he had learned to think like lawyers. The dean shot back, when you get paid to think! I soon saw how thinking like lawyers actually meant altering our reasoning structures. For example, memory, while important to success in law school, stood a distant second to learning how to reason like a lawyer.

**С:** Что значит – мыслить как юрист?

**Mr. D:** Thinking like a lawyer demands thinking within the confines of inductive and deductive forms of reasoning. As law students, we entered a world of rigorous dialogue in which abstractions are formulated and then described – usually leading to the discovery of a general principle or rule, which is then distinguished from another general rule. We learned how to narrow and intensify our focus. The process taught us how to think defensively: We learned how to protect our clients (and ourselves) and why we needed to proceed slowly, find the traps, measure and calculate the risk. And above all, never, ever let them see you sweat!

**С:** Какие качества вы стремились развить в себе во время учебы?

**Mr. Dahut:** The goal, of course, was for me to become a rational, logical, categorical, linear thinker – trained to separate what is reasonable from what is not and what is true from what is false. Having learned to think in a new way, I had less tolerance for ambiguity. A new mental structure was forming – a new set of lenses through which to view the structure of human affairs.

**С:** Как изменилась ваша личность во время обучения в юридическом колледже?

**Mr. D:** It turns out I had just enough left-brain skills to get me through law school and the bar. The mental gymnastics is necessary for forming the plasticity of the human mind. Unconsciously, I began to relate to and observe others within the context of my new way of thinking. The old lawyer I once met was right: Learning to think like lawyers made us less capable of the kind of emotive thinking necessary to make creative choices, manage and inspire people, and respond quickly to change.

**Задание 132.** Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст; выступите в качестве переводчика.

**Задание 133.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста интервью.

**Текст 20. Lawyer’s Resume**

**John Applicant**  
123 Main St. New York, New York 12345  
John.Applicant@email.com

<b>EDUCATION</b>	<p><b>University of State</b>, College of Law, Springfield, CA <i>Candidate for Juris Doctor</i> May 2010 Oral Advocacy Award, spring 2008 <b>State University</b>, College of Arts and Sciences, Los Angeles, CA <i>Bachelor of Arts</i>, American Government (Honours), May 2006 Parliamentary Debate Team (2002-2004)</p>
<b>WORK EXPERIENCE</b>	<p><b>Honourable Judge Johnson</b>, U.S. Court of Appeals, <i>autumn 2008</i>. Externship was comprised of researching and writing memos, draft opinions and draft orders. <b>Thomas &amp; Smith, P.A.</b>, <i>Summer Associate</i>, Phoenix, AZ, <i>Summer 2008</i>. Researched and wrote memoranda and motions for commercial (trade secrets), criminal defence (racketeering) and pro bono (Constitutional standards for conditions of confinement) matters.</p>
<b>OTHER INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Spanish (proficient); travelled extensively throughout Latin America</p>

**Задание 134.** Письменно переведите текст резюме.

**Задание 135.** Прочитайте резюме, обсудите возможность соискателя получить работу юриста. Аргументируйте свою точку зрения, используя информацию из текста.

**Model:**

A: In my opinion John Applicant has a good chance to take the position of a lawyer because he can convey information in a clear, concise, and logical manner.

B: Why do you think so?

A: I think so because in his resume he writes that he got Oral Advocacy Award in Spring 2008 and four times he was the State Policy Debate Champion in 1998-2002.

## **Текст 21. Applying for a Job**

**Write a resume.** Even if the particular job you're looking for has an application process where a resume isn't necessary, the process of writing a resume can help sort your thoughts and prepare you for an interview. Having a written record of your work history makes filling out an application much easier, too. Tailor the resume to the type of job for which you are applying, emphasizing related skills and coursework.

**Call the employer.** Ask about the application process: "Good morning. My name is John Doe. I was wondering if you had any positions open and, if so, how I could apply". You will usually have your call routed to the hiring or human resources manager. If they have any openings, they'll either ask you to come in and fill out an application form, or they'll ask you to send a resume and cover letter by mail or e-mail, in which case you should inquire "To whom should the letter be addressed?" They will give you their full name – write it down and ask them to spell it out if necessary.

**Write a cover letter if it's a part of the application process.** Make sure it is specific to the job, with the company name and address and, if possible, the name of the person who will be receiving it.

Ask two or three friends or family members to read over your resume and cover letter for typos. It's often difficult to see our own mistakes.

**Apply.** Visit the employer to fill out your application form. It's usually best to go in the mid-morning, when they're not too busy, but before the day has worn them out. Ask to speak to the hiring manager and try to hand the form to him personally: "Hi, we spoke on the phone yesterday about the (job title) position. Here's my application form. Let me know if

you need anything else!” This will give the employer a chance to see you (so present yourself well) and put a face to a name.

Send your cover letter and resume as instructed.

**Follow up.** If you filled out an application form but the hiring manager wasn't there at the time, call three days later, ask to speak to the manager, and confirm that the application form was received: “Hello, this is (your name). I filled out an application form on (day you came in) and I just wanted to confirm that it was received”.

If you sent a cover letter and resume by mail, call a week later to confirm their receipt. If you sent them by e-mail, call the day after.

### Tips

- Always thank the employers for their time and consideration.
- Thank the manager.
- Follow up with a phone call.
- Always be honest when filling out a job application form online.

**Задание 136.** Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 137.** Заполните типовую анкету.

### Sample Job Application Form

Many employers require all applicants, regardless of the job they apply for, to complete a job application form. This way the employer will have consistent data on file for all prospective applicants.

**Instructions:** Print clearly in black or blue ink. Answer all questions. Sign and date the form.

#### PERSONAL INFORMATION:

First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Middle Name \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Are you eligible to work in the United States?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If you are under age 18, do you have an employment/age certificate?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Have you been convicted of or pleaded no contest to a felony within the last five years?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION/AVAILABILITY:**

Position Applied For \_\_\_\_\_

**EDUCATION:**

Name and Address of School – Degree/Diploma – Graduation Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Skills and Qualifications: Licenses, Skills, Training, Awards

**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:**

Present or Last Position:

Employer: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Position Title: \_\_\_\_\_

From: \_\_\_\_\_ To: \_\_\_\_\_

Responsibilities: \_\_\_\_\_

Salary: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Leaving: \_\_\_\_\_

**May We Contact Your Present Employer?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**References:**

Name/Title Address Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I certify that information contained in this application is true and complete. I understand that false information may be grounds for not hiring me or for immediate termination of employment at any point in the future if I am hired. I authorize the verification of any or all information listed above.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **Текст 22. Potential Interview Questions**

Technically, not every item is a question; some are statements; but all are intended to prompt you for a response.

Better questions are not those that can be answered with a “yes” or “no”, but are open-ended questions that invite thoughtful response. Even if you are asked a question that can be answered with a “yes” or “no”, (e.g. “Are you comfortable with the amount of travel this job involves?”), you can certainly add a word of explanation to back up your answer (e.g., “Yes. I actually look forward to the opportunity to travel and to work with the staff members in some of the other offices”).



Best questions are those that ask you how you behaved in the past, because past behaviour is the best predictor of future behaviour.

Not every interviewer will ask you every one of these questions. However, if you are prepared to address these questions, you will leave the impression that you were prepared for your job interview, even if additional questions take you by surprise.

- What are your long-range goals and objectives for the next seven to ten years?

- What are your short-range goals and objectives for the next one to three years?

- How do you plan to achieve your career goals?

- What are the most important rewards you expect in your career?

- Why did you choose the career for which you are preparing?

- What are your strengths, weaknesses, and interests?

- How do you think a friend or professor who knows you well would describe you?

- Describe a situation in which you had to work with a difficult person (another student, co-worker, customer, supervisor, etc.) How did you handle the situation?

- How do you determine or evaluate success? In what ways do you think you can make a contribution to our organization?

- Describe a contribution you have made to a project on which you worked.

- What qualities should a successful lawyer possess?

- What two or three accomplishments have given you the most satisfaction? Why?

- Describe your most rewarding college experience.

- Why did you select your college or university?

- What led you to choose your major or field of study?

- What college subjects did you like best? Why?

- What college subjects did you like least? Why?

- Do you think your grades are a good indication of your academic achievement?

- What have you learned from participation in extracurricular activities?

- In what kind of work environment are you most comfortable?

- Describe a situation in which you worked as part of a team. What role did you take on?

- What went well and what didn't?

- In what part-time or summer jobs have you been most interested? Why?

- How would you describe the ideal job for you following graduation?
- Why did you decide to seek a position with our organization?
- What two or three things would be most important to you in your job?
- What criteria are you using to evaluate the organization for which you hope to work?
  - Are you comfortable with the amount of travel this job requires?
  - Are you willing to spend at least six months as a trainee?

### **What the Interviewer Is Looking for**

Interviewer says: **Tell me about yourself.**

Remember, this is a job interview, not a psychological or personal interview. The interviewer is interested in the information about you that relates to your qualifications for employment, such as education, work experiences and extracurricular activities.

Interviewer says: **What do you expect to be doing five years from now? Ten years from now?**

The interviewer is looking for evidence of career goals and ambitions rather than minutely specific descriptions. The interviewer wants to see **your** thought process and the criteria that are important to you. The interviewer is not looking for information about your personal life.

Interviewer says: **Why should I hire you?**

Stress what you have to offer the employer as relates to the position for which you are interviewing, not how nice it would be to work there or what you want from the employer. Remember that you are being compared to other candidates, and in fact more than one candidate might be a very good employee. Deliver to the employer reasons to see that you are a good fit (show you know yourself, know the field/industry, know the organization, and know the position).

Interviewer says: **What are your ideas about salary?**

Research salaries in your field before your interviews so that you know the current salary range for the type of position you are seeking.

Interviewer says: **Why do you want to work for our company/organization?**

Not having an answer is a good way to get crossed off the candidate list, and is a common pet peeve of interviewers. Research the employer before your interview; attempt to find out about the organization's products, locations, clients, philosophy, goals, previous growth record and growth plans, how they value employees and customers, etc.

Unfortunately it's very common for job-seekers to directly state, "I really want to work for your company/agency/organization/firm", but then to be unable to answer the question "why?" Without the answer to "why?" the initial statement becomes meaningless.

**Задание 138.** Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 139.** Заполнив анкету, подготовьте ответы на вопросы, которые обычно задают соискателю на собеседовании (текст 5), вначале на русском языке, а затем на английском.

## TEST 5

### Legal Skills

**Задание 140.** Составьте свое резюме вначале на русском языке, а затем на английском.

**Задание 141.** Прочитайте текст, замените русские слова и словосочетания, стоящие в скобках, английскими выражениями.

A number of law schools have (учебную практику) in which students gain legal experience through practice, (судебные процессы) and projects (под руководством) of practising (юристы) and law school faculty. Law school (учебная практика) may include work in (юридических консультациях), for example on the staff of legislative committees.

Law school graduates receive the (степень доктора юриспруденции) as the first professional (ученая степень). Advanced law (ученые степени) may be desirable for those planning to specialize, (заниматься научно-исследовательской работой), or teach. Some law students (добиваются получения) joint degree programs, which usually require an additional semester or year of study. Joint degree programs are offered in a number of areas, including (право) and business administration or public administration.

**Задание 142.** Подготовьте пересказ текста и рассказ о своей будущей профессии.

## Unit 3. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

### *Topic 3.1. Constitutions of the Russian Federation, the UK and the USA*

**Задание 143.** Изучите и запомните значения следующих терминов:

- legislative branch – законодательная власть;
- executive branch – исполнительная власть;
- judicial branch – судебная власть.

**Задание 144.** Составьте свои предложения с этими терминами вначале на русском языке, затем переведите их на английский.

**Задание 145.** Ответьте на вопросы вначале на русском языке, затем на английском:

1. What is a constitution?
2. What basic principles does a constitution contain?
3. Why is a constitution the supreme law of any country?

### **Текст 23. The Constitution of the Russian Federation**

A constitution is a set of rules which defines the relationship between the various organs of government and between the government and citizens of a country. Its purpose is to set the parameters of governmental power and the right and duties of the citizens. Therefore, the constitution of any individual country will determine the system of government in that country.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation is Russia's supreme law, passed through a national vote. It contains the basic principles of the Russian constitutional system.

The Constitution:

- defines the federative structure of the Russian Federation;
- establishes the principles of sovereignty and independence of the Russian Federation;
- defines the principle of separation of powers between legislative, executive and judicial branches;
- establishes equality of ideologies and religions;
- defines the Russian Federation as a secular state.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation defines the rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen, sets their priority when deciding any

issues, and proclaims the principle of equality before law and court. As for the federative structure, the Constitution contains the list of component units of the Russian Federation, covers the issues that are within the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and those that are within the joint jurisdiction of federal and local authorities.

Separate articles are devoted to the bodies of federal power: the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, and the Government of the Russian Federation and also the judicial power of the Russian Federation. In these articles, the order and the terms of appointed and elected officials and the limits of their competence are defined according to the principle of separation of powers.

Under the Constitution adopted on December 12, 1993 at the all-Russia referendum, full authority in the Russian Federation belongs to the President and the bodies of the legislative (two-chamber parliament – Federal Assembly), executive (Government of the Russian Federation) and the judicial authorities, which work independently.

The President of the Russian Federation is the Head of the State; the duties of the President are listed, including his status of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The Constitution also contains the text of the oath taken by the President of the Russian Federation upon taking office.

The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the Federation Council and the State Duma) represents the legislature. The order of electing representatives for these chambers, their competence, terms of office are provided by the Constitution.

The Government of the Russian Federation is the executive branch. The Constitution determines the extent of its jurisdiction and also defines the order and the terms of office of government officials.

Judicial power is implemented by means of constitutional, civil, administrative, and criminal legal proceedings. The Constitution establishes the principles of independence, irremovability and immunity of judges, thus providing for objectiveness and impartiality of the court.

The Constitution regulates the issues of local self-government, including its authority and sphere of activity.

Transitional and Final provisions regulating the promulgation of the Constitution and its enforcement are contained in Part 2 of the Constitution.

**Задание 146.** Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты:

- 1) to establish the principles of sovereignty and independence;
- 2) to cover issues;

- 3) to be devoted to the bodies of federal power;
- 4) to define the federative structure;
- 5) legislative authority;
- 6) executive authority;
- 7) judicial authority;
- 8) to list duties;
- 9) the Armed Forces;
- 10) to represent the legislature;
- 11) to determine the extent of the jurisdiction;
- 12) immunity of judges;
- 13) impartiality of the court;
- 14) supervision and control;
- 15) promulgation of the Constitution.

**Задание 147.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим русским словам и словосочетаниям:

- 1) установить принцип суверенитета;
- 2) принцип разделения властей;
- 3) установить равенство религиозных конфессий;
- 4) светское государство;
- 5) в ведении федеральных и местных властей;
- 6) провозглашать принцип равенства перед законом;
- 7) Федеральное Собрание;
- 8) рамки полномочий;
- 9) судебная власть;
- 10) глава государства;
- 11) порядок избрания представителей;
- 12) установить принцип несменяемости судей;
- 13) Прокуратура Российской Федерации;
- 14) беспристрастность суда;
- 15) процедура принятия поправок к Конституции.

**Задание 148.** Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 149.** Закончите предложения в соответствии с текстом.

1. Constitution establishes:
  - a) the principles of independence and partial sovereignty of the RF;
  - b) equalities of ideologies but not religions;
  - c) the principle of separation of powers.

2. As for the federative structure, the Constitution:
  - a) covers the questions that are exclusively in the jurisdiction of the RF leaving out the competence of federal and local authorities;
  - b) contains the list of component units of the RF;
  - c) covers only those questions that are in the joint jurisdiction of federal and local authorities.
3. The bodies of federal power are:
  - a) the Federal Assembly of the RF and the judiciary of the RF;
  - b) the President of the RF and the Government of the RF;
  - c) all the bodies mentioned above in a) and b).
4. The Federal Assembly of the RF represents:
  - a) the legislature;
  - b) the judiciary;
  - c) the executive branch.
5. The Constitution determines:
  - a) the extent of the jurisdiction of the executive branch;
  - b) the order and the terms of office of the governmental officials.
  - c) both.
6. Judicial power is implemented by means of:
  - a) civil and criminal legal proceedings;
  - b) constitutional and administrative legal proceedings;
  - c) all the proceedings mentioned in *a* and *b*.

**Задание 150.** ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

1. What does the Constitution of the Russian Federation define and establish?
2. What provisions does the Constitution contain regarding the federative structure?
3. What are the bodies of federal power?
4. Who does the full authority in the Russian Federation belong to under the current Constitution?
5. What provisions concerning the legislature are provided by the Constitution?
6. What is the executive branch of power in the Russian Federation?
7. How is judicial power implemented in the Russian Federation?
8. What principles of judicial power does the Constitution establish?
9. What does the system of courts consist of?
10. Does the Constitution regulate the activities of local self-government?

**Задание 151.** Переведите предложения, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. Конституция Российской Федерации – основной закон страны.
2. Конституция устанавливает основы социального, экономического и политического устройства России.
3. Конституция провозглашает идею приоритета прав и свобод человека.
4. Носителем суверенитета и единственным источником власти в РФ является ее многонациональный народ.
5. Все граждане России равны перед законом и судом.
6. Статья 10 Конституции Российской Федерации предусматривает принцип разделения государственной власти на законодательную, исполнительную и судебную.
7. Судебная власть осуществляется посредством конституционного, гражданского, административного и уголовного судопроизводства.
8. Согласно Конституции судьи обладают независимостью, несменяемостью и неприкосновенностью.
9. В компетенцию Прокуратуры входит надзор за исполнением законов всеми учреждениями, должностными лицами и гражданами.
10. При вступлении в должность Президент Российской Федерации приносит присягу.
11. В современном правоведении выделяют 2 формы правления – монархия и республика, и 3 формы государственного устройства – федерация, конфедерация и унитарное государство.

**Задание 152.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

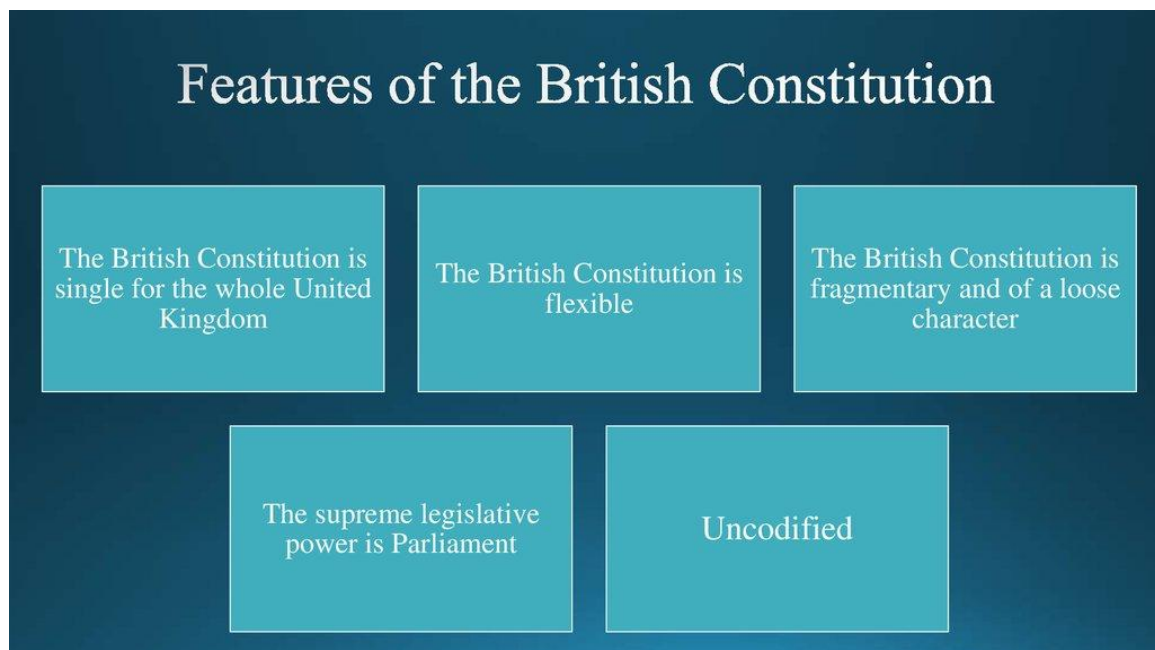
1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## **Текст 24. The Constitution of the UK**

The British Constitution is unwritten unlike the constitutions in the RF and the USA and is referred to as an uncodified constitution in the sense that there is no single document that can be identified as Britain's constitution. The British Constitution can be found in a variety of documents. The main



ones are: Statutes (the Magna Carta of 1215 and the Act of Settlement of 1701), Acts of Parliament; customs and traditions, political conventions, case law; and constitutional matters decided in a court of law.



Since the English Civil War, the core principle of the British constitution has traditionally been the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, according to which the statutes passed by Parliament are the UK's supreme and final source of law. It follows that Parliament can change the constitution simply by passing new Acts of Parliament to be followed by the Royal Assent. There is some debate about whether this principle remains entirely valid today.

According to the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, Parliament may pass any legislation that it wishes. There are many Acts of Parliament which themselves have constitutional significance. For example, Parliament has the power to determine the length of its own term. However, the Sovereign retains the power to dissolve Parliament at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister. Parliament also has the power to change the structure of its constituent Houses and the relation between them. Parliament consists of the Sovereign, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. All the legislation must receive the approval of the Sovereign (the Royal Assent).

The House of Commons alone possesses the power to pass a motion of no-confidence in the Government, which requires the Government either to resign or seek fresh elections. Such a motion does not require passage by the Lords, or the Royal Assent. Parliament traditionally also has

the power to remove individual members of the government by impeachment. By the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 it has the power to remove individual judges from office for misconduct.

The executive power in the United Kingdom is exercised by the Sovereign through Her Majesty's Government. The monarch appoints the Prime Minister as the head of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister then selects the other Ministers which make up the Government. As in some other parliamentary systems of government, the executive is accountable to Parliament.

The judiciary is an independent body. The United Kingdom doesn't have a single unified judicial system. Today the UK has three distinct systems of law: English law, Northern Ireland law and Law of Scotland. Both English law, which applies in England and Wales, and Northern Ireland law are based on common-law principles. The essence of common law is that law is made by judges sitting in courts, applying their common sense and knowledge of legal precedent to the facts before them. Law of Scotland, a hybrid system based on both common-law and civil-law principles, is applied in Scotland.

The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 created a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom to take over the judicial functions of the House of Lords and devolution cases from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Supreme Court began its work in 2009, and serves as the highest court of appeal in England, Wales and in Northern Ireland, and for civil cases in Scotland. The High Court of Justiciary remains the court of last resort in Scotland for criminal cases.

**Задание 153.** Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 154.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

**Model:**

**a) I fully agree with the statement that ... .**

**I think it is true. The text tells us that ... .**

**b) I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... .**

**To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. The British Constitution is unwritten unlike the Constitutions of the RF and the USA.

2. The British Constitution can be found in a variety of documents.
3. Amendments to the British Constitution need the approval of both Houses of Parliament, but they do not need the Royal Assent.
4. Parliamentary sovereignty has always been the core principle of the British Constitution.
5. The Sovereign has no power to dissolve Parliament.
6. Parliament has no power to change the structure of its houses.
7. The British Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
8. The executive power in the United Kingdom is exercised by the Sovereign.
9. The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 created a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.
10. An unwritten constitution is more flexible (adaptable) than a written constitution.

**Задание 155.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What makes the UK Constitution different from other constitutions?
2. What are the sources of the UK Constitution?
3. What is the core principle of the UK Constitution?
4. What bodies represent the three branches of power (executive, legislative and judiciary)?
5. What is the purpose of the UK constitution?

**Задание 156.** Переведите предложения, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. Политическая структура Великобритании основана на принципах унитарного государства и конституционной монархии.
2. Британская конституция не кодифицирована и имеет как письменные, так и неписьменные источники.
3. К письменным источникам относятся Акты Парламента, а также судебные решения.
4. Неписьменные источники британской конституции называются конституционными обычаями (конвенциями).
5. В Великобритании не действует в классическом виде принцип разделения властей, в соответствии с которым законодательная, исполнительная и судебная ветви власти осуществляются разными государственными органами. И формально, и фактически такого стро-

гого разделения властей нет. Монарх всегда был и остается частью каждой из ветвей власти. Монархия – наиболее древний политический институт в Великобритании. В настоящее время главой государства и источником исполнительной, судебной и законодательной власти в Соединенном Королевстве Великобритании и Северной Ирландии является Королева Елизавета II.

**Задание 157.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

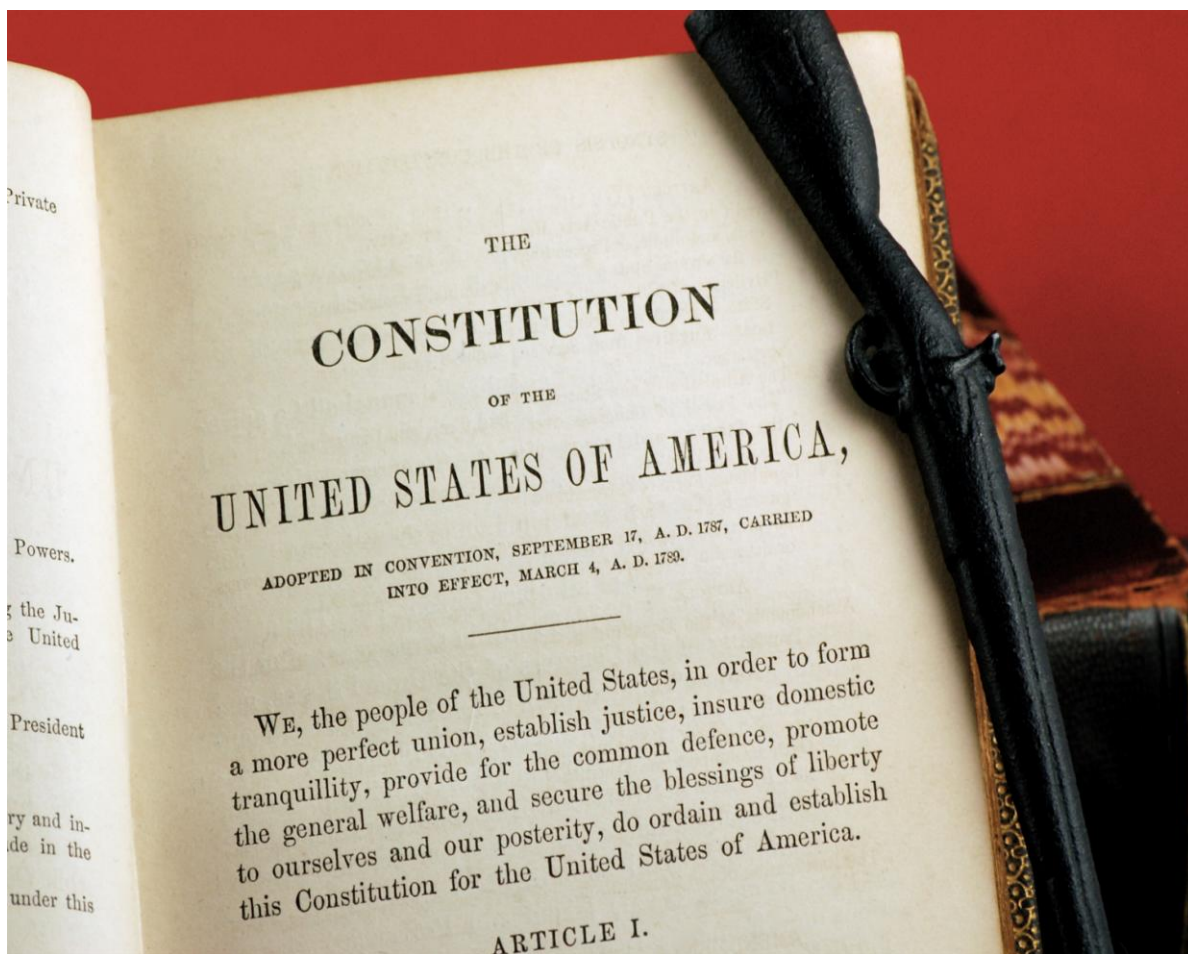
### **Текст 25. The Constitution of the USA**

Government of the United States is based on a written constitution. The US Constitution begins with the following words: “We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.” From this document, the entire federal government was created.

The US Constitution was adopted by Congress in 1787 after the War of Independence. This constitution consists of a Preamble, seven Articles, and 27 Amendments. The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights and were adopted in 1791 under popular pressure.

The Bill of Rights is a series of limitations on the power of the United States federal government, protecting the natural rights and liberties, property including freedom of religion, freedom of speech, a free press, free assembly, and free association, as well as the right to keep and carry arms. In federal criminal cases, it requires indictment by a grand jury for any capital crime, guarantees a speedy, public trial with an impartial jury composed of members of the state in which the crime occurred.

The Constitution is built on six basic principles: Popular Sovereignty; Limited Government; Separation of Powers; Checks and Balances; Judicial Review; Federalism.



A key feature of the US Constitution is federalism – the division of power between the national government and the states. Another major feature of the Constitution is the principle of the separation of powers within the national government. According to this principle the executive, legislative and judicial branches exercise powers that are largely separate and distinct. There is not a strict and complete separation of powers, the powers of the three branches overlap. Each branch has its own responsibilities, but no branch has more power than the other branches. There is the system of checks and balances. Under this principle each branch has certain duties to check the powers of the other branches. This system was meant to protect against the extremes since it makes compromise and consensus necessary.

**Legislative branch.** The US legislative branch is called the Congress which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is the responsibility of the Congress to propose and pass laws. The Congress also plays an informative role. It informs the public about different and important subjects.

**The executive branch.** The US executive branch consists of the President, the Vice President, the Cabinet and the 15 Departments, and also the independent agencies. Its responsibility is to enforce laws. According to the principle of checks and balances, the President has the power of veto to reject the bill of the Congress. He also appoints all Supreme Court Justices.

**Judicial branch.** The judicial power of the United States is vested in the Supreme Court – the highest judicial organ of the state and the federal courts. This branch explains and interprets laws and makes decisions in lawsuits. It has the power over the other two branches and according to the principle of checks and balances can declare their actions and laws unconstitutional in case they violate the principles of the Constitution.

**Political Process.** While the Constitution sets up the system of government, the actual way in which the offices of Congress and the Presidency are filled is based upon the American political system. The US exists under a two-party system. The two major parties in America are the Democratic and Republican parties. Sometimes, a special issue produces a third party, but the third party often loses strength. Parties perform a wide variety of functions. They act as coalitions and attempt to win elections.

**Elections.** In the United States elections are held at all levels including local, state, and federal. There are numerous differences from locality to locality and state to state. Even when determining the presidency, there is some variation with how the electoral college (a body of people representing the states of the USA, the system that is used in presidential elections) is determined from state to state. While voter-turn-out is barely over 50 % during Presidential election years and much lower than that during midterm elections, elections can be hugely important.

The USA is a presidential republic.

**Задание 158.** Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 159.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

- Model:**
- a) I fully agree with the statement that ... .  
I think it is true. The text tells us that ... .
  - b) I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... .  
To my mind, it is false because ...

1. The Constitution of the USA consists of 27 Amendments.
2. The US Constitution was adopted in 1918 after the World War I.
3. The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights.
4. The Bill of Rights sets forth the structure of the Federal Government.
5. The key features of the US Constitution are federalism, the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances.
6. The US Constitution created three separate branches of government
7. The US Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government, is made up of an upper house, called the Federation Council, and a lower house, the State Duma.
8. The responsibilities of the Congress are to protect the rights of citizens and enforce laws.
9. Power is concentrated in the executive branch, which is headed by the President who is given the job of executing, enforcing and administering the laws and the government.
10. The executive branch consists of the President, the Vice President, the Cabinet and the 13 Departments, and also the independent agencies.
11. The judicial power of the United States is vested in the US District Courts.
12. The judicial branch explains and interprets laws and makes decisions in lawsuits.
13. The powers of the three branches don't overlap.
14. The system of checks and balances was meant to protect against the extremes.
15. The two major parties in America are the Democrats and the Republicans. Elections are held at all levels and there are numerous differences in registration laws from locality to locality and state to state.

**Задание 160.** Закончите предложения в соответствии с текстом.

1. The Constitution of the USA consists of...
2. The Constitution created ...
3. The President of the USA is given the job of...
4. The judicial branch of the government is the system of courts in the USA. Its job is...
5. The USA exists under a two-party system. Sometimes, a special issue produces a third party, but...
6. Elections are held in the United States at all levels ...

**Задание 161.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When was the US Constitution adopted?
2. What does the US Constitution consist of?
3. How are the first 10 amendments to the US Constitution called?
4. What rights and liberties are protected under the Bill of Rights?
5. What kind of trial is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?
6. What are the key features of the US Constitution?
7. What are the three branches of power according to the Constitution?
8. Is there a strict separation of powers in the USA?
9. Does any branch have more power than the others?
10. What duties does every branch have regarding the other branches under the principle of checks and balances?
11. Which words does the Russian Constitution begin with?
12. What are the similarities and differences of the USA Constitution with the Constitutions of the Russian Federation and the UK?

**Задание 162.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## TEST 6

### Constitutions of the Russian Federation, the UK and the USA

**Задание 163.** Прочитайте текст о различных типах конституций и письменно переведите его.

#### Types of Constitutions

A Constitution is a system which establishes the fundamental rules and principles which a state will use to govern and regulate.

There are several types of constitutions: written/unwritten, rigid/flexible, federal/unitary.



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

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

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

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

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

**Задание 164.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The Constitution provides:

- a) two main branches;
- b) three main branches;
- c) four main branches.

2. The UK Constitution:

- a) is written;
- b) is unwritten;
- c) does not exist at all.

3. The countries which have the written Constitution:
  - a) the RF;
  - b) the USA;
  - c) the UK.
4. The British Constitution is “unwritten”:
  - a) because it is not embodied in any formally related enactments;
  - b) there is no the system of laws;
  - c) the government and Parliament have not organized this process.
5. The USA Constitution:
  - a) is written;
  - b) is unwritten;
  - c) does not exist at all.
6. The US Constitution was adopted:
  - a) in 1612;
  - b) 1787;
  - c) 1887.
7. The US Constitution is:
  - a) the formal list of legal rules;
  - b) the supreme law of the land;
  - c) The number of unlimited powers.

**Задание 165.** Используя текст (задание 161) и содержание теста (задание 162), охарактеризуйте конституции Российской Федерации, Великобритании и США.

### *Topic 3.2. Lawmaking Process in Russia*

**Задание 166.** Ответьте на вопросы на русском языке, затем на английском.

1. What do you know about the legislative branch? What is the aim of legislation?
2. What bodies in your country are responsible for making laws?

#### **Текст 26. The Legislative Branch of the RF**

Under the doctrine of the separation of powers legislation is regarded as one of the three main functions of government. Those who have the formal power to create legislation are known as legislators. Legislation can

have many purposes: to regulate, to authorize, to proscribe, to provide funds, to sanction, to grant, to declare or to restrict.

The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation is the lawmaking body of the Russian Federation, according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, 1993. The Federal Assembly is a permanently functioning body. It consists of the State Duma, which is the lower house, and the Federation Council, which is the upper house. Both houses are located in Moscow.

The two chambers of the Federal Assembly possess different powers and responsibilities, the State Duma being the more powerful. The Federation Council includes two representatives from each constituent entity of the Russian Federation, one from the representative and one from the executive bodies of the subject of the Federation.

Each chamber elects a chairman (the Speaker) to control the internal procedures of the chamber. The Federation Council and the State Duma sit separately. Their sessions are open (public). Each of the Houses forms committees and commissions and holds hearings on the appropriate issues. Bills may be initiated by each chamber. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The State Duma consists of 450 deputies and is elected for a term of 4 years. In December 2008 the term was extended to 5 years. The State Duma has special powers enumerated by the Constitution of Russia. They are:

- consent to the appointment of the Prime Minister of Russia;
- hearing annual reports from the Government of the Russian Federation on the results of its work, including issues raised by the State Duma;
- deciding the issue of confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation;
- appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the Central Bank of Russia;
- appointment and dismissal of the Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounting Chamber;
- appointment and dismissal of the Commissioner for Human Rights, who shall act according to federal constitutional law;
- announcement of amnesty;
- bringing charges against the President of the Russian Federation for his impeachment (requires a two thirds majority).

The State Duma adopts decrees on issues referred to its authority by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Decrees of the State Duma are adopted by a majority of the total number of deputies of the State Duma.

The Federation Council together with the State Duma are charged with drafting and voting on laws. Special powers of the Federation Council are:

- Approval of changes in borders between subjects of the Russian Federation;
- Approval of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of martial law;
- Approval of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of a state of emergency;
- Deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation outside the territory of the Russian Federation;
- Declaring elections of the President of the Russian Federation;
- Impeachment of the President of the Russian Federation;
- Approving the President's nomination of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation;
- Approving the President's nomination of the Attorney General of the Russian Federation;
- Appointment of Deputy Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounting Chamber.

To pass the law more than half of senators of the Federation Council must vote for it. When considering federal constitutional laws, three-fourths of the Council's votes are required for passage.

All bills must first be considered by the State Duma. Upon adoption by a majority of the full State Duma membership, a draft law is considered by the Federation Council, which has fourteen days to place the bill on its calendar. The Federation Council cannot make amendments to bills passed by the Duma and can either approve or reject them. If the Federation Council rejects a bill passed by the State Duma, the two chambers may form a conciliation commission to work out a compromise version of the legislation. If the two chambers cannot reach a compromise, or the Duma insists on passing the bill as it is, the veto of the Federation Council can be overridden if two thirds of the Duma's constitutional composition vote in favour of the bill. The State Duma and the Federation Council usually meet separately. Joint sessions are organized when the President of the Russian Federation delivers his annual address to the Federal Assembly and on some other very rare occasions.

**Задание 167.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 168.** Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты:

- 1) to create legislation;
- 2) a lawmaking body;
- 3) to have special powers;
- 4) a dismissal of the Chairman of the Central Bank of Russia;
- 5) to bring a charge against the President;
- 6) to adopt decrees on issues;
- 7) introduction of the martial law;
- 8) approval of changes;
- 9) special powers of the Federation Council;
- 10) to reject a bill;
- 11) the possibility of using the Armed Forces;
- 12) to make amendments to bills;
- 13) the Accounting Chamber;
- 14) to override the veto;
- 15) to form a conciliation commission.

**Задание 169.** Подберите к русским словосочетаниям английские эквиваленты из текста:

- 1) законодательная деятельность;
- 2) законодательный орган;
- 3) нижняя палата;
- 4) верхняя палата;
- 5) перечислять полномочия;
- 6) заслушивать ежегодные отчеты;
- 7) уполномоченный по правам человека;
- 8) принимать закон;
- 9) чрезвычайное положение;
- 10) одобрение указа Президента;
- 11) прийти к компромиссу;
- 12) отвергнуть поправки к законопроекту;
- 13) назначение на должность;
- 14) проголосовать за законопроект;
- 15) принцип разделения властей.

**Задание 170.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 171.** Заполните пропуски словами и словосочетаниями из рамки.

a) bring charges against; b) elects; c) draft laws; d) the lower house; e) vetoed; f) issues; g) approve or reject; h) to override a presidential veto; i) the upper house; j) appoint or dismiss; k) appointment

1. The 628-member law-making body, termed the Federal Assembly, consists of two chambers, the 450-member State Duma ... and the 178-member Federation Council....

2. The State Duma confirms the ... of the Prime Minister, although it does not have the power to confirm Government ministers.

3. The two chambers of the legislature also have the power... of legislation.

4. Upon the advice of the prime minister, the president can ...Government members, including the deputy prime ministers.

5. Under the 1993 constitution, if the president commits “a grave crime” or treason, the State Duma may ... him with the parliament’s upper house, the Federation Council.

6. Several bills that the President had ... were taken up again by the new legislature.

7. The Federation Council deals primarily with such ... as internal borders and decrees of the president establishing martial law or a state of emergency etc.

8. All ... even those proposed by the Federation Council, must first be considered by the State Duma.

9. According to the 1993 Constitution, the State Duma must decide within one week to... a candidate once the president has placed that person’s name in nomination.

10. Each legislative chamber ... a chairman to control the internal procedures of the chamber.

**Задание 172.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the main legislative body in the Russian Federation? What does it consist of?

2. What powers of the State Duma are enumerated in the Constitution?

3. What are the main special powers of the State Duma?

4. What are the most important special powers of the Federation Council?

5. What route must a bill pass to become a law?

**Задание 173.** Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. Высший орган законодательной власти в России – Федеральное Собрание – состоит из двух палат: верхней и нижней.

2. Верхняя палата именуется Советом Федерации, нижняя – Государственной Думой.

3. Совет Федерации и Государственная Дума проводят заседания отдельно, каждая палата имеет свои полномочия.

4. В России действует принцип разделения властей.

5. Первоначально закон принимается простым большинством в Государственной Думе, затем рассматривается Советом Федерации.

**Задание 174.** Прочитайте раздел Конституции РФ, посвященный законодательной ветви власти, и найдите ответы на вопросы.

1. Who are the members of the Federation Council?

2. Who does the State Duma consist of?

3. What term is the State Duma elected for?

4. Who can be elected a deputy of the State Duma?

5. What does deputy's immunity mean?

6. What are the duties of the State Duma Chairman?

7. What are the duties of the Speaker of the Federation Council?

8. What are the responsibilities of committees and commissions?

9. What are the State Duma and the Federation Council entitled to do if the President rejects a federal law?

10. In what cases may the State Duma be dissolved by the President?

**Задание 175.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...

2. The article discusses some problems relating to...

3. At the beginning the author points out...

4. Then the author goes on the problem...

5. The final paragraph states that...

6. In my opinion...

## TEST 7

### Lawmaking Process in Russia

**Задание 176.** Замените русские слова в скобках английскими эквивалентами.

1. The State Duma (принимает постановления) on (вопросам) referred to its authority by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Decrees of the State Duma are adopted by a majority of the total number of deputies of the State Duma, unless another procedure is envisaged by the Constitution. All (законопроекты) are first (одобряются) by the State Duma and are further debated and approved (or (отклоняются)) by the Federation Council.

2. (Государственная Дума) in the Russian Federation is the lower house of the (Федерального Собрания) of Russian (законодательного органа), the upper house being the (Совет Федераций) of Russia.

3. The president (назначает) the prime minister, and the Duma (голосует) whether to confirm the appointment. The president has wide legislative powers, including the (право вето) and decree. Decrees carry the force of law, but may not violate existing law. The Federal Assembly may (преодолеть президентское вето) by a two-thirds vote of each house.

4. (Законодательная деятельность) originates in the Duma and, if passed, is sent to the Federation Council. If the Federation Council approves the legislation or fails to examine it within fourteen days, the legislation is sent to the President to be signed.

5. When considering federal constitutional laws, three-fourths of the Federation Council have to (проголосовать). If the Council vetoes a law passed by the State Duma, the two chambers are mandated to form a (согласительную комиссию) in order to (прийти к компромиссу) and make up a document, which would again go under vote by both houses.

6. The two chambers of the Federal Assembly (заседают отдельно), with the State Duma residing in another part of Moscow. Sessions of the Federation Council are held in Moscow from January 25 to July 15 and from September 16 to December 31.

7. The State Duma has special powers enumerated by the Constitution of Russia. Among them there is the power to (выносить обвинение) against the President of the Russian Federation for his impeachment.



**Задание 177.** Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. Законодательная деятельность в Российской Федерации регулируется Конституцией Российской Федерации.

2. Принятие закона состоит из нескольких последовательных стадий, совокупность которых называется законодательным процессом.

3. Законопроект обсуждается на заседаниях Государственной Думы, в текст законопроектов вносятся поправки, изменения, дополнения.

4. В том случае, если между палатами возникают разногласия, палаты формируют согласительную комиссию.

5. Для преодоления вето в каждой из палат закон должен быть одобрен не менее чем  $\frac{2}{3}$  голосов.

6. В течение 14 дней Президент может отклонить закон, то есть наложить на него вето и вернуть обратно в Государственную Думу.

7. Закон считается принятым и вступившим в силу, если он внесен, рассмотрен, принят двумя палатами Парламента, подписан и обнародован главой государства в соответствии с установленным Конституцией порядком.

**Задание 178.** Подготовьте доклад на тему «Lawmaking Process in Russia».

### *Topic 3.3. Lawmaking Process in the UK*

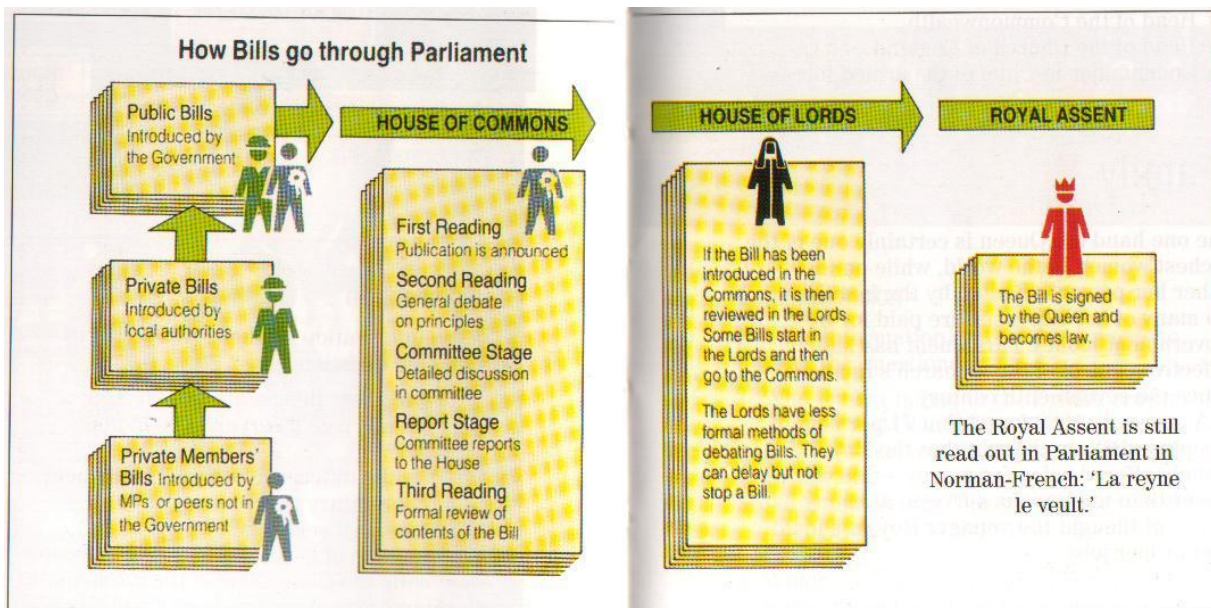
#### **Текст 27. The Legislative Branch of the UK**

The UK Parliament is the United Kingdom's supreme legislative body. It consists of the monarch, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. Their work is similar: making laws (legislation), checking the work of the government (scrutiny), and debating current issues. The House of Lords is composed of life peers and hereditary peers. The House of Commons is composed of Members of Parliament (MPs).

The House of Commons plays the main role in lawmaking. It consists of 650 members of Parliament who are elected for a period of five years. The House of Lords has more than 1,000 members. The members of the House of Lords are not elected; they inherit their seats in Parliament.

The chairman of the House of Commons is the Speaker. The chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor and he sits on a special seat called the Woolsack. It shows that wool made England rich.

The idea for a new law can come from a variety of sources: bills may be introduced by any member of either House (a “Private Member’s Bill”), a Minister of the Crown (a “Government Bill”), by the general public (“Public Bills”), by an individual or small group of individuals (a “Private Bill”).



First reading is the first stage of a Bill’s passage through the House of Commons – usually a formality, it takes place without debate. The short title of the Bill is read out and then the Bill is printed. The Bill is published as a House of Commons paper for the first time.

The next stage is second reading, the first opportunity for MPs to debate the general principles and themes of the Bill.

Once second reading is completed the Bill proceeds to committee stage. Committee stage is where detailed examination of the Bill takes place, clause by clause, determining the intent and impact of the Bill’s language. This is therefore often considered the most important step in the parliamentary process for researchers aiming to determine legislative intent. It is at this stage that amendments are made. If the Bill has been amended the Bill is reprinted before its next stage.

Once committee stage is finished, the Bill returns to the floor of the House of Commons for its report stage, where the amended Bill can be de-

bated and further amendments proposed. All MPs can suggest amendments to the Bill or new clauses (parts) they think should be added.

Report stage is normally followed immediately by debate on the Bill's third reading. Amendments (proposals for change) cannot be made to a Bill at the third reading in the Commons.

The process in the House of Lords is very similar to the process in the House of Commons. The Bill will have the pro forma first reading, then the second reading. After the second reading the Bill will normally be referred to a Committee of the Whole House. The Bill then passes through a consideration stage and the third reading. In the House of Lords amendments may be made in the Committee of the Whole House, the consideration stage, and the third reading (this is different from the House of Commons where no amendments can be made in the third reading).

If the Bill is started in the Commons it goes to the House of Lords for its first reading. If the Bill is started in the Lords it returns to the House of Commons for consideration of any amendments the Commons has made. Both Houses must agree on the exact wording of the Bill. A Bill may go back and forth between each House until both Houses reach agreement.

When a Bill has completed all its parliamentary stages in both Houses, it must have the Royal Assent before it can become an Act of Parliament. The Royal Assent is the monarch's agreement to make the Bill into an Act and is a formality. When Royal Assent has been given to a Bill, the announcement is usually made in both Houses by the Lord Speaker in the Lords and the Speaker in the Commons.

Members of the House of Commons belong to different political parties, and the party which gets the majority of seats in the House is called the ruling party, and the others – the oppositions.

The UK is sometimes called a “two-and-a-half party system”, because parliamentary politics is dominated by the Labour Party and Conservative Party, with the Liberal Democrats holding a significant number of seats (but still less than Labour and the Conservatives) and several small parties. The party in power requires the support of the people it governs. Without this most basic requirement, a government will find it hard to function effectively. If a party loses an election, it will confirm the right of the victorious party to exercise power. It will not deny its right to govern.

For electoral purposes Britain is divided into parliamentary constituencies. General elections must be called within five years. They are held following a dissolution of Parliament. The Prime Minister asks the Mo-

narch to dissolve Parliament by Royal Proclamation. Traditionally the date of general elections is not fixed in advance, and the time is chosen by the governing party to maximize political advantages. Voting is by secret ballot and takes place on Polling Day. Since 1935 every general election has been held on a Thursday by universal suffrage.

**Задание 179.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 180.** Подберите к русским словосочетаниям из текста английские эквиваленты:

- 1) абсолютное большинство;
- 2) отклонить законопроект;
- 3) выдвинуть законопроект;
- 4) налогообложение;
- 5) внести поправку в законопроект;
- 6) обсуждать политические вопросы;
- 7) королевская санкция;
- 8) ассигновать деньги для нужд правительства;
- 9) принять закон;
- 10) обсуждать законопроект;
- 11) направить законопроект на рассмотрение;
- 12) отложить принятие законопроекта.

**Задание 181.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 182.** Закончите предложения в соответствии с текстом.

1. The British Parliament consists of... .
2. During the first reading the short title of the Bill... .
4. The second reading is the first opportunity... .
5. The committee stage is ... .
6. Once the committee stage is finished, the Bill returns to the floor of the House of Commons for its report stage, where ... .
7. The report stage is followed by... .
8. The process in the House of Lords is ... .
9. The Royal Assent is ... .
10. When the Royal Assent has been given to a Bill, ... .
11. The law comes into force ... .

**Задание 183.** ОТВЕТИТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

1. What is the legislative body in the UK? What does it consist of?
2. What are the sources of bills? Who can introduce the legislation?
3. What is the difference between a Bill and an Act of Parliament?
4. What are the major types of Bills? Discuss the difference between them.
5. How many readings should a Bill receive to become an Act?
6. What is the role of the House of Commons in law-making process?
7. What is the role of the House of Lords in law-making process?
8. Which of the two Houses of Parliament has more power?
9. How does a Bill go through Parliament? How efficient and democratic is this process, in your opinion?

**Задание 184.** ПОДГОТОВЬТЕ КРАТКИЙ ПЕРЕСКАЗ ТЕКСТА В СООТВЕТСТВИИ СО СХЕМОЙ:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## TEST 8

### The Legislative Branch of the UK

**Задание 185.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The legislative branch in the UK is represented: ...
  - a) by Parliament;
  - b) Government;
  - c) Federal Assembly;
  - d) Congress.
2. The British Parliament consists:
  - a) of one House;
  - b) two Houses;
  - c) three Houses;
  - d) four Houses.

3. These members of the British Parliament are elected:...
  - a) MPs;
  - b) Lords Temporal;
  - c) Lords Spiritual;
  - d) Law Lords.
4. The members of the House of Lords:
  - a) are elected for the established term of office;
  - b) are not elected, because they are hereditary and life peers;
  - c) are appointed by the Monarch;
  - d) are appointed by the Prime Minister.
5. The members of the House of Commons:
  - a) are elected for the certain term of office;
  - b) are not elected, because they are hereditary and life peers;
  - c) are appointed by the Monarch;
  - d) are appointed by the Prime Minister.
6. The law-making process begins:
  - a) in the House of Lords;
  - b) in the House of Commons;
  - c) in the Cabinet;
  - d) in either House.
7. A bill goes:
  - a) through two readings;
  - b) three readings;
  - c) four readings;
  - d) one reading.
8. The Chairman in the House of Commons is:
  - a) Speaker;
  - b) Lord Chancellor;
  - c) MP;
  - d) Prime-Minister.
9. The Chairman in the House of Lords is:
  - a) Speaker;
  - b) Lord Chancellor;
  - c) MP;
  - d) Prime-Minister.
10. The members of the House of Lords:
  - a) can reject a bill;
  - b) cannot reject a bill;
  - c) can reject a financial bill;
  - d) can only delay the passage of a bill.

11. The bill becomes after the Royal Assent:

- a) an Act of the Monarch;
- b) the Law;
- c) the Statute.
- d) an Act of Parliament.

12. All Acts of Parliament become the Law after:

- a) three reading in both houses of Parliament;
- b) Royal Assent;
- c) publication in the Statute form;
- d) publication in any newspaper.

**Задание 186.** Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. В Великобритании каждый член парламента может составить законопроект и внести его на обсуждение парламента; такими же правами обладают и министры.

2. В Великобритании каждый гражданин может свободно выражать свое мнение о законопроектах либо в печати, либо устно – на митингах и других общественных собраниях. Такое публичное обсуждение всех новых законопроектов приносит огромную пользу законодательству.

3. Законодательное обсуждение дает возможность обратить внимание на все стороны предлагаемого закона, выяснить все потребности и нужды, которые должны быть приняты во внимание законодателями.

**Задание 187.** Подготовьте доклад на тему Lawmaking Process in the UK.

### *Topic 3.4. Lawmaking Process in the USA*

#### **Текст 28. The Legislative Branch of the USA**

The Congress of the United States is the highest lawmaking body in the United States and one of the oldest national legislatures in the world.

The U.S. Congress consists of two houses – the Senate and the House of Representatives – each with a different role, different powers, and a different electoral procedure. A member of the Senate is referred to as a senator, and a member of the House of Representatives is called a representative or congressman or congresswoman.

The House of Representatives is the dynamic institution of the federal government. The states are represented on a population basis and are divided into congressional districts or constituencies of roughly equal size (around 520,000 people). There are currently 435 members, who are elected every two years. All states must by law adopt the system of single-member constituencies with a simple majority vote. Vacancies arising from death, resignation, etc, are filled by by-elections.

The Chairman of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House and has important responsibilities, giving him considerable influence over the President. Moreover, should the President and Vice-President die before the end of their terms, it is the Speaker who becomes President.

The Senate is the conservative counterweight to the more populist House of Representatives. Each state has two senators who, since 1913 (Seventeenth Amendment), have been chosen directly by the electorate in the way decided by the state legislature in each state. Senators are elected every six years, but the elections are staggered so that one-third of the Senate is elected every two years. A vacancy caused by death or resignation is filled until the next congressional elections by the nomination of the State Governor. There are currently 100 senators. The Senate has the special privilege of unlimited debate to safeguard the rights of minorities, but this can enable a small group of Senators to prevent the passage of a bill.





The general process for making a bill into a law is described in the US Constitution.

The first step in the legislative process is the introduction of a bill to the Congress. Bills originate from several different sources: from individual members of the Congress, from a member of a constituent or a group of constituents, from one or more state legislatures, or the President or his administration, but only members of the Congress can introduce legislation.

After being introduced, a bill is referred to the appropriate committee for review. There are 17 Senate committees, with 70 subcommittees, and 23 House committees, with 104 subcommittees. A bill is first considered in a subcommittee, where it may be accepted, amended, or rejected. If the members of the subcommittee agree to move a bill forward, it is reported to the full committee, where the process is repeated again. If the full committee votes to approve the bill, it is reported to the House or the Senate.

When the bill comes up for consideration, the House has a very structured debate process. Each member who wishes to speak has only a few minutes, and the number and kind of amendments are usually limited. In the Senate, debate on most bills is unlimited – senators may speak to issues other than the bill under consideration during their speeches, and any amendment can be introduced. A bill must pass both houses of the Congress before it goes to the President for consideration. Once debate has ended and any amendments to the bill have been approved, the full membership will vote for or against the bill.

The bill is then sent to the President. When receiving a bill from the Congress, the President has several options. If the President agrees with the bill, he or she may sign it into law. If the President disagrees with the bill, he may veto it and send it back to the Congress. The Congress may override the veto with a two-thirds vote of each chamber, at which point the bill becomes law and is printed.

**Задание 188.** Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 189.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

**Model:**

**a) I fully agree with the statement that ...**

**I think it is true. The text tells us that ...**

**b) I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ...**

**To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. The Senate is the main legislative body of the USA.
2. The Constitution of the USA sets forth the general process for making a bill into law.
3. The first step in the legislative process is voting.
4. In the House of Representatives, debate on most bills is unlimited.
5. All bills must pass both houses of the Congress before it goes to the President.
6. Upon receiving a bill from the Congress, the President has to sign it.
7. The Congress has no right to override the presidential veto.

**Задание 190.** ОТВЕТИТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

1. What is the legislative body in the USA? What does it consist of?
2. What is the House of Representatives?
3. Who is the Speaker?
4. Who becomes President if the President and Vice-President die?
5. What is the Senate?
6. How often are Senators elected?
7. What are the steps in the legislative process?
8. What are the sources of bills?
9. Who can introduce the legislation?
10. What options has the President upon receiving a bill?

**Задание 191.** ПОДГОТОВЬТЕ КРАТКИЙ ПЕРЕСКАЗ ТЕКСТА В СООТВЕТСТВИИ СО СХЕМОЙ:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## TEST 9

### The Legislative Branch of the USA

**Задание 192.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The legislative branch in the USA is represented: ...
  - a) by Parliament;
  - b) Congress;

- c) Government;
  - d) Federal Assembly.
2. The Congress consists: ...
- a) of one House;
  - b) two Houses;
  - c) three Houses;
  - d) four Houses.
3. The Senators are elected: ...
- a) for two-years term of office;
  - b) four-years term of office;
  - c) six-years term of office;
  - d) ten-years term of office.
4. The number of Representatives depends:
- a) on two Representatives are elected from each state, like Senators;
  - b) three Representatives are elected from each state;
  - c) their number depends on the number of Senators;
  - d) their number depends on the population of the state.
5. The Senators and Representatives can be elected:
- a) for two terms of office;
  - b) three terms of office;
  - c) four terms of office;
  - d) there is no limit.
6. The main function of the Congress is:
- a) to make laws;
  - b) to find compromise;
  - c) to elect Government;
  - d) to elect President.
7. The bills are ratified:
- a) by Congress;
  - b) Government;
  - c) President;
  - d) Prime Minister.

**Задание 193.** Замените русские слова в скобках английскими эквивалентами.

The US Constitution is (живой документ). The (законодательная ветвь) – (конгресс) – consists of the (сенат) and the (палата представителей). Each (сенатор) is elected for six years and each (представитель) for two years, with no limitation on the number of (сроков).

Each of the 50 states (избирает) two Senators under a system in which one-third of the Senate is elected every two years. The Senate alone (утверждает) the President's (кандидаты) for high-level official positions and (ратифицирует) treaties with other nations.

The (палата представителей) has 435 members. Each state is divided into congressional districts of roughly (равное) population, and the (избиратели) of each district elect one (представитель) to (конгресс).

A member must be (старше) 25 years of age and must have been an American citizen for at least seven years.

Both (палаты) of (конгресс) must (одобрить) bills before they become law.

**Задание 194.** Подготовьте доклад на тему Lawmaking Process in the USA.

## **Unit 4. EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

### ***Topic 4.1. State and Political System of the Russian Federation***

**Задание 195.** ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. What for do we study state systems?
2. Are state systems the same in different countries?
3. Can the state system of a particular country undergo changes?
4. What types of state systems do you know?
5. What type of state is Russia?

#### **Текст 29. The Executive Branch of the RF**

The Russian Federation was established by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government.

The Russian Federation consists of 83 constituent entities (republics, regions, and territories, cities of federal significance, the autonomous regions and one autonomous area, which have equal rights). The authorities of the constituent entities have the right to pass laws independently of the federal government. The laws of the subjects of the Russian Federation may not contradict federal laws. In case of conflicts between federal and local authorities, the President uses consensual procedures to resolve the problem. In the event a consensus is not reached, the dispute is transferred to the appropriate court for its resolution.

The President of the Russian Federation is the head of state. He is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The President organizes and heads the Security Council of Russia, signs treaties, enforces the law. Before December 25, 1991 the office was known as the President of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

The Constitution of Russia restricts the period during which a person can hold office as President to two consecutive terms (of six years each, starting in 2012). There is no limit to the total number of terms that a President may serve, just a limit on successive terms. A candidate for office must be a citizen of the Russian Federation of at least 35 years old, and ‘permanently resided’ in Russia for at least 10 years. The election of the President is mainly regulated by the Presidential Election Law and the Basic Guarantees of Electoral Rights.

The Federation Council calls the presidential elections. If it does not call a presidential election that is due, the Central Election Commission will call the presidential election. The Election Day is the second Sunday of the month and the presidential electoral constituency is the territory of the Russian Federation as a whole.

Each faction in the State Duma, the lower house of the Russian parliament, has the right to nominate a candidate for the presidential elections. The minimum number of signatures for a presidential candidate fielded by a political party with no parliamentary representation is 100,000, down from 2 million before amendments to the law.

As the guarantor of the Constitution and the entire system of constitutional law, the President ensures that the constitutions, laws and regulations of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation be in full compliance with the country's Constitution and federal laws. The President appoints ministers, who are subject to approval by the Federal Assembly. He nominates judges to the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation, and the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation. The President has the right to introduce the state of emergency within the Russian Federation. He announces pre-term elections. He has the right to suspend the acts of executive bodies of the Russian Federation members, if they contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws or the international obligations of the Russian Federation.

State power in the Russian Federation is exercised on the basis of its separation into legislative, executive and judicial branches. Each of them is balanced by the President.

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly (the Parliament). It consists of two chambers: the Federation Council (the upper chamber) and the State Duma (the lower chamber).

The executive power is exercised by the Government which consists of the Chairman of the Government (the Prime Minister), deputy chairmen and federal ministers.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President with the consent of the State Duma. Should the selected candidate be rejected three times, the President appoints the Prime Minister himself, dissolves the State Duma and announces new elections. The Prime Minister proposes to the President his candidates for the offices of federal ministers. The Government presents a draft budget to be discussed by the State Duma and provides its implementation as well as realization of financial, credit and monetary pol-

icies. It carries out measures to ensure legality, rights and freedoms of citizens, protects property, public order and combats crimes. The Government ensures state security and the realization of foreign policy. It pursues a uniform state policy in the sphere of culture, science, education, social security, health and ecology.

Justice in the Russian Federation is treated as a special type of state activity. It is administered by courts of law unified within a single judicial system which is independent of other state systems. The aim of justice in Russia is to safeguard both the citizens' rights and interests as well as those of the state and individual institutions, enterprises and organizations. Judicial power is effected by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal judicial proceedings. Judges are independent and subject only to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal law.

**Задание 196.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 197.** Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты:

- 1) to be established by the Constitution;
- 2) a law-governed state;
- 3) a constituent entity;
- 4) consensual procedures;
- 5) a branch of power;
- 6) to exercise power;
- 7) to vest power in smb;
- 8) to introduce a state of emergency;
- 9) a draft budget;
- 10) to dissolve Parliament;
- 11) public order;
- 12) to administer justice;
- 13) to ensure legality;
- 14) powers and responsibilities;
- 15) to pursue a uniform state policy.

**Задание 198.** Замените русские термины английскими эквивалентами из текста:

- 1) республиканская форма правления;
- 2) противоречить федеральным законам;
- 3) подписывать договоры;

- 4) постоянно действующий орган;
- 5) представительный орган;
- 6) кандидат на должность;
- 7) быть избранным на срок;
- 8) объявить новые выборы;
- 9) проводить слушания;
- 10) независимая государственная деятельность;
- 11) судебная власть;
- 12) государственная безопасность;
- 13) исполнительная ветвь власти;
- 14) внешняя политика;
- 15) уголовное судопроизводство;
- 16) обеспечивать права граждан.

**Задание 199.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 200.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

**Model:**

**a) I fully agree with the statement that ...**

**I think it is true. The text tells us that ...**

**b) I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ...**

**To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. The Russian Federation was established by the Constitution of 1995.
2. The Government consists of the federal ministers only.
3. The authorities of the constituent entities don't have the right to pass laws independently of the Federal Government.
4. Should the selected candidate be rejected three times, the President appoints the Prime Minister himself.
5. A draft budget is to be discussed by the State Duma.
6. To become a law a bill must be signed by the President.
7. Judges are subject to the President only.
8. The Prime Minister heads the Security Council of the Russian Federation.
9. In case of a conflict between federal and local authorities, the President uses consensual procedures to resolve the problem.



**Задание 201.** Прочитайте раздел Конституции РФ, посвященный исполнительной ветви власти, и найдите ответы на вопросы.

1. Who is the head of the Russian Federation?
2. What are the three independent branches of state power in Russia?
3. What kind of a working body is the Federal Assembly?
4. Which chamber is more powerful?
5. Why are legislative and executive functions performed by different institutions?
6. Are these two establishments (the Government and the State Duma) equally important? Why?
7. Who does the Government consist of?
8. What is the aim of justice in Russia?
9. How does the judicial system function?
10. What are the functions of: a) the President; b) the Federal Assembly; c) the Government?

**Задание 202.** Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. Президент РФ является главой государства.
2. В соответствии с Конституцией Россия – это демократическое федеративное правовое государство с республиканской формой правления.
3. РФ состоит из 83 субъектов.
4. Исполнительная власть осуществляется правительством, которое состоит из Председателя Правительства (премьер-министра), заместителей Председателя и федеральных министров.
5. Премьер-министр назначается президентом с согласия Государственной Думы.
6. Судебная система функционирует независимо от других ветвей власти.
7. Президент избирается на должность гражданами РФ на основе прямого и равного избирательного права тайным голосованием.
8. Правительство обеспечивает государственную безопасность.
9. Правительство проводит единую государственную политику в области культуры, науки и образования.
10. Судьи независимы и подчиняются только Конституции Российской Федерации и федеральным законам.

**Задание 203.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## **TEST 10**

### **The Executive Branch of the RF**

**Задание 204.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Russia is:
  - a) a parliamentary republic;
  - b) a presidential republic;
  - c) a constitutional monarchy;
  - d) an absolute monarchy.
2. The Parliament consists:...
  - a) of one branch only;
  - b) two chambers;
  - c) three chambers;
  - d) several committees.
3. The Federation Council and the State Duma sit:...
  - a) separately;
  - b) together;
  - c) with other governmental subcommittees;
  - d) with other governmental agencies.
4. Military Forces cannot be used outside the country without the approval:...
  - a) of the State Duma;
  - b) the Federation Council;
  - c) the Federal Assembly;
  - d) the President.
5. The power to impeach the President is vested:...
  - a) in the Federation Council;
  - b) the Constitutional Court;
  - c) the Supreme Court;

- d) the State Duma.
6. Charges against the President can be brought:...
- a) by the Government;
  - b) the Deputy Chairman;
  - c) Prime Minister;
  - d) the State Duma.
7. The Prime Minister candidate is appointed:
- a) by the Constitutional Court;
  - b) the State Duma;
  - c) the Federation Council;
  - d) the President.
8. The state of emergency is introduced: ...
- a) by the State Duma;
  - b) the Federation Council;
  - c) the Prime Minister;
  - d) the President.
9. The Security Council of Russia is headed:...
- a) by the Speaker;
  - b) the Prime Minister;
  - c) the Procurator-General;
  - d) the President.
10. Ministers are subject to approval:
- a) by local authorities;
  - b) constituent entities;
  - c) the Federal Assembly;
  - d) the Government.

**Задание 205.** Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки, затем переведите текст письменно.

chairman, office, secret ballot, a term, in succession, nominated, supporters, performing, elections, impeachment
---

### **Elections**

The political system established by the Constitution of 1993 provides the President with substantial superiority over other branches of the state. The President is elected to the office for \_\_\_\_\_ of six years by the citizens of the Russian Federation on the basis of universal, direct and equal suf-

frage by \_\_\_\_\_. In December 2008 the term was extended to 6 years. No one may hold \_\_\_\_\_ for more than two terms \_\_\_\_\_.

Russia has a multiparty system with one dominant party United Russia. Presently there are four parties that make up the State Duma: the United Russia, the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, the Just Russia.

A candidate for the President of the Russian Federation can be \_\_\_\_\_ by a political party or by the candidate personally. In the later case the candidate must have an initiative group of 500 \_\_\_\_\_. A candidate who receives more than one half of the votes is considered elected.

The President stops \_\_\_\_\_ his duties ahead of time if he resigns, because of \_\_\_\_\_, or if he cannot continue to carry out his duties due to poor health \_\_\_\_\_. of a new President are to take place within 3 months and in the meantime his duties are acted upon by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Government of the Russian Federation.

**Задание 206.** Подготовьте доклад на тему «The System of Government in Russia». В своем докладе раскройте следующие пункты:

1. Расскажите о государственном устройстве и политической системе Российской Федерации. Укажите преимущества и недостатки. Аргументируйте свою точку зрения.

2. Расскажите о выборах Президента Российской Федерации.

3. Хотели бы вы стать Президентом Российской Федерации, членом Парламента или политиком? Какие меры по совершенствованию системы управления страной вы бы предложили?

## ***Topic 4.2. The UK System of State and Government***

### **Текст 30. The Executive Branch of the UK**

The United Kingdom is a unitary state and a democratic constitutional monarchy. The Monarch is Head of State and the Prime Minister is the head of Government.

The Monarch formally appoints the Prime Minister, who, by convention, is the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons. Other ministers are appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. They make up the Government and act as political heads of the various Government Departments.

The executive branch can be divided into the three parts.

The Privy Council developed from a small group of royal advisers at court into the chief source, of executive authority. But its position was weakened in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as more of its functions were transferred to a developing parliamentary Cabinet. Today its main role is to advise the monarch on a range of matters, like the resolution of constitutional issues and the approval of Orders in Council, such as the granting of Royal Charters to public bodies. The office of Privy Councilor is an honorary one, conferred, for example, on former Prime Ministers.

The Ministry is the government of the day. The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister. The functions of the Prime Minister are: leading the majority party; running the Government; appointing Cabinet Ministers and other ministers; representing the nation in political matters.

Upon accepting office the Prime Minister must form a government, that is, select a cabinet and ministry from among the Members of Parliament of his own party.

The Cabinet constitutes the centre of the government and is composed of about 20 of the most important ministers. They meet weekly to run the country, while the British Parliament is in session. The Cabinet makes all major decisions of the Government, and therefore it is the Cabinet, which forms Government policy. Decisions made by the Cabinet must be unanimous. It makes its decisions collectively and is collectively responsible to the Parliament. After the Prime Minister has formed his cabinet, he selects the rest of his ministry. Most of these ministers are the political heads of Government Departments and are members of one of the Houses.

Government departments are responsible for implementing Government policy. Each department is headed by two people: a political head who is usually the minister, and an administrative head from the Civil Service, called a permanent secretary. They are responsible for a permanent staff which is part of the Civil Service. There are many such departments, for example the Home Office, the Department of Education, the Ministry of Defense, etc. The most important department is the Treasury, and the Prime Minister is usually its political head. It is the Department which controls the economy of the nation.

As well as government departments there are government agencies formed to operate public services, e.g., the Post Office, British Rail, etc.

Although the executive power is exercised by Her Majesty's Government, all the ministers remain responsible to the UK Parliament.

The British system of Government, known as the Westminster system, has been adopted by other countries, especially those that were formerly parts of the British Empire.

**Задание 207.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 208.** Замените русские термины английскими эквивалентами из текста:

- 1) вступать в должность;
- 2) сформировать правительство;
- 3) круг вопросов;
- 4) почетная должность;
- 5) единогласное решение;
- 6) осуществлять политику правительства;
- 7) нести коллективную ответственность.

**Задание 209.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 210.** Закончите предложения в соответствии с текстом.

1. The constitution of the United Kingdom is made up of....
2. The Executive power is exercised by ....
3. The United Kingdom's supreme legislative body is ....
4. The United Kingdom doesn't have a single unified judicial system....
5. The essence of common law is....
6. For electoral purposes Britain is divided into ....
7. General elections take place on....
8. The UK is a multi-party system and it is sometimes called a two-and-a-half party system....

**Задание 211.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

**Model:**

**a) I fully agree with the statement that ...**

**I think it is true. The text tells us that...**

**b) I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ...**

**To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. The United Kingdom is both a constitutional monarchy and a democracy.
2. The British Constitution is written. It is set out in an official handbook which anyone can buy and study.
3. Though the Monarch is Head of State but in practice the Queen reigns, she doesn't rule.
4. The Queen, the Lords and the Commons form the Parliament. It means that they all act together.
5. The House of Lords is a very powerful and democratic body.
6. The House of Commons is directly elected by the people of Britain and general elections must take place at least every five years.
7. The UK exists under a "one-party system" because parliamentary politics is dominated by the Conservative Party only.

**Задание 212.** ОТВЕТИТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

1. What is the United Kingdom?
2. In what way is the British Constitution different from the constitutions of many other countries?
3. What makes up the Government?
4. What is the role of the UK Cabinet Government?
5. What are the functions: a) of the Prime Minister; b) of the Cabinet; c) of the Government Departments; d) of the Privy Council?
6. Who does the Cabinet consist of?
7. What is "collective responsibility"?
8. Who heads each department? What are their functions?
9. What is a government agency?
10. What kind of body is the UK Parliament?
11. What two main duties does the Parliament perform?
12. What does the UK Parliament consist of?
13. What is the judiciary?
14. What systems of law does the UK have?
15. What is Britain divided into for electoral purposes?

**Задание 213.** Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. В отличие от других стран в Великобритании существует особое понятие Правительства. Во главе правительства находится Пре-

мьер-министр, формально назначаемый монархом. На практике Премьер-министром всегда становится лидер политической партии, получившей на выборах большинство мест в палате общин.

2. Премьер-министр, являясь одновременно первым лордом казначейства и министром по делам гражданской службы, располагает обширными полномочиями по назначению высших должностных лиц в государстве.

3. Премьер-министр выбирает членов кабинета и министров, которые утверждаются монархом; практически самостоятельно формирует высший состав англиканской церкви; выдвигает кандидатуры высших судебных лиц и чиновников гражданской администрации.

4. Правительство Великобритании охватывает два органа: само правительство, включающее всех министров, и кабинет, в который входит около 20 членов правительства. Главой кабинета является Премьер-министр.

5. Как и в других системах правления, исполнительная власть (правительство) несет ответственность перед парламентом. Монарх еженедельно встречается с Премьер-министром и другими членами кабинета.

6. Вестминстерская система – демократическая парламентская система государственного управления, построенная на государственной модели Великобритании.

7. Свое название система получила по названию Вестминстерского дворца, в котором проходят заседания Парламента Великобритании.

8. Характерными чертами Вестминстерской системы являются:

– глава государства, имеющий только церемониальные и представительские функции;

– глава правительства, назначаемый главой государства и являющийся, как правило, главой политической партии, имеющей большинство в парламенте;

– механизм исполнительной власти, как правило, в форме кабинета, возглавляемый главой правительства;

– парламентская оппозиция и многопартийная система в стране.

**Задание 214.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...

2. The article discusses some problems relating to...



3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

## TEST 11

### The Executive Branch of the UK

**Задание 215.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The Executive Branch can be divided:
  - a) into two parts;
  - b) three parts;
  - c) four parts;
  - d) five parts.
2. The office of the Privy Councilor is:
  - a) elected;
  - b) selected from the voter registration records;
  - c) honorary;
  - d) mandatory.
3. The Ministry is:
  - a) civil service;
  - b) Government agencies;
  - c) Government Departments;
  - d) the government of the day.
4. The Cabinet is formed:
  - a) by Monarch;
  - b) Prime Minister;
  - c) Speaker;
  - d) Lord Chancellor.
5. The decisions are made by the Cabinet:
  - a) by the majority of votes;
  - b) by one-third of votes;
  - c) by half of the votes.
  - d) unanimously.
6. The Cabinet is responsible:
  - a) for advising the Monarch on the range of matters;
  - b) formation of the Government policy;
  - c) being an arbiter;
  - d) implementing Government policy.

7. The government departments are responsible:
- for implementing Government policy;
  - formation of Government policy;
  - discussion of Government policy;
  - taxation.
8. Each Government Department is headed:
- by a political head;
  - a civil head;
  - the Prime Minister;
  - the political and civil heads.
9. The Department which is responsible for International Relations is:
- Ministry of Defense;
  - Department of Treasury;
  - Home Office;
  - Foreign Office.
10. The Prime Minister is the political head:
- of Ministry of Defense;
  - Department of Treasury;
  - Home Office;
  - Foreign Office.

**Задание 216.** Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки, затем переведите текст письменно.

a) Government policy; b) the UK Parliament; c) the Monarch  
 d) the Prime Minister; e) constitutional monarchy; f) the final court of appeal on civil cases; g) the House of Commons

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a \_\_\_\_\_. The Queen stands outside the Government as a symbol of country's unity.

The executive power is exercised by \_\_\_\_\_ who is the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the Queen's chief adviser and his opinions shape the whole of \_\_\_\_\_. All the ministers remain responsible to \_\_\_\_\_.

The UK doesn't have a single unified system. Today the UK has three distinct systems of law.

According to the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 the House of Lords was replaced as \_\_\_\_\_ within the United Kingdom on October 1, 2009, by the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

General elections are held following a dissolution of Parliament. The Prime Minister asks \_\_\_\_\_ to dissolve Parliament by Royal Proclamation.

Britain has a two-party system. Each of the parties represented in \_\_\_\_\_ maintains its own organization within Parliament in order to keep its members informed about parliamentary business and to maintain its parliamentary voting strength. If a party loses an election, it will confirm the right of the victorious party to exercise power.

**Задание 217.** Подготовьте доклад на тему «The System of Government in the UK».

### *Topic 4.3. The USA System of State and Government*

#### **Текст 31. The Executive Branch of the USA**

The executive power lies with the President of the United States who is given the job of executing, enforcing, and administering the laws and government. The president is to carry out the programmes of the Government, to recommend much of the legislation to the Congress.

The President of the United States is elected every four years for a four-year term of office, with no more than two full terms allowed. As is true with Senators and Representatives, the President is elected directly by the voters (through state electors). In other words, the political party with the most Senators and Representatives does not choose the President. This means that the President can be from one party, and the majority of those in the House of Representatives or Senate (or both) from another. This is not uncommon.

Thus, although one of the parties may win a majority in the midterm elections (those held every two years), the President remains the President, even though his party may not have a majority in either house. Such a result could easily hurt his ability to get legislation through the Congress, which must pass all laws, but this is not necessarily so. In any case, the House of Representatives and the Senate must approve the President's policies before they can become law. In domestic as well as in foreign policy, the President can seldom count upon the automatic support of Congress, even when his own party has a majority in both the Senate and the House. Therefore, he must be able to convince Congressmen, the Representatives and Senators of his point of view. He must bargain and compromise. This is a major difference between the American system and those in which the

nation's leader represents the majority party or parties, that is parliamentary systems.

Within the Executive Branch, there are a number of executive departments. Each department is established by law and each is responsible for a specific area. The head of each department is appointed by the President. These appointments, however, must be approved by the Senate.

The Department of State, headed by the Secretary of State, advises the President on foreign relations. This department handles all peaceful dealings with other countries, and issues passports to American citizens who wish to travel abroad, and visas to visitors to the United States.

The Treasury Department manages government finances, collects taxes, mints coins and prints paper money. The Secret Service, which protects the President and the Vice President, their families and some other dignitaries, is also part of the Treasury Department. So are the Bureau of Customs and the Internal Revenue Service.

The Department of Defense is responsible for the nation's security. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force assist the Secretary of Defense.

The Department of Justice, headed by the Attorney General, acts for the government in legal matters and moves against violators of federal laws. The FBI and federal prisons are under his jurisdiction.

The Department of the Interior protects and develops the nation's natural resources and manages the national parks. It also enforces federal hunting and fishing laws, checks on the safety of mines and is responsible for the welfare of the Indian tribes.

The Department of the Agriculture aids food production and looks after the interests of farmers.

The Department of Labour is concerned with the working conditions, safety and welfare of the nation's confirm workers. It enforces, among others, the laws on minimum wages and maximum hours for workers.

The Department of Commerce helps to develop domestic commerce as well as trade with other countries, particularly in the mining, manufacturing and transportation industries.

In addition to the executive departments, there are numerous independent agencies charged with special functions. The largest of these is the Postal Service, directed by an 11-member board of governors, which was created in 1979 to replace the Post Office Department. It operates post offices, is responsible for handling and delivery of mail and issues stamps.

**Задание 218.** Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 219.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Исполнительная власть в США осуществляется президентом США с помощью аппарата исполнительной власти.

3. На уровне штатов носителями исполнительной власти являются губернаторы, возглавляющие административные органы своих штатов.

4. Исполнительная власть обеспечивает организацию исполнения законов.

5. Многие функции исполнительной власти осуществляются органами самоуправления.

6. Полномочия главы исполнительной власти имеют свои ограничения. Ограничения могут быть обусловлены существованием в государстве президентской или парламентской форм правления.

7. Президент США порой испытывает трудности при проведении своих предложений через конгресс, особенно если конгресс контролируется соперничающей политической партией.

8. Президент Соединенных Штатов избирается на выборах в федеральные органы сроком на 4 года и может быть переизбран на второй срок. Он должен быть гражданином США, и его возраст должен быть не меньше 35 лет.

9. Каждое министерство учреждено законом, и, как указано в названиях, ответственно за определенную сферу деятельности. Глава каждого министерства назначается президентом. Однако эти назначения должны быть одобрены Сенатом.

10. Секретари, как обычно называют глав министерств, считаются президентскими советниками. Когда они собираются вместе, их называют «Кабинетом Президента».

**Задание 220.** Найдите информацию и подготовьте сообщения по следующим темам:

1. Functions of different Federal departments.
2. Structure of the President's Cabinet.
3. Role of the US President.

**Задание 221.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

**Задание 222.** Прочитайте, на каких шести принципах была создана конституция США, и назовите их.

Since the people give government its power, government itself is restrained to the power given to it by them. In other words the US government doesn't derive its power from itself. It must follow its own laws and it can only act using powers given to it by the people.

In order to protect citizens, the constitution sets up the system of government with balanced powers to make compromise and consensus necessary. This system limits the duties of each branch and separates powers for each branch. Basically, each branch of government has a certain number of checks it can use to ensure the other branches do not become too powerful.

The US Government is divided into three branches so that no one branch has all the power. Each branch has its own purpose: to make the laws, execute the laws and to interpret the laws.

This principle is one of the most complicated foundations of the US. This is the idea that the central government doesn't control all the power in the nation. States also have powers reserved to them. Central government exercises exclusively such powers as defence and matters of state security, whereas the regions exercise power over such things as planning, regional development and taxation.

This principle states that the source of governmental power lies with the people. The Government of the United States is truly national in character and should be for the benefit of its citizens. If the Government is not protecting the people, it should be dissolved.

This power allows the Supreme Court to decide whether acts and laws are unconstitutional. This was established with *Marbury v. Madison* in 1803.

**Задание 223.** Составьте аннотацию к тексту. Используйте предложенный ниже план.

1. System/form of government.
2. The US Constitution.
3. Branches of power (legislative, executive, judicial).
4. Six basic principles of the US Constitution.
5. The two major parties in America.
6. Elections.

## **TEST 12**

### **The Executive Branch of the USA**

**Задание 224.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The United States of America is:
  - a) an absolute monarchy;
  - b) a constitutional monarchy;
  - c) a federation of states;
  - d) a presidential republic.
2. The Constitution of the USA consists of:
  - a) a preamble, ten articles, thirty amendments;
  - b) a preamble, seven articles, twenty seven amendments;
  - c) statutes, customs, constitutional conventions;
  - d) Acts of Parliament.
3. the Government in the United States is divided:
  - a) into two branches;
  - b) three branches;
  - c) four branches;
  - d) five branches.
4. What branch of the US Government has the responsibility to carry out the law?
  - a) The executive branch.
  - b) The legislative branch.
  - c) The judicial branch.
  - d) The President.
5. What branch of the US Government is the most powerful?
  - a) Legislative.
  - b) Executive.
  - c) Judicial.

6. The executive branch in the USA is represented:

- a) by President;
- b) Parliament;
- c) Congress;
- d) the President and Federal Departments.

7. The highest executive power in the United States is:

- a) the President;
- b) the Congress;
- c) the House of Representatives;
- d) the Senate.

8. The president of the USA is elected for the following terms of office:

- a) every four years;
- b) every five years;
- c) every six years;
- d) every eight years.

9. The President and the members of the Congress are the members of the following political parties:

- a) the president can be from one party, and the majority in either house from another;
- b) they are not the members of political parties;
- c) they are the members of one political parties;
- d) the President is always the leader of the majority party.

10. The President in order to get the legislation through the Congress must be able to:

- a) argue;
- b) insist upon his viewpoint;
- c) leave his party;
- d) convince, bargain and compromise.

11. The heads of the departments are chosen in following way:

- a) they are elected;
- b) they are appointed by the president and must be approved by the Senate;
- c) they are selected at random;
- d) they are appointed by the Senate and must be approved by the president.

12. The head of each department is responsible:

- a) to the President directly;
- b) to the Cabinet;



- c) to the Senate;
- d) to the House of Representatives.

13. All the heads of the departments are termed:

- a) President's College;
- b) President's Cabinet;
- c) President's Council;
- d) President's County.

14. The age of the president must be:

- a) 25 years old;
- b) 35 years old;
- c) 40 years old;
- d) 42 years old.

15. The President ... the decisions of the Congress:

- a) can veto;
- b) cannot veto;
- c) can veto, but his veto can be overcome by the House of Representatives;
- d) can veto, but his veto can be overcome by the Senate.

16. The head of the department is termed:

- a) a Minister;
- b) a Chief;
- c) a Governor;
- d) a Secretary.

17. The department which is responsible for issuing passports to American citizens and visas to visitors to the USA is:

- a) Department of Commerce;
- b) Department of State;
- c) Treasury Department;
- d) Department of Justice.

18. This department protects the natural resources:

- a) Department of Justice;
- b) Department of Interior;
- c) Department of Agriculture;
- d) Treasury Department.

19. The FBI is under jurisdiction:

- a) of the Department of Justice;
- b) the Department of Defense;
- c) Department of State;
- d) Treasury Department.

20. The judicial branch:

- a) makes and passes laws;
- b) interprets and applies US laws;
- c) executes, enforces and administers laws.

21. The United States has:

- a) a one-party system;
- b) a multi-party system;
- c) a two-party system.

**Задание 225.** Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки, затем переведите текст письменно.

- a) a presidential republic; b) The Supreme Court; c) win elections;
- d) the Bill of Rights; e) the House of Representatives;
- f) “winner-take-all” principle; g) four years

The Constitution and \_\_\_\_\_ illustrated two different sides of American political life.

The Constitution was adopted by Congress in 1789. In 1791 two amendments were made to the Constitution.

The USA is \_\_\_\_\_ .

There are 100 Senators, two from each state in the Senate and 435 members in \_\_\_\_\_ .

The President of the United States is elected for a term of ... by electors of each state, must be a native born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years and at least 35 years old.

\_\_\_\_\_ – the highest judicial organ of the state has the power of Judicial Review.

The two political parties in America act as coalitions and attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ .

Almost all elections in the United States follow the \_\_\_\_\_ : the candidate who wins the largest number of votes in a Congressional district is the winner.

**Задание 226.** Подготовьте доклад на тему «The System of Government in the USA».

**Задание 227.** Конференция. Тема: «Формы государственного устройства Российской Федерации, США, Великобритании».

Играют три команды, представляющие делегации из Российской Федерации, Соединенных Штатов Америки и Великобритании.

Для проведения конференции необходимо выбрать председателя.

При подготовке к конференции следует повторить материалы изученных текстов и найти дополнительную информацию из других источников.

Готовясь к конференции, обратите внимание на следующие вопросы:

1. Существующие формы правления.
2. Формы государственного устройства.
3. Функции трех ветвей власти.
4. Политические партии.
5. Избирательные системы.
6. Государство и личность.

Участники делегаций готовят свои выступления самостоятельно. На занятии каждому из представителей дается слово.

Чтобы изложить и аргументировать свою точку зрения, используйте предложенные речевые модели:

1. Let me tell you about... – Разрешите сказать вам о ...
2. It's important to say that... – Важно сказать, что ...
3. It's necessary to note that... – Необходимо отметить ...
4. I would like to draw your attention to .... – Я хотел бы привлечь ваше внимание к...
5. I m well aware of... – Я хорошо знаю о ...
6. I'd like to add that... – Я хотел бы добавить, что ...
7. I fully /quite agree with you ... – Я с вами полностью согласен.
8. I agree with neither side. – Я не соглашусь ни с одной из сторон.
9. So ... – Итак, таким образом ...
10. In conclusion, I want to underline ... – В заключение я хочу подчеркнуть ...

## Unit 5. JUDICIARY

### *Topic 5.1. Judicial Branch of the Russian Federation*

#### **Текст 32. The Judicial Branch of the RF**

The existing judicial system of the Russian Federation was formed and is being developed as a result of a judicial reform carried out in Russia from the beginning of the 90s with the purpose to create and maintain the judicial power in the state mechanism as an independent branch of power, free from political and ideological bias, independent in its activities from the executive and legislative branches of power. Independent, competent law court is an important component of a democratic state. In the area of justice, special attention is given to implementation of the principle of rule of law, in particular, independence of judges, access to justice and right to fair trial.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 became the main legal basis for the introduction of the judicial reform. For the first time the Constitution contained a Chapter “Judicial Power” according to which the state power in the Russian Federation should be exercised on the basis of its division into legislative, executive and judicial powers, and all these branches of power should be independent. The structure of the judicial system of the Russian Federation and the sphere of activities of its various parts are determined by the Constitution and federal constitutional laws.

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation only the courts can enforce justice in the Russian Federation. Judicial power enforces justice by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. It is forbidden to establish extraordinary courts.

The Federal Constitutional Law on Judicial System of the Russian Federation was adopted in late 1996 and enacted on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1997. Along with the Constitution of Russia, the Law is the basis of legal regulation, organization and activity of all judicial bodies in the country. All other federal constitutional and federal laws in the area of judicial organization comply with this Federal Constitutional Law. Judicial system in Russia is a combination of judicial bodies that exercise functions of the judiciary and share the same tasks and methods of work.

The judicial power in Russia is exercised by the Constitutional Court of the RF, general jurisdiction courts and arbitration courts by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal judicial proceedings.

Courts, in turn, are divided into federal courts and courts of the constituent entities of Russia.

Under the constitution all trials in all law courts are open (the hearing of a case can be in camera in cases provided by the federal law) and conducted on an adversarial and equal basis.

The judiciary of the Russian Federation is formed according to the following principles:

- Judges are appointed (federal court judges are appointed by presidential order).

- Candidates for positions of a judge in the Russian Federation's Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and the Higher Arbitration Court are approved by the Parliament's upper chamber on the President's recommendation.

- There is a system of reappointment (a federal court judge is appointed for the first time for a three year term, at the end of which he can be reappointed to that position for an unlimited period until he reaches retirement age).

- There is an enforced retirement age for judges (70 years).

- The qualifying judicial board is a key body for preparing and making decisions on appointing, reappointing and ending the terms of judges, as well as for rating their performance. The judicial board mainly consists of representatives of the judiciary; it is also mandatory that a representative of the president of the Russian Federation should be on the board. Apart from the functions of selecting the membership of the community of judges, the qualifying judicial board has to supervise the judges' activities. If a judicial board receives complaints about a judge's activity, the judge could be subject to a disciplinary penalty or suspended from his duties.

**Задание 228.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 229.** Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты:

- 1) the judicial system;
- 2) competent law court;
- 3) constitutional/civil/administrative/criminal proceeding;
- 4) arbitration courts;
- 5) the qualifying judicial board;
- 6) to be suspended from the duties;
- 7) to maintain the judicial power;

- 8) to enforce justice;
- 9) to comply with;
- 10) courts of the constituent entities of Russia;
- 11) mandatory;
- 12) to be subject to disciplinary penalty;
- 13) access to justice.

**Задание 230.** Подберите к русским словосочетаниям из текста английские эквиваленты:

- 1) проводить реформу;
- 2) политические и идеологические предубеждения;
- 3) исполнение принципа верховенства права;
- 4) осуществлять государственную власть;
- 5) посредством чего-либо
- 6) судебные органы
- 7) суды общей юрисдикции
- 8) Конституционный Суд России;
- 9) федеральные суды;
- 10) проводить судебное заседание на основе принципа состязательности и равенства;
- 11) оценивать исполнение служебных обязанностей;
- 12) осуществлять надзор над деятельностью судей;
- 13) право на справедливое судебное разбирательство.

**Задание 231.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 232.** Прочитайте раздел Конституции РФ, посвященный судебной ветви власти, и найдите ответы на вопросы.

1. What is the purpose of the judicial reform carried out in Russia from the beginning of the 1990s?
2. What are the basic legal documents determining the structure of the judicial system and the sphere of its activities?
3. What is the main task of judiciary according to the Constitution?
4. In what way is the judicial power in Russia exercised?
5. How is the judiciary of the Russian Federation formed?
6. What is the qualifying judicial board? Who does it consist of?
7. Can you enumerate the functions of the qualifying judicial board?
8. What happens if a judicial board receives complaints about a judge's activity?

**Задание 233.** Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. В соответствии с принципом разделения властей одной из трех (наряду с законодательной и исполнительной властью) ветвей является судебная.

2. Судебная власть самостоятельна и действует независимо от законодательной и исполнительной властей.

3. В Российской Федерации действуют федеральные суды, конституционные (уставные) суды и мировые суды субъектов Российской Федерации, составляющие судебную систему Российской Федерации.

4. Квалификационная коллегия судей приостанавливает, возобновляет либо прекращает полномочия судей, оценивает исполнение ими служебных обязанностей, подвергает судей дисциплинарным взысканиям, а также осуществляет надзор за их деятельностью.

5. Судебная власть осуществляется посредством конституционного, гражданского, административного и уголовного судопроизводства.

**Задание 234.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...
2. The article discusses some problems relating to...
3. At the beginning the author points out...
4. Then the author goes on the problem...
5. The final paragraph states that...
6. In my opinion...

### **Текст 33. The Structure of the RF Courts**

The judicial system of the Russian Federation consists of courts at the federal level and regional courts:

#### **Courts at the Federal Level. The Constitutional Court**

This is the highest judicial body in the Russian Federation. It is made up of 19 judges, proposed by the President of the Russian Federation and approved by the Federation Council. Since June 2008 the Constitutional Court has been located in St Petersburg.

The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to interpret the RF Constitution; to decide whether a federal law is consistent with the country's

Constitution; and to adjudicate whether or not laws regulations and normative acts passed by the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of the Federation, the State Duma, the Government of the Russian Federation, constitutions of republics, charters and other normative acts of the subjects of Russian Federation are consistent with the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

### **Courts of General Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation**

This is the supreme judicial body for all courts of general jurisdiction on civil, criminal and administrative matters. As of today the Supreme Court consists of 123 judges. Judges for the Supreme Court are proposed by the President of the Russian Federation and approved by the upper house of the legislature, the Federation Council. The Supreme Court is located in Moscow.

It has jurisdiction as a court of cassation, i.e. it is the highest court of appeal in the land. It is a court of supervisory instance over the courts of the subjects of the Russian Federation and over the tier of district courts below that level. There are three chambers in the structure of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation: Judicial Chamber on Civil Cases; Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases; and Military Chamber.

The Plenary Session of the Supreme Court can issue regulations. Regulations are a unique element of the machinery for the implementation of domestic law in the Russian legal system. Enacted by the Plenary Session, they are “explanations on issues of judicial practice”, based on the overview and generalization of the jurisprudence of the lower courts and Supreme Courts of subjects of the Federation. Regulations are abstract opinions but legally binding on all lower courts. They summarize the judicial practice of lower courts and explain how a particular provision of the law shall be applied. These regulations are employed to ensure the consistent application of Russian law by explaining how the law shall be interpreted. Regulations have their legal basis in Article 126 of the RF Constitution.

### **Military Courts**

The basic tier of military courts is the military courts of the armed forces, fleets, garrisons and separate military forces. The middle tier of military courts consists of military courts of the branches of the armed forces, the seven Military Districts into which the country is divided, and the districts of anti-aircraft defense, navy and individual armies. They con-



sider disputes involving military personnel. Three-tiered system of the military courts is an integral part of Courts of General Jurisdiction.

### **Arbitration Courts**

Arbitration courts form a system with jurisdiction over economic disputes that, as a rule, arise between companies and individual entrepreneurs, both Russian and foreign.

### **The Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation**

Judges for the Higher Arbitration Court are proposed by the President of the Russian Federation (Article 127 of the Constitution) and approved by the Federation Council.

It exercises original jurisdiction over disputes between the Russian government and commercial parties, the government and subjects of the Russian Federation, or between subjects of the Russian Federation.

The Plenary Session of the Higher Arbitration Court can also issue Regulations.

### **Regional Courts**

**Constitutional Courts (or Charter Courts) of the Subjects of the Russian Federation** with the jurisdiction to interpret Regional Constitutions and Charters decide whether local statutes are consistent with Regional Constitutions and Charters.

### **Courts of General Jurisdiction. Courts of the subjects of the Russian Federation**

These include the Supreme Courts of the Republics, the highest Courts of each Region, the Moscow and Saint-Petersburg City Courts, and the courts of autonomous districts. Courts of the subjects of the Russian Federation serve as courts of cassation and extraordinary appeal from their subordinate district courts. Their original jurisdiction constitutes challenges to normative laws and regulations of the regional authorities, and adoption of regulations.

There are **district courts** located in the country's smaller towns and rural administrative areas including groups of villages; cities have several courts of that kind. District courts are the basis of the system of courts of general jurisdiction, with jurisdiction over the overwhelming majority of civil and criminal cases, unless otherwise provided by law. As courts of appeal, district courts decide appeals from justices of the peace.

**Justices of the peace** form an integral part of the system of courts of general jurisdiction, although they are considered to be regional judges. They handle minor civil disputes, petty administrative and criminal offences. Appeals against decisions of justices of the peace go to district

courts, the decisions of which are final. In each district there may be several justices of the peace.

### **Arbitration Courts**

Ten Federal District Arbitration Courts act as courts of cassation.

The **Appellate Courts** consider appeals as a rehearing with new evidence.

The **Arbitration Courts of the subjects of the Russian Federation** consider the absolute majority of economic disputes.

**Задание 235.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 236.** Подберите к русским словосочетаниям эквиваленты на английском языке:

- 1) отображать, отражать;
- 2) интерпретировать, истолковывать, трактовать;
- 3) согласовываться с чем-либо, не противоречить;
- 4) судить; решать, выносить решение;
- 5) кассационный суд;
- 6) высший апелляционный суд;
- 7) суд надзорной инстанции;
- 8) исполнение закона, действующего внутри страны;
- 9) юридически обязывающий;
- 10) положение закона;
- 11) флот;
- 12) гарнизон;
- 13) военное формирование;
- 14) противовоздушная оборона;
- 15) неотъемлемая часть;
- 16) экономический спор;
- 17) составлять;
- 18) претензия, оспаривание, проблема;
- 19) деревенский, сельский
- 20) непомерный, подавляющий;
- 21) разрешать, заниматься (каким-либо делом), syn. to try, to consider;
- 22) мелкий, незначительный;
- 23) пересмотр, обзор.

**Задание 237.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 238.** Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели:

**Model:**

a) **I fully agree with the statement that ...**

**I think it is true. The text tells us that...**

b) **I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ...**

**To my mind, it is false because ...**

1. The present Russian judicial system follows the structure of courts of the USA.

2. The Higher Arbitration Court acts only as a court of original jurisdiction.

3. The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial body for all courts of general jurisdiction on civil, criminal and administrative matters.

4. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to interpret the RF Constitution; to decide whether a federal law is consistent with the country's Constitution; and to adjudicate whether or not laws and regulations passed by the Republics and Regions of the Russian Federation are consistent with the RF Constitution.

5. The Plenary Session of the Supreme Court can issue laws.

6. Military Courts consider disputes involving military personnel.

7. There are two chambers in the structure of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation: Judicial Chamber on Civil Cases and Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases.

8. Regulations are abstract opinions (not decisions in exact disputes) but legally binding on all lower courts.

9. Judges for all courts are approved by the State Duma.

10. The judicial system of the Russian Federation consists of **courts** at the federal level and regional courts.

**Задание 239.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How are judges appointed to all federal courts?

2. What is the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court?

3. What is the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

4. What is the jurisdiction of Military Courts?

5. What is the jurisdiction of the Higher Arbitration Court?

6. What is the extra duty of the Supreme Court and the Higher Arbitration Court?

7. What is the jurisdiction of Constitutional Courts (or Charter Courts) of the Subjects of the Russian Federation?

8. What courts does the three-tiered system of courts of general jurisdiction at the regional level consist of?

9. What disputes do courts of the subjects of the Russian Federation consider?

10. What disputes do district courts consider?

11. What disputes do justices of the peace deal with?

12. What courts does the system of arbitration courts at the regional level consist of? What are the jurisdictions of all?

## TEST 13

### The Judicial Branch of the RF

**Задание 240.** Замените русские слова и выражения в скобках соответствующими английскими эквивалентами.

1. “The judge was temporarily (отстранен от своих обязанностей) and examined by a psychiatrist”, the prosecutor said.

2. We aim at enforcing justice impartially, fairly and free from any (политических и идеологических предубеждений), in full respect for the rights of defendants and victims.

3. The (право на справедливое судебное разбирательство и доступ к правосудию) are seen as essential rights in all countries respecting (верховенство права).

4. The Russian (судебная система) is divided into three branches: (суды общей юрисдикции) (including military courts), subordinated to the Supreme Court; the (арбитражные суды) under the Higher Court of Arbitration; and the (Конституционный суд Российской Федерации).

5. The Constitution of Russia sets forth that any (судебное разбирательство) shall be conducted on the principle of (согласительности и равенства).

6. (Квалификационная комиссия судей) decided to (подвергнуть) the judge (дисциплинарному наказанию).

7. (Правосудие) in the Russian Federation is (осуществляется) only by law courts. Judiciary power is exercised (посредством) constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal process.

**Задание 241.** Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Правосудие в Российской Федерации осуществляется только судом.

2. По действующей Конституции Российской Федерации судебная власть осуществляется федеральными судами, а также судами субъектов Российской Федерации.

3. Каждый гражданин имеет право на справедливое судебное разбирательство независимым судом, лишенным каких-либо предубеждений, созданным на основании закона.

4. Принцип свободного доступа к правосудию является основой современной концепции справедливого правосудия.

5. Судебная система России – система специализированных органов государственной власти (судов), осуществляющих правосудие на территории России.

**Задание 242.** Подготовьте доклад на тему «The Judicial Branch of Russia».

### *Topic 5.2. Judicial Branch of the UK*

#### **Текст 34. The Judicial Branch of the UK**

The United Kingdom does not have a single body of law applicable throughout the realm. Scotland has its own distinctive system and courts; in Northern Ireland, certain spheres of law differ in substance from those operating in England and Wales. There are various levels of judiciary in England and Wales – different types of courts have different styles of judges.

As a part of the constitutional changes of April 2006, the Lord Chief Justice is responsible for some 400 statutory functions, which were previously the responsibility of the Lord Chancellor. For example, the Lord Chief Justice now decides where judges sit, and the type of cases they hear. To do this, the Lord Chief Justice has support from his judicial colleagues, as well as from a small administrative staff.

The Lord Chief Justice has created a Judicial Executive Board to help provide judicial direction and he has also strengthened the existing Judges' Council, which is representative of all levels of the judiciary.

Sometimes different levels of judges have their own representative organisations, for example the Association of Her Majesty's District

Judges, or Council of Her Majesty's Circuit Judges. These groups represent the interests of judges from a particular level or jurisdiction.

Finally, judges also have access to administrative support within the court environment, whether this is their own allocated clerk, court staff, or legal advisers for magistrates.

**Задание 243.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 244.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим терминам:

- 1) общее право;
- 2) решение суда;
- 3) уголовный кодекс;
- 4) гражданский кодекс;
- 5) мировой судья;
- 6) Суд Короны;
- 7) гражданское дело;
- 8) суды графств;
- 9) Европейский суд по правам человека;
- 10) правовая система;
- 11) суд по делам несовершеннолетних;
- 12) правонарушитель;
- 13) насильственная смерть;
- 14) уголовное дело.

**Задание 245.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 246.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the distinctive feature of the UK Judiciary?
2. Who has the responsibility over the UK Judiciary? Who had it previously?
3. What issues can the Lord Chief Justice decide? Whose support does he have?
4. What is the role of the Judicial Executive Board and Judges' Council?
5. What is the role of judges' representative organizations?
6. What levels does the court system in England and Wales consist of?

**Задание 247.** Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. В Соединенном Королевстве нет единого свода законов, который применялся бы во всем государстве.

2. Каждая из отдельных правовых систем в Англии и Уэльсе, Северной Ирландии и Шотландии имеет свою судебную власть.

3. Лорд-главный судья выполняет около 400 функций, учрежденных законом...

4. Лорд-главный судья в настоящее время решает, где судьи заседают и какие дела они рассматривают...

5. Лорд-главный судья организовал Исполнительный комитет судебной власти, чтобы помочь в обеспечении руководства судебной властью...

6. Судьи разных уровней судебной системы могут иметь свои представительские организации...

**Задание 248.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The article puts forward...

2. The article discusses some problems relating to...

3. At the beginning the author points out...

4. Then the author goes on the problem...

5. The final paragraph states that...

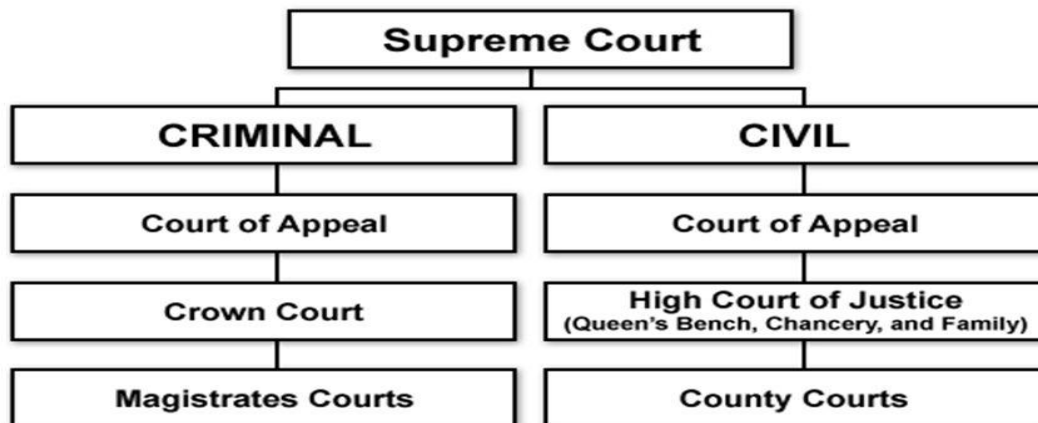
6. In my opinion...

### **Текст 35. The Court System in England and Wales**

The court system in England and Wales can be considered as consisting of 5 levels:

- Supreme Court (formerly the House of Lords) and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council;
- Court of Appeal;
- High Court;
- Crown Court and County Courts;
- magistrates' courts and the Tribunals Service.

## Courts structure of England and Wales



The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the court of final appeal for Commonwealth countries that have retained appeals to either Her Majesty in Council or to the Judicial Committee. Some functions of the Judicial Committee were taken over by the new Supreme Court in 2009.

### **Supreme Court (formerly the House of Lords)**

In 2009 the Supreme Court replaced the House of Lords as the highest court in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. As with the House of Lords, the Supreme Court hears appeals from the Court of Appeal and the High Court (only in exceptional circumstances). Appeals are normally heard by 5 Justices, but there can be as many as 9.

### **High Court**

The High Court consists of 3 divisions, the Chancery Division, the Family Division, and the Queen's Bench Division. Decisions of the High Court may be appealed to the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal.

### **Chancery Division**

The Companies Court of the Chancery Division deals with cases concerning commercial fraud, business disputes, insolvency, company management, and disqualification of directors.

The Divisional Court of the Chancery Division deals with cases concerning equity, trusts, contentious probate, tax partnerships, bankruptcy and land.

The Patents Court of the Chancery Division deals with cases concerning intellectual property, copyright, patents and trademarks, including passing off.



## **Family Division**

The Divisional Court of the Family Division deals with all matrimonial matters, including custody of children, parentage, adoption, family homes, domestic violence, separation, annulment, divorce and medical treatment declarations, and with uncontested probate matters.

## **Queen's Bench Division**

The Administrative Court of the Queen's Bench Division hears judicial reviews, statutory appeals and application, application for habeas corpus, and applications under the Drug Trafficking Act 1984 and the Criminal Justice Act 1988. It also oversees the legality of decisions and actions of inferior courts and tribunals, local authorities, Ministers of the Crown, and other public bodies and officials.

The Admiralty Court of the Queen's Bench Division deals with shipping and maritime disputes, including collisions, salvage, carriage of cargo, limitation, and mortgage disputes. The Court can arrest vessels and cargoes and sell them within the jurisdiction of England and Wales.

The Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division deals with cases arising from national and international business disputes, including international trade, banking, commodities, and arbitration disputes.

The Mercantile Court of the Queen's Bench Division deals with national and international business disputes that involve claims of lesser value and complexity than those heard by the Commercial Court.

The Technology and Construction Court of the Queen's Bench Division is a specialist court that deals principally with technology and construction disputes that involve issues or questions which are technically complex, and with cases where a trial by a specialist TCC judge is desirable.

## **Crown Court**

The Crown Court deals with indictable offences, i.e. serious criminal offences (such as murder, rape and robbery) that have been committed from the Magistrates' Court for trial, cases committed for sentencing, and appeals from Magistrates' Courts, unless they are appeals on points of law.

Cases are heard by a judge and a jury. Decisions of the Crown Court may be appealed to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal.

Judges are appointed by the Crown, on the advice of the Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, or the appropriate cabinet ministries.

The Crown Court has 90 branches in different towns and cities.

## **Magistrates' courts**

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. The magistrates' courts deal with summary offences

and committals to the Crown Court, with simple civil cases including family matters. They can sit as a Juvenile Court to consider offences committed by offenders under seventeen. Cases are heard either by a panel of lay magistrates or by a stipendiary magistrate without a jury. Lay magistrates are chosen from well-respected people in the local community. A clerk guides them on points of law. They consider about 93 per cent of all criminal cases in Great Britain. Criminal decisions of the magistrates' courts may be appealed to the Crown Court. Civil decisions may be appealed to the county courts.

The British legal system also includes coroners' courts which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths. There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

**Задание 249.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим терминам:

- 1) Высокий суд;
- 2) Суд Короны, суд по рассмотрению уголовных дел;
- 3) магистратский суд;
- 4) канцлерское отделение (Высокого суда);
- 5) отделение по семейным делам (Высокого суда);
- 6) отделение королевской скамьи (Высокого суда);
- 7) преступления, преследуемые по обвинительному акту (тяжкие уголовные преступления);
- 8) преступления двойной подсудности;
- 9) суммарные преступления (преследуемые в порядке суммарного, т. е. упрощенного производства без участия присяжных), незначительные преступления.

**Задание 250.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 251.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the task of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council?
2. What is the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
3. What does the High Court consist of?
4. What cases does the Chancery Division deal with?
5. What cases does the Family Division resolve?

6. What cases does the Queen's Bench Division examine?
7. What is the jurisdiction of the Crown Court?
8. What do Magistrates' Courts deal with?
9. How are judges appointed?
10. Which courts do you think would deal:
  - a) with a bank robbery;
  - b) a divorce case;
  - c) a burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old;
  - d) a drowning;
  - e) a case of driving too fast?

**Задание 252.** Скажите, какие суды Великобритании могут рассматривать следующие судебные дела.

1. Mr Johnson and Mrs Johnson are getting divorced. Mrs Johnson demands to have the house, the car, 75% of Mr Johnson's life savings and their pet cat, Tigger. "No way!" says an angry Mr Johnson.

2. Two separate companies, English International Telecommunications and Britphone, both bring out a new mobile phone which they call the 'Smell-O-Phone'. Both companies claim that the name was their own idea.

3. Five workers have been sacked from the computer manufacturing company 'Compucrash' for incompetence. They believe that they have been unfairly dismissed.

4. Mr and Mrs Waugh had a new window installed in their house. The window company now wants the Waughs to pay, but Mr Waugh is refusing because he thinks the quality of workmanship is poor.

5. Newspaper editor Mr Hislop publishes an article describing the Prime Minister as a 'useless, incompetent fool who can barely tie his own shoelaces, let alone run the country'. The PM decides to take immediate legal action against the paper.

**Задание 253.** Прочитайте статью репортера газеты «Daily Mail» и ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the essential idea of the article?
2. What suggestions are made by Lord Neuberger about televising trials?
3. Is he for or against broadcasting trials?
4. Is it a good idea to televise trials?
5. What are positive and negative points about these shows?

## **Showing Court Cases on TV Could Increase Confidence in Legal System, Claims Top Judge**

By Daily Mail Reporter

“Showing key court cases on television could help to increase confidence in the legal system” the top civil judge in England and Wales has claimed.

Master of the Rolls Lord Neuberger said the move would need to be looked at “very carefully” but could increase confidence in the system, transparency and engagement.

The Supreme Court already televises its judgments, he said, ‘but from a public interest perspective might there not be an argument now for its hearings, and some hearings of the Court of Appeal, being televised on some equivalent of the Parliament Channel, or via the BBC.

‘If we wish to increase public confidence in the justice system, transparency and engagement, there is undoubtedly something to be said for televising some hearings, provided that there were proper safeguards to ensure that this increased access did not undermine the proper administration of justice’.

‘Such an idea would have to be looked at very carefully, and it would not be sensible for me to try and make any firm suggestions’.

‘But, if broadcasting of court proceedings does go ahead, I think it would be right to make two points, even at this tentative stage’.

‘First, the judge or judges hearing the case concerned would have to have full rights of veto over what could be broadcast; secondly, I would be very chary indeed about the notion of witness actions or criminal trials being broadcast – in each case for obvious reasons’.

Lord Neuberger also backed the Lord Chief Justice Lord Judge’s provisional decision to allow the use of Twitter in courts.

‘It seems to me that, subject again to proper safeguard, the advent of court tweeting should be accepted, provided of course that the tweeting does not interfere with the hearing’, he said.

‘Why force a journalist or a member of the public to rush out of court in order to telephone or text the contents of his notes written in court, when he can tweet as unobtrusively as he can write?’

‘It seems to me, in principle, that tweeting is an excellent way to inform and engage interested members of the public, as well as the legal profession’.

But he joked: ‘Whatever the outcome of the consultation, I doubt however that we will see the development of tweeting from the bench’.

**Задание 254.** Разделитесь на две группы: те, кто выступает в защиту телевизионных судебных процессов, и те, кто против. В группах напишите аргументы за или против. Назначьте в каждой группе студента, который озвучит ваши доводы. Постарайтесь переубедить своих оппонентов или выработать единую точку зрения по данному вопросу.

## TEST 14

### The Judicial Branch of the UK

**Задание 255.** Соотнесите термины и их определения. Обратите внимание: одно определение лишнее.

Термин	Определение
1) court;	a) a country’s body of judges;
2) judge;	b) a body that is appointed to make a judgment or inquiry;
3) legal action;	c) an organization responsible for enforcing the law, especially the police;
4) the judiciary;	d) an official body that has authority to try criminals, resolve disputes, or make other legal decisions;
5) tribunal.	e) a senior official in a court of law;
	f) legal proceedings.

**Задание 256.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Claims of lesser value will start in a ... Court. There are 250 of these around the UK. They can also deal with divorce and bankruptcy matters:

- a) Crown;
- b) Magistrates;
- c) High;
- d) County.

2. Matters of important legal dispute arising in the Crown Court may be appealed:

- a) to the Supreme Court;
- b) Court of Appeal, Criminal Division;
- c) Court of Justice of the EU;
- d) Court of Appeal, Civil Division.

3. From the Court of Appeal, there can be an appeal to the ... on fact or law, but usually appeal is only allowed on matters of legal importance:

- a) Supreme Court;
- b) Court of Appeal, Criminal Division;
- c) Court of Justice of the EU;
- d) Court of Appeal, Civil Division.

4. If the case involves a serious crime, it is heard in the ... (there is only one ... but it has about 70 centres around the jurisdiction):

- a) Crown;
- b) Magistrates;
- c) High;
- d) County.

5. In less serious criminal cases (which comprise over 90% of criminal cases), the case is sent for trial in one of over 400:

- a) Crown;
- b) Magistrates;
- c) High;
- d) County.

6. More substantial civil claims (over around £25,000) are heard:

- a) in the Crown Court;
- b) Magistrates;
- c) High;
- d) County.

7. The ... was set up under the Treaty of Rome of 1957, by which the European Community was established. The court can overrule all other courts on matters of Community law:

- a) House of Lords;
- b) Court of Appeal, Criminal Division;
- c) Court of Justice of the EU;
- d) Court of Appeal, Civil Division.

**Задание 257.** Подготовьте доклад на тему The Judicial Branch of the UK.

### *Topic 5.3. Judicial Branch of the USA*

#### **Текст 36. The Judicial Branch of the USA**

The judicial system in the United States is dual: it consists of the federal court system and the state court systems. The federal courts are concerned with cases arising under federal law, and the state courts with cases arising under state law. While each court system is responsible for hearing certain cases, neither is completely independent of the other, and the systems often interact. Furthermore, solving legal disputes and vindicating legal rights are key goals of both court systems.

Individuals fall under the jurisdiction of two different court systems, their state courts and federal courts. They can sue or be sued in either system, depending mostly on what their case is about. The vast majority of cases are resolved in the state courts.

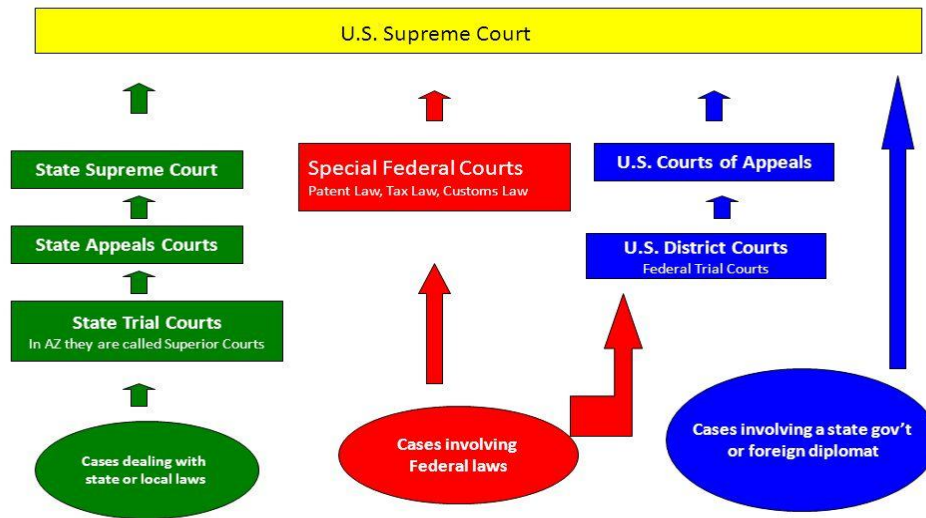
The US Constitution created a governmental structure for the United States known as federalism. Federalism refers to a sharing of powers between the national government and the state governments. The Constitution gives certain powers to the federal government and reserves the rest for the states.

Therefore, while the Constitution states that the federal government is supreme with regard to those powers expressly or implicitly delegated to it, the states remain supreme in matters reserved to them. This supremacy of each government in its own sphere is known as separate sovereignty, meaning each government is sovereign in its own right.

Both the federal and state governments need their own court systems to apply and interpret their laws. Furthermore, both the federal and state constitutions attempt to do this by specifically spelling out the jurisdiction of their respective court systems.

For example, since the Constitution gives Congress sole authority to make uniform laws concerning bankruptcies, a state court would lack jurisdiction in this matter. Likewise, since the Constitution does not give the federal government authority in most matters concerning the regulation of the family, a federal court would lack jurisdiction in a divorce case. This is why there are two separate court systems in America. The federal court system deals with issues of law relating to those powers expressly or implicitly granted to it by the U.S. Constitution, while the state court systems deal with issues of law relating to those matters that the U.S. Constitution did not give to the federal government or explicitly deny to the states.

# Structure of the Judicial Branch



## **Federal Court System**

The term “federal court” can actually refer to one of the two types of courts.

The first type of court is what is known as an Article III court. These courts get their name from the fact that they derive their power from Article III of the Constitution. These courts include the U.S. District Courts, the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court. They also include two special courts: the U.S. Court of Claims and the U.S. Court of International Trade. These courts are special because, unlike the other courts, they are not courts of general jurisdiction. Courts of general jurisdiction can hear almost any case. All judges of Article III courts are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate and hold office during good behavior.

The second type of court also is established by Congress. These courts are magistrate courts, bankruptcy courts, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, the U.S. Tax Court, and the U.S. Court of Veterans’ Appeals. The judges of these courts are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. They hold office for a set number of years, usually about 15.

Magistrate and bankruptcy courts are attached to each U.S. District Court. The U.S. Court of Military Appeals, U.S. Tax Court, and U.S. Court of Veterans’ Appeals are called Article I or legislative courts.



## **U.S. District Courts**

There are 94 U.S. District Courts in the United States. Every state has at least one district court, and some large states, such as California, have as many as four. Each district court has between 2 and 28 judges. The U.S. District Courts are trial courts, or courts of original jurisdiction. This means that most federal cases begin here. U.S. District Courts hear both civil and criminal cases. In many cases, the judge determines issues of law, while the jury (or judge sitting without a jury) determines findings of fact.

## **U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal**

There are 13 U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal in the United States. These courts are divided into 12 regional circuits and sit in various cities throughout the country. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (the 13th Court) sits in Washington. These courts will examine the trial record for only mistakes of law; the facts have already been determined by the U.S. District Court. Therefore, the court usually will neither review the facts of the case nor take any additional evidence. When hearing cases, these courts usually sit in panels of three judges.

## **U.S. Supreme Court**

The main instrument of the USA judiciary is the Supreme Court, which watches over the legislative (Congress) and executive (President) branches. The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court of the nation and the court of last resort. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices, all of whom are appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The main duty of the Supreme Court is to decide whether laws passed by Congress agree with the Constitution. Sitting as a court of first instance it considers cases connected with religion, privacy rights, race and sex discrimination. It determines whether or not their laws and acts are in accordance with the Constitution. The Supreme Court also has the “power of judicial review”, that is, it has the right to declare laws and actions of the federal, state, and local governments unconstitutional. While not stated in the Constitution, this power was established over time.

Congress has the power to fix the number of judges sitting on the Court, but it cannot change the powers given to the Supreme Court by the Constitution itself. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. They are nominated by the President but must be approved by the Senate. Once approved, they hold office as Supreme Court Justices for life. A decision of the Supreme Court cannot be appealed to

any other court. Neither the President nor Congress can change their decisions.

The Supreme Court has direct jurisdiction in only two kinds of cases: those involving foreign diplomats and those in which a state is a party. All other cases, which reach the Court, are appeals from lower courts. The Supreme Court chooses which of these it will hear.

### **Special Article III Courts**

**U.S. Court of Claims:** This court sits in Washington, D.C., and considers cases involving suits against the government.

**U.S. Court of International Trade:** This court sits in New York and hears cases involving tariffs and international trade disputes.

### **Special Courts Created by Congress**

**Magistrate judges:** These judges deal with certain criminal and civil matters, often with the consent of the parties.

**Bankruptcy courts:** These courts hear cases arising under the Bankruptcy Code.

**U.S. Court of Military Appeals:** This court is the final appellate court for cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

**U.S. Tax Court:** This court considers cases arising over alleged tax deficiencies.

**U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals:** This court handles certain cases arising from the denial of veterans' benefits.

### **State Court Systems**

No two state court systems are exactly alike. Nevertheless, there are sufficient similarities to provide an example of what a typical state court system looks like. Most state court systems are made up of two sets of trial courts: trial courts of limited jurisdiction (probate, family, traffic, etc.) and trial courts of general jurisdiction; intermediate appellate courts and the highest state courts.

Unlike federal judges, most state court judges are not appointed for life but are either elected or appointed for a certain number of years.

### **Trial Courts of Limited Jurisdiction**

Trial courts of limited jurisdiction are courts that deal with only specific types of cases. They are usually presided over by a single judge. Some examples of trial courts of limited jurisdiction include:

**Probate court:** This court considers cases concerning administration of estates. It sees to it that the provisions of a will are carried out properly or sees to it that a decedent's property is distributed according to the state law.

Family court: This court hears cases concerning adoption, divorce, alimony, child custody etc.

Traffic court: This court usually considers minor violations of traffic laws.

Juvenile court: This court usually deals with cases involving delinquent, unruly or neglected children and adults who neglect, abuse or contribute to the juvenile delinquency.

Small claims court: This court usually resolves suits between private persons of a relatively low dollar amount, for example, less than \$5,000.

Municipal court: This court usually considers cases involving offenses against city ordinances.

### **Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction**

Trial courts of general jurisdiction bear the main burden in the administration of justice. They hear cases outside the jurisdiction of the trial courts of limited jurisdiction. These involve both civil and criminal cases. One judge (often sitting with a jury) usually hears them. In such cases, the judge decides issues of law, while the jury decides issues of fact.

### **Intermediate Appellate Courts**

Many, but not all, states have intermediate appellate courts between the trial courts of general jurisdiction and the highest court in the state. Any party, except in a case where a defendant in a criminal trial has been found not guilty, who is not satisfied with the judgment of a state trial court may appeal the matter to an appropriate intermediate appellate court. These courts usually sit in panels of two or three judges and review cases appealed from trial courts to determine if the law was correctly interpreted and applied.

### **Highest State Courts**

All states have some sort of highest court. While they are usually referred to as supreme courts, some, such as the highest court in Maryland, are known as courts of appeal. In states with intermediate appellate courts, the highest state courts usually have discretionary review as to whether to accept a case. In states without intermediate appellate courts, appeals may usually be taken to the highest state court as a matter of right. In addition, many state supreme courts have original jurisdiction in certain matters. For example, the highest courts in several states have original jurisdiction over controversies regarding elections and the reapportionment of legislative districts.

**Задание 258.** Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 259.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим терминам:

- 1) сосуществовать;
- 2) частные лица;
- 3) суды штатов;
- 4) подать иск;
- 5) федеральные суды;
- 6) подавляющее большинство;
- 7) попадать под юрисдикцию;
- 8) разрешить дело в судебном порядке;
- 9) Верховный суд;
- 10) судебное разбирательство, тяжба;
- 11) окружные суды;
- 12) высшие суды;
- 13) апелляционные суды;
- 14) занимать пост, занимать должность;
- 15) прикреплять;
- 16) суд первой инстанции;
- 17) округ, район, участок;
- 18) коллегия;
- 19) обращаться с петицией, подавать прошение, ходатайствовать;
- 20) недоплата налога (ситуация, при которой начисленная и уплаченная сумма налога меньше реально подлежащей уплате суммы);
- 21) пенсия, (страховое) пособие;
- 22) Унифицированный военный кодекс (собрание законов, регулирующих деятельность, права и обязанности военнослужащих Вооруженных сил США);
- 23) завещание;
- 24) распределять, рассредоточивать;
- 25) усыновление, удочерение;
- 26) аннулирование (судебное решение о признании брака недействительным);
- 27) расторжение брака, развод;
- 28) алименты;
- 29) опека, опекунство (попечительство);
- 30) дети, совершившие (или склонные к совершению) правонарушения (делинквенты);
- 31) указ, декрет, закон, постановление, распоряжение;
- 32) предоставленный на (собственное) усмотрение;
- 33) обвинение как сторона в процессе (амер.).

**Задание 260.** Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 261.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the characteristic feature of the court system existing in the USA?
2. What levels of courts does it consist of?
3. What is the jurisdiction of federal courts?
4. What is the jurisdiction of trial courts?
5. What two types of courts can the term "federal court" refer to?
6. What courts does the first type include?
7. What courts does the second type include?
8. What jurisdiction does the U.S. District Court have? What cases does it hear?
9. What cases does the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeal examine?
10. What is the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court?
11. What cases do the U.S. Court of Claims and the U.S. Court of International Trade consider?
12. What cases do Magistrate judges deal with?
13. What cases do Bankruptcy courts hear?
14. What cases do the U.S. Court of Military Appeals and the U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals deal with?
15. What cases does the U.S. Tax Court examine?
16. What cases do trial courts of limited jurisdiction deal with?
17. What jurisdiction does the Probate court have?
18. What cases does the Family court examine?
19. What is the jurisdiction of the Traffic court?
20. What cases does the Juvenile court consider?
21. What cases does the Small claims court hear?
22. What cases does the Municipal court deal with?
23. What is the jurisdiction of trial courts of general jurisdiction?
24. What is the role of intermediate appellate courts?
25. What is the jurisdiction of highest state courts?

**Задание 262.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

1. The author believes...
2. Firstly the author points at...
3. Secondly the author supposes...
4. Thirdly the author thinks...
5. Finally the author concludes...

## TEST 15

### The Judicial Branch of the USA

**Задание 263.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The judicial system of the US consists:

- a) of the federal court system;
- b) the state court system;
- c) the federal court system and the state court systems.

2. Key goals of both court systems are:

- a) punishing offenders for committing crimes and resolving civil disputes;
- b) making laws and introducing them into force;
- c) solving legal disputes and vindicating legal rights.

3. The U.S. Constitution created a governmental structure known:

- a) as federalism;
- b) separation of powers;
- c) separate sovereignty.

4. This supremacy of each government in its own sphere is known:

- a) as federalism;
- b) separation of powers;
- c) separate sovereignty.

5. Both federal and state court systems have:

- a) a right to resolve the same legal issues;
- b) a right to transfer any case from any federal court to any state court;
- c) a right to resolve legal issues within the jurisdiction of the respective court systems.

6. An individual falls under the jurisdiction of the following court systems:

- a) state court systems;
- b) state and federal court systems;
- c) federal courts.

7. The federal courts include the following courts:

- a) state courts;
- b) district courts;
- c) magistrates' courts.

8. The word “to appeal” means:
- a) to take a case to a higher court, to review a case;
  - b) to decide cases;
  - c) to discuss the case.
9. The litigation begins:
- a) in the appellate courts;
  - b) the district courts;
  - c) the supreme court .
10. The vast majority of cases are resolved:
- a) in the state courts;
  - b) the federal courts;
  - c) the state and federal courts.

**Задание 264.** Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.

1. Верховный суд является высшей судебной инстанцией в стране.

2. Высший орган федеральной судебной власти в США – Верховный суд – состоит из 9 федеральных судей, включая председателя Верховного суда.

3. Члены верховного суда назначаются Президентом на пожизненный срок с правом выхода в отставку по собственному желанию.

**Задание 265.** Подготовьте доклад на тему «The Judicial Branch of the USA».

**Задание 266.** Подготовьте доклад на тему «The Court System of the RF, UK and USA».

## ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

### Задание № 1

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Составьте список основных терминологических единиц, представленных в оригинальном английском тексте, и найдите их эквиваленты на русском языке.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Закройте свой перевод и письменно воспроизведите по памяти всю прецизионную информацию, содержащуюся в тексте, на русском языке, а затем на английском.

### **Durham University**

The world is changing. There are now 138 Universities in the UK and education and research are increasingly global. Our strategy recognises this, setting out the type of University we intend to be – defining the ‘Durham Difference’ – and building on what is uniquely special about Durham University. Our priorities are simple – the highest levels of excellence in education and research, learning from and exemplifying the best in the world in research-led education for the most able students with the greatest potential, taught and mentored by some of the world’s leading researchers at the forefront of their field.

#### **Study Opportunities**

At Durham University, we combine excellent teaching, internationally-rated research and superb student support services to give students the very best all-round education.

We offer first degrees (undergraduate level) in arts, health, humanities, science, and social science. Programmes are delivered through a modular structure giving students flexibility and choice.

For those with non-traditional qualifications who may need further preparation to enter an undergraduate programme, we offer a foundation programme which provides a route onto selected degree courses.

We offer postgraduate degrees leading to masters or doctoral level degrees. All postgraduates can benefit from support and advice offered by our Graduate School.



## **Задание № 2**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Закройте свой перевод и письменно воспроизведите по памяти всю прецизионную информацию, содержащуюся в тексте, на русском языке, а затем на английском.

### **About the Circumpolar Studies Program**

The Circumpolar Studies program is an exciting way for students attending University of the Arctic member institutions to learn about the North, with courses held in the classroom, online, outdoors, and around the world.

The Circumpolar Studies program gives you the opportunity to learn about the lands, peoples, and issues of the Circumpolar North and prepares you for advanced study or professional employment in fields as diverse as sustainable resource management, self-government, Arctic engineering, and northern tourism. Special emphasis is given to matters concerning Indigenous people of the Circumpolar North. Please see our Student's Voice section to learn more about the experiences of students in the Circumpolar Studies program, and related undergraduate programming in general.

The Circumpolar Studies program consists of two required components: The BCS Core and an Advanced Emphasis. Every Fall and Winter the BCS Core courses and Advanced Emphases are offered online and on-site among UArctic Member Institutions.

#### **Circumpolar studies core courses**

The Circumpolar Studies Core Courses are offered online in the Fall and Winter Semester each Academic year. Students from all UArctic member institutions, and those who are not members and would like to study as on Open Learner, are invited to sign up to study northern topics in online global classrooms with students from Russia, Greenland, Denmark, Canada, Alaska, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland!

Courses are worth 3 credit units at most North American institutions. The language of instruction is English. Tuition and other fees are charged only by a student's home institution, where applicable. Credit will be recorded at the offering institution and may be transferred to a student's home

institution after successful completion of the course. Students must contact their site coordinator for official approval and for information on credit transfer before registering.

For more information, contact the UArctic Office of Undergraduate Studies.

### **Задание № 3**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните аннотирование текста «How to Apply for a Scholarship» на русском языке.

#### **NB!**

Аннотация – краткая характеристика статьи с точки зрения ее назначения, содержания, вида, формы и других особенностей.

Аннотация выполняет следующие функции:

- дает возможность установить основное содержание научной статьи, определить ее релевантность и решить, следует ли обращаться к полному тексту статьи;
- используется в информационных, в том числе автоматизированных системах для поиска информации.

Смысловые части аннотации:

- Характеристика основной темы.
- Проблемы научной статьи.
- Цели статьи.
- Результаты статьи.

В аннотации указывают, что нового несет в себе данная статья в сравнении с другими, родственными по тематике и целевому назначению.

Рекомендуемый средний объем аннотации – 500 печатных знаков (ГОСТ 7.9-95 СИБИД).

## **How to Apply for a Scholarship**

So you have decided to apply for a scholarship lasting one year or longer. This implies a long, difficult and exhausting process. We have put together a time schedule that should help you work your way through the application jungle. Your preparation should start more than one year in advance than the date when you actually want to start your studies. When building this schedule, we have taken into account for reference a university that starts in the autumn (August – October), but many universities around the world admit students also in January and April.

Since you want to study at a university, the first and earliest step should be deciding where you want to study. In some cases, you have friends that went abroad earlier and from the info you have gathered from them and other sources you are certain about the place where you want to study. Happy you. You just saved a lot of work. Let's see what happens if you don't get so lucky. First, you should figure out what subject you want to study, like anthropology, mathematics, etc. It should have some connection with the subject you have studied so far, or have a good argumentation for the change of direction you intend. Also decide the kind of program you want to follow: undergraduate, master's, PhD, etc. If you don't have a master, you still can apply for a PhD directly, but usually your first years of study will be a master. In US, Master's programs (MA – Master of Arts, MSc – Master of Science, differs according to the subject) typically last for two years, while in the UK the program lasts for twelve full months, with the summer reserved for writing your thesis. You will of course meet exceptions from this classification. In both cases you will have to write a thesis as part of the graduation requirements. The MPhil is a degree strongly oriented towards research, usually done as the first part of PhD studies. The MBA – Master of Business Administration – is a graduate business studies program with a strong practical orientation. A few years of job experience are normally required when applying for an MBA.

Once you have identified the subject and the kind of program you want to go to, you can start searching for universities. It will be relatively easy to find on the Internet a ranking of those programs at universities in the US or UK. Such a ranking is useful for two reasons: first, you can use it as an index that directs you to the websites of the programs/universities listed. Second, it gives you a fair idea about how competitive those programs are. The logic is simple: the more competitive those programs are,

the more prestigious your title will be. Famous universities are rich, so more money is available for financial aid. On the other hand, competition for admission and financing is tough. You will make the decision that suits you best, but we suggest you a few tips on how to make that choice. Choose more universities, it means more work with the application papers, but it increases your chances. We know cases when students handled up to 20 applications, but over 10 it usually gets tough. Split the ranking in top 10/15 and what's under, and choose universities from both categories. Your scores at the standardized tests should influence the final proportion of universities from each category. Compare your results with those listed as average by the respective programs.

Read carefully the information posted on the websites and application booklets. You will find a lot of reasons to influence your options there. Identify the financial aid possibilities – make sure you are eligible for a number of scholarships that can give you full financing. Check the applications/admitted ration and the scores at the standardised tests to get an idea about competition. Check the classes offered and the research interests of faculty in order to make sure they match your own interests. Last but not least, read about the living conditions in the universities. It might seem this doesn't make much difference when you're applying, but you're applying to get admitted, don't you? Remember, you're going to spend a year or more in that place. You might end up in a campus or in a city-center skyscraper, in the desert or at the ocean, amid corn fields, in a cosmopolitan city or in a rural area. You should chose in such a way the destination that you won't get bored to death in the environment where you are going to study.

A section you should read with special attention is that containing admission information. Find out whether you meet the conditions that make you eligible for the program, and read until you have understood well the admission process. Write on a sheet of paper the deadlines and the tests required, plus any unconventional requirements. In the end, when you have decided upon the programs, make a list with them, the deadlines and application documents. It will help you meet the deadlines and not miss any application documents. You should have this list ready by October, one year in advance from the proposed date of starting the study.

## **Задание № 4**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните аннотирование текста «Master's in International Human Rights Law» на английском языке.

### **Master's in International Human Rights Law**

Welcome to Oxford University's Master's programme in International Human Rights Law. The course is offered jointly by the Department for Continuing Education and the Faculty of Law. It is conducted on a part-time basis over 22 months. It involves two periods of distance learning via the internet as well as two summer sessions held at New College, Oxford. The degree programme is designed in particular for lawyers and other human rights advocates who wish to pursue advanced studies in international human rights law but may need to do so alongside work or family responsibilities.

The aim of the degree programme is to train and support future leaders in the field of international human rights law. A central objective of the course is to ensure that participants not only know but can also use human rights law. The curriculum places roughly equal emphasis on the substance of human rights law, its implementation, and the development of human rights advocacy skills.

The part-time nature of the programme means that the often fragile human rights offices students work in will not lose key members of staff for an extended period of full-time study. A further advantage of the format is that the faculty is recruited globally and includes eminent human rights scholars and practitioners.

Around 30 students are admitted each year. Our students come from every continent and work in private practice and the judiciary, with the United Nations and other international organisations, non-governmental organisations, the armed forces, in universities, the media, medicine and other fields. The degree programme seeks to expand access to the offerings of Oxford University for human rights professionals who are not in a position to undertake full-time study.

The Master of Studies (MSt) degree is Oxford's standard one-year master's degree in the social sciences and humanities, including law. Oxford University does not offer an LLM degree in any field of Law. The MSt in International Human Rights Law involves somewhat more assessed work than most LLM degrees, including:

- a seven-month online course in The Fundamentals of International Human Rights Law;
- a three-week residential course on Comparative Regional Human Rights Systems;
- any two of the following residential courses: The Law of Armed Conflict, International Criminal Law, Economic Social & Cultural Rights, Transitional Justice (not all courses may be offered every year);
- a residential course on Populations at Risk: International Rights of Children, Equality, Discrimination & Identities in International Human Rights Law, Minorities & Indigenous Peoples, International Rights of Refugees, International Rights of Women (not all courses may be offered every year);
- a 12,000 word dissertation.

Few of our graduates would say this is an easy course. It requires about 15–20 hours/week when studying at a distance and is full-time for one 5-week and another 4-week residential session in Oxford. But if you take a moment to look at our students and their comments about the course, I think you will find that the effort involved is worthwhile. In addition to your course experience, you will become a member of a human rights community and network, which our students have found both enjoyable and professionally useful.

If you are interested in full-time graduate study in Law please visit the Law Course Guide. Or you may be interested in our Summer School in International Human Rights Law, online courses or other courses offered by the Department for Continuing Education.

We hope you will find this website and the degree programme of interest.

Dr Andrew Shacknove  
Director.

## **Задание № 5**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь юридическими терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Закройте свой перевод и письменно воспроизведите по памяти всю прецизионную информацию, содержащуюся в тексте, вначале на русском языке, а затем на английском.

### **History of Law**

Law is a system of rules and regulations that are generally enforced through a set of institutions. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways and serves as a primary social mediator of relations between people.

The history of law began since the beginning of mankind even before history at the time when written laws and courts ever existed. Laws existed in ancient Greece, Egypt and in Babylonia of Mesopotamia region thousands of years back. Anglo-Saxon has also played its part in the history of law and the Roman law was the legal system applied throughout the Europe till the 18th century. Many European modern laws were influenced by Roman law. Common and civil laws of English and North America were also obliged to the ancient Roman law. Law was not invented but discovered systematically on historical expressions and events of generations for centuries.

Human actions were dictated by customary laws for a long time by reflecting the conduct of people to each other. The customary law led to the discovery of natural law. Natural law is the indisputable standard to which laws must be stable in order to be legitimate. Common law by comparison is a system by which a law comes to pass based on some legal precursor.

Commercial and trade laws existed in the Middle Ages that governed trade and transactions in Europe and they were suitable for certain standards for normalizing the international trade. The court systems and legal orders of Europe were formed and those who did not abide by the rules and regulations were excluded from the social as well as business community.

Customary laws basically protected the individual rights. Economic fines imposed on the guilty party are destined to compensate the victim in the dispute. The guilty party or individual also had the right and permission to express their side or dispute in the light of the proceedings.

### **Задание № 6**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь юридическими терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните реферирование текста «Legal History» на русском языке.

**NB!** Реферат – семантически адекватное, ограниченное малым объемом и вместе с тем возможно полное изложение основного содержания первичного документа, отличающееся постоянством структуры и предназначенное для выполнения разнообразных информационных функций при использовании его читателями различных категорий. Объем реферата зависит от размера и характера первоисточника и может составлять 10–15 процентов от него.

Реферат выполняет следующие функции:

- информативная (ознакомительная);
- поисковая;
- справочная;
- индикативная;
- адресная коммуникативная.

Смысловые части реферата:

- название реферируемой работы;
- композиция реферируемой работы;
- проблематика и основные положения работы;
- аргументация основных положений работы;
- вывод.

В статье может быть оценка тех или иных положений, которые высказывает автор реферируемой работы. Эта оценка обычно выражает либо согласие, либо несогласие с точкой зрения автора. В реферате можно использовать цитаты из реферируемой статьи.



При реферировании текста используйте следующие вводные конструкции:

Введение:

The article puts forward...

Вопросы, обсуждаемые в статье:

The article discusses some problems relating to...

Начало статьи:

At the beginning the author points out...

Переход к следующим частям статьи:

Then the author goes on the problem...

Конец изложения статьи:

The final paragraph states that...

Оценка статьи:

In my opinion...

## **Legal History**

Ur-Nammu, an ancient Sumerian ruler, formulated the first law code, consisting of casuistic statements (“if... then...”). The Code of Ur-Nammu is the oldest known tablet containing a law code surviving today. It was written in the Sumerian language circa 2100 BC-2050 BC.

Around 1760 BC, King Hammurabi further developed Babylonian law, by codifying and inscribing it in stone. Hammurabi placed several copies of his law code throughout the kingdom of Babylon as stelae, for the entire public to see; this became known as the Codex Hammurabi. The most intact copy of these stelae was discovered in the 19th century by British Assyriologists, and has since been fully transliterated and translated into various languages, including English, German and French.

The Torah from the Old Testament is probably the oldest body of law still relevant for modern legal systems, dating back to 1280 BC. It takes the form of moral imperatives, like the Ten Commandments, as recommendations for a good society.

Ancient Athens, the small Greek city-state, was the first society based on broad inclusion of the citizenry, excluding women and the slave class. Athens had no legal science, and Ancient Greek has no word for “law” as an abstract concept, retaining instead the distinction between divine law, human decree and custom. Yet Ancient Greek law contained major constitutional innovations in the development of democracy.

Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome, and the legal developments which occurred before the 7th century AD – when the Roman-Byzantine state adopted Greek as the language of government. The development of Roman law comprises more than a thousand years of jurisprudence and was heavily influenced by Greek teachings. It forms the bridge to the modern legal world, over the centuries between the rise and decline of the Roman Empire. Roman law, in the days of the Roman republic and Empire, was heavily procedural and there was no professional legal class. Each case was to be decided afresh from the laws of the state, which mirrors the (theoretical) unimportance of judges' decisions for future cases in civil law systems today. During the 6th century AD in the Eastern Roman Empire, the Emperor Justinian codified and consolidated the laws that had existed in Rome so that what remained was one twentieth of the mass of legal texts from before. This became known as the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

The Justinian Code was expanded and remained in force until the Empire fell, though it was never officially introduced to the West. Instead, following the fall of the Western Empire and in former Roman countries, the ruling classes relied on the Theodosian Code to govern natives and Germanic customary law for the Germanic incomers – a system known as folk-right – until the two laws blended together. Since the Roman court system had broken down, legal disputes were adjudicated according to Germanic custom by assemblies of learned lawspeakers in rigid ceremonies and in oral proceedings that relied heavily on testimony.

After much of the West was consolidated under Charlemagne, law became centralised so as to strengthen the royal court system, and consequently case law, and abolished folk-right. However, once Charlemagne's kingdom definitively splintered, Europe became feudalistic, and law was generally not governed above the county, municipal or lordship level, thereby creating a highly decentralised legal culture that favored the development of customary law founded on localized case law.

However, in the 11th century, Crusaders, having pillaged the Byzantine Empire, returned with Byzantine legal texts including the Justinian Code, and scholars at the University of Bologna were the first to use them to interpret their own customary laws. Mediæval European legal scholars began researching the Roman law and using its concepts and prepared the way for the partial resurrection of Roman law as the modern civil law in a large part of the world. There was, however, a great deal of resistance so that civil law rivaled customary law for much of the latter mediæval period.

After the Norman conquest of England, which introduced Norman legal concepts into mediæval England, the English King's powerful judges developed a body of precedent that became the common law. In particular, Henry II instituted legal reforms and developed a system of royal courts administered by a small number of judges who lived in Westminster and traveled throughout the kingdom.

Lex mercatoria is the body of commercial law used by merchants throughout Europe during the medieval period. It evolved similar to English common law as a system of custom and best practice, which was enforced through a system of merchant courts along the main trade routes.

As nationalism grew in the 18th and 19th centuries, lex mercatoria was incorporated into countries' local law under new civil codes. Of these, the French Napoleonic Code and the German Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch became the most influential. As opposed to English common law, which consists of massive tomes of case law, codes in small books are easy to export and for judges to apply. However, today there are signs that civil and common law are converging. European Union law is codified in treaties, but develops through the precedent set down by the European Court of Justice.

## **Задание № 7**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь юридическими терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните реферирование текста «What Is Law?» на английском языке.

## **What is Law?**

Law and the legal system is the natural outcome of people living together and dealing with each other. There had to be a set of rules to settle the inevitable disputes between people. Law evolved before history was even recorded and rules were established to settle disputes before written laws or courts ever existed. This dates back to the times of the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians. Contrary to belief, law was discovered and not invented. It was systematically discovered based on historical experiences and historical events of generations for years and centuries.

In the Mesopotamia region of Babylonia tribal customs were converted into social laws thousands of years ago. Laws also existed in ancient Greece. Our knowledge of ancient Greek laws come from various Homeric writings. As well, the Roman law was the legal system not only in ancient Rome, but was applied throughout Europe until the eighteenth century. Many European modern laws are still influenced by Roman law. English and North American common and civil laws also owe some debt to Roman ancient law.

For a long time, customary law dictated human activities by reflecting the conduct of people towards one another. Under customary law, rules spontaneously emerged and evolved to settle a dispute between people. These spontaneously born rules are voluntarily followed by the parties involved in the dispute and are more likely to be satisfying to the parties than a rule imposed on them by an authoritative body. The customary law was the process that lead to the discovery of natural law.

Historically, Anglo-Saxon customary law involved a group of people known as Bohr. The group pledged a guarantee for each of its members. Each individual would secure his/her property claims by accepting the obligation to respect the property rights of others. The group would then pay the fines for any member found to be in violation of the agreement. Since finances were at stake, the group had a compelling reason to police its members and often revoke the membership of those found in violation of the rules. Moreover, it was also common to socially outcast those who violate the rules. If the outcast member pays restitution, then they may be allowed to become members of the group again. These rules that evolved spontaneously settled disputes between people in a civilized manner thus eliminating violent measures. In many cases, the process involved appeals and mutual arguments. This process and these two way arguments are similar to financial organizations (in our time) such as insurance companies.

Early Anglo-Saxon courts were assemblies made up of common people and neighbors. These early courts passed their judgment according to customary law. This ensured non violent means for resolving conflicts.

In the middle ages, there was a commercial and trade law that governed the trade and commercial transactions throughout Europe. This law emerged due to the need for certain standards to regulate international trade.

Legal history is the study of how law has evolved and why it changed. Legal history is closely connected to the development of civilizations and is set in the wider context of social history. Among certain jurists

and historians of legal process it has been seen as the recording of the evolution of laws and the technical explanation of how these laws have evolved with the view of better understanding the origins of various legal concepts, some consider it a branch of intellectual history.

### **Задание № 8**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Составьте список основных юридических терминологических единиц, представленных в оригинальном английском тексте, и найдите их эквиваленты на русском языке.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Закройте свой перевод и письменно воспроизведите по памяти всю прецизионную информацию, содержащуюся в тексте, вначале на русском языке, а затем на английском.

### **Habeas Corpus**

The Habeas Corpus Act is a British Act of Parliament passed in 1679. This Act formalized the recognition of the right of an individual to challenge imprisonment as unlawful. The creation of the Habeas Corpus Act is considered a vitally important moment in legal history, as the Act paved the way for individual rights.

Habeas corpus is a Latin term that means “to hold the body,” though the term is typically used as a synonym for the concept of personal liberty. Though the idea of habeas corpus has existed in British law for centuries, it was not a legally accepted right until the passing of the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679. By passing the Act, Parliament was essentially ending the right of the monarchy to imprison a person without charges. This created a fundamental challenge to the eons-old belief that monarchs acted above the law by endowing the individual citizen with unimpeachable rights.

The passage of the Habeas Corpus Act is in itself somewhat of an involved and complex tale. According to historical accounts, the bill was initiated out of fears of some powerful members of the government. In order to prevent disaster from striking through misuse of powers by the king’s chancellor, among other people, a faction of Parliament sought to pass the bill as quickly as possible. Some sources suggest that the bill may have in fact not really passed successfully through Parliament, but was the result

of a miscount of votes. Nevertheless, England had created a new law, and very possibly altered the course of human history.

Later nations, including the United States, built the principles of habeas corpus into their founding documents and constitutions. In the U.S. Constitution, the right to challenge unlawful detention is listed specifically in Article I, section 9 of the document. This adapted version of the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679, however, allows certain provisions for the suspension of the right, namely rebellion or invasion.

One major modern legal controversy dates back to the Habeas Corpus Act. In 2006, the United States Congress passed the Military Commission Act, which allowed the suspension of habeas corpus for people designated as enemy combatants. Critics argued against this, suggesting that the suspension did not meet the conditions laid out in the Constitution, as the country was neither being invaded nor experiencing a rebellion. Many also suggested that passing this Act provided a situation quite similar to what the British Parliament of 1679 feared when it drove through the original Habeas Corpus Act.

## **Задание № 9**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Составьте список основных юридических терминологических единиц, представленных в оригинальном английском тексте, и найдите их эквиваленты на русском языке.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Закройте свой перевод и письменно воспроизведете по памяти всю прецизионную информацию, содержащуюся в тексте на русском языке, а затем на английском.

## **Statute**

A statute is a formal, written law of a country or state, written and enacted by its legislative authority, perhaps to then be ratified by the highest executive in the government, and finally published. Typically, statutes command, prohibit, or declare policy. Statutes are sometimes referred to as legislation or “black letter law.”

In many countries, published statutes are organized in topical arrangements called codes, such as the United States Code.

The term statute is sometimes also used to refer to an International treaty that establishes an institution, such as the Statute of the European Central Bank, a protocol to the Treaty of Maastricht. This includes international courts as well, such as the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

In biblical terminology, a Statute refers to a law given without a reason. The classic example is the Statute regarding the Red Heifer, which, legend has it, defied even the wisdom of King Solomon.

In the Autonomous Communities of Spain the Autonomy Statute is a legal document similar in all but name to a state constitution in a federal state. The name was chosen because federalism was a taboo subject when the constitution of 1978 was approved.

## **Задание № 10**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните реферирование текста на русском языке.

## **How to Write a Cover Letter**

The Cover Letter (CL) is the document that accompanies your CV when you are applying for a job. For academic purposes, the document used is typically called statement of purpose, and is laid out after somewhat different rules. The CL is short (200–250 words), with a quite rigid structure and has the layout of a letter. Its goal is to introduce the CV, to bring to attention aspects of your activity that can help your application and are not listed or not presented in the proper light in the CV.

**Layout.** The layout is that of a formal business letter: your address and contact details come under your name, in the upper right corner of the page. Underneath, aligned left, write the name, function, organisation and address of the person you are writing to. It is a lot better to know the name of the person who is going to read your letter. You should address the letter directly to him or her. In the case you do not know the name, an email, a little digging in the net or a phone call should help you get that name, in case it is not mentioned in the official announcement. Under the receiver's

address, but aligned right, write the date of the day when you are writing the letter. You should spell the name of the month and use four digits for the year. You can put in front of the date the location, like Krasnoyarsk, 2nd April 2016.

If you do know the name of the addressee, start with Dear Mr (Mister), Ms (Miss), Mrs (Mistress), Dr (Doctor), without the full stop that you might expect to follow the abbreviation, and the surname of the addressee, followed by comma (Dear Dr Smith,). In this case, you should end the letter with the salutation Yours sincerely. If you do not know the name, start with Dear Sirs, or Dear Sir or Madam and close with Yours faithfully. In American business correspondence, Yours truly is acceptable in both cases. Do not start the body of the mail with a capital letter, since it follows a comma.

**Structure.** Ideally, a cover letter has no more than four paragraphs. The goal of the first is to specify what you are applying for and how did you find out about that opportunity. The last one outlines your availability for an interview, suggesting in this way a concrete follow-up for your application.

The second paragraph should list your skills and qualifications that make you the right person for the position you are applying for. Read carefully the announcement, identify the requirements and see how your skills match those required. Do not simply state you have them, prove it. Ideally, you should start from your experience and show how you have developed those qualifications by doing what you have been doing/learning. Same as in the case of your CV, the result should portrait you as an independent, creative person that can take initiative and deal with responsibilities, apart from the specific skills needed for the job. In short, the second paragraph should show why you are good for the job.

The third should point out why you want it. You should outline your interest for the skills you are going to learn if you get the job. The impression left should be that you can make a genuine contribution to the company's operations, while simultaneously deriving satisfaction from your work.

After the fourth paragraph leave a blank space, same as you should do in the beginning, after the salutation (Dear). Write the proper closing, as described above and your name. Do not forget to leave a blank space between the closing and your name and to sign the letter in that space.

**Enclosure.** It is customary for formal letters to mention whether you have enclosed any documents accompanying the letter. Simply mention



enclosure, or write curriculum vitae under the heading enclosure at the end of the letter.

Print the letter on A4 white paper same as that on which your CV was printed, and put both documents in an A4 envelope of matching color. If you are emailing it request a notification that your documents have been received. Wait at least two weeks since the day you sent your application or after the deadline before writing again in the case you did not get any answer.

### **Задание № 11**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните реферирование текста на английском языке.

### **Writing a Letter of Recommendation**

If you are requested to write a letter of recommendation but think that he/she is a poor employee/student or if you don't know him/her very well it is best if you decline. If you feel that you know the employee/student well it is a good idea to ask for additional information and/or conduct a short interview with him/her so that you'll have solid information to write in your letter.

Follow the business letter format with the exception of the inside address which you can leave out if it is unknown. Unless the name of the person is given to you, you should address them as, "To Whom It May Concern:" Also be sure to include your phone number and/or e-mail so the reader can contact you with any questions.

The first paragraph should start out by stating your relationship to the applicant and how long you have known him/her. You should also state your professional position at the company/school and any additional information about yourself that will help build your credibility as a good reference.

The second paragraph should focus on building the applicant. It should give an overview of the candidate and his/her strengths and qualities.

The next 2 to 3 paragraphs should focus on a single quality followed by an example(s) of how they show that quality.

The closing paragraph should reiterate that the applicant would be a good employee/student and add any additional comments that you may want to bring up. You can also write about why you think the employee/student will be a good fit with the company, school, and/or position. Also let the reader know that he/she can contact you if they have any additional questions.

## **Задание № 12**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Смодулируйте аналогичный текст на русском языке.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

## **To Whom It May Concern**

It is with great pleasure that I am recommending Rose Berdinger to you. I am the Head Sales Manager at Vacuums Plus and Rose has been under my supervision from November of 2010 to August of 2014 as a salesperson.

Rose would be a great asset to any company. She is one of the brightest employees that I have ever had. She also has a great drive and passion for her work.

Rose is such a quick learner. Within her first two weeks at Vacuums Plus she had learned all the product names, their features, and how they work. It normally takes a new employee at least two months to get familiar with all the products that we sell.

Rose's drive has led her to great success at Vacuums Plus. She has had the honor of receiving the "Top Sales Person of the Month Award" ten times in her last year at Vacuums Plus, which is a feat that no employee has ever achieved here before.

I believe that Rose Berdinger will be an excellent fit for your company. Rose has been nothing short of an exemplary employee. If you have

any further questions, feel free to contact me at (555) 555-555 and I'll be happy to answer any questions you have.

Sincerely,  
(Signature)  
Peter Ziggad,  
Head Sales Manager.

### **Задание № 13**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Смодулируйте аналогичный текст на русском языке.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

Dear Sir,

We read your advertisement in the "Pet magazine" of the twenty fifth of January. We are interested in buying your equipment for producing Pet Food. Would you kindly send us more information about this equipment:

- price (please quote cif Kaliningrad price);
- dates of delivery;
- terms of payment;
- guarantees;
- if the price includes the cost of equipment installation and staff training.

Our Company specializes in distributing Pet Products in Russia. We have more than fifty Dealers and Representatives in different regions and would like to start producing Pet Food in Krasnoyarsk Region. If your equipment meets our requirements, and we receive a favourable offer, we will be able to place a large order for your equipment.

Your early reply would be appreciated.

Yours Faithfully,

(Signature)

V. Smirnov,  
Export-import manager.

## Задание № 14

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Смодулируйте аналогичный текст на русском языке.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

Mr. Fred North  
Purchasing Manager  
Broadway Autos  
Dear Mr. North,

Thank you for your inquiry. We are of course very familiar with your range of vehicles and are pleased to inform you that we have a new line of batteries that fit your specifications exactly.

The most suitable of our products for your requirements is the AURA 66A plus. This product combines economy, high power output and quick charging time and is now in stock.

I enclose a detailed quotation, specifications and delivery terms. As you will see from this, our prices are very competitive. I have arranged for our agent Mr. Martin of Fillmore to deliver 5 of this batteries to you next week, so that you can carry out the laboratory tests. Our own laboratory reports, enclosed with this letter, show that our new AURA 66A plus performs as well as any of our competitor's product and, in some respects, outperforms them.

If you would like further information, please telephone me: my extension number is 776. Or you may prefer to contact Mr. John Martin of Fillmore. His telephone number is: 77 99 02.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

(Signature)

Fred Stock.

## **Задание № 15**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Смодулируйте аналогичный текст на русском языке.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

### **Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe**

Subject: Study of Regional and Local Competencies in the field of Culture

Dear Sir/Madam,

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information about the role of culture as well as present trends and recent changes in the field of cultural competencies and responsibilities at the regional and local levels in Europe at a time when cultural diversity and subsidiarity are major issues. A study of this kind should help to clarify policies and trends in respect of the way in which responsibilities, resources and administrative procedures in the cultural field are and could be shared between national, regional and local authorities, and between the tertiary and private sector.

This questionnaire also seeks information on what kind of roles are assigned to culture in regions and at local level. Is culture considered an essential element for people's well-being or as a means to strengthen regional or local identity or even as a facility for regional and local development? How do regions and the local level analyse and work towards cultural diversity and what are regional and local strategies for involving people from the fringes of society with the help of culture.

It should be completed preferably by a person in your region who is responsible for the administration of cultural affairs or whose work is closely related to cultural affairs.

Circular letter addressed to:

Members of the Congress of the Chamber of Regions

Associations of Local Authorities

Regional Authorities.

We should be grateful if you could complete this questionnaire as fully as possible and return it to the CLRAE Secretariat at the Council of Europe, before 15 September 2016.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Faldan Ckard,

President of the CLRAE Working Group Culture, Education and the Media .

## **Задание № 16**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Смодулируйте аналогичный текст на русском языке.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

Re: Our Contract 276/00021723

Krupp reference 60/731 474

Dear Mr. Ivanov,

Referring to the a.m. contract and our meeting with your colleagues Mr. Petrov and Sidorov we would like to confirm to you that we are ready to begin manufacturing as soon as the down-payment has been irrevocably transferred to our account and the end user AO "Krasnoyarskie Slivcki" has sent us the confirmed technical specification.

A realistic date would be mid-February. According to today's knowledge we assume that we shall be able to deliver the machinery and equipment approx. 9 months after the two a.m. conditions have been met, always provided that we have received the Hermes approval via Sachsische Landesbank by February 27, 2016.

We hope that these proceedings are in accordance with your wishes.

He would like to take the opportunity to thank you for your cooperation and we would like to assure you that we shall do our utmost to execute your order rapidly and with top quality.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact us.

For today we remain

With kind regards

KRUPP KUNSTSTOFFTECHNIK GMBH.

## **Задание № 17**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Смодулируйте аналогичный текст на русском языке.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

Re: Our Contract 276/00021723

Krupp Ref. 60/731 474

Dear Mr Petrov,

We refer to yesterday's phone call to your attention.

As explained, we already began to design the equipment and completed a major portion thereof. We also made preparations for start-up of production and placed our orders for time-critical components.

Due to the delays we could not accelerate the processing of your order any further, as had been our original plan.

As soon as we have received the L/C, the proceedings already begun will be continued with top priority and we shall contact you to coordinate set an exact date for delivery.

We look forward to continuing our mutual cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

KRUPP KUNSTSTOFFTECHNIK GMBH.

## **Задание № 18**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь юридическими терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

## **Contract No. 9760/82**

Krasnoyarsk-Vostok, Russia, hereinafter referred to as the Buyer, and Rinataur International Enterprises, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the Seller, have concluded this Contract for the following:

### **1. Subject of the Contract**

The Sellers have sold and the Buyers have bought on terms CIP-Krasnoyarsk medical equipment, including installation & personal training in quantity and at prices and in accordance with specifications.

### **2. Terms, Prices and Total Amount of the Contract**

The terms of the contract are 100% prepaid.

The prices for the goods to be supplied under the present Contract are fixed in United States Dollars, are understood to be CIP-Krasnoyarsk & include crating and marking. The prices are firm and are not subject to any alternations.

All taxes, custom duties, fees, and expenditures associated with the export of the equipment from the U.S.A. in connection with the fulfillment of the present Contract are to be paid by Seller.

### **4. Shipping Instructions and Notifications**

A. All questions connected with shipment of the goods are to be mutually agreed upon in accordance with the Buyer's instructions.

B. Within 24 hours after shipment of the goods the Sellers are to send to the Buyers by cable or by fax the loading notification stating the date of dispatch, number of the Contract, numbers of the crates, the quantity of cases and packages and gross weight.

### **5. Guarantee of the Quality of the Goods**

Seller warrants that the goods will meet manufacturer's published specifications.

### **6. Packing and Marking**

The goods will be packed in the export crating suitable for ocean shipment. Packing will be suitable to protect the goods against any damage or corrosion when the goods are transported by sea and by railway and to provide eventual transshipment of the goods on the way to the place of destination and for a long storage of the goods.

### **7. Force-Majeure**

Should force-majeure circumstances occur namely: fire, flood, earthquake, export-import State intervention, then the time of delivery stipulated in Clause 4 of the Contract shall be extended for a period equal to that during which such circumstances will remain in force so far as these



circumstances considerably affect the fulfillment of the whole Contract or a part of it.

#### 8. Export License

The Seller shall obtain the Export License if necessary. Buyer will provide any necessary documents that may be required by the U.S. Government which must originate from Russia.

The Seller will inform the Buyers within forty-eight (48) hours upon receipt of the Export License.

#### 9. Arbitration

The Seller and the Buyer shall make every effort to resolve any disagreement, dispute or differences that may arise out of or in connection with this Contract.

In the event that the parties are unable to arrive at an amicable settlement, all disputes and differences with the exception of recourse to legal procedure of the ordinary Courts of Law are to be submitted to arbitration for settlement by the International Arbitration Court at the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Moscow in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the said Court. The Arbitration Award will be final and binding upon both Parties.

#### 10. Insurance

Seller at its expense will provide insurance for damage or loss from handling and shipment which will be in effect from time of shipment from Seller's factory.

#### 11. Other Terms and Conditions

1. Neither Party shall have the right to assign to third parties their rights and obligations under the present Contract without written consent of the other Party.

2. All taxes, fees, custom duties, and expenses connected with obtaining Licenses for import into the Russia are to be borne by the Buyer.

3. All amendments and additions to the present Contract are valid only if made in writing and signed by the persons, authorized thereto by both Parties.

4. After signing the Contract all preliminary agreements, discussions and correspondence between the Parties concerning this Contract are to be considered null and void.

5. This contract is being provided in duplicate in both English and Russian and all copies must be executed. Each contract is assumed to be identical irrespective of translation and have equal power.

## Задание № 19

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь юридическими терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

### Marriage Contract

We, the undersigned's the Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

The Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_, "spouses" called further, voluntary, by a mutual consent marrying, with a view of settlement of the mutual rights and duties, both in marriage, and in case of its cancellation, have concluded the present marriage contract as follows:

#### 1. The Contract Subject:

Subject of the present contract are property rights of spouses, the rights and duties concerning children who were born in marriage, mutual relations of spouses, as well as a responsibilities.

#### 2. Mutual Relations of Spouses:

2.1. Marriage relations of spouses are under construction according to principles of monogamy, voluntariness of the marriage union of the man and the woman, equality of spouses in a family, rendering mutual moral and material support, display of mutual respect and care to each other.

2.2. Spouses are obliged to satisfy material, moral and physical requirements of each other.

2.3. Spouses undertake not to force each other to any actions not compatible to their moral principles, breeding, a state of health.

2.4. Spouses guarantee absence at them bad habits, such as the use of drugs, the alcohol, the perverted satisfaction of the physiological requirements, and undertake not to be on drugs, and do not use the alcoholic drinks not more once in a week in reasonable quantities.

2.5. The spouse undertakes not to force the spouse to carry out a heavy physical activity and to do not make any actions harmful to her health.

2.6. The behavior of spouses should promote love and respect between them, to family strengthening, a birth and education of healthy children.

### 3. The Rights and Duties Concerning Children:

3.1. To children who were born in marriage, protection of their rights and legitimate interests from the side of their parents is guaranteed.

3.2. Parents and children living together, are owners of their property and free to use it at any time.

3.3. In case of a mutilation or death of one or both spouses the property right of the dyed spouse's passes to children born in marriage.

3.4. Parents are bear responsibility for physical, property, spiritual development of children

3.5. The parental rights cannot be carried out in the contradiction with interests of the child. Parents should not harm physical and mental health of children.

3.6. Parents are obliged to contain the children. In case of divorce or separate residing of spouses, children have the right to worthy material maintenance from the side of their father since according to the marriage contract they remain to live with mother.

3.7. In case of divorce, separate residing of parents; children remain to live with mother.

### 4. Property Rights and Duties of Spouses:

4.1. The property acquired by spouses during marriage, is the joint property of spouses irrespective of, on whose incomes it has been got.

4.2. The property concerns the general property of spouses acquired by spouses during marriage, and as incomes of each of spouses of their labor activity, enterprise, and intellectual activity. Possession and using property is carried out in consent.

4.3. Jewelries or precious adornments, products from the natural fur, got by spouses during the marriage, and in case of its cancellation by the property of that spouse to whom these things have been got and who used them.

4.4. Each of spouses has the right to use the property of other spouse belonging to him/her before the marriage.

4.5. Spouses have the right to dispose of the general property by a mutual consent. For fulfillment of transactions the preliminary consent of other spouse is necessary.

4.6. Spouses are obliged to abstain from the conclusion of risky transactions. Risky transactions are understood as transactions, impracticable obligations on which can lead to loss of a considerable part of joint property, or to essential reduction of incomes of family budget.

## 5. Responsibility of Spouses:

5.1. Each of spouses bears responsibility concerning the obligations taken up to the creditor within property belonging to it.

5.2. On the general property collecting can be turned only under the general obligations of spouses.

5.3. Each spouse is obliged to observe the rights and the legitimate interests of other spouse established by the present marriage contract and the law, both in marriage, and after its cancellation. Otherwise the sanctions provided by the marriage contract and the law are applied.

5.4. The guilty party bears responsibility for infringement of each point of the marriage contract at a rate of US 1000\$.

5.5. Numerous infringements of conditions of the marriage contract conduct to divorce. The guilty party pays indemnification to the suffered spouse at a rate of US 100000\$.

## 6. Final Regulations:

6.1 The present contract comes into force from the moment of its signing by spouses.

6.2 Spouses in the right in consent at any moment to enter into the additional agreement to the present contract. Unilateral refusal of execution of the present contract is not supposed. Disputes and disagreements dare by negotiations. In a case if the parties will not come to the consent, disputes are resolved in a judicial order.

6.3 Expenses connected with the certificate of the present contract are paid by the Mr.\_\_\_\_\_.

## **Задание № 20**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь юридическими терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

## Agency Contract

Date

\_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter referred to as the “Trustee”, in the person of the Director Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, on the one hand, and

Company in the person of the Director Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter referred to as the “AGENT”, on the other hand, have concluded the present Contract on the following.

### 1. Subject of the Contract

1.1. The Agent undertakes to execute the following legal actions on behalf and at the expenses of the Trustee: providing for issuance of a loan to the Borrower by the Lender.

### 2. Agent’s Obligations

2.1. To execute the issued commission in accordance with the Trustee’s instructions and per the content of this commission.

2.2. The Agent is entitled to transfer the rights and obligations per this Contract to the third person as well as to attract the foreign legal and consulting company with the purpose of maximal effectual execution of the present Contract. In this case the Agent himself, owing the right to use his own discretion, executes payments with the specified companies as soon as he gets his remuneration.

2.3. At the request of the Trustee to produce him information concerning the execution of the commission.

### 3. Trustee’s Obligations

3.1. To render necessary assistance to the Agent in execution of the commission stipulated by this Contract.

3.2. To pass the document necessary for the execution of the commission.

### 4. Terms of Payment

4.1. Expenses incurred by the Agent when executing the present commission are to be reimbursed in case when the Contract between the Lender and the Borrower by fastening to the Agent of agency percent in the sum of 5 (five) % from the sum carried out each crediting.

4.2. The order of payment will be fixed for the Agent and will be valid within the period of the validity of the Contract including any addendums, renewals and supplements.

## 5. Other Statements

5.1. Any alterations and addendums to this Contract are valid if they are made in written form and signed by the authorized representatives of the parties.

5.2. In case of any disputes per the present Contract the preference is to be given to Russian version of the text of this Contract.

5.3. Parties have agreed, that the present Agreement comes into force only in the projects and bargains, on which the Parties work or ever worked or agreed to work in common and can be mentioned from time to time in any document (s) or Agreement (s).

5.4. All the financial, commercial and other information, given by the Parties to each other and concerning the present Contract, shall be considered confidential.

## 6. Liabilities of the Parties

6.1. In case of non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of obligations per this Contract the parties will bear the responsibility in accordance with the international legislation.

## 7. Termination of the Agency Contract

7.1. This Contract can be terminated by the following reasons: expiration of the period of validity for which the Contract was concluded by mutual agreement of the parties.

## **Задание № 21**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь юридическими терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

## **Subcontract**

### Article 3 – The Sub-Contract Documents

Annexes I-IX attached hereto and the Main Contract conditions, Specifications, Drawings, Addenda and modifications in so far as they relate or apply to the Sub-Contract Works, as well as other agreed upon documents, shall be deemed to be integral part of this Sub-Contract Agreement (referred to herein as the “Sub-Contract Documents”). The Sub-Contract

Documents are described more fully in Annex II hereof. The Contractor shall provide the Sub-Contractor with a true copy of the said documents.

The application of this Sub-Article 2.2 shall not impinge on the obligations of the Contractor and subsequently of the Sub-Contractor to comply with the instructions of the Employer and/or his representative as provided for in the Main Contract for cases of similar nature.

The Sub-Contract Documents shall be read as a whole. The Sub-Contractor is deemed to have read and have full knowledge of the Sub-Contract Documents and all other documents directly or indirectly relating to this Sub-Contract.

#### Article 4 – Commencement and Completion

The Works to be performed under this Sub-Contract shall be commenced and completed in accordance with the requirements of the Contractor's programme of works for the Main Works (hereinafter called the "Programme of Works"). The Sub-Contractor shall prepare his detailed programme for the Sub-Contract Works based on the Contractor's Programme of Main Works showing start and completion dates of activities. After being reviewed, accepted and signed by the Contractor, the detailed programme will be set out in Annex III to this Sub-Contract Agreement. Within 14 days, but in any case before he commences operations on site, the Sub-Contractor must indicate in a manner and within a time limit acceptable to the Contractor, the manpower, equipment and material he deems to be necessary to execute the Sub-Contract Works. The submission to and approval by the Contractor of such programme or the furnishing of such particulars shall not relieve the Sub-Contractor of any of his duties or responsibilities under the Sub-Contract.

#### Article 5 – The Sub-Contract Price

The Contractor shall pay to the Sub-Contractor for the Sub-Contract Works the sum specified in Part 1 of Annex IV hereof, or such other sum as may become payable under the Sub-Contract by reason of any authorized variations of the Sub-Contract Works.

#### Article 6 – Changes

The Sub-Contractor shall make such changes to the Sub-Contract Works, whether by way of addition, modification or omission as may be instructed in writing by the Contractor. Should there be an increase/reduction in the total scope of work (calculated on unit rates i.e. excluding Preliminary and General Costs) in terms of \$ value by more than 20% the Sub Contractor has no right to adjust the unit rates. The Sub-Contractor shall not be entitled to nor shall it receive any increase or up-

ward adjustment in its Sub-Contract price unless said amount and liability are acknowledged, in writing by the Contractor, otherwise the Sub-Contractor shall proceed at its own risk and expense. No alteration, addition, omission or change shall be made in the work, or the method or manner of performance or same, except upon a written change order (hereinafter referred to as "Change Order") from the Contractor. Any change or adjustment in the Sub-Contract price by virtue of a Change Order shall be specifically stated in said Change Order.

No Change Order shall vary, abrogate, avoid, or otherwise affect the terms, conditions and provisions of this Sub-Contract except as specifically set forth in the Change Order.

#### Article 7 – Language

The correspondence between the Contractor and Sub-Contractor will be written in English.

Sub-Contractor shall also comply with any different language requirements of the Main Contract. All quantities and measures will be made and recorded in the metric system unless otherwise required.

#### Article 8 – Claims: Settlement of Disputes

If the Sub-Contractor considers himself to be entitled to any extension of the time for completion and/or any additional payment, under any clause of these conditions or otherwise in connection with the Contract, the Sub-Contractor shall give notice to the Contractor; describing the event or circumstance giving rise to the claim. The notice shall be given as soon as practicable; and not later than 28 days after the Sub-Contractor became aware; or should have become aware; of the event or circumstance.

Such Claims shall be treated on back to back bases before Client and shall be subject to Client's acceptance/approval.

If any dispute arises between the Contractor and the Sub-Contractor in connection with this Sub-Contract, it shall, be finally settled in accordance with the procedure specified in Annex VII.

#### VII. Article 9 – Applicable Law

This Sub-Contract Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws specified in Annex VII.

#### Article 10 – Secrecy

The Parties hereto undertake to maintain secrecy concerning any confidential information relating to the Main Contract and/or this Sub-Contract Agreement or the other Party which they may acquire through the performance of this Sub-Contract Agreement.

#### Article 11 – Validity



This Sub-Contract Agreement embodies the entire agreement between the Parties and supersedes any previous documents, correspondence or otherwise not included herein.

This Sub-Contract Agreement shall come into force as of the date affixed to it hereinabove, provided that the Employer's approval of the Sub-Contractor is obtained in accordance with the Main Contract Conditions.

In Witness Whereof, the Parties hereto have executed this Sub-Contract in two original copies, one copy being received by each Party, the day and year first above written, and warrant to each other that the said execution is legally binding and valid under the laws of the place of execution and in accordance with the constitution of the respective Parties.

## **Задание № 22**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь юридическими терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями официально-делового стиля современного русского языка.

## **Statute of the Council of Europe (London, 5.V.1949)**

The Governments of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the French Republic, the Irish Republic, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Convinced that the pursuit of peace based upon justice and international co-operation is vital for the preservation of human society and civilisation;

Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy;

Believing that, for the maintenance and further realisation of these ideals and in the interests of economic and social progress, there is a need of a closer unity between all like-minded countries of Europe;

Considering that, to respond to this need and to the expressed aspirations of their peoples in this regard, it is necessary forthwith to create an organisation which will bring European States into closer association,

Have in consequence decided to set up a Council of Europe consisting of a committee of representatives of governments and of a consultative assembly, and have for this purpose adopted the following Statute:

#### Chapter I – Aim of the Council of Europe

##### Article 1

a. The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress.

b. This aim shall be pursued through the organs of the Council by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

c. Participation in the Council of Europe shall not affect the collaboration of its members in the work of the United Nations and of other international organisations or unions to which they are parties.

d. Matters relating to national defense do not fall within the scope of the Council of Europe.

#### Chapter II – Membership

##### Article 1

The members of the Council of Europe are the Parties to this Statute.

##### Article 3

Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realisation of the aim of the Council as specified in Chapter I.

##### Article 4

Any European State which is deemed to be able and willing to fulfil the provisions of Article 3 may be invited to become a member of the Council of Europe by the Committee of Ministers. Any State so invited shall become a member on the deposit on its behalf with the Secretary General of an instrument of accession to the present Statute.

## Article 5

a. In special circumstances, a European country which is deemed to be able and willing to fulfill the provisions of Article 3 may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to become an associate member of the Council of Europe. Any country so invited shall become an associate member on the deposit on its behalf with the Secretary General of an instrument accepting the present Statute. An associate member shall be entitled to be represented in the Consultative Assembly only.

b. The expression “member” in this Statute includes an associate member except when used in connexion with representation on the Committee of Ministers.

## Article 6

Before issuing invitations under Article 4 or 5 above, the Committee of Ministers shall determine the number of representatives on the Consultative Assembly to which the proposed member shall be entitled and its proportionate financial contribution.

## Article 7

Any member of the Council of Europe may withdraw by formally notifying the Secretary General of its intention to do so. Such withdrawal shall take effect at the end of the financial year in which it is notified, if the notification is given during the first nine months of that financial year. If the notification is given in the last three months of the financial year, it shall take effect at the end of the next financial year.

## Article 8

Any member of the Council of Europe which has seriously violated Article 3 may be suspended from its rights of representation and requested by the Committee of Ministers to withdraw under Article 7. If such member does not comply with this request, the Committee may decide that it has ceased to be a member of the Council as from such date as the Committee may determine.

## Article 9

The Committee of Ministers may suspend the right of representation on the Committee and on the Consultative Assembly of a member which has failed to fulfill its financial obligation during such period as the obligation remains unfulfilled.

## Chapter III – General

### Article 11

The seat of the Council of Europe is at Strasbourg.

## Article 12

The official languages of the Council of Europe are English and French. The rules of procedure of the Committee of Ministers and of the Consultative Assembly shall determine in what circumstances and under what conditions other languages may be used.

## Chapter X – Final provisions

### Article 42

a. This Statute shall be ratified. Ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

b. The present Statute shall come into force as soon as seven instruments of ratification have been deposited. The Government of the United Kingdom shall transmit to all signatory governments a certificate declaring that the Statute has entered into force and giving the names of the members of the Council of Europe on that date.

c. Thereafter each other signatory shall become a Party to this Statute as from the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

d. In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed the present Statute.

Done at London, this 5th day of May 1949, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom which shall transmit certified copies to the other signatory governments.

## **Задание № 23**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочитайте текст. Дополните тематический словарь терминологическими единицами, представленными в оригинальном английском тексте.

**Упражнение 2.** Выполните полный письменный перевод текста в соответствии с характеристиками и особенностями газетно-журнального стиля современного русского языка.

**Упражнение 3.** Выполните реферирование текста вначале на русском языке, а затем на английском.

## **The Lawyer's 'Treasure Trove'**

It isn't just anything you say that can and will be used against you in a court of law anymore. Anything you tweet, post, blog, share, tag, update or email can and will be, too.

Social media sites, where users share the most intimate details of their lives in words, pictures and video, increasingly are showing up as evidence in civil, criminal, divorce and child custody cases. In one study, 81% of the country's leading divorce lawyers said that cases using evidence from social networking sites were growing in number, and nearly two-thirds cited Facebook as one of the richest sources.

But now the rise in "frictionless" social media – applications that automatically post songs you're listening to, articles you're reading, videos you're watching, purchases you're making and places you visit, along with a time and date stamp – provides an even bigger gold mine for law enforcement, private investigators and lawyers.

As part of its new timeline format, which documents your life from birth, Facebook has linked up with third-party applications and websites to increase user sharing of information with a minimum of effort. Such sites and apps automatically share user information with little or no action taken on the part of the user.

Those who listen to music on Spotify, read stories on The Washington Post or USA Today, shop on Amazon.com, watch shows or movies on Hulu or Netflix, buy tickets on Ticketmaster or StubHub, save a web link on Pinterest, look up a recipe on Foodily, track their run on Runkeeper, search for a job on Monster or post a status update from their smartphone with an enabled GPS can have their activity tracked and made visible for others to see.

The implications of those seemingly innocuous digital bread crumbs plotted by date and time – particularly for those who are lax about their privacy settings – can become critical evidence where the law is concerned.

Consider the significance of spouse's automated check-in at a hotel in a divorce case. Or what a tagged photo of a parent hanging out in a bar at a certain time of day might represent in a child custody case. Or what video of a supposedly injured party horseback riding on a sunny beach, days after an accident, might mean to an insurance fraud investigator. Or why a district attorney might be interested in an accused murderer's reading habits around the time of the crime.

“Facebook and other social media platforms are an absolute treasure trove of information for lawyers,” says Jeffrey C. Brooks, an assistant professor of professional practice at LSU’s Paul M. Hebert Law Center. “Attorneys are becoming increasingly aware of the amount of information people are knowingly and unknowingly posting on their pages, and when that information becomes relevant to a case, courts are ordering it to be disclosed.”

The larger issue on frictionless sharing, he says, is aggregation of data. Every status update and item shared can very easily be collected from publicly available sources and easily used to compile a dossier or file on an individual’s preferences, or rebut or bolster legal claims.

“Checking in and tagging and dating photographs ... are ways attorneys can establish where you were, what you were doing, who you were with,” Brooks says. “These things are very helpful to rebut alibis, prove that a claimed injury is not real or to attack a witness’s character or credibility.”

One recent example of the possible legal implications of social media is the arrest of Brian Downing, the 32-year-old Alabama fan who now faces sexual battery charges after a video showing him exposing himself and simulating a sex act over the head of an apparently unconscious LSU fan after the BCS Championship Game in New Orleans, went viral on the Internet.

In a 2009 Canadian case, a woman diagnosed with major depression lost sick-leave benefits from her insurance company after agents discovered Facebook pictures of her having a good time at a Chippendales bar show, at her birthday party and on vacation at a beach.

And in an Illinois accident case, a couple riding a motorcycle was struck by a Honda. An important piece of evidence was the car driver’s Facebook postings, which had pictures of his Accord along with boasts that it was “ready to drive at 90 mph.”

## СЛОВАРЬ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

А	
<b>abandon</b>	оставлять, отказываться
<b>abandon duties</b>	пренебрегать обязанностями
<b>abandon rights</b>	отказаться от прав
<b>abandonment</b>	отказ от иска
<b>absolute</b>	абсолютный, безусловный, неограниченный
<b>absolute contract</b>	безусловный договор
<b>absolute trust</b>	полное доверие
<b>absolute discharge</b>	освобождение кого-либо от уголовной ответственности
<b>absolute law</b>	естественное право
<b>absolute power</b>	абсолютное право, неограниченная власть
<b>absolute presumption</b>	неопровержимая презумпция
<b>abstain</b>	воздерживаться (от голосования)
<b>abstain from force</b>	воздерживаться от применения силы
<b>abuse</b>	злоупотреблять, превышать, оскорблять
<b>crying abuse</b>	вопиющее злоупотребление
<b>abuse of power (authority)</b>	злоупотребление властью
<b>abuse of process</b>	злоумышленное использование одной стороной процессуальных законов во вред противной стороне
<b>accept</b>	принимать предложение, условие
<b>accept a bail</b>	принимать поручительство
<b>accept a claim</b>	удовлетворять иск
<b>accept as a proof</b>	принимать в качестве доказательства
<b>accessory</b>	соучастник преступления
<b>accidental</b>	случайный
<b>accidental damage</b>	неумышленный, случайный ущерб
<b>accidental ignorance</b>	незнание несущественных обстоятельств
<b>accomplice</b>	соучастник

<b>accomplish</b>	совершать, выполнять
<b>account</b>	счет, расчет, отчет
<b>account current</b>	текущий счет
<b>accountability</b>	отчетность, подотчетность
<b>accountable</b>	ответственный, подотчетный
<b>accusation</b>	обвинение, обвинительный акт
<b>swear an accusation against smb</b>	обвинять кого-либо под присягой
<b>accusatorial</b>	относящийся к обвинению
<b>accuse</b>	обвинять, предъявлять обвинение
<b>accuse of neglect</b>	обвинять в халатности
<b>accused</b>	обвиняемый
<b>acknowledge</b>	подтверждать, признавать, признавать подлинным, сознавать
<b>acknowledge an offence</b>	раскаяться в совершенном преступлении
<b>acknowledge the receipt</b>	подтверждать получение
<b>acknowledge one's guilt</b>	признавать свою вину
<b>acknowledgement</b>	официальное заявление
<b>acquit</b>	оправдывать, снимать обвинение
<b>acquittal</b>	оправдание (в суде)
<b>acquitted</b>	оправданный
<b>act</b>	действие, закон, акт, документ, действовать, поступать
<b>act as a fence</b>	действовать в качестве скупщика краденного
<b>act covert</b>	скрытое, тайное действие
<b>act in law</b>	юридическое действие
<b>act of commission</b>	действие
<b>act of defence</b>	оборонительный акт
<b>act of grace</b>	амнистия
<b>act of hostility</b>	враждебный акт
<b>act of law</b>	судебное запрещение исполнения договора
<b>act of omission</b>	бездействие
<b>act overt</b>	явное, открытое действие, которое можно подтвердить свидетельскими показаниями



<b>act complained</b>	обжалуемое действие
<b>act warranted by law</b>	действие, предписанное законом
<b>riot act</b>	закон о нарушении общественного порядка
<b>acting</b>	исполняющий обязанности
<b>action</b>	действие, поступок
<b>action copy</b>	копия дела
<b>action for damages</b>	иск о взыскании убытков
<b>to win an action</b>	выиграть дело
<b>addict</b>	наркоман, кокаинист
<b>addict criminal</b>	наркоман, ставший на путь преступления для получения средств, необходимых для приобретения наркотиков
<b>addiction liability</b>	склонность к наркомании
<b>adduce</b>	представлять, приводить в качестве доказательства
<b>adhere</b>	придерживаться принципов
<b>adherence</b>	соблюдение норм
<b>adjourn</b>	откладывать, прерывать заседание
<b>adjourn the court</b>	откладывать заседание суда
<b>the trial was adjourned (delayed)</b>	слушание дела было перенесено (отклонено)
<b>adjournment</b>	перенос слушания дела на неопределенный срок
<b>adjudgement (verdict)</b>	судебное решение, вынесение приговора
<b>adjustment</b>	адаптация к среде
<b>administer</b>	вести дело, управлять, применять нормы права
<b>administer justice(law)</b>	отправлять правосудие
<b>administer (take) an oath</b>	приводить к присяге
<b>admissible</b>	допустимый, приемлемый
<b>admissible evidence</b>	приемлемое доказательство
<b>admit</b>	признавать факт, допускать
<b>admit to bail</b>	передавать на поруки
<b>adultery</b>	неблагоприятный
<b>adverse judgment</b>	неблагоприятное решение

<b>adverse party</b>	противная сторона
<b>adverse witness</b>	предубежденный свидетель
<b>advocate</b>	защищать, выступать в защиту, адвокат
<b>advocatory</b>	относящийся к адвокатуре
<b>affair</b>	дело
<b>foreign affairs</b>	иностранные дела
<b>home affairs</b>	внутренние дела
<b>affect</b>	влиять, воздействовать, затрагивать
<b>affidavit</b>	аффидевит, письменное показание, подтвержденное присягой
<b>take an affidavit</b>	давать показания
<b>affiliate</b>	усыновлять
<b>affiliation</b>	усыновление
<b>affinity</b>	свойства, родство в результате брака
<b>degree of affinity</b>	степень свойства, родства в результате брака
<b>affirmative</b>	утвердительный
<b>affirmative vote</b>	голосование «за»
<b>afford</b>	позволять, допускать
<b>afford proof</b>	представлять доказательство
<b>age</b>	возраст
<b>age of consent to marriage</b>	брачный возраст
<b>age qualification</b>	возраст, с которого человек отвечает за свои поступки
<b>agency</b>	орган (учреждение)
<b>agent</b>	уполномоченный, агент, сотрудник
<b>aggregate</b>	давать в совокупности
<b>aggregate of sentences</b>	общий срок наказания
<b>agreement</b>	соглашение
<b>collective agreement</b>	коллективный договор
<b>enforceable agreement</b>	соглашение, обеспеченное правовой канкуцией
<b>aid</b>	помогать, помощь
<b>legal aid</b>	правовая помощь

<b>alias</b>	вымышленное имя
<b>alibi</b>	алиби
<b>unquestioned alibi</b>	бесспорное алиби
<b>establish (prove) alibi</b>	устанавливать алиби
<b>substantiate an alibi</b>	подтверждать алиби
<b>allegation</b>	заявление, учреждение
<b>allege</b>	заявлять, утверждать, ссылать
<b>to allow an appeal</b>	удовлетворять апелляцию
<b>to allow a claim</b>	удовлетворять иск
<b>alteration</b>	изменение, переделка
<b>alternate</b>	чередовать, переменный, заместитель
<b>alternative judgment</b>	альтернативное судебное решение
<b>alternative vote</b>	альтернативное голосование
<b>ambassador</b>	посол
<b>ambush</b>	засада
<b>amenable</b>	ответственный перед законом
<b>amend</b>	вносить поправки
<b>amendment</b>	поправка
<b>amnesty</b>	амнистия
<b>appellant</b>	апеллянт
<b>complete amnesty</b>	полная амнистия
<b>general amnesty</b>	общая амнистия
<b>partial amnesty</b>	частичная амнистия
<b>proclaim (grant) amnesty</b>	объявить амнистию
<b>annulment</b>	аннулировать, отмена
<b>appeal</b>	апелляция
<b>appellate court</b>	апелляционный суд
<b>appellate jurisdiction</b>	апелляционная юрисдикция
<b>appear for the defendant</b>	выступать в суде в качестве адвоката подсудимого
<b>appear for the plaintiff</b>	выступать в суде в качестве адвоката истца
<b>appear for the prosecution</b>	выступать от лица обвинения
<b>appear in evidence</b>	быть доказанным (из представленных документов)
<b>appearance</b>	явка в суд
<b>default of appearance</b>	неявка на судебное заседание

<b>applicant</b>	проситель, заявитель
<b>application</b>	применение закона; заявление
<b>application form</b>	бланк для заявления
<b>apply</b>	применять
<b>apply for particulars</b>	требовать подробные заявления
<b>appointment</b>	назначение на должность
<b>appointment for life</b>	пожизненная должность
<b>apprehend</b>	задерживать
<b>approve</b>	санкционировать
<b>approbation</b>	утверждение, санкция
<b>appropriate</b>	присваивать
<b>approval</b>	одобрение, утверждение, санкционирование
<b>arbitral</b>	арбитражный
<b>arbitral justice</b>	арбитражное судопроизводство
<b>arbitrary</b>	дискреционный, произвольный
<b>arbitrary power</b>	дискреционные полномочия
<b>arbitrate</b>	решать в арбитражном порядке
<b>arbitration</b>	арбитраж
<b>arbitration court</b>	арбитражный суд
<b>settle by arbitration</b>	разрешить спор арбитражным судом
<b>area</b>	район, территория
<b>armament</b>	вооружение
<b>armed</b>	вооруженный
<b>armed neutrally</b>	вооруженный нейтралитет
<b>armistice</b>	перемирие
<b>arraignment</b>	предъявление обвинения
<b>arrange</b>	приводить в порядок, классифицировать
<b>arrange and correlate information</b>	приводить в порядок сведения
<b>array</b>	составлять список присяжных
<b>arrest</b>	арестовывать, запрещать постановление суда
<b>arrest of judgment</b>	приостановка исполнения решения
<b>arson</b>	поджог
<b>article</b>	статья, пункт
<b>artificial person</b>	юридическое лицо

<b>ascent</b>	вступать на престол
<b>ascertain</b>	выяснять, удостоверяться, устанавливать
<b>ascertain smb's guilt (innocence)</b>	установить чью-либо вину (невиновность)
<b>assassinate</b>	совершать убийство по политическим мотивам
<b>assault</b>	нападать, грозить физическим насилием
<b>assembly</b>	ассамблея, законодательное собрание
<b>assembly of proof</b>	сбор доказательств
<b>assent</b>	разрешение, санкция, согласие
<b>the Royal assent</b>	королевская санкция
<b>assert</b>	утверждать, отстаивать, доказывать права, предъявлять претензию
<b>assertion</b>	утверждение, отстаивание прав
<b>assess</b>	оценивать, облагать налогом
<b>assess damages</b>	определить сумму денежного возмещения
<b>assign</b>	назначать, передать права
<b>assignment to a position</b>	назначение на должность
<b>assume</b>	принимать на себя ответственность, обязанность
<b>assumption</b>	принятие на себя ответственность, обязанности
<b>attach</b>	вступать в законную силу
<b>attach a seal to a document</b>	скрепить документ печатью
<b>attach document to</b>	приложить документы
<b>attempt</b>	попытка, покушение
<b>attempt to commit a crime</b>	покушение на совершение преступления
<b>attend</b>	присутствовать, посещать
<b>attending circumstances</b>	сопутствующие обстоятельства
<b>attestation of witness</b>	удостоверение свидетельским показаниям
<b>attorney</b>	атторней, прокурор-адвокат, поверенный
<b>attorney at law</b>	Адвокат (амер.)

<b>attorney general</b>	генеральный прокурор (англ.), министр юстиции
<b>district attorney</b>	прокурор
<b>audit committee</b>	ревизионная комиссия
<b>authentic</b>	аутентичный, подлинный
<b>authentic interpretation</b>	аутентичное толкование закона органом, издавшим его
<b>authenticate</b>	удостоверять, скреплять
<b>authenticate a signature</b>	удостоверять подменную подпись
<b>authenticated copy</b>	заверенная копия
<b>authority by law</b>	правомочие по закону
<b>authorize</b>	разрешать, признать законным
<b>available data</b>	данные, имеющиеся в наличии
<b>avoid</b>	избегать
<b>avoid a sentence</b>	отменить приговор
<b>award costs</b>	возлагать на кого-либо судебные издержки
<b>В</b>	
<b>background</b>	биографические данные
<b>background check</b>	проверка данных
<b>bad judgement</b>	неправильное суждение
<b>bail</b>	брать на поруки
<b>bail bond</b>	поручительство за явку ответчика в суд
<b>accept bail</b>	принимать поручительство
<b>go for bail</b>	поручиться за кого-либо
<b>release on bail</b>	освободить на поруки
<b>ballot</b>	избирательный бюллетень, голосование
<b>ballot box</b>	избирательная урна
<b>ballot paper</b>	избирательный бюллетень
<b>ballot for list</b>	голосование по списку
<b>ballot for smb</b>	голосовать за кого-либо
<b>single ballot</b>	выборы с одной баллотировкой
<b>successive ballot</b>	выборы с несколькими баллотировками
<b>elect by ballot</b>	избирать тайным голосованием

<b>ban</b>	запрещение
<b>lift the ban</b>	снять запрет
<b>put under a ban</b>	налагать запрет
<b>band</b>	банда
<b>band of robbers</b>	банда грабителей
<b>banc (bank)</b>	полный состав суда
<b>bar</b>	адвокатура
<b>bar association</b>	ассоциация адвокатов
<b>bargain</b>	сделка, соглашение, договор
<b>barrister</b>	барристер (англ.), адвокат высшего ранга, имеющий право выступать в суде
<b>battery</b>	избиение
<b>action for battery</b>	иск за оскорбление действием
<b>behaviour</b>	поведение
<b>belligerency</b>	состояние войны, статус воюющей стороны
<b>bench</b>	судейское место
<b>benefit</b>	неподсудность
<b>benefit counsel</b>	право обвиняемого на защиту
<b>provision of benefit</b>	предоставление пособия
<b>social benefit</b>	пособие по социальному страхованию
<b>betray</b>	предавать, изменять
<b>betray guilt</b>	выдавать свою виновность
<b>betray trust</b>	обмануть доверие
<b>bias</b>	пристрастность, предубеждение
<b>political bias</b>	политическая необъективность
<b>without bias (impartial)</b>	без пристрастия
<b>bicameral</b>	двухпалатный (о парламенте)
<b>bill</b>	законопроект
<b>bill of indictment</b>	обвинительный акт для предъявления присяжных
<b>bill of rights</b>	билль о правах
<b>bill of review</b>	иск о пересмотре суда
<b>pass a bill</b>	принять билль (законопроект)
<b>reject (throw out) a bill</b>	отклонить законопроект
<b>binding</b>	обязательство

<b>binding force</b>	обязательная сила
<b>birth certificate</b>	свидетельство о рождении
<b>blackmail</b>	шантаж, вымогательство
<b>blame</b>	ответственность
<b>shift the blame</b>	избегать ответственности
<b>blood</b>	кровь
<b>blood hound</b>	сыщик
<b>bluff</b>	обманывать, обманщик
<b>bluff on a split pair</b>	способ ведения допроса при наличии соучастников, направленный на то, чтобы они стали давать показания
<b>blur prints</b>	делать невидимым следы
<b>traces are blurred</b>	следы стерты
<b>board</b>	совет, комитет, управление, департамент, министерство
<b>board of aldermen</b>	направление муниципальной корпорации
<b>board of audit</b>	комиссия по проверке отчетности
<b>bobby</b>	бобби, полисмен
<b>bodily</b>	телесный, физический
<b>bodily harm</b>	телесное повреждение
<b>bodily security</b>	личная неприкосновенность
<b>body</b>	орган, организация, основная часть документа
<b>body of the crime</b>	состав преступления
<b>body of laws</b>	совокупность правовых норм
<b>body of legislation</b>	законодательный орган
<b>book</b>	досье судебных документов
<b>box</b>	место для дачи показаний
<b>jury box</b>	скамья присяжных
<b>prisoner's box</b>	скамья подсудимых
<b>witness box</b>	место для дачи свидетельских показаний
<b>brawl</b>	уличная драка
<b>breach</b>	нарушение закона
<b>breach of confidence</b>	нарушение оказанного доверия
<b>breach of contract</b>	нарушение договора



<b>breach of law</b>	нарушение закона
<b>breach of order</b>	нарушение регламента
<b>bribe</b>	взятка, подкуп
<b>bribery</b>	взяточничество
<b>judicial bribery</b>	подкуп судей
<b>brief on appeal</b>	записка по делу, представляемая адвокатом в апелляционный суд
<b>bugging</b>	тайное подслушивание с помощью технических средств
<b>bullet</b>	пуля
<b>bullet hole</b>	отверстие, оставленное пулей
<b>bullet wound</b>	пулевое ранение
<b>burden of evidence, burden of proof</b>	бремя (обязанность) доказывания
<b>burglar</b>	взломщик
<b>burglar proof safe</b>	сейф, который невозможно взломать
<b>burglar resistant lock</b>	замок, который невозможно сломать
<b>business</b>	дело, занятие, профессия
<b>business entry</b>	деловая запись
<b>business law</b>	торговое право
<b>operate business</b>	вести дело
<b>control business</b>	контролировать бизнес
<b>be on the wanted list circular</b>	быть в списке разыскиваемых полицией
<b>С</b>	
<b>cabinet</b>	кабинет
<b>cabined council</b>	кабинет министров
<b>cache</b>	тайник
<b>cancel</b>	аннулировать
<b>cancel a contract</b>	расторгнуть контракт
<b>capacity</b>	правоспособность, дееспособность
<b>capacity to contract</b>	способность заключать договор
<b>carry</b>	принимать голосование, законопроект, резолюцию
<b>carry election</b>	проходить на выборах, получать большинство голосов
<b>carry motion</b>	принимать предложение
<b>case</b>	случай, судебное дело

<b>case authority</b>	судебный прецедент
<b>case file</b>	досье
<b>case findings</b>	данные по делу
<b>case identification</b>	данные, включающие номер дела, вид преступления
<b>case law</b>	прецедентное право
<b>case study work</b>	метод изучения личности
<b>case for the defence</b>	дело, выигранное защитой
<b>case in precedent</b>	судебный прецедент
<b>case of circumstant evidence</b>	дело, в основу которого положены косвенные доказательства
<b>cast</b>	подавать голос при голосовании
<b>cast a ballot</b>	подавать избирательный бюллетень
<b>cast a vote</b>	голосовать
<b>casting vote</b>	решающий голос
<b>cause</b>	основание, причина
<b>cause list</b>	список дел к слушанию
<b>gain one's cause</b>	выиграть процесс
<b>impulsive cause</b>	побудительный мотив
<b>plead a cause</b>	вести процесс, защищать дело в суде
<b>celebrate a contract</b>	заключать договор
<b>certificate</b>	удостоверение
<b>certificate for marriage</b>	брачное свидетельство
<b>certificate of identity</b>	удостоверение личности
<b>chain of custody</b>	система охраны вещественных доказательств при передаче
<b>challenge</b>	возражение, вызов, отвод присяжных заседаний
<b>challenge for cause</b>	отвод от конкретных причин
<b>peremptory challenge</b>	отвод присяжных заседателей без объяснений причин
<b>challenge porter affectum</b>	отвод со ссылкой на пристрастность
<b>challenge to the constitution of the Court</b>	давать отвод составу суда
<b>challenge to the favoul</b>	отвод по мотивам заинтересованности

<b>chamber</b>	палата парламента, суда
<b>chamber barrister</b>	барристер, не выступающий в суде
<b>chamber counsel, practice</b>	юридическая консультация
<b>chancellor</b>	канцлер, судья Суда справедливости
<b>chancellor of the Exchequer</b>	министр финансов
<b>charge</b>	обвинять, обвинение
<b>charge the jury</b>	напутствовать присяжных
<b>dismiss a charge</b>	прекратить дело
<b>substantive charge</b>	основное обвинение
<b>cheat</b>	мошенничество
<b>chief</b>	глава, руководитель, шеф
<b>chief of defectives</b>	начальник сыска
<b>chief of detectives</b>	председательствующий судья
<b>chief judge, justice</b>	председатель Верховного суда США
<b>chief justice of police</b>	начальник полиции
<b>circumstance</b>	обстоятельство
<b>aggravating circumstances</b>	отягчающие обстоятельства
<b>attenuating (extenuating, mitigating) circumstances</b>	смягчающие обстоятельства
<b>circumstances of the case</b>	обстоятельства дела
<b>circuit</b>	судебный округ
<b>circuit court</b>	выездной окружной суд
<b>circuit court of appeals</b>	окружной апелляционный суд
<b>circuit judge</b>	окружной судья
<b>circuit justice</b>	судья верховного суда США, приписанный к определенному судебному округу
<b>city council</b>	муниципальный совет
<b>civil</b>	гражданский
<b>civil action</b>	гражданский иск
<b>civil case</b>	гражданское дело
<b>civil code</b>	гражданский кодекс
<b>civil court</b>	гражданский суд
<b>civil jurisdiction</b>	гражданская юрисдикция
<b>civil law</b>	гражданское право
<b>civil liberties</b>	гражданские свободы

<b>civil office</b>	государственное гражданское учреждение (должность)
<b>civil procedure</b>	гражданский процесс
<b>civil registration</b>	регистрация актов гражданского состояния
<b>civil rights</b>	гражданские права
<b>civil service</b>	государственная гражданская служба
<b>civil suit</b>	гражданский иск
<b>claim</b>	требования, иск
<b>claim for damages</b>	иск о возмещении убытков
<b>clerk</b>	клерк, секретарь
<b>clerk of the court</b>	секретарь суда
<b>clue</b>	улика
<b>coalition</b>	коалиция
<b>code</b>	кодекс
<b>code of honour</b>	кодекс чести
<b>code of practice</b>	процессуальный кодекс
<b>civil code</b>	гражданский кодекс
<b>criminal code</b>	уголовный кодекс
<b>collision</b>	столкновение, коалиция
<b>street collision</b>	уличное происшествие
<b>commence an action (suit)</b>	возбуждать дело
<b>commence a law-suit</b>	начать судебное дело
<b>commission</b>	совершения действия, комиссия, комитет
<b>commission of crime (offence)</b>	совершение преступления
<b>commission on Human Rights</b>	Комиссия по правам человека (ООН)
<b>commissioner</b>	комиссар; (амер.) Мировой судья
<b>commissioner of bail</b>	чиновник, принимающий судебное поручительство
<b>commit a crime</b>	совершать преступление
<b>common</b>	общий, простой
<b>common assault</b>	простое нападение
<b>councilor</b>	муниципальный советник
<b>common law</b>	общее право
<b>common property</b>	общая собственность

<b>common sense</b>	здравый смысл
<b>the House of Commons</b>	палата общин
<b>commutation</b>	смягчение наказания
<b>commute</b>	смягчать наказание
<b>compel</b>	вынуждать, заставлять
<b>compelling presumption</b>	неопровержимая презумпция
<b>competence (competency)</b>	компетенция, правомочность, юрисдикция
<b>competent</b>	компетентный, правомочный
<b>competent evidence</b>	надлежащее доказательство
<b>competent witness</b>	надлежащий свидетель
<b>complaint</b>	жалоба, иск
<b>compliance</b>	выполнение, соблюдение правовых норм
<b>comply</b>	выполнять условия, правила
<b>compose</b>	составлять
<b>compound</b>	приходить к компромиссному соглашению
<b>compound a crime</b>	воздерживаться от преследования преступника по определенным мотивам
<b>compound a felony</b>	отказываться от судебного преследования по определенным мотивам
<b>compulsory condition</b>	обязательное условие
<b>concealment</b>	сокрытие, укрывательство
<b>conciliate</b>	примирять, согласовывать
<b>conciliation</b>	примирение
<b>conciliation commission</b>	согласительная комиссия
<b>conclude</b>	делать вывод, заключать договор
<b>conclusion</b>	вывод, заключение договора
<b>conclusive</b>	заключительный, окончательный
<b>conclusive evidence</b>	неоспоримое доказательство
<b>conclusive presumption</b>	неопровержимая презумпция
<b>condone</b>	простить супружескую неверность
<b>confederacy</b>	конфедерация
<b>confess</b>	признаваться, сознаваться

<b>confess a fault</b>	признать ошибку
<b>confessor</b>	лицо, сделавшее признание
<b>confidence</b>	доверие, уверенность
<b>confidential</b>	конфиденциальный, секретный
<b>conflict</b>	конфликт, противоречие
<b>conflict of laws</b>	коллизия правовых норм
<b>connive</b>	попустительствовать, потворствовать
<b>connive at the violation of the rules</b>	смотреть сквозь пальцы на нарушение правил
<b>consent</b>	согласие, давать согласие
<b>tacit consent</b>	молчаливое согласие
<b>conferences in law</b>	правовые последствия
<b>constable</b>	судебный пристав
<b>constabulary force</b>	полицейские силы
<b>constituency</b>	избирательный округ
<b>constitute</b>	составлять
<b>constitute a precedent</b>	установить прецедент
<b>constitutional</b>	конституционный
<b>contact man</b>	посредник
<b>contempt</b>	неуважение, нарушение норм
<b>contempt of court</b>	неуважение к суду
<b>contempt of law</b>	нарушение (несоблюдение) норм права
<b>contract</b>	договор, контракт
<b>(in)valid contract</b>	(не) действительный договор
<b>contracting parties</b>	договаривающиеся стороны
<b>contradict</b>	противоречить
<b>an official contradiction of rumours</b>	официальное опровержение слухов
<b>contribution</b>	содействие, взнос, контрибуция
<b>convene a meeting</b>	созывать заседание
<b>convince</b>	убеждать в чем-либо
<b>corporal punishment</b>	телесное наказание
<b>corporate</b>	корпоративный, обладающий правами юридического лица
<b>corpus juries</b>	свод законов
<b>corroborate evidence</b>	подтверждать доказательства
<b>corruption</b>	коррекция, разложение

<b>costs</b>	судебные издержки
<b>costs to abide the event</b>	издержки по апелляции
<b>counterpart</b>	противная сторона
<b>county</b>	графство, округ
<b>county attorney</b>	окружной прокурор
<b>court</b>	суд
<b>Supreme Court</b>	Верховный Суд
<b>Court of arbitration</b>	арбитражный суд
<b>court of primary jurisdiction</b>	суд первой инстанции
<b>credible</b>	заслуживающий доверие
<b>credible witness</b>	свидетель, заслуживающий доверия
<b>crime</b>	преступление
<b>crime investigation</b>	уголовное расследование
<b>criminal Investigation Department</b>	уголовный розыск
<b>criminalistics</b>	криминалистика
<b>cross examination</b>	перекрестный допрос
<b>cryptography</b>	тайнопись, шифровальный
<b>cumulative</b>	совокупный
<b>cumulative evidence</b>	совокупность доказательств
<b>current legislation</b>	действующее законодательство
<b>custody</b>	охрана
<b>D</b>	
<b>dactylogram</b>	отпечаток пальцев
<b>damage</b>	ущерб, убыток
<b>debt</b>	долг
<b>deceive</b>	обманывать
<b>deceitful witness</b>	лживый свидетель
<b>deception lest</b>	проверка на детекторе лжи
<b>decide</b>	решать, выносить решение
<b>decide the difference</b>	урегулировать разногласие
<b>decide for, in favour of</b>	решать дело в чью-либо пользу
<b>decision</b>	определение суда
<b>decisive vote</b>	решающий голос
<b>declare</b>	заявлять, объявлять
<b>defence</b>	защита, оборона

<b>defence counsel</b>	защитник
<b>defendant</b>	обвиняемый
<b>defiant</b>	нарушающий, несоблюдающий
<b>degree</b>	степень
<b>degree of accuracy</b>	степень точности
<b>degree of affinity</b>	степень свойства
<b>degree of consanguinity</b>	степень кровного родства
<b>delegate</b>	делегировать, передавать полномо- чия
<b>deliberate intention</b>	заранее обдуманное намерение
<b>delict</b>	правонарушение
<b>delinquency</b>	правонарушение, проступок
<b>juvenile delinquency</b>	преступность несовершеннолетних
<b>deliver judgement</b>	выносить решение (приговор)
<b>demandant (plaintiff)</b>	истец
<b>deny the charge</b>	отвергать обвинение
<b>department</b>	ведомство, департамент, отдел
<b>Department of Interior</b>	министерство внутренних дел
<b>Department of Justice</b>	министерство юстиции
<b>Department of State</b>	государственный департамент
<b>deposition</b>	письменные показания под присягой
<b>deputy</b>	депутат, делегат, заместитель
<b>deputy judge</b>	помощник судьи
<b>general deputy</b>	представитель с неограниченными полномочиями
<b>special deputy</b>	частичная отмена закона
<b>derogation</b>	потомок, наследник
<b>descendant</b>	описание
<b>description</b>	полное описание всех вещественных доказательств
<b>detain</b>	разыскивать, обнаруживать
<b>detect</b>	детектив
<b>detective agency</b>	частная детективная контора
<b>lie detector</b>	детектор лжи
<b>deterrent of law</b>	правовая санкция
<b>device</b>	прибор, средство, устройство
<b>automatic protective device</b>	автоматическое защитное устройство
<b>listening device</b>	прибор для подслушивания



<b>diplomatic immunity</b>	дипломатический иммунитет
<b>direct suffrage</b>	прямое избирательное право
<b>direct vote</b>	прямое голосование
<b>direct the verdict for the defendant</b>	решить дело в пользу ответчика
<b>disclosure</b>	раскрытие, разглашение
<b>disclosure of official information</b>	разглашение официальных сведений
<b>discrete</b>	осторожный
<b>discrete surveillance</b>	скрытое наблюдение
<b>discretion</b>	свобода действий, усмотрение
<b>at the discretion</b>	по усмотрению
<b>disguise</b>	маскировать
<b>disguise the truth</b>	искажать истину
<b>dismiss a case</b>	прекратить дело
<b>dismiss a charge</b>	прекратить дело по обвинению
<b>disorder</b>	нарушение общественного порядка
<b>dispute</b>	спор
<b>dissenting minority</b>	несогласное меньшинство
<b>dissenting opinion</b>	особое мнение
<b>district</b>	округ, район
<b>district attorney</b>	окружной прокурор
<b>district court</b>	федеральный окружной суд
<b>district judge</b>	федеральный окружной судья
<b>divorce</b>	развод
<b>case of divorce</b>	дело о разводе
<b>domestic (home) affairs</b>	внутренние дела
<b>drug</b>	лекарство, наркотики
<b>drunken</b>	пьяный
<b>drunken driving</b>	вождение автомобиля в нетрезвом виде
<b>duration</b>	срок действия
<b>duty</b>	обязанность
<b>Е</b>	
<b>education</b>	образование
<b>education qualification</b>	образовательный центр
<b>secular education</b>	гражданское (светское) образование
<b>election</b>	выборы

<b>by-election</b>	дополнительные выборы
<b>primary election</b>	предварительные выборы
<b>elective</b>	выборный
<b>elective franchise</b>	избирательное право
<b>elective office</b>	выборная должность
<b>electoral district</b>	избирательный округ
<b>electoral register</b>	список избирателей
<b>electoral rights</b>	избирательные права
<b>electoral system</b>	избирательная система
<b>electorate</b>	электорат, избиратели
<b>eligibility</b>	обладание правом
<b>eligible</b>	имеющий право
<b>embargo</b>	запрет, эмбарго
<b>emergency</b>	крайняя необходимость, чрезвычайное обстоятельство
<b>empanel</b>	составлять список присяжных
<b>enable</b>	давать право, давать юридический статус
<b>enact</b>	постановлять, принимать закон, устанавливать в законодательном порядке
<b>engagement</b>	дело, договоренность, обязательство
<b>fulfill an engagement</b>	выполнять обязательство
<b>enjoy</b>	осуществлять право
<b>entrust</b>	вверять, возлагать, получать
<b>entry of trial</b>	внесение дела в списки дел
<b>environment</b>	окружающая среда, обстановка
<b>equal treaty</b>	равноправный договор
<b>equality of votes</b>	разделение голосов поровну
<b>equity</b>	справедливость
<b>equity court</b>	суд права справедливости
<b>equity law</b>	право справедливости
<b>essence</b>	сущность
<b>establish</b>	устанавливать, доказывать, учреждать
<b>establish an alibi</b>	установить алиби
<b>establish claim</b>	обосновать исковые требования
<b>estate</b>	имущество

<b>evasion</b>	обход, уклонение
<b>evasive answer</b>	уклончивый ответ
<b>evidence</b>	доказательства, улика
<b>incompetent evidence</b>	не принимаемое судом доказательство
<b>indirect evidence</b>	косвенное доказательство
<b>physical evidence</b>	вещественное доказательство
<b>witnesses testimony evidence</b>	свидетельские показания
<b>evidence on oath</b>	показание, данное под присягой
<b>evidence room</b>	помещение для хранения доказательств
<b>admit as the evidence</b>	считать доказательством
<b>examination</b>	опрос, допрос
<b>cross – examination</b>	перекрестный допрос
<b>exceed</b>	превышать
<b>exceed requirements of self-defence</b>	превысить предел самообороны
<b>exchequer</b>	казначейство
<b>exculpate</b>	оправдывать
<b>exculpation</b>	оправдание, реабилитация
<b>executive</b>	исполнительный, административный
<b>executive authority</b>	исполнительная власть
<b>executive board</b>	исполнительный орган
<b>executive officials</b>	сотрудники исполнительных органов
<b>executive power</b>	исполнительная власть
<b>exile</b>	ссылка, эмиграция
<b>expert</b>	эксперт
<b>expert investigative technique</b>	методы и способы следствия
<b>expiry</b>	прекращение действия с истечением срока
<b>extradite</b>	выдавать иностранному государству лицо, нарушившее законы этого государства
<b>F</b>	
<b>fabricate</b>	выдумывать, подделывать
<b>fabricate a charge</b>	«состряпать» обвинение

<b>fact</b>	факт
<b>fact in the case</b>	обстоятельства дела
<b>fact in dispute</b>	спорный факт
<b>fact in evidence</b>	доказанный факт
<b>fact finding</b>	установление факта
<b>failure of justice</b>	неосуществление правосудия
<b>failure of proof</b>	отсутствие доказательств
<b>failure to act</b>	бездействие
<b>fair</b>	беспристрастный, справедливый, честный
<b>fair trial</b>	справедливое судебное разбирательство
<b>fall</b>	подпадать
<b>fall under competence</b>	входить в компетенцию
<b>fall under the jurisdiction of</b>	подпадать под юрисдикцию
<b>false</b>	ложный, неправильный
<b>false accusation</b>	ложное обвинение
<b>false evidence</b>	ложные доказательства
<b>false rumor</b>	ложный слух
<b>false statement on oath</b>	лжесвидетельство под присягой
<b>false testimony</b>	лжесвидетельство
<b>false witness</b>	лжесвидетель
<b>FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)</b>	Федеральное бюро расследований (ФБР)
<b>federal judge</b>	федеральный судья
<b>felony</b>	фелония (тяжкое преступление)
<b>fence</b>	скупщик краденого
<b>fictitious</b>	вымышленный
<b>fictitious narrative</b>	вымысел
<b>fictitious person</b>	вымышленное лицо
<b>field</b>	область
<b>field service</b>	наружная служба
<b>field supervision</b>	наружное наблюдение
<b>file</b>	файл, документы в определенном порядке, картотека
<b>file an application</b>	подавать заявление
<b>final</b>	окончательный
<b>final decision, judgement</b>	окончательное решение

<b>findings</b>	обстоятельства дела
<b>fine</b>	штраф
<b>impose a fine</b>	налагать штраф
<b>fingerprint</b>	отпечаток пальцев
<b>fingerprint identification</b>	дактилоскопическая экспертиза
<b>fire arms</b>	огнестрельное оружие
<b>foot print</b>	отпечаток ноги
<b>forbid</b>	запрещать
<b>forbidden act</b>	запрещенное действие
<b>foreign</b>	внешний, иностранный
<b>foreign office</b>	министерство иностранных дел
<b>Foreign Secretary</b>	министр иностранных дел
<b>foreign trade</b>	внешняя торговля
<b>foreman</b>	старшина присяжных
<b>forgery</b>	подлог документа
<b>form</b>	форма, бланк
<b>formal</b>	формальный, официальный
<b>formal charge</b>	обвинение, предъявленное с соблюдением необходимых формальностей
<b>formal law</b>	процессуальное право
<b>formal protest</b>	официальный проект
<b>formality</b>	формальность
<b>fraud</b>	обман, мошенничество
<b>free</b>	свободный, бесплатный
<b>free access</b>	свободный доступ
<b>free of charge</b>	безвозмездно, бесплатно
<b>freedom</b>	свобода
<b>freedom of the press</b>	свобода печати
<b>freedom of speech</b>	свобода слова
<b>frustration</b>	расстройство планов
<b>full age</b>	совершеннолетие
<b>full court</b>	суд в полном составе
<b>full fledged member</b>	полноправный член
<b>G</b>	
<b>gamble</b>	азартные игры
<b>gang</b>	банда
<b>general</b>	общий, генеральный
<b>General Assembly</b>	Генеральная Ассамблея (ООН)

<b>general charge</b>	заключительное обращение судьи к присяжным
<b>general debate</b>	общая дискуссия
<b>general election</b>	всеобщие выборы
<b>general orders</b>	правила судопроизводства
<b>general jurisdiction</b>	общая юрисдикция
<b>govern</b>	управлять
<b>government</b>	правительство, управление
<b>governmental service</b>	правительственная служба
<b>grant</b>	представлять
<b>grant a motion</b>	направлять ходатайство
<b>gross violation</b>	грубое нарушение
<b>guilty</b>	виновный
<b>guiltless</b>	невинный
<b>find smb. guilty</b>	признать кого-либо виновным
<b>find smb. guiltless</b>	признать кого-либо невиновным
<b>Н</b>	
<b>habitual</b>	обычный, привычный
<b>habitual criminal</b>	привычный преступник
<b>hand</b>	подпись, почерк
<b>handcuffs</b>	наручники
<b>handwriting</b>	почерк
<b>handwriting comparison</b>	графологическая экспертиза
<b>harm</b>	вред, ущерб
<b>grievous bodily harm</b>	тяжкое телесное повреждение
<b>head</b>	голова, руководитель
<b>head of department</b>	министр
<b>head of the government</b>	глава правительства
<b>hear a case</b>	слушать дело
<b>hearing</b>	слушание дела
<b>hearing of arguments</b>	прения сторон
<b>initial (preliminary) hearing</b>	предварительное слушание
<b>high</b>	высокий, высший, главный
<b>High Commissioner</b>	Верховный Комиссар
<b>high contracting parties</b>	высокие договаривающиеся стороны
<b>High Court of Justice</b>	Высокий Суд правосудия
<b>high level conference</b>	конференция на высшем уровне

<b>higher chamber</b>	верхняя палата
<b>hijack</b>	воздушное пиратство; угон самолета
<b>hire</b>	наем, прокат
<b>hire purchase</b>	купля – продажа в рассрочку
<b>home office</b>	министерство внутренних дел (англ.)
<b>home secretary</b>	министр внутренних дел
<b>home trade</b>	внутренняя торговля
<b>honorary</b>	почетный
<b>honorary office</b>	почетная должность
<b>honour</b>	честь, почетное звание
<b>hostage</b>	заложник
<b>hostilities</b>	военные действия
<b>hot blood</b>	аффект
<b>House of Commons</b>	палата Общин Великобритании
<b>House of Lords</b>	палата лордов в Великобритании
<b>House of Representatives</b>	палата представителей США
<b>Lower house</b>	нижняя палата
<b>Upper house</b>	верхняя палата
<b>human</b>	человеческий
<b>human rights</b>	права человека
<b>humane</b>	гуманный, человечный
<b>humanity</b>	гуманность
<b>I</b>	
<b>identical</b>	идентичный, тождественный
<b>identification</b>	отождествление, установление подлинности
<b>identification card</b>	удостоверение личности
<b>idle</b>	незанятый, праздный
<b>ignorance</b>	незнание, неосведомленность
<b>ignorance of fact</b>	фактическая ошибка
<b>ignorance of law</b>	юридическая ошибка
<b>plead ignorance</b>	ссылаться на незнание закона
<b>illegal</b>	незаконный, нелегальный, противоправный
<b>illicit</b>	незаконный, запрещенный, недозволенный
<b>immunity</b>	неприкосновенность, иммунитет, привилегия, льгота
<b>immoral</b>	безнравственный

<b>impanel</b>	включать в список присяжных
<b>impartial</b>	беспристрастный
<b>impartiality</b>	беспристрастность
<b>impeach</b>	подвергать сомнению, обвинять
<b>impeachment</b>	импичмент, обвинение и привлечение к суду
<b>impermissibility</b>	недопустимость
<b>implement</b>	выполнять, осуществлять
<b>implicate</b>	заключать в себе, подразумевать
<b>implicity</b>	косвенно, в порядке презумпции
<b>implied</b>	косвенный подразумеваемый
<b>implied answer</b>	двусмысленный ответ
<b>implied condition</b>	подразумеваемое условие
<b>imply</b>	подразумевать
<b>impose</b>	налагать
<b>impress</b>	делать оттиск
<b>impression</b>	оттиск, след
<b>foot impression</b>	объемный след ноги
<b>shoe impression</b>	след – оттиск обуви
<b>tire impression</b>	след – оттиск протектора
<b>imprint</b>	отпечаток, след
<b>impute</b>	вменять в вину
<b>impute the fault upon a person</b>	ложно вменять в вину
<b>inaugurate</b>	вводить в должность
<b>inauguration</b>	инаугурация, введение (вступление) в должность
<b>incident</b>	инцидент, случай
<b>incitement</b>	подстрекательство
<b>income</b>	доход, заработок
<b>income tax</b>	подоходный налог
<b>inconsistence</b>	непоследовательность
<b>incorrupt</b>	неподкупный
<b>incorruptibility</b>	неподкупность
<b>independent</b>	независимый, самостоятельный
<b>indirect</b>	непрямой, косвенный
<b>indirect motive</b>	косвенное побуждение
<b>indispensable</b>	необходимый, обязательный



<b>indispensable evidence</b>	необходимое доказательство
<b>indisputable</b>	неоспоримый, бесспорный
<b>individual</b>	личный, индивидуальный, отдельный
<b>individual opinion</b>	особое мнение
<b>infer an intent</b>	сделать заключение о намерении
<b>inference</b>	вывод, заключение
<b>inferior</b>	низший, нижестоящий
<b>inferior court</b>	нижестоящий суд
<b>infringement</b>	нарушение
<b>initial</b>	первоначальный
<b>initiate</b>	вводить, положить начало
<b>innocence</b>	невиновность
<b>innocent</b>	невиновный
<b>inquire</b>	допрашивать, рассматривать
<b>install</b>	вводить в должность
<b>installation</b>	введение в должность
<b>instance</b>	просьба, требование
<b>institute</b>	учреждать, начинать
<b>institution</b>	учреждение, установление, институт (правовой, политический)
<b>instruction</b>	указание, предписание
<b>instrument</b>	инструмент, орудие, документ
<b>instruments of ratification</b>	ратификационные грамоты
<b>insurance</b>	страхование
<b>insurance case</b>	дело, связанное со страхованием
<b>integral</b>	неотъемлемый, интегральный
<b>integral part</b>	неотъемлемая часть
<b>integrity</b>	неприкосновенность, целостность
<b>integrity of sample</b>	целостность образца
<b>intelligent surveillance</b>	организованный надзор, секретное наблюдение
<b>intent</b>	намерение, цель
<b>intention</b>	намерение, умысел
<b>interdict</b>	запрещать
<b>interest</b>	интерес, выгода, проценты

<b>interested party</b>	заинтересованная сторона
<b>interested witness</b>	пристрастный свидетель
<b>interfere</b>	вмешиваться
<b>interference</b>	вмешательство
<b>interim</b>	временный
<b>interim certificate</b>	временное удостоверение
<b>interim officer</b>	временно исполняющий обязанности
<b>intermediate</b>	промежуточный, посреднический
<b>intermediate party</b>	посредник
<b>internal</b>	внутренний
<b>internal government</b>	внутреннее управление
<b>internal jurisdiction</b>	внутренняя юрисдикция
<b>internal regulation</b>	правила внутреннего распорядка
<b>International Court of Justice</b>	Международный суд
<b>interpret</b>	толковать
<b>interpretation</b>	толкование
<b>interrogate</b>	допрашивать
<b>interrupt</b>	прерывать
<b>interruption</b>	перерыв
<b>intervene</b>	вмешиваться, осуществлять интервенцию
<b>intervention</b>	вмешательство, интервенция
<b>invalidity</b>	юридическая недействительность
<b>investigate</b>	расследовать, рассматривать (дело)
<b>inviolability</b>	неприкосновенность
<b>inviolable</b>	неприкосновенный
<b>invite</b>	приглашать
<b>invited error</b>	спровоцированная ошибка
<b>involve</b>	вовлекать, запрашивать
<b>irrebuttable</b>	неопровержимый
<b>irrefutable</b>	неопровержимый
<b>irrelevant</b>	не относящийся к делу
<b>issue</b>	публиковать, публикация, вопрос
<b>issue commission</b>	давать поручение
<b>issue law</b>	издавать закон
<b>issue in law</b>	спор о праве
<b>issues of the case</b>	спорные вопросы дела

<b>Ж</b>	
<b>join</b>	объединяться, вступать в члены
<b>joint</b>	общий, объединенный, совместный
<b>joint action</b>	совместный иск
<b>joint contract</b>	договор с общей ответственностью
<b>joint sitting</b>	совместное заседание
<b>judge</b>	судья
<b>chief (presiding) judge</b>	председательствующий судья
<b>equitable judge</b>	беспристрастный судья
<b>judge's charge to the jury</b>	заключительное собрание судьи к присяжным
<b>judgement</b>	судебное решение
<b>judgement roll</b>	досье материалов по делу
<b>judicial</b>	судебный, судейский
<b>judicial power (authority)</b>	судебная власть
<b>judicial discretion</b>	усмотрение суда
<b>judicial error</b>	судебная ошибка
<b>judicial oath (voir dire)</b>	присяга в суде
<b>jurisdiction</b>	юрисдикция, отправление правосудия
<b>juror</b>	присяжный заседатель
<b>challenge a juror</b>	давать отвод присяжному заседателю
<b>jury</b>	присяжные, состав присяжных
<b>jury box</b>	скамья присяжных
<b>jury list (panel)</b>	список присяжных
<b>jury trial</b>	суд присяжных
<b>jury foreman</b>	старшина присяжных
<b>grand jury</b>	большое жюри
<b>justice</b>	справедливость, правосудие, юстиция, судья
<b>justice of the peace</b>	мировой судья
<b>associate justice of the US Supreme Court</b>	член Верховного суда США
<b>Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court</b>	председатель Верховного суда США
<b>justify</b>	оправдывать, извинять
<b>juvenile court</b>	суд по делам несовершеннолетних

<b>К</b>	
<b>keeper</b>	хранитель
<b>kidnapping</b>	похищение детей с целью получения выкупа
<b>kidnapper</b>	похититель
<b>King's bench</b>	суд королевской семьи
<b>King's bench division</b>	отделение Королевской скамьи (Высокого Суда правосудия в Великобритании)
<b>King's Counsel</b>	королевский адвокат
<b>knowledge</b>	знание, осведомленность
<b>imputed knowledge</b>	презюмируемая осведомленность
<b>L</b>	
<b>laboratory</b>	лаборатория
<b>laboratory expert</b>	эксперт
<b>laboratory facilities</b>	лабораторное оборудование
<b>laboratory report</b>	данные лабораторного исследования
<b>labour</b>	труд, работа
<b>labour code</b>	кодекс законов о труде
<b>labour contract</b>	договор личного найма
<b>labour legislation</b>	трудовое законодательство
<b>landlord</b>	хозяин квартиры
<b>landowner</b>	собственник недвижимости
<b>lapse of time</b>	срок давности
<b>latent</b>	скрытый, латентный
<b>law</b>	закон, право
<b>law abiding</b>	уважающий законы
<b>law and order</b>	правопорядок
<b>law breaker</b>	правонарушитель
<b>law court</b>	суд общего права
<b>law expenses</b>	судебные издержки
<b>making laws</b>	издание законов
<b>law of equity</b>	право справедливости
<b>law of honous</b>	кодекс чести
<b>civil law</b>	гражданское право
<b>criminal law</b>	уголовное право
<b>customary law</b>	обычное право
<b>juvenile law</b>	закон о несовершеннолетних

<b>lawful</b>	законный, правомерный
<b>lawless</b>	незаконный, неправомерный
<b>lawsuit</b>	иск
<b>lawyer</b>	адвокат
<b>layout</b>	макет, план
<b>lean for the defence (prosecution)</b>	возглавлять защиту (обвинение)
<b>league</b>	лига, союз
<b>legal</b>	правовой, судебный, юридический
<b>legal discretion</b>	усмотрение суда
<b>legal document</b>	правовой документ
<b>legal duty</b>	правовая обязанность
<b>legal effect</b>	юридическая сила
<b>legal force</b>	юридическая сила
<b>legal ground</b>	юридическое основание
<b>legal immunity</b>	судебный иммунитет
<b>legal obligation</b>	правовое обязательство
<b>legal sanction</b>	правовая санкция
<b>legal subject</b>	субъект права
<b>legality</b>	законность, легальность
<b>legally</b>	законно
<b>legation</b>	дипломатическое представительство
<b>legislate</b>	издавать законы
<b>legislation</b>	законодательство
<b>legislative body</b>	законодательный орган
<b>legislative power</b>	законодательная власть
<b>legislator</b>	законодатель
<b>legitimate child</b>	законнорожденный ребенок
<b>liability</b>	ответственность
<b>liberty</b>	свобода
<b>licence</b>	разрешение, лицензия
<b>driver's licence</b>	водительское удостоверение
<b>life insurance</b>	страхование жизни
<b>limitation</b>	ограничение
<b>limited interpretation</b>	ограничительное толкование
<b>limited liability</b>	ограниченная ответственность
<b>literacy (educational) qualification</b>	образовательный ценз

<b>litigation</b>	тяжба, спор
<b>loan</b>	ссуда, заем
<b>lobby</b>	лобби
<b>lobbying</b>	закулисная обработка членов конгресса
<b>local</b>	местный
<b>local authority</b>	орган местного самоуправления, муниципалитет
<b>location</b>	местонахождение
<b>lord</b>	лорд, член палаты лордов
<b>Lord Chancellor</b>	лорд – канцлер Великобритании (член кабинета министров, спикер палаты лордов, председатель Верховного суда)
<b>Low chamber (House)</b>	нижняя палата
<b>loyalty</b>	лояльность, верность
<b>М</b>	
<b>magistrate</b>	магистр, мировой судья
<b>magistrate's court</b>	магистратский суд; мировой суд
<b>maintenance of order</b>	поддерживание порядка
<b>major</b>	главный
<b>majority</b>	большинство
<b>overwhelming majority</b>	подавляющее большинство
<b>majority of votes</b>	большинство голосов
<b>malicious</b>	злонамеренный, умышленный
<b>malingering</b>	симуляция (болезни)
<b>manacles</b>	наручники, ручные кандалы
<b>manage</b>	управлять, руководить
<b>management</b>	управление
<b>manager</b>	заведующий, управляющий, администратор, менеджер
<b>mandate</b>	мандат, приказ суда, поручение, доверенность
<b>mandate commission</b>	мандатная комиссия
<b>manifest</b>	декларация
<b>manifest the truth of a statement</b>	доказывать истинность утверждения
<b>manufacture false evidence</b>	фабриковать ложное доказательство

<b>manufacture an excuse</b>	придумать предлог
<b>marauder</b>	мародер
<b>marriage</b>	брак, замужество
<b>marriage bonds</b>	брачные узы
<b>marriage certificate</b>	свидетельство о браке
<b>contract a marriage</b>	заключать брак
<b>dissolve a marriage</b>	расторгать брак
<b>register a marriage</b>	регистрация брака
<b>massacre</b>	массовое убийство
<b>material damage</b>	материальный ущерб
<b>matrimonial</b>	брачный, матримониальный, супружеский
<b>matrimonial case</b>	бракоразводное дело
<b>matrimonial law</b>	брачно-семейное право
<b>matter</b>	вопрос, дело, предмет, факт
<b>mediate</b>	посредничать, опосредованный
<b>mediation</b>	посредничество
<b>meet</b>	встречать, собираться, удовлетворять
<b>meet a commitment</b>	выполнять обязательства
<b>meet the condition</b>	удовлетворять условию
<b>meet the requirements</b>	отвечать, удовлетворять требованиям
<b>member</b>	член, участник
<b>full member</b>	полноправный член
<b>rank – and –file member</b>	рядовой член
<b>M.P.</b>	член парламента
<b>membership</b>	членство
<b>membership card</b>	членский билет
<b>mental</b>	умственный
<b>mental ability (powers)</b>	умственные способности
<b>mental condition (state)</b>	психическое состояние
<b>mercy</b>	помилование
<b>merit</b>	достоинство, заслуга, качество
<b>merits of the case</b>	существо дела
<b>mete</b>	отмерять
<b>mete out justice</b>	отправлять правосудие
<b>metropolis</b>	столица, метрополия
<b>metropolitan borough</b>	столичное городское поселение
<b>military</b>	военный, воинский

<b>military attache</b>	военный атташе
<b>military court</b>	военный суд
<b>military justice</b>	военная юстиция
<b>military occupation</b>	военная оккупация
<b>minor – court</b>	суд низшей инстанции
<b>minor offence</b>	мелкое правонарушение
<b>minutes</b>	протокол
<b>misapplication</b>	злоупотребление, растрата
<b>misbehaviour (misconduct)</b>	неправомерное поведение
<b>mislead</b>	вводить в заблуждение
<b>mistake</b>	ошибка
<b>mistaken belief</b>	ошибочное предложение
<b>mission</b>	миссия, поручение
<b>assign a mission</b>	давать поручение
<b>mitigate</b>	смягчать, уменьшать
<b>mitigating circumstance</b>	смягчающее обстоятельство
<b>moral</b>	моральный, нравственный
<b>moral damage</b>	моральный ущерб
<b>motivation</b>	мотивировка, изложение мотивов
<b>motive</b>	мотив
<b>multilateral</b>	многосторонний
<b>multinational</b>	многонациональный
<b>multipartite</b>	многосторонний
<b>municipal</b>	муниципальный, самоуправляющийся
<b>municipal borough</b>	город, имеющий самоуправление
<b>municipal council</b>	муниципальный (городской) совет
<b>municipal officer</b>	государственный служащий; госслуж- ащий
<b>murder</b>	убийство
<b>mutilation</b>	членовредительство
<b>mutiny</b>	мятеж, бунт
<b>mutual</b>	взаимный, обоюдный
<b>mutual advantage</b>	взаимная выгода
<b>mutual aid (assistance)</b>	взаимная помощь
<b>mutual relations</b>	взаимоотношения



<b>N</b>	
<b>nation</b>	государство, нация, народ
<b>national</b>	национальный, государственный, федеральный (амер.)
<b>national court</b>	федеральный суд
<b>national minority</b>	национальное меньшинство
<b>national sovereignty</b>	национальный суверенитет
<b>national government</b>	центральное (федеральное) правительство
<b>nationality</b>	гражданство, национальность
<b>native</b>	гражданин, подданный
<b>native born</b>	коренной, рожденный в данной стране
<b>native language</b>	родной язык
<b>native person</b>	коренной житель
<b>natural</b>	естественный, настоящий, натуральный
<b>natural boundary</b>	естественная граница
<b>naturalize</b>	натурализовать
<b>neglect</b>	невыполнение, небрежность
<b>negligent</b>	небрежный
<b>negligent ignorance of the fact</b>	незнание факта по небрежности
<b>negotiate</b>	вести переговоры, договариваться об условиях
<b>negotiate a contract</b>	заключать договор
<b>negotiation</b>	переговоры, ведение переговоров
<b>neutral</b>	нейтральный, незаинтересованный
<b>neutral opinion</b>	беспристрастное мнение
<b>remain neutral</b>	соблюдать нейтралитет
<b>neutrality</b>	нейтралитет
<b>neutralize</b>	объявлять нейтральным
<b>neutralize opposition</b>	сломить сопротивление
<b>neutralized state</b>	постоянно нейтральное государство
<b>no bill</b>	«не подтверждаю», решение большого жюри, когда нет достаточных доказательств, подтверждающих обвинительное заключение
<b>nominate</b>	выдвигать, назначать
<b>nomination</b>	выдвижение, назначение

<b>nominee</b>	выдвинутый кандидат, назначенное лицо
<b>non – detected delinquency</b>	скрытая преступность
<b>non – interference</b>	невмешательство
<b>non – official majority</b>	выборное большинство
<b>non – suit</b>	прекращение иска
<b>notary</b>	нотариус
<b>notice</b>	предупреждение, уведомление
<b>formal notice</b>	официальное извещение
<b>notification</b>	извещение, уведомление, предупреждение
<b>nuisance</b>	помеха, неудобство
<b>null and void</b>	ничтожный, не имеющий юридической силы
<b>nullity</b>	недействительность
<b>О</b>	
<b>oath</b>	присяга
<b>administer an oath</b>	принимать присягу, приводить к присяге
<b>declaration upon oath</b>	заявление под присягой
<b>release from oath</b>	освободить от присяги
<b>oath of allegiance</b>	присяга на верность
<b>obedience</b>	подчинение, повиновение
<b>obey</b>	повиноваться, подчиняться
<b>object</b>	цель, предмет, вещь
<b>objection</b>	возражение, протест
<b>sustain the objection</b>	возражение принимается
<b>overrule the objection</b>	отклонить возражение
<b>raise no objection</b>	не возражать
<b>obligate</b>	обязывать
<b>obligation</b>	обязательство, обязанность
<b>assume (undertake)</b>	брать на себя обязательства
<b>obligations</b>	
<b>contract obligation</b>	обязательная сила договора
<b>obligatory</b>	обязательный
<b>oblige</b>	обязывать, связывать обязательством
<b>obliterate</b>	стирать, уничтожать
<b>obliterate footprints</b>	уничтожать следы

<b>obscene</b>	непристойный, неприличный
<b>obscene language</b>	непристойная брань
<b>observance</b>	соблюдение закона
<b>observation</b>	наблюдение
<b>observation inquiry</b>	расследование путем установления наблюдения
<b>observe</b>	наблюдать, соблюдать
<b>obstruct</b>	мешать, чинить помехи
<b>obstruct justice</b>	припятствовать отправлению правосудия
<b>obtain</b>	получать
<b>obtain admission</b>	получить допуск, разрешение
<b>occasion</b>	обстоятельства, случай, событие
<b>occasional</b>	случайный
<b>occupy</b>	занимать, владеть
<b>offence</b>	посягательство, правонарушение, преступление
<b>minor offence</b>	мелкое правонарушение
<b>serious offence</b>	тяжкое преступление
<b>statutory offence</b>	преступление, предусмотренное законом
<b>offend</b>	нарушать законом
<b>offender</b>	правонарушитель, преступник
<b>offensive</b>	оскорбительный, наступательный
<b>offensive weapon</b>	наступательное оружие
<b>offer</b>	предлагать, представлять
<b>offer evidence</b>	представлять доказательства
<b>offer resistance</b>	оказывать сопротивление
<b>office</b>	ведомство, должность, министерство
<b>term of office</b>	срок полномочий
<b>office hours</b>	присутственные часы
<b>officer</b>	должностное лицо, служащий, чиновник
<b>police officer</b>	полицейский чиновник
<b>state, public officer</b>	государственное, должностное лицо
<b>official</b>	должностное лицо, служащий
<b>official communication</b>	официальное сообщение
<b>official language</b>	официальный язык

<b>official secret</b>	государственная (служебная) тайна
<b>omission</b>	бездействие, упущение
<b>open court</b>	открытое судебное заседание
<b>open judgement</b>	разрешать повторное рассмотрение дела после вынесения решения
<b>opening</b>	вступительный, начальный
<b>opening ceremony</b>	торжественное открытие
<b>opening statement</b>	вступительная речь
<b>operate</b>	иметь юридическое действие
<b>operation</b>	юридическое действие
<b>come into operation</b>	выступить в силу закона
<b>operative</b>	действительный, имеющий силу
<b>become operative</b>	входить в силу закона
<b>operative part</b>	резюмирующая часть решения
<b>operative rule</b>	действующая норма
<b>opinion</b>	мнение, заключение, судебное решение
<b>dissenting opinion</b>	особое мнение (судьи)
<b>oppose</b>	возражать, выступать против
<b>oppose apprehension</b>	противодействовать завершению
<b>opposing counsel</b>	противостоящий оппонент
<b>opposite</b>	противоположный, обратный
<b>opposite party</b>	противная сторона
<b>opposition</b>	возражение
<b>optional</b>	необязательный, факультативный
<b>optional clause</b>	необязательная оговорка
<b>oral</b>	устный
<b>oral argument</b>	выступление в суде
<b>oral evidence</b>	устные свидетельские показания
<b>oral hearing</b>	прения сторон
<b>order</b>	приказ, предписание, порядок, регламент
<b>order of priority</b>	порядок очередности
<b>issue (execute) an order</b>	издавать (исполнять) приказ
<b>ordinary</b>	обычный, нормальный
<b>ordinary precaution</b>	обычная степень предосторожности

<b>organize</b>	организовать, устроить
<b>organized crime</b>	организованная преступность
<b>organizing committee</b>	организационный комитет
<b>original</b>	оригинал, подлинник
<b>original appearance</b>	первоначальный вид
<b>overcome</b>	преодолевать
<b>overcome the presumption of innocence</b>	преодолеть презумпцию невиновности
<b>override</b>	действовать вопреки чему-либо
<b>overrule</b>	отменять
<b>owe</b>	быть должным, быть обязанным
<b>own</b>	владеть, собственный
<b>owner</b>	собственник
<b>ownership</b>	собственник, владение
<b>Р</b>	
<b>palliation</b>	оправдание, смягчение
<b>palliative</b>	смягчающий, смягчающее обстоятельство
<b>panel</b>	список присяжных
<b>paper office</b>	государственный архив
<b>pardon</b>	помиловать, помилование
<b>absolute pardon</b>	полное помилование
<b>grant a pardon</b>	даровать амнистию
<b>parish court</b>	приходской суд
<b>part</b>	часть, доля, сторона в процессе
<b>part and parcel</b>	неотъемлемая часть
<b>partial</b>	частичный, пристрастный
<b>partial opinion</b>	пристрастное мнение
<b>partial witness</b>	пристрастный свидетель
<b>particular</b>	деталь, добротность
<b>particular act</b>	конкретное действие
<b>party</b>	сторона (по делу)
<b>accused party</b>	обвиняемый
<b>fault party</b>	виновная сторона
<b>interested party</b>	заинтересованная сторона
<b>pass</b>	проходить, одобрять
<b>pass an act</b>	принимать закон
<b>pass a sentence</b>	выносить приговор

<b>password</b>	пароль
<b>pattern</b>	пример, модель, образец
<b>pattern of behaviour</b>	манера поведения
<b>pay</b>	платить, производить платеж
<b>peace officer</b>	блюститель порядка
<b>peace treaty</b>	мирный договор
<b>peaceful coexistence</b>	мирное существование
<b>penalty</b>	наказание, штраф
<b>pecuniary penalty</b>	денежный штраф
<b>pension</b>	пенсия
<b>peremptory</b>	абсолютный, окончательный, отвод присяжного
<b>peremptory challenge</b>	отвод присяжного без указания причины
<b>peremptory rule</b>	императивная норма
<b>period</b>	период, цикл
<b>period contract</b>	долгосрочный договор
<b>period of custody</b>	период хранения
<b>permanent</b>	постоянный
<b>permanent member</b>	постоянный член
<b>permanent neutrality</b>	постоянный нейтралитет
<b>permanent residence</b>	постоянное местожительство
<b>permission</b>	разрешение
<b>permit</b>	позволять, разрешать
<b>perpetrate</b>	совершать
<b>perpetrator</b>	преступник
<b>perquisition</b>	опрос, расследование
<b>persecute</b>	преследовать
<b>persistent</b>	упорный, настойчивый
<b>person</b>	лицо, человек
<b>personal</b>	личный, персональный
<b>personal description</b>	описание личности
<b>personal immunity</b>	неприкосновенность личности
<b>personal property</b>	движимое имущество
<b>personal statute</b>	личный статус
<b>personality</b>	личность
<b>personate</b>	выдавать себя за другое лицо
<b>perusal</b>	перлюстрация

<b>petition</b>	подавать заявление в суд, прошение, ходатайство
<b>petty</b>	мелкий, незначительный
<b>petty sessions</b>	малые сессии
<b>petty jury</b>	малое жюри
<b>photograph</b>	фотография
<b>picketing</b>	пикетирование
<b>plaint (complaint)</b>	исковое заявление
<b>plaintiff</b>	истец
<b>plaster cast</b>	гипсовый слепок
<b>plead</b>	делать заявление, ходатайствовать
<b>plead guilty</b>	признать себя виновным
<b>plead not guilty</b>	заявлять о своей невиновности
<b>plead ignorance</b>	ссылаться на незнание
<b>pleasure</b>	воля, желание, усмотрение, дискреционное право
<b>at pleasure</b>	по усмотрению
<b>pledge</b>	залог, обязательство, завершение
<b>plenary</b>	полный, пленарный
<b>plenary session</b>	пленарное заседание
<b>plenary admission (confession)</b>	полное безоговорочное признание
<b>plenipotentiary</b>	полномочный, полноправный
<b>plenipotentiary and extraordinary ambassador</b>	чрезвычайный и полномочный посол
<b>plot</b>	заговор, интрига
<b>poaching</b>	браконьерство
<b>point</b>	пункт, статья, вопрос
<b>police</b>	полиция, полицейский
<b>police abuse</b>	полицейское злоупотребление
<b>police authorities</b>	полицейские власти
<b>police charge-sheet</b>	полицейский протокол
<b>police department</b>	управление полиции
<b>police district</b>	полицейский округ
<b>police division</b>	отдел полиции
<b>police force</b>	полицейские силы, полиция

<b>police office</b>	отдел полиции
<b>police reports</b>	отчеты, сообщения полиции
<b>police station</b>	полицейский участок
<b>police van</b>	полицейский фургон
<b>police wagon</b>	полицейская автомашина
<b>criminal police</b>	уголовная полиция
<b>metropolitan police</b>	столичная полиция
<b>railroad police</b>	железнодорожная полиция
<b>traffic police</b>	автодорожная полиция
<b>uniformed police</b>	полиция, одетая в форму
<b>policy</b>	курс, линия, поведение
<b>law (legal) policy</b>	правовая политика
<b>poll</b>	голосование
<b>poll a jury</b>	требовать от каждого присяжного его вердикта
<b>polling station</b>	избирательный участок
<b>polygraph</b>	детектор лжи
<b>portrait parle</b>	словесный портрет
<b>positive</b>	утвердительный, положительный, прямой
<b>positive evidence (proof)</b>	прямое доказательство
<b>possession</b>	владение
<b>packed possession</b>	фактическое владение при отсутст- вии правооснования
<b>power</b>	власть, компетенция, полномочие
<b>power to initiate legislation</b>	право законодательной инициативы
<b>precautions</b>	меры предосторожности
<b>precede</b>	предшествовать
<b>precedent</b>	прецедент, предшествующий
<b>predecessor</b>	предок, предшественник
<b>predict</b>	предсказать
<b>prejudice</b>	вред, ущерб, предубеждение
<b>preponderance of evidence</b>	наличие более веских доказательств
<b>prerogative</b>	исключительное право
<b>prescribe</b>	предписывать
<b>prescription</b>	предписание



<b>present</b>	подавлять, предъявлять, вручать
<b>present a case</b>	излагать дело
<b>presentation</b>	подача, вручение
<b>presentation of a case</b>	изложение дела
<b>presentation of credentials</b>	вручение верительных грамот
<b>presume</b>	предполагать
<b>presumption</b>	презумпция
<b>presumption of innocence</b>	презумпция невинности
<b>presumptive evidence</b>	косвенное доказательство
<b>pretence</b>	обман, притворство
<b>pretend</b>	претендовать
<b>prevail</b>	действовать, преобладать
<b>prevailing party</b>	сторона, выигравшая дело
<b>prevent</b>	предупреждение
<b>preventive</b>	предупредительный, превентивный, профилактический
<b>previous</b>	предыдущий, предварительный
<b>previous concert</b>	предварительный сговор
<b>prima facie evidence</b>	доказательство, достаточное при отсутствии возражений
<b>prima facie proof</b>	очевидные доказательства
<b>primaries</b>	выборы делегатов на партийный съезд; выборы кандидатов для баллотировки на всеобщих выборах
<b>primary</b>	первоначальный, первичный, основной
<b>prior</b>	предшествующий, предварительный
<b>prior permission</b>	предварительное разрешение
<b>priority</b>	приоритет, первенство, преимущество
<b>privacy</b>	уединение, уединенность, тайна
<b>correspondence privacy</b>	тайна переписки
<b>private</b>	частный, конфиденциальный, закрытый
<b>private agent</b>	представитель частного лица
<b>private bill</b>	частный законопроект
<b>private defence</b>	частный детектив

<b>private law</b>	частное право
<b>private meeting</b>	закрытое заседание
<b>private property</b>	частная собственность
<b>privilege</b>	привилегия, приоритет
<b>parliament privilege</b>	депутатская неприкосновенность
<b>privileged</b>	привилегированный
<b>probable</b>	вероятный, возможный
<b>probable absence</b>	допустимое отсутствие или неявка
<b>probable consequence</b>	вероятное доказательство
<b>probable evidence</b>	косвенное доказательство
<b>probation</b>	доказательство, испытание
<b>probationary</b>	испытательный
<b>probative fact</b>	факт, служащий доказательством
<b>procedural</b>	процессуальный, процедурный
<b>procedure</b>	процедура, порядок, процесс
<b>proceedings</b>	процессуальное действие, процесс
<b>processing of documents</b>	оформление документов
<b>proclaim</b>	обнародовать, объявлять, провозглашать
<b>proclamation</b>	воззвание, декларация, объявление
<b>procuracy</b>	доверенность, полномочия
<b>procuration</b>	доверенность, полномочия
<b>procurator</b>	проверенный
<b>public procurator</b>	общественный обвинитель, прокурор
<b>produce</b>	предъявлять, представлять
<b>production of arguments</b>	представление доводов
<b>profess</b>	открыто признаваться, заявлять
<b>profit</b>	выгода, польза, нажива
<b>profitter</b>	спекулянт
<b>prohibit</b>	запрещать
<b>prohibition</b>	запрещение
<b>statutory prohibition</b>	запрещение, предусмотренное зако- ном
<b>prolong</b>	продолжить, продлевать срок
<b>promote</b>	способствовать, содействовать

<b>promote justice</b>	содействовать укреплению справедливости, правосудия
<b>promotion</b>	основание общества, повышение в должности
<b>pronounce</b>	объявлять в формальном порядке
<b>proof</b>	доказательство
<b>burden of proof</b>	бремя доказывания
<b>offer, produce, show proof</b>	представлять доказательство
<b>propensity</b>	склонность
<b>proper</b>	надлежащий, правильный
<b>proper evidence</b>	доказательство, признаваемое судом
<b>proper precaution</b>	надлежащая мера предосторожности
<b>property</b>	имущество, собственность
<b>proprietary</b>	собственнический
<b>proprietary interest (right)</b>	право собственности
<b>proprietor</b>	собственник
<b>prosecutor</b>	обвинитель
<b>chief prosecutor</b>	главный обвинитель
<b>public prosecutor</b>	прокурор
<b>prosecuting attorney</b>	прокурор
<b>protest</b>	протест, протестовать
<b>prove</b>	доказывать алиби
<b>provision</b>	условное постановление, положение закона
<b>proviso</b>	условие, оговорка
<b>public</b>	государственный, общественный
<b>public agency</b>	общественный орган
<b>public authority</b>	орган государственной власти
<b>public benefit</b>	общественное благо
<b>public conduct</b>	общественное поведение
<b>public domain</b>	государственная собственность
<b>public instrument</b>	средство общественного воздействия
<b>public nuisance</b>	нарушение общественного порядка
<b>public safety</b>	общественная безопасность
<b>publication</b>	опубликование, издание

<b>publicity</b>	гласность
<b>punishment</b>	наказание
<b>corporal punishment</b>	телесное наказание
<b>purchase</b>	покупать, купля
<b>pure</b>	чистый
<b>pure obligation</b>	безусловное обязательство
<b>purpose</b>	умысел, цель
<b>pursue a policy</b>	проводить политику
<b>Q</b>	
<b>qualification</b>	оговорка, ограничение, квалификация
<b>qualified</b>	квалифицированный
<b>qualified majority</b>	квалифицированное большинство
<b>qualify</b>	квалифицировать, отвечать требованиям
<b>qualifying period of residence</b>	ценз оседлости
<b>quarter</b>	четверть, квартал
<b>queen's counsel</b>	королевский адвокат
<b>queen's speech</b>	тронная речь
<b>question</b>	вопрос
<b>cross question</b>	перекрестный допрос
<b>leading question</b>	наводящий вопрос
<b>confidence question</b>	вопрос о доверии
<b>quittance</b>	освобождение от ответственности
<b>quorum</b>	кворум
<b>quota</b>	квота, доля, часть
<b>R</b>	
<b>racket</b>	шантаж, вымогательство, обман
<b>raid</b>	внезапный налет на место предпола- гаемого совершения преступления; совершать облаву
<b>raise</b>	поднимать, вызывать
<b>raise blockade</b>	снимать блокаду
<b>raise discontent</b>	возбуждать недовольство
<b>raise loan</b>	делать заем

<b>raise objection</b>	выдвигать возражение
<b>raise suspicion</b>	возбудить подозрение
<b>ransom</b>	выкуп
<b>rate</b>	размер, такса, местный налог
<b>reading</b>	чтение, обсуждение, толкование
<b>first reading</b>	первое чтение (принятие к обсуждению)
<b>second reading</b>	второе чтение (дебаты и принципиальное одобрение)
<b>third reading</b>	третье чтение (принятие окончательного текста)
<b>real</b>	действительный, настоящий, истинный
<b>real estate</b>	недвижимое имущество
<b>realty</b>	недвижимость
<b>realm</b>	область, сфера
<b>reason</b>	причина, основание, мотив
<b>reasonable</b>	справедливый, разумный
<b>reasonable cause (ground)</b>	разумные основания
<b>reasonable excuse</b>	уважительная причина
<b>reasonable time</b>	разумный срок
<b>reasoning</b>	изложение мотивов
<b>rebel</b>	восставать, бунтовать
<b>rebellion</b>	восстание, мятеж, неповиновение
<b>rebut</b>	опровергать
<b>rebutting evidence</b>	контр – доказательство, опровержение доказательств
<b>rebutment</b>	опровержение
<b>receipt</b>	расписка в получении, выдавать под расписку
<b>receive</b>	получать, принимать
<b>receiver</b>	получатель, укрыватель
<b>reception</b>	поступление, прием
<b>recess</b>	перерыв в заседании
<b>recess for deliberation</b>	удаляться на совещание
<b>reciprocal</b>	взаимный, двусторонний
<b>reciprocal concessions</b>	взаимные уступки

<b>reciprocal contract</b>	двусторонняя сделка
<b>reckless carelessness</b>	самонадеянная небрежность
<b>reckless driving</b>	вождение автомобиля с нарушением правил уличного движения, неосторожная езда
<b>recognizance</b>	обязательство, данное в суде
<b>recognition</b>	официальное признание
<b>recognition de facto</b>	фактическое признание
<b>recognition de jure</b>	юридическое признание
<b>recognize</b>	признавать, давать обязательство
<b>recommit</b>	возвращать для повторного рассмотрения
<b>reconsider</b>	пересматривать
<b>reconstruct</b>	восстанавливать, реконструировать
<b>record</b>	запись, протокол
<b>abstract of record</b>	выписка из протокола дела
<b>record office</b>	государственный архив (в Великобритании)
<b>record keeping</b>	ведение учета, отчетности
<b>record verbatim</b>	стенографический протокол
<b>recover costs</b>	взыскивать издержки
<b>recover damages</b>	взыскивать убытки
<b>recovery</b>	возмещение
<b>redress a wrong</b>	загладить обиду, исправить ошибку
<b>refer</b>	ссылаться на что-либо, направлять, отсылать
<b>reference tribunal</b>	арбитраж
<b>reform</b>	исправлять, реформировать, реформа
<b>refuge</b>	убежище
<b>refugee</b>	беженец, эмигрант
<b>refusal</b>	отказ, отклонение
<b>refuse obedience</b>	не желать повиноваться
<b>refutable</b>	опровержимый
<b>regain</b>	получить обратно
<b>regain confidence</b>	вернуть себе доверие

<b>region</b>	область, район
<b>register</b>	регистрироваться, регистр, журнал записей
<b>registration</b>	регистрация
<b>regular</b>	регулярный, очередной, обычный
<b>regular elections</b>	очередные выборы
<b>regular staff</b>	основной штат
<b>regulation</b>	регулирование, регламентирование, норма, правила, положение, устав
<b>traffic regulations</b>	правила уличного движения
<b>exceed the regulation speed</b>	превышать установленную скорость
<b>reinstatement</b>	восстановление
<b>reject</b>	отвергать, отводить, отклонять
<b>rejoin</b>	отвечать на обвинение
<b>relate</b>	излагать факты, иметь отношение, состоять в родстве
<b>relation</b>	отношение, связь, родство, заявление в суд
<b>relative</b>	относительный, связанный
<b>release</b>	освобождать, приказ суда об освобождении
<b>release from custody</b>	выпускать, освобождать из-под стражи
<b>release on parole</b>	освобождать под честное слово
<b>conditional release</b>	условное освобождение
<b>relevant</b>	относящийся к делу
<b>relief</b>	помощь, пособие
<b>relieve</b>	освободить от ответственности
<b>remedial</b>	предоставляющий средство судебной защиты
<b>remedy</b>	средство, мера
<b>remission</b>	прощение
<b>remission of claim</b>	отказ от преступлений
<b>remit</b>	прощать
<b>remit a sentence</b>	отменить приговор
<b>remote</b>	имеющий отдаленную причинную связь

<b>remote ancestors</b>	далекие предки
<b>remove</b>	перемещать, передавать
<b>remove obstacles</b>	устранять препятствия
<b>render assistance</b>	оказывать помощь
<b>render (make) verdict</b>	выносить вердикт
<b>renew</b>	возобновлять
<b>renewal</b>	возобновление, пролонгация
<b>renewal of hostilities</b>	возобновление военных действий
<b>renewal of lease</b>	продление срока аренды
<b>report</b>	доклад, отчет
<b>represent</b>	представлять
<b>representation</b>	представительство
<b>representative</b>	представитель
<b>reprimand</b>	выговор
<b>reprisal</b>	репрессалия, расправа, ответная мера
<b>reprisal law</b>	право возмездия
<b>repulse</b>	опровергать (обвинение)
<b>reputation</b>	репутация, доброе имя, уважение
<b>repute</b>	общее мнение, репутация
<b>reputed</b>	известный, предполагаемый
<b>request</b>	запрос, ходатайство
<b>require</b>	требовать
<b>requirement</b>	требование
<b>statutory requirement</b>	требование, предусмотренное законом
<b>reservation</b>	резервирование
<b>reserve</b>	резервировать
<b>reserve the right</b>	резервировать право
<b>reside</b>	проживать
<b>residence</b>	проживание, резиденция
<b>legal residence</b>	законное место жительства
<b>residence qualification</b>	ценз оседлости
<b>resident</b>	постоянный житель, резидент
<b>resident alien</b>	иностранец – резидент
<b>resist</b>	сопротивляться



<b>resistance</b>	сопротивление
<b>resolution</b>	резолуция, решение
<b>draft resolution</b>	проект резолюции
<b>joint resolution</b>	совместная резолюция
<b>respite</b>	отсрочка, дать отсрочку
<b>get a respite</b>	получить отсрочку
<b>grant a respite</b>	дать отсрочку
<b>resort to</b>	прибегать к чему – либо
<b>respond</b>	отвечать, нести ответственность
<b>responsibility</b>	ответственность, обязанность
<b>assume responsibility (accept, take)</b>	взять ответственность
<b>responsible</b>	ответственный, несущий ответственность
<b>restitution</b>	восстановление первоначального правового положения, реституция
<b>restoration</b>	восстановление (прав); реставрация
<b>restore</b>	восстанавливать
<b>restore property</b>	возвратить собственность
<b>restrain</b>	ограничивать, запрещать
<b>restraint</b>	ограничение, запрещение, принуждение
<b>restraint of prices</b>	эмбарго
<b>restraint of trade</b>	ограничение свободы торговли
<b>impose restraint</b>	вводить ограничение
<b>restrict</b>	ограничивать
<b>restricted data</b>	данные служебного пользования, закрытые данные
<b>restriction</b>	ограничение
<b>impose restrictions</b>	вводить ограничение
<b>lift restrictions</b>	снимать ограничения
<b>restrictive condition</b>	ограничительное условие
<b>restrictive speed</b>	ограниченная скорость
<b>retain</b>	удерживать, сохранять, нанимать (адвоката)
<b>retaliation</b>	возмездие
<b>retard</b>	задерживать, замедлять
<b>retard the cause of justice</b>	мешать отправлению правосудия

<b>retire</b>	удаляться
<b>retire for deliberations</b>	удаляться на совещание
<b>retirement</b>	выход, изъятие из обращения
<b>retroaction</b>	обратная сила (закона)
<b>retrospective</b>	имеющий обратную силу
<b>reunification</b>	воссоединение
<b>reunify</b>	воссоединять
<b>reversal</b>	отмена судебного решения
<b>reversal of a judgement</b>	кассация судебного решения
<b>reverse</b>	отменять судебное решение
<b>reversible</b>	обратимый
<b>reversible error</b>	ошибка, дающая основание для отмены решения
<b>revert</b>	возвращаться к прежнему юридическому положению
<b>revest</b>	переходить обратно, восстанавливать (о праве владения)
<b>review</b>	пересматривать
<b>court of review</b>	кассационный суд
<b>revise</b>	изменять, пересматривать
<b>revision</b>	изменение, ревизия, пересмотр
<b>revival</b>	возобновление (договора)
<b>revive</b>	возобновлять, вновь обретать силу
<b>reward</b>	вознаграждение, компенсация
<b>right</b>	право, правомерный
<b>human rights</b>	права человека
<b>robbery</b>	грабеж
<b>roguery</b>	мошенничество, жульничество
<b>roll</b>	протокол
<b>roll call</b>	поименное голосование
<b>rowoly</b>	хулиган, буян
<b>royal</b>	королевский
<b>royal assent</b>	Королевская санкция
<b>rule</b>	правило, постановлять
<b>S</b>	
<b>sabotage</b>	саботаж, диверсия
<b>safe</b>	безопасный
<b>safeguard</b>	охрана, защита, гарантия

<b>safety</b>	безопасность
<b>public safety</b>	общественная безопасность
<b>traffic safety</b>	правила безопасности уличного движения
<b>safety arrangements and precautions</b>	охрана труда
<b>safety measures</b>	меры безопасности
<b>salary</b>	зарплата
<b>fixed salary</b>	твердый оклад
<b>sanction</b>	санкция
<b>apply sanctions</b>	применять санкции
<b>attach sanctions</b>	налагать санкции
<b>remit sanctions</b>	отменять санкции
<b>sane</b>	вменяемый, находящийся в здравом уме, здравомыслящий
<b>sanity</b>	вменяемость
<b>sanity of judgement</b>	здравость суждения
<b>satisfaction</b>	удовлетворение, исполнение
<b>satisfactory</b>	достаточный, удовлетворительный
<b>satisfactory evidence</b>	достаточные (убедительные) доказательства
<b>save</b>	спасать, сохранять действие
<b>saving</b>	изъятие, исключение, оговорка
<b>saving clause</b>	статья, содержащая оговорку
<b>secret</b>	тайный, секретный
<b>secret ballot (vote)</b>	тайное голосование
<b>secret treaty</b>	тайный договор
<b>top secret</b>	совершенно секретно
<b>secretary</b>	секретарь, министр
<b>Secretary General (of the United Nations)</b>	Генеральный Секретарь (ООН)
<b>Secretary of the Interior</b>	Министр внутренних дел США
<b>secure</b>	предоставлять, обеспечивать, гарантировать
<b>secure judgement</b>	выигрывать дело, добиваться решения в свою пользу

<b>security</b>	безопасность, гарантия
<b>Security Council</b>	Совет Безопасности (ООН)
<b>personal security</b>	личная безопасность
<b>public security</b>	общественная безопасность
<b>security service</b>	служба безопасности
<b>seek</b>	искать, розыскивать, добиваться
<b>seizure</b>	захват, изъятие, конфискация
<b>self</b>	сам, само
<b>self – control</b>	самоконтроль
<b>self – defence</b>	самооборона
<b>self – determination</b>	самоопределение
<b>sell</b>	продавать
<b>Senate</b>	сенат
<b>senior</b>	старший, главный, преимущественный
<b>sense</b>	чувства, рассудок, смысл
<b>sense of hearing</b>	слух
<b>sense of sight</b>	зрение
<b>sense of taste</b>	вкус
<b>sense of touch</b>	осязание
<b>common sense</b>	здравый смысл
<b>in one's right senses</b>	в здравом уме и твердой памяти
<b>legal sense</b>	юридический смысл
<b>sixth sense</b>	интуиция
<b>sentence</b>	приговор, наказание
<b>life sentence</b>	пожизненное заключение
<b>nominal sentence, probationary suspend sentence</b>	условный приговор
<b>separate</b>	отделяться, отдельный
<b>separate account</b>	специальный счет
<b>separate opinion</b>	особое мнение
<b>separate vote</b>	раздельное голосование
<b>separation</b>	отделение, разделение
<b>separation of powers</b>	разделение ветвей власти
<b>service</b>	служба
<b>civil service</b>	государственная служба
<b>session</b>	сессия, заседание

<b>hold a session</b>	проводить заседание
<b>settle</b>	урегулировать, устанавливать, решать
<b>settle difference (dispute)</b>	урегулировать разногласие
<b>settle document</b>	составлять документ
<b>settlement</b>	урегулирование
<b>peaceful settlement</b>	мирное урегулирование
<b>interim settlement</b>	временное урегулирование
<b>terms of settlement</b>	условия соглашения
<b>sex</b>	пол
<b>sex delinquency</b>	половая преступность
<b>shelter</b>	убежище, укрывать
<b>shoot</b>	стрелять
<b>shop – lifter</b>	магазинный вор
<b>shop lifting</b>	кража в магазине, магазинная кража
<b>shot</b>	выстрел
<b>shot gun</b>	дробовик (ружье)
<b>show</b>	показывать, доказывать
<b>show cause</b>	представлять основание
<b>sick</b>	больной
<b>sick list</b>	больничный лист
<b>side</b>	сторона
<b>sight</b>	взгляд, точка зрения
<b>sign</b>	подписывать, расписываться
<b>signature</b>	подпись
<b>similar</b>	однородный, подобный
<b>simple</b>	простой, элементарный
<b>simple majority</b>	простое большинство
<b>sit</b>	заседать
<b>sitting</b>	заседание
<b>slander</b>	устное оскорбление
<b>slaughter</b>	убийство
<b>sleuth</b>	собака – ищейка
<b>smuggle</b>	заниматься контрабандой
<b>smuggled goods</b>	контрабанда (товар)
<b>smuggling</b>	контрабанда
<b>sole</b>	единственный, исключительный

<b>sole judge</b>	единоличный судья
<b>sole right</b>	исключительное право
<b>solemn</b>	важный, торжественный
<b>solemn oath</b>	торжественная присяга
<b>solicitor</b>	солиситор, поверенный (готовящий дело для барристера и выступающий только в низших судах)
<b>solitary</b>	одинокий, отдельный, уединенный
<b>sound</b>	действительный, обоснованный, правильный
<b>sound argument</b>	обоснованный договор
<b>source</b>	источник, начало, первопричине
<b>sovereign</b>	верховный, северенный монах
<b>sovereign state</b>	суверенное государство
<b>sovereignty</b>	суверинитет
<b>speaker</b>	спикер (председатель палаты общин в парламенте Великобритании)
<b>spoliation</b>	преднамеренное уничтожение или искажение документа
<b>spotter</b>	сыщик, детектив (амер.)
<b>spy</b>	шпион, заниматься шпионажем
<b>stab</b>	наносить удар колющим оружием
<b>stain</b>	пятно
<b>staff</b>	штат служащих, служебный персонал
<b>state</b>	положение, состояние
<b>state of affairs</b>	состояние дел
<b>state of the case</b>	обстоятельства дела
<b>emergency state</b>	чрезвычайное положение
<b>state of gealth</b>	состояние здоровья
<b>state</b>	заявлять, утверждать
<b>state a case</b>	излагать свою аргументацию
<b>state</b>	государство, штат (в США)
<b>legislature</b>	законодательный орган (в США)
<b>state ownership</b>	государственная собственность
<b>state service</b>	государственная служба
<b>state structure</b>	государственное устройство
<b>state trial</b>	политический служебный процесс

<b>statehood</b>	государственность
<b>statement</b>	заявление, изложение
<b>formal statement</b>	официальное заявление
<b>opening statement</b>	вступительная речь
<b>verbal atstatement</b>	устное показание
<b>written statement</b>	письменное показание
<b>statement of the accused</b>	показание обвиняемого
<b>statement of the defence</b>	изложение обстоятельств дела защиты
<b>status</b>	гражданское состояние
<b>duty status</b>	исполнение служебных обязанностей
<b>statute</b>	статут, законодательный акт
<b>statute law</b>	статутное право
<b>statutory</b>	действующий в силу закона; предусмотренный закон
<b>steal</b>	красть
<b>stipendiary</b>	оплачиваемый
<b>stipendiary magistrate</b>	мировой судья, получающий жалование
<b>stipendiary offence</b>	оплачиваемая должность
<b>stipulate</b>	обуславливать, оговаривать
<b>stipulation</b>	обуславливание, оговорка
<b>strict</b>	строгий
<b>strike</b>	забастовка
<b>general strike</b>	всеобщая забастовка
<b>lightning strike</b>	забастовка без предупреждения
<b>stay in strike</b>	сидячая забастовка
<b>wild – cat strike</b>	забастовка, не санкционированная профсоюзом
<b>strong evidence</b>	убедительные доказательства
<b>subject</b>	субъект, предмет, вопрос, тема
<b>subject matter</b>	предмет договора
<b>subject of law</b>	субъект права
<b>submission</b>	представление на рассмотрение; подчинение
<b>submit</b>	представлять на рассмотрение
<b>submit to terms</b>	принять условия
<b>subornation</b>	подкуп

<b>suborner</b>	дающий взятку, взяткодатель
<b>subsequent</b>	последующий
<b>substance</b>	содержание, существо
<b>substantial</b>	существенный, важный
<b>substantial argument</b>	важный аргумент
<b>substantiate</b>	доказывать, подкреплять доказательствами
<b>substantive</b>	касающийся существа; материально – правовой; основной
<b>substantive motion</b>	предложение по существу
<b>substitute</b>	заменять, замена, заместитель, представитель
<b>substitution</b>	замена
<b>subversion</b>	подрывная деятельность, диверсия
<b>subversive activity</b>	подрывная деятельность
<b>succeed</b>	наследовать, быть приемником
<b>successful</b>	успешный, удачный
<b>successful party</b>	сторона, выигравшая дело
<b>succession</b>	правопреемство, наследование
<b>sue</b>	предъявлять иск
<b>sue charges</b>	судебные издержки истца
<b>sufferance</b>	разрешение, допущение
<b>sufficiency</b>	достаточность, обоснованность
<b>law sufficiency</b>	юридическая обоснованность
<b>sufficient</b>	достаточный, обоснованный
<b>suffrage</b>	избирательное право
<b>suit</b>	иск
<b>summary</b>	суммарный, краткий, выводы, резюме
<b>summon</b>	созывать, вызывать
<b>summon a witness</b>	вызывать свидетеля
<b>superintendent</b>	старший полицейский офицер
<b>superior</b>	высший, вышестоящий
<b>superiority</b>	старшинство, превосходство, преобладающие значение
<b>supersede</b>	отменять, заменять собой
<b>suoersedeas</b>	приказ апелляционного суда о приостановлении исполнения решения нижестоящего суда
<b>supervise</b>	наблюдать, осуществлять надзор



<b>supervisor</b>	инспектор
<b>supervisory</b>	контролирующий, наблюдатель
<b>supervisory authority (body)</b>	наблюдательный орган
<b>supplement</b>	приложение, дополнение
<b>supply</b>	поставка, поступление
<b>supply of food</b>	поставка продуктов питания
<b>support</b>	поддерживать, обосновать аргументацию
<b>suppress</b>	подавлять, провекать
<b>suppression</b>	подавление, присечение
<b>suppression of civic rights</b>	приостановление действия гражданских прав
<b>supremacy</b>	верховенство
<b>world supremacy</b>	мировое государство
<b>supreme</b>	верховой, высший
<b>Supreme Court</b>	Верховный суд
<b>supreme power</b>	верховная власть
<b>at the supreme moment</b>	в критический момент
<b>maintain surveillance</b>	установить наблюдение
<b>survey</b>	обозрение, обследование
<b>suspect</b>	подозреваемое лицо
<b>political suspect</b>	политически неблагонадежное лицо
<b>suspect evidence</b>	не доверять показаниям
<b>suspend</b>	приостанавливать, прерывать, откладывать
<b>suspend relations</b>	прерывать отношения
<b>suspended</b>	приостановленный
<b>suspended sentence</b>	условное наказание
<b>suspension</b>	приостановление, перерыв
<b>suspension of arms</b>	перемирие
<b>suspension of statute</b>	приостановление действия закона
<b>suspensive</b>	приостанавливающий
<b>suspensive condition</b>	отлагательное условие
<b>suspensive veto</b>	временный запрет
<b>suspicion</b>	подозрение
<b>suspicious</b>	подозрительный
<b>sustain</b>	принимать (возражение, ходатайство); защищать право

<b>sustain a claim</b>	поддерживать претензию
<b>sustain an objection</b>	поддерживать возражение
<b>swear (in)</b>	заявлять под присягой; проволить к присяге
<b>swear (take) an oath</b>	приносить присягу
<b>swear a witness (a jury)</b>	приводить свидетеля (присяжных) к присяге
<b>sworn</b>	присягнувший
<b>sworn evidence</b>	показания под присягой
<b>Т</b>	
<b>tempe</b>	фальсифицировать, подделывать
<b>a charge of tampering with a jury</b>	по обвинению в подкупе присяжных
<b>tap</b>	подключать, перехватывать
<b>tap the line</b>	подслушивать телефонный разговор
<b>tax</b>	налог
<b>tax collection</b>	взымание налога
<b>tax evasion</b>	уклонение от уплаты налога
<b>taxation</b>	установление размера издержек (налога)
<b>term</b>	срок, период, время
<b>term of appeal</b>	срок подачи апелляции
<b>term of office</b>	срок полномочий
<b>terms of contract</b>	условия договора
<b>terms of employment</b>	условия найма
<b>terms of reference</b>	компетенция, круг полномочий
<b>settle terms</b>	регулировать условия
<b>territorial</b>	территориальный, краевой
<b>territorial integrity</b>	территориальная целостность (неприкосновенность)
<b>territory</b>	территория, край
<b>testament</b>	завещание
<b>testamentary</b>	завещательный, основанный на завещании
<b>testify</b>	давать показания, представлять доказательства
<b>testimonial</b>	свидетельский

<b>testimonial evidence (proof)</b>	свидетельские показания
<b>testimony</b>	показание, данное в устной или письменной форме под присягой; доказательство
<b>false testimony</b>	ложные показания
<b>uncorroborated testimony</b>	неподтвержденное свидетельство
<b>give (take) testimony to something</b>	свидетельствовать о чем-либо
<b>theft</b>	кража
<b>petty theft</b>	мелкая кража
<b>ticket</b>	билет, избирательный список; список кандидатов
<b>general ticket</b>	общий список
<b>mixed ticket</b>	избирательный бюллетень с кандидатами из списков разных партий
<b>time</b>	время, срок
<b>full time worker</b>	штатный работник
<b>part time worker</b>	нештатный работник
<b>time work</b>	повременная работа
<b>tool</b>	орудие, рабочий инструмент
<b>tort</b>	деликт, гражданское правонарушение
<b>town</b>	город, административный центр
<b>trace</b>	след, выслеживать
<b>trace a criminal</b>	выслеживать преступника
<b>tracking</b>	розыск
<b>track</b>	след
<b>trade</b>	профессия; дело; торговля
<b>trade council</b>	объединение профессиональных союзов
<b>trade mark</b>	товарный знак
<b>trade restraint</b>	ограничение торговли
<b>traffic</b>	движение, сообщение, транспорт
<b>traffic accident</b>	дорожное происшествие
<b>traffic bottleneck (congestion, jam)</b>	«пробка», скопление транспорта
<b>traffic control</b>	регулирование движения

<b>traffic regulations</b>	правила уличного движения
<b>traffic lights</b>	светофор
<b>traffic signs</b>	дорожные знаки
<b>train</b>	обучать, готовить кадры
<b>training</b>	обучение, подготовка, воспитание
<b>traitor</b>	изменник, предатель
<b>transcript</b>	копия
<b>transfer</b>	передавать, переводить
<b>transterred intention</b>	изменяющиеся намерения
<b>transgression</b>	правонарушение
<b>treason</b>	измена
<b>high treason</b>	государственная измена
<b>treasurer</b>	казначей
<b>treasury</b>	казначейство (англ.); министерство финансов
<b>treasury department</b>	министерство финансов (амер.)
<b>treal</b>	обходиться, обращаться, рассматривать
<b>treatment</b>	режим, обращение, лечение
<b>treaty</b>	договор, соглашение
<b>treaty of alliance</b>	договор о союзе
<b>pease (ful) treaty</b>	мирный договор
<b>tresspass</b>	правонарушение
<b>tresspasser</b>	правонарушитель
<b>trial</b>	судебное разбирательство, судебный процесс
<b>trial by jury</b>	рассмотрение дела с участием суда присяжных
<b>tripartite</b>	трехсторонник
<b>truce</b>	перемирие
<b>true</b>	подлинный, верный, правильный
<b>true bill</b>	утвержденный обвинительный акт
<b>trust</b>	вера, доверие
<b>trustee</b>	доверительный собственник
<b>U</b>	
<b>ultimate</b>	последний, окончательный
<b>ultimatum</b>	ультиматум

<b>unacceptable</b>	неприемлемый
<b>unalienable</b>	неотъемлемый
<b>unanimity</b>	единогласно
<b>unanimous</b>	единодушный, единогласный
<b>unbiased</b>	беспристрастный
<b>unconscious</b>	бессознательный
<b>unconstitutional</b>	неконституционный
<b>uncover</b>	обнаруживать, раскрывать
<b>understanding</b>	понимание, достигнутое соглашение
<b>mutual understanding</b>	взаимопонимание
<b>undertake</b>	обязываться, брать на себя обязан- ность
<b>undertake responsibility</b>	взять ответственность
<b>undue</b>	большой, чем необходимо, неправо- мерный
<b>undue influence</b>	злоупотребление влиянием
<b>unenforceable</b>	не могущий служить основанием для иска
<b>unequal</b>	неравный
<b>unfair</b>	несправедливый
<b>unfounded</b>	необоснованный
<b>unfounded accusations</b>	необоснованные обвинения
<b>unification</b>	обвинение, унификация, создание единообразия
<b>unified</b>	единообразный
<b>unify</b>	объединять, унифицировать
<b>unilateral</b>	односторонний
<b>unilateral contract</b>	односторонняя сделка
<b>unit</b>	единица, часть, подразделение
<b>administration unit</b>	административная единица
<b>unitary</b>	единичный, унитарный, единый
<b>unitary state</b>	унитарное государство
<b>unite</b>	соединяться, объединяться
<b>united</b>	объединенный, соединенный
<b>united action</b>	совместные действия
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

<b>United Nations</b>	ООН, Организация Объединенных Наций
<b>unity</b>	единство, совместное владение имуществом
<b>unity of joint property</b>	неделимость общей собственности
<b>universal</b>	всеобщий, всемирный, универсальный
<b>universal authority</b>	всестороннее полномочие
<b>universal peace</b>	всеобщий мир
<b>universal suffrage</b>	всеобщее избирательное право
<b>unjust</b>	несправедливый, неправомерный
<b>unknown</b>	неизвестный, незнакомец
<b>untimted</b>	неограниченный, бессрочный
<b>unlimited liability</b>	неограниченная ответственность
<b>unpunished</b>	безнаказанный
<b>get away unpunished</b>	остаться безнаказанным
<b>unqualified</b>	безоговорочный, неправомочный
<b>unqualified statement</b>	решительное заявление
<b>unreasonable</b>	неразумный, чрезмерный
<b>unreasonable delay</b>	неоправданная задержка
<b>unrestricted</b>	неограниченный
<b>unrestricted authority</b>	неограниченные полномочия
<b>unsound</b>	слабый, необоснованный
<b>unsound arguments</b>	необоснованные доводы
<b>unwritten</b>	неписанный
<b>unwritten law</b>	прецедентное право
<b>upper</b>	верхний, высший
<b>upper house</b>	верхняя палата
<b>urban</b>	городской
<b>urban crime</b>	городская преступность
<b>urban district</b>	городской район
<b>usher</b>	судебный пристав
<b>utmost</b>	крайний, предельный
<b>utmost care</b>	наивысшая степень заботливости
<b>utter</b>	издавать, пускать в обращение, проносить, сбывать
<b>utter false coin</b>	сбывать фальшивые деньги

<b>V</b>	
<b>valid</b>	юридически действительный, имеющий силу, неоспоримый
<b>valid ballot papers</b>	действительные избирательные бюллетени
<b>valid claim</b>	обоснованное притязание
<b>valid proof</b>	убедительное доказательство
<b>validity</b>	юридическая сила, срок действия
<b>validity of an argument</b>	весомость довода
<b>validity of a conclusion</b>	обоснованность вывода
<b>value</b>	ценность, стоимость, цена
<b>probative value</b>	доказательная сила
<b>total value</b>	общая стоимость
<b>venue</b>	место совершения действия, место рассмотрения дела
<b>verbal</b>	словесный, устный
<b>verbal agreement</b>	устное соглашение
<b>verbal contract</b>	устный договор
<b>verbal evidence</b>	устные доказательства
<b>verbatim</b>	дословный, стенографический
<b>verdict</b>	вердикт, решение суда присяжных
<b>verdict of acquittal (non-dulity)</b>	вердикт о невиновности
<b>verdict of conviction (guilty)</b>	вердикт о виновности
<b>deliver (make) a verdict</b>	вынести вердикт
<b>set aside a verdict</b>	отменять приговор
<b>directed verdict</b>	указание судьи присяжным о вынесении отдельного решения
<b>verifition</b>	проверка, сверка
<b>verified copy</b>	заверенная копия
<b>verify</b>	проверять, сверять
<b>vest</b>	облекать, наделять (правами, властью)
<b>vested rights</b>	закрепленные права
<b>vested with</b>	облеченный, наделенный (правом, властью)

<b>veto</b>	вето, налагать вето
<b>veto power</b>	право вето
<b>vicarious</b>	замещающий другого
<b>vicarious agent</b>	доверенное лицо
<b>vicarious liability</b>	субсидарная ответственность
<b>vice-chairman</b>	заместитель председателя
<b>vice-president</b>	вице-президент
<b>victim</b>	потерпевший, жертва
<b>vindicate</b>	отстоять (право); реабилитировать
<b>vilication</b>	защита, реабилитация, оправдание
<b>violate</b>	нарушать (право, закон)
<b>violation</b>	нарушение, насилие
<b>virtue</b>	сила, действие, нравственность
<b>virtue and vice</b>	добродетель и порок
<b>visa</b>	виза, визировать
<b>visit</b>	посещать, инспектировать
<b>visit and search</b>	осмотр и обыск
<b>vocational</b>	профессиональный
<b>voluntary</b>	добровольный, безвозмездный
<b>voluntary confession</b>	добровольное признание
<b>voluntary contributions</b>	добровольные взносы
<b>voluntary settlement</b>	полубовное соглашение
<b>vote</b>	голос, голосование, голосовать
<b>vote aye</b>	голосовать «за»
<b>vote by roll call</b>	поименное голосование
<b>vote by show of hands</b>	голосование поднятием рук
<b>casting (decisive) vote</b>	решающий голос
<b>secret (open) vote</b>	тайное (открытое) голосование
<b>voter</b>	избиратель
<b>voting</b>	голосование, участие в голосовании
<b>vote for a list</b>	голосовать за список кандидатов какой-либо партии
<b>W</b>	
<b>Wages</b>	заработная плата
<b>Waive a claim</b>	отказаться от иска
<b>Waive an objection</b>	снять возражение
<b>Want</b>	хотеть, желать, требовать



<b>Wanted by the police</b>	разыскивается полицией
<b>Wanton</b>	безмотивный, необоснованный, бессмысленный
<b>Warrant</b>	ордер, приказ, свидетельство
<b>Watch and ward</b>	строгое наблюдение
<b>Watch committee</b>	наблюдательный комитет
<b>Watchman</b>	ночной сторож, караульный
<b>Weapon</b>	оружие, орудие, средство
<b>Weight of evidence</b>	вес доказательств
<b>Welfare</b>	благополучие
<b>General welfare</b>	общее благополучие
<b>White – collar crime</b>	преступность должностных лиц
<b>Wilful</b>	преднамеренный, умышленный, сознательный
<b>Will</b>	воля, завещание
<b>Good will</b>	добрая воля
<b>Win</b>	выиграть, одержать победу
<b>Win a case (lawsuit)</b>	выиграть дело
<b>Win an election</b>	одержать победу на выборах
<b>Win the power</b>	прийти к власти
<b>Withdraw</b>	браться назад, отзывать, выводить
<b>Withdrawal</b>	отзыв, отвод, выход из состава
<b>Witness</b>	свидетель
<b>Witness box stand</b>	место для дачи свидетельских показаний
<b>Witness for the defence</b>	свидетель защиты
<b>Witness for the prosecution</b>	свидетель обвинения
<b>Complaining witness</b>	истец
<b>Credible witness</b>	свидетель, заслуживающий доверия
<b>False witness</b>	лжесвидетель
<b>Hostile witness</b>	свидетель противной стороны
<b>Skilled witness (expert)</b>	свидетель – эксперт
<b>Swift witness</b>	пристрастный свидетель
<b>Worded</b>	изложенный, сформулированный
<b>Wording</b>	формулировка, редакция, текст
<b>Wound</b>	рана, ранение

<b>Written contract</b>	письменный договор
<b>Written evidence</b>	письменные доказательства
<b>Written law</b>	статутное право
<b>Wroung</b>	правонарушение, деликт
<b>Wrong act</b>	неправомерное действие
<b>Wrongdoer</b>	правонарушитель
<b>Wrongdoing</b>	правонарушение
<b>Wrongful</b>	противоправный
<b>Y</b>	
<b>Yea</b>	голос «за», утвердительный ответ
<b>Yeas and nays</b>	поименное голосование
<b>Young adult offender</b>	молодой совершеннолетний пре- ступник
<b>Youth</b>	молодежь

# МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

## 1. Правила написания аннотации

*Что такое аннотация?*

Написание аннотации (на родном и иностранном языках) является одним из важных умений письменной речи. Развитие этого умения у студентов приобретает особую актуальность в связи с постепенным повышением требований к профессиональной подготовке специалистов. Данное умение не обозначено в требованиях к уровню подготовки выпускников средней общеобразовательной школы, однако владение технологией написания аннотации необходимо в современной жизни любому образованному человеку, поскольку владение умением написания аннотации, согласно существующим в российской и мировой практике правилам, во многом помогает учащимся и специалистам любых профилей более эффективно представлять себя и позиционировать свой проект или научную работу.

Необходимо отметить, что в русском языке термин «аннотация» используется в разных значениях и включает в себя разное понятийное содержание, в зависимости от сферы употребления. Аннотация к статье или тексту – это краткая характеристика работы, содержащая только перечень основных вопросов. В этом смысле слово «аннотация» может быть использовано в качестве синонима термину «резюме» (статьи) и английскому «abstract». Аннотации могут быть по объему от 50 до 400 слов в зависимости от сложности материала и конкретных требований.

*Структура аннотации*

Умение написания аннотации во многом определяется развитием умения обобщения. В аннотации необходимо определить основные идеи (разделы) работы, соединить их вместе и представить в достаточно краткой форме. Аннотация как функциональный тип текста имеет свою структуру. Так, представляя содержание целой работы, аннотация должна включать в себя ее основные разделы: актуальность, постановку проблемы, пути разрешения поставленной проблемы, результаты и выводы. На каждый из разделов может отводиться по одному предложению. Четкость изложения мысли является ключевым моментом при написании аннотации.

## Структура аннотации

Компонент аннотации	Описание
Актуальность	Сначала необходимо показать важность изучаемой проблемы, актуальность ее рассмотрения
Постановка проблемы	После раскрытия актуальности необходимо обозначить существующую проблему
Пути решения проблемы	В данном разделе аннотации необходимо отразить (перечислить) конкретные шаги, направленные на решение возникшей (существующей) проблемы: это может быть перечисление исследуемых теоретических вопросов, методик проведения экспериментальной работы, исследуемые переменные и т. п.
Результаты	В данном разделе представляются количественные или качественные результаты исследования
Вывод (выводы)	В заключении необходимо обозначить сферу внедрения результатов исследования, насколько проведенная работа расширила существующие представления об изучаемом вопросе или предложило новое решение существующей проблемы

При написании аннотации на иностранном языке (английском) необходимо также следовать данной структуре. Кроме того, для более четкой и ясной передачи смысла на иностранном языке рекомендуется использовать слова и выражения, принятые в англоязычном академическом дискурсе.

## Слова и выражения, принятые в англоязычном академическом дискурсе

Коммуникативная задача	Выражения
Для обозначения актуальности (переход к проблеме)	However
Для перечисления разделов (освещенных вопросов)	Our paper (report/project) consists of several (three, four, five) sections: ... In the paper, first ..., then ..., finally ... First ... Second ... Third ...
Для обозначения результатов исследования и выводов	The data revealed ... The study showed ... The study proved ...

В качестве общих рекомендаций при написании аннотации следует обратить внимание на следующие вопросы:

- лимит слов (50, 100, 200 или 400);
- временное единство – аннотации к уже написанным статьям, текстам и тому подобному логичнее всего писать в прошедшем времени;
- структура – при написании аннотации необходимо придерживаться общепринятой структуры (см. табл. выше);
- простота в изложении – язык аннотации должен быть простым и понятным как специалистам в конкретной области, так и широкому кругу читателей (для четкости выражения мысли следует использовать клише «В работе рассмотрены / изучены / представлены / проанализированы / обобщены / проверены...»);
- отсутствие деталей – в аннотации необходимо избегать лишних деталей и конкретных цифр.

## 2. Реферирование

Рефератом обычно называют текст, построенный на основе смысловой компрессии первоисточника с целью передачи его главного содержания. Материал в реферате излагается с позиций автора исходного текста и не содержит никаких элементов интерпретации или

оценки. Реферирование можно охарактеризовать как рецептивно-продуктивную речевую деятельность. Как продуктивная деятельность, реферирование иноязычных текстов способствует развитию логичности изложения материала.

Реферативная деятельность помогает не только совершенствовать умения в разных видах чтения, но и в большей мере обеспечивает развитие умений в письменной речи на иностранном языке.

Известны разнообразные классификации типов рефератов. По характеру исходного материала рефераты могут быть монографические и обзорные; по типам отдельных видов операций свертывания текста (рефераты-выдержки, цитаты, перифразы, обобщения); по типам организации ключевого материала во вторичном тексте (реферат-конспект, реферат-резюме), прочие классификации (реферат тезисный, реферат телеграфного типа и т. д.).

### **Правила написания реферата**

Сущность реферата	Сущность реферата заключается в кратком и обобщенном изложении содержания текста-оригинала
Назначение реферата	Реферат как экономное средство ознакомления с материалом должен отражать его содержание с достаточной полнотой. Реферат отвечает на вопрос: «Какая основная информация заключена в реферируемом тексте?» В реферате объективно излагается то, что содержится в первичном тексте
Требования к реферату	Это точность, краткость, простота изложения информации. Реферат – это самостоятельный текст со своей собственной логикой изложения

### **Алгоритм работы над рефератом**

1. Выбор темы.
2. Подбор и изучение основной литературы.
3. Составление библиографии.
4. Обработка и систематизация найденной по теме информации.
5. Написание работы.

## Примерная структура реферата

Титульный лист	На титульном листе работы указываются: полное наименование учебного заведения, в котором выполнена работа, фамилия, имя, отчество исполнителя; тема реферата; фамилия, имя, отчество руководителя работы; год написания работы; город
Оглавление	Последовательно излагаются названия глав и параграфов реферата с точным указанием страницы, с которой начинается глава или параграф. В оглавлении должны быть: введение, главы (обычно 2–3); в каждой главе – параграфы; заключение; список использованной литературы, приложение (фото, схемы, таблицы)
Введение	Определяется актуальность темы, формулируется суть проблемы, указываются цель и задачи реферата
Основная часть	Каждый параграф раскрывает отдельный вопрос и является логическим продолжением предыдущего
Заключение	Делается вывод (выводы) по теме реферата

### 3. Рекомендации для подготовки пересказа текста на английском языке

The plan for rendering the text	Some expressions' to be used while rendering the text
The title of the text	The title of the text is ...
The author of the text story, article	The author of the text is ... The text is written by ...
The main idea of the text	The main idea of the text is ... The text is about ... The text is devoted to ... The text deals with ...
The contents of the text some facts, names, figures	The author starts telling the readers (about, that) ... The author writes (thinks, points out) that ... The text describes ... The main characters of the text are ... According to the text ... The text goes on to say... In conclusion... The author comes to the conclusion that ...
Your opinion of the text	I found the text interesting (important, too hard to understand, etc.).



## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Использование учебного пособия «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции: учебное пособие по английскому языку» для обучающихся по направлению 40.03.01 «Юриспруденция» способствует успешному овладению дисциплинами «Иностранный язык» и «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции», помогает формированию и совершенствованию межкультурной коммуникативной компетенции в сфере профессионального общения, развитию языковых навыков и речевых умений на основе межкультурного подхода, самостоятельному применению этих знаний в разнообразных ситуациях межкультурного общения, а также при продолжении дальнейшего обучения студентов.

Успешное овладение дисциплиной «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» в свою очередь способствует более полному формированию профессиональных компетенций в сферах нормотворческой, правоприменительной и правоохранительной деятельности благодаря расширению возможностей использовать аутентичные источники и приобретенным умениям и навыкам общения на английском языке.

Умение извлекать и использовать информацию из аутентичных источников расширяет возможности изучения всех последующих учебных дисциплин основной образовательной программы (бакалавриата/магистратуры/аспирантуры).

## ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. *Агабекян, И.П.* Деловой английский: учебное пособие / *И.П. Агабекян.* – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2011. – 317 с.
2. *Айснер, Л.Ю.* Грамматика английского языка в таблицах, тестах и упражнениях: учебное пособие / *Л.Ю. Айснер, Т.В. Агапова;* Красноярский государственный аграрный университет. – Красноярск, 2013. – 183 с.
3. Английский язык для юристов: учебное пособие / под ред. *Н.Ю. Ильиной, Т.А. Аганиной.* – Москва: Проспект, 2014. – 384 с.
4. *Баранова, Г.П.* Английский язык для юристов: учебное пособие / *Г.П. Баранова;* Красноярский государственный аграрный университет. – Красноярск, 2009. – 184 с.
5. *Данчевская, О.Е.* Английский язык для межкультурного и профессионального общения: учебное пособие / *О.Е. Данчевская, А.В. Малев.* – Москва: Флинта, 2011. – 191 с.
6. *Илкина, Т.В.* Английская грамматика в фокусе письма и речи: учебное пособие / *Т.В. Илкина, Г.В. Невзорова, В.В. Парамонова;* под ред. *Т.В. Илкиной.* – Москва, 2011.
7. *Кашаев, А.А.* Основы делового английского языка: учебное пособие / *А.А. Кашаев.* – Москва: Флинта, 2012. – 176 с.
8. English for professional communication in law. Problem solving учебное пособие / под ред. *Л.С. Артамоновой.* – Москва: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2011. – 247 с.

# **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ**

*Учебное пособие по английскому языку*

**АЙСНЕР Лариса Юрьевна  
БЕРШАДСКАЯ Светлана Вячеславовна  
СЛИВА Марина Евгеньевна**

*Редактор*  
О.Ю. Потапова

Подписано в свет 07.02.2023. Регистрационный номер 150  
Редакционно-издательский центр Красноярского государственного аграрного  
университета  
660017, Красноярск, ул. Ленина, 117  
e-mail: rio@kgau.ru