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ФГБОУ ВО «Красноярский государственный аграрный университет»

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ
40.05.03 «СУДЕБНАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА»**

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 специальности 40.05.03 «Судебная экспертиза»

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Цель учебного пособия – обучение студентов владению иностранным языком (английским) в сфере профессиональной деятельности (судебная экспертиза, юриспруденция). Уникальной особенностью издания является наличие в нем аутентичных материалов по разным отраслям судебной экспертизы. Пособие состоит из 5 разделов, в каждом разделе предусмотрены 2 темы для изучения, и раздела «Задания для самостоятельной работы», содержание которых охватывает основные аспекты профессиональной деятельности судебного эксперта (юриста).

Представлен терминологический словарь, 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.

Предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 40.05.03 «Судебная экспертиза».

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие разработано для студентов первого курса Юридического института Красноярского ГАУ, обучающихся по специальности 40.05.03 «Судебная экспертиза».

Задачей авторов было создание учебного пособия с учетом будущей профессиональной специализации студентов.

Основная цель пособия – формирование профессиональной компетенции будущих судебных экспертов на основе работы с иноязычными аутентичными материалами их специализации.

Учебное пособие состоит из пяти основных разделов, тематически объединенных в 10 учебных модулей, содержание которых охватывает основные аспекты профессиональной деятельности судебного эксперта.

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

Тематика, включенная в разделы пособия, соответствует учебному плану подготовки судебных экспертов и нацелена на достижение воспитательного эффекта и формирования у студентов универсальной компетенции (УК-4): способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия.

Module 1. FORENSIC SCIENCE

Vocabulary

1	science	наука
2	forensic science	судебная экспертиза
3	civil case	гражданское дело
4	criminal case	уголовное дело
5	criminal activities	преступная деятельность
6	evidence	улика
7	testimony	доказательство; свидетельское показание в суде
8	to investigate	расследовать; исследовать
9	to solve a crime	раскрыть преступление
10	to bring to justice	привлекать к судебной ответственности

Text 1. WHAT IS FORENSIC SCIENCE?

The Oxford English Dictionary lists one of the first uses of the phrase “forensic science” to describe “a mixed science” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2020). The early days of forensic science could certainly be called mixed, when science served justice by its application to questions before the court.

Forensic science has grown as a profession and into a science in its own right. Given the public’s interest in using science to solve crimes, it looks as if forensic science has an active, if hectic, future.

Forensic science describes the science of associating people, places, and things involved in criminal activities; these scientific disciplines assist in investigating and adjudicating criminal and civil cases.

The discipline divides neatly into halves, like the term that describes it. Science is the collection of systematic methodologies used to increasingly understand the physical world. The word “forensic” is derived from the Latin forum for “public” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2020). In ancient Rome, the Senate met in the forum, a public place where the political and policy issues of the day were discussed and debated.

Even today, high school or university teams that compete in debates or public speaking are called “forensics teams.” More technically, “forensic” means “as applied to public or legal concerns.” Together, “forensic science” is an apt term for the profession of scientists whose work answers questions for the courts through reports and testimony.

Задание 1. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

Образец: *Science is knowledge of facts or principles gained by systematic study.*

0. _____ is knowledge of facts or principles gained by systematic study.

1. _____ is the legal system that a country uses in order to deal with people who break the law; fairness in the way that people are treated;

2. _____ is a body of people presided over by a judge and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases;

3. _____ is an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law;

4. _____ is to carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts of (an incident, allegation, etc.) so as to establish the truth;

5. _____ is to be relevant.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 3. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

Образец:

0. *Science is knowledge of facts or principles gained by systematic study.*

0. Science is knowledge of _____ .

1. Forensic science describes the science of _____.

2. The term “forensic” is derived from _____.

3. In ancient Rome, the Senate met in the forum, a public place where _____.

4. More technically, “forensic” means _____

5. “Forensic science” is an apt term for the profession of scientists whose work _____.

Задание 4. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а: *I fully agree with the statement that*

Речевая модель б: *I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that
I think that*

Образец:

0. We need rules that everyone must obey.

0.0. Science is something settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction.

Речевая модель а: *I fully agree with the statement that ... We need rules that everyone must obey.*

Речевая модель б: *I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... Science is something settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction. I think that science is knowledge of facts or principles gained by systematic study.*

1. The Oxford English Dictionary lists one of the first uses of the phrase “forensic science” to describe “a strange science”.

2. The early days of forensic science could certainly be called mixed, when science served justice by its application to questions before the court.

3. Giving testimony has grown as a profession and into a science in its own right.

4. Forensic science assists in investigating and adjudicating criminal and civil cases.

5. Forensic experts that compete in debates or public speaking are called “forensics teams.”

Задание 5. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский. При переводе обратите особое внимание на термины задания 1.

1. Всем людям нужны свобода, справедливость и равенство.

2. Термин «судебный» используется для описания деятельности эксперта, изучающего улики для того, чтобы помочь органам правопорядка раскрыть преступление.

3. Судебный эксперт отвечает на вопросы с 10 часов.

4. Его свидетельские показания являются важным элементом уголовного дела.

5. В настоящий момент судьи обсуждают улики.

Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы.

Образец:

0. *What is science? Science is knowledge of facts or principles gained by systematic study.*

1. What is the origin of the term “forensic”?
2. What does forensic science describe?
3. What do forensic scientists assist in?

Задание 7. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 8. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 1.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Science to Solve Crimes” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

SCIENCE TO SOLVE CRIMES

We all love a good detective story. If we can figure out “whodunit” before the detectives on TV, we feel as smart as Sherlock Holmes! In reality, solving a crime usually takes an awful lot longer than a 60-minute episode of your favorite police drama. Vast amounts of evidence often have to be collected and processed, huge numbers of witnesses may have to be interviewed, and it can take years (sometimes even decades) before the person responsible for a crime is brought to justice.

Sherlock Holmes, the famous fictional detective from London’s Baker Street, relied on his powers of observation and deduction to solve crimes that baffled the police. But in the real world, it’s often forensic scientists, working diligently out of the spotlight, who provide the crucial pieces of evidence. Nowadays, when the police attempt to solve a crime

they call up the forensic team and take their help to stop the occurrence of a series of crime. This is called proactive forensic and this is practised to curb the possibility of any crime, thus helping the society.

Crimes happen when an opportunity presents itself. In many cases, people who are aware of their surroundings and take extra precautions can avoid being the target just by being on guard. Locking homes and cars, not leaving belongings laying around and not walking down a dark alley alone at night are some obvious ways to give criminals one less opportunity to find a victim.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. While watching police dramas people usually feel satisfied if they ...
 - a) love a good detective story.
 - b) succeed in solving a mystery before detectives.
 - c) feel as smart as Sherlock Holmes.
 - d) can figure out a suspect.
2. In reality, solving a crime usually takes a lot of time because ...
 - a) numbers of evidence have to be collected and processed.
 - b) the person responsible for a crime is brought to justice.
 - c) numbers of witnesses have to be interviewed.
 - d) figuring out “whodunit” is impossible.
3. Sherlock Holmes, the famous detective, ...
 - a) was a character invented for the purposes of fiction.
 - b) lived in the USA in the 19th century.
 - c) was good at answering questions for the courts through reports and testimony.
 - d) lived in Great Britain in the 19th century.
4. Nowadays, in the real world it’s often a forensic scientist, who ...
 - a) works diligently out of the spotlight.
 - b) provides the crucial observation and deduction.
 - c) provides pieces of evidence.
 - d) baffles the police.
5. Proactive forensic is practiced by the police to ...
 - a) solve a crime.
 - b) stop the occurrence of a series of crime.

- c) provide the crucial pieces of evidence.
- d) curb the possibility of any crime.

6. ... is an obvious way to give criminals one less opportunity to find a victim.

- a) To present an opportunity itself;
- b) To be aware of one's surroundings;
- c) To take extra precautions;
- d) To be a forensic expert.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста “Science to Solve Crimes”.

Text 2. WHY DO WE NEED FORENSIC SCIENCE?

Forensic science is a broad discipline within the sciences and the law enforcement community which uses science to answer questions pertaining to legal situations, including criminal and civil cases.

What is Forensic Science?



THE WASHING AWAY OF WRONGS
Sung Tz'u
Translated by Brian E. Mc Knight
Science, Medicine, & Technology in East Asia I

- **Application of *science* to criminal investigation.**
- **Forensic science has an ancient history**

First recorded application of medical knowledge to the solution of a crime (forensic medicine): 1248 CE, Chinese book *Hsi DuanYu (The Washing Away of Wrongs)*

- **Primer on the investigation of suspicious deaths**
- **Discussed how to tell if a strangulation was masked as a suicide by hanging in a corpse**
- **Still in practice today.**

Picture 1. What is Forensic Science? Source: Free Internet

Within forensic science, there are a number of individual disciplines, ranging from forensic anthropology to forensic veterinary science.

Forensic experts are part of an ancient tradition in which the facts of legal cases are analyzed in a scientific manner to gain information which can be used in investigation and eventual prosecution.

Numerous cultures have a long history of using forensic science in legal investigations, ranging from Archimedes, who used information about buoyancy to prove that a gold crown was a fake, to Chinese investigators who fingered criminals by asking suspects to present farm implements and waiting to see which implement flies settled on, indicating the presence of blood.

Interest in the forensic sciences exploded in the 20th century with the general advancement of scientific knowledge, including the development of tools like DNA analysis and complex chemical analysis which proved to be invaluable for forensic science.

Practitioners of forensic science have extensive training in their field of expertise, paired with training in handling evidence to maintain the chain of custody and integrity of the evidence.

Practitioners of forensic science are skilled at evaluating evidence from a crime scene using the principles of the scientific method, and they can generate reports based on factual material which can help members of law enforcement find criminals and successfully convict them. They can also testify in court about how evidence was gathered, handled, and analyzed, and about the types of equipment used in forensic laboratories to gather information from evidence.

Задание 9. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is the action of charging someone with a crime and putting them on trial;

2. _____ is the red liquid that flows inside your body, which you can see if you cut yourself;

3. _____ is the process of learning the skills that you need for a particular job or activity;

4. _____ is information drawn from personal testimony, a document, or a material object, used to establish facts in a legal investigation or admissible as testimony in a law court;

5. _____ is to declare (someone) to be guilty of a criminal offence by the decision of a judge in a court of law.

Задание 10. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 11. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Within forensic science the facts of legal cases are analyzed in a scientific manner to _____.

2. Numerous cultures have a long history of _____ in legal investigations.

3. Interest in the forensic sciences exploded in _____ with the general advancement of scientific knowledge, including the development of tools like DNA analysis and complex chemical analysis.

4. Practitioners of forensic science have extensive training in handling _____ and maintaining _____.

5. _____ are skilled at evaluating evidence from a crime scene, at generating reports based on factual material and testifying in court about the evidence.

Задание 12. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. Forensic science is used to find answers on

a) the law enforcement community;

b) criminal cases;

c) civil cases;

d) a broad discipline.

2. Forensic science is ... science.

a) a criminal;

b) an individual;

c) a prosecuting;

d) a mixed.

3. Using forensic science in legal investigations

a) is an ancient tradition;

b) dates back to the 20th century;

c) started with DNA analysis;

d) means to analyze the facts of legal cases in a scientific manner.

4. In the 20th century the development of tools like DNA analysis and complex chemical analysis

a) helped Archimedes;

b) helped ancient Chinese investigators;

c) advanced forensic science;

- d) gained information.
- 5. Practitioners of forensic science are skilled at
 - a) evaluating evidence from a crime scene;
 - b) generating reports based on factual material;
 - c) convicting criminals;
 - d) testifying in court.

Задание 13. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский. При переводе используйте термины задания 9.

1. В настоящий момент свидетель со стороны обвинения дает показания.
2. Бригада бортпроводников дает показания по расследованию авиакатастрофы МН1 с пятницы.
3. Нет достаточных доказательств, чтобы осудить его.
4. Проводят ли в настоящее время судебные эксперты расследование на месте преступления?
5. Где в настоящее время судебные эксперты проводят расследование?

Задание 14. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. In what way are the facts of legal cases analyzed by forensic experts to gain information?
2. When was forensic science born?
3. Why did interest in the forensic sciences explode in the 20th century?
4. What fields should be forensic experts skilled at?

Задание 15. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Module 2. AREAS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Vocabulary

1	an area / branch of forensic science	раздел судебной экспертизы
2	Criminalistics	криминалистика
3	Forensic pathology	судебная медицина
4	Forensic anthropology	судебная антропология
5	Forensic toxicology	судебная токсикология
6	Behavioral science	судебная психиатрия
7	Questioned documents	судебная экспертиза документов
8	Forensic engineering	инженерно-техническая экспертиза
9	physical evidence	вещественное доказательство
10	to attach to a case	приобщить к делу
11	to make a conclusion	делать вывод
12	to prepare a written report	подготовить письменное заключение

Text 3. CRIMINALISTICS (AREA OF FORENSIC SCIENCE)

The term criminalistics is sometimes used synonymously with “forensic science.” Criminalistics is a word imported into English from the German “kriminalistik”. The word was coined to capture the various aspects of applying scientific and technological methods to the investigation and resolution of legal matters.

Criminalistics is generally thought of as the branch of forensic science that involves collection and analysis of physical evidence generated by criminal activity.

Physical evidence includes areas such as drugs, firearms and toolmarks, fingerprints, blood and body fluids, footwear, and trace evidence. “Trace evidence” is a term that means different things to different people. It might include fire and explosive residues, glass, soils, hairs, fibers, paints, plastics and other polymers, wood, metals, and chemicals. These items are generally analyzed by forensic science or forensic science laboratories. Once all the evidence is analyzed, the forensic scientist prepares a written report and may also testify to these findings in court

Задание 16. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is to be introduced (an idea) from a different place or context.
2. _____ is a formal expression of opinion or intention agreed on by a legislative body.
3. _____ is to be produced by smb. or smth.
4. _____ is to comprise or contain as part of a whole.
5. _____ is to examine methodically and in detail the constitution or structure of smth.

Задание 17. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 18. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. The term criminalistics is sometimes used synonymously with _____ .
2. Criminalistics is generally thought of as the branch of forensic science that involves _____ .
3. Physical evidence includes _____ .
4. "Trace evidence" might include _____ .

Задание 19. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that</i>
	<i>I think that</i>

1. "Criminalistics" came from the American-English word "kriminalistik".
2. "Criminalistics" is the branch of forensic science that involves collection and analysis of physical evidence generated by criminal activity.
3. Physical evidence includes fire and explosive residues, glass, soils, hairs, fibers, paints, plastics and other polymers, wood, metals, and chemicals.

4. “Trace evidence” includes areas such as drugs, firearms and tool-marks, fingerprints, blood and body fluids, and footwear.

5. The term criminalistics is sometimes used synonymously with “forensic science.”

Задание 20. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский, используя термины и терминологические сочетания заданий 16 и 17.

1. Сбор и анализ вещественных доказательств является очень трудным и кропотливым процессом.

2. Одной из задач судебной экспертизы является решение правовых вопросов.

3. Правоохранительные органы уже в течение нескольких лет собирают вещественные доказательства его преступной деятельности.

4. Эксперты обсуждают, можно ли приобщить к уголовному делу остатки взрывчатых веществ.

5. Простое доказательство фактов выше всяких заявлений.

Задание 21. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does criminalistics as an area of forensic science study?

2. What is the origin of the term “criminalistics”?

3. What does criminalistics analyse?

4. What might collection and analysis of physical evidence generated by criminal activity include?

5. What might trace evidence include?

Задание 22. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 23. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 3.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Criminalistics in the Forensic Sciences” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

CRIMINALISTICS IN FORENSIC SCIENCE

Criminalistics is the broadest subdivision found in the forensic sciences. Criminalistics is the profession and scientific discipline directed toward the recognition, identification, individualization and evaluation of physical evidence by application of the natural sciences to law-science matters. A criminalist uses the scientific principle of chemistry, biology and physics to elicit information from crime scenes and physical evidence. Through the application of the scientific method using these natural sciences, the evaluation of evidence can be accomplished in a clear, unbiased and accurate manner. Adherence to the scientific method directs the forensic scientist to advocate the truth on behalf of the evidence, not for a particular side.

The history of criminalistics does not have a single person to credit for its inception. In fact, much of the technology in criminalistics is borrowed from other sciences and applied to legal matters. There were many contributors to the birth of the field through the mid-1800s to the early 1900s. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Sherlock Holmes is often credited as the fictional father of criminalistics, using methods in criminalistics long before the science was recognized and accepted.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. Criminalistics is

- a) a criminal subdivision.
- b) an area of forensic science.
- c) a profession.
- d) a scientific discipline.

2. ... involves collection and analysis of physical evidence by application of the natural sciences to law-science matters.

- a) Forensic science;
- b) Criminalistics;
- c) Trace evidence;

d) The history of criminalistics

3. To evaluate evidence a criminalist applies ... to draw out information from crime scenes and physical evidence.

a) the broadest subdivision;

b) the scientific discipline;

c) the scientific method;

d) the forensic scientist.

4. There were many contributors to the development of ... through the mid-1800s.

a) criminalistics;

b) chemistry;

c) biology;

d) physics.

5. Sherlock Holmes is often credited as ... of criminalistics.

a) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle;

b) the father;

c) the fictional father;

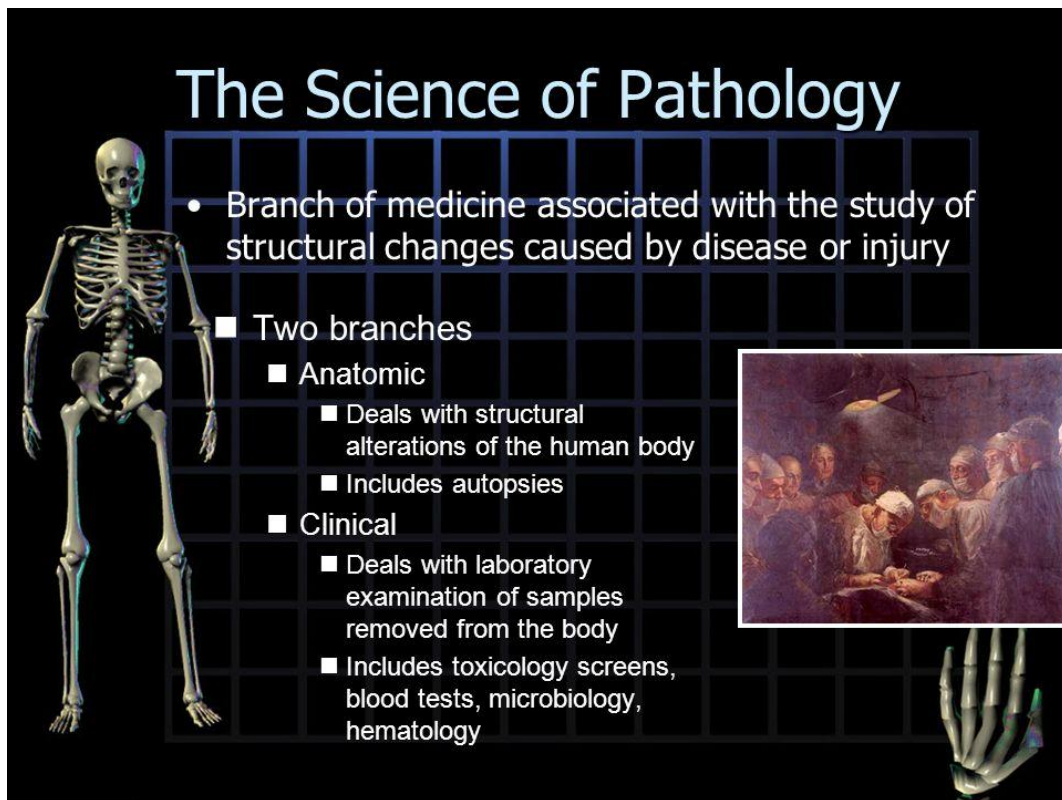
d) the user of the scientific principle of chemistry, biology and physics to elicit information from crime scenes and physical evidence.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 4. FORENSIC PATHOLOGY (AREA OF FORENSIC SCIENCE)

Previously many people thought of forensic pathology and forensic science as the same thing; this misperception persists today.

Forensic pathology is conducted by a medical examiner, who is a physician, specially trained in clinical and anatomic pathology, whose function is to determine the cause and manner of death in cases in which death occurred under suspicious or unknown circumstances. This determination often involves a teamwork approach with the autopsy or postmortem examination of the body as the central function. Other team members may include toxicologists, anthropologists, entomologists, and radiologists.



Picture 3. The Science of Pathology. Source: Free Internet

Medical examiners are often called to death scenes to make some preliminary observations including an estimate of the time since death.

In respect of enquiries into suspicious, sudden or unexpected deaths, forensic pathologists often work in conjunction with the appointed legal representative of the area in which the investigation is taking place. In England and Wales this will be the Coroner, in Scotland the Procurator Fiscal and in the United States, the Coroner or the Medical examiner.

Once all the evidence is analyzed, the forensic pathologist prepares a written report and may also testify to these findings in court.

Thus by definition, forensic pathology primarily relates to the study of disease/death within a legal context.

Задание 24. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is to be organized and carried out.
2. _____ is to ascertain or establish exactly by research.
3. _____ is a fact or condition connected with or relevant to an event or action.
4. _____ is an act of asking for information.
5. _____ to make or show a connection between.

Задание 25. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 26. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Forensic pathology is conducted by a _____ and whose function is to _____.

2. A medical examiner often determines the cause and manner of death under suspicious or unknown circumstances together with other team members: _____ .

3. In England and Wales a forensic pathologist often works in conjunction with _____, the appointed legal representative of the area in which the investigation is taking place.

4. In Scotland a forensic pathologist often works in conjunction with _____, the appointed legal representative of the area in which the investigation is taking place.

5. In the United States a forensic pathologist often works in conjunction with _____, the appointed legal representative of the area in which the investigation is taking place.

Задание 27. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или b.

Речевая модель а: *I fully agree with the statement that*

Речевая модель b: *I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that*
I think that

1. The function of a forensic pathologist is to determine the cause and manner of suspicious, sudden or unexpected death.

2. Forensic pathologists are often called to death scenes to make some preliminary observations including an estimate of some misperceptions persist today.

3. Forensic pathologists often work in conjunction with the appointed legal representative of the area in which the investigation is taking place.

4. Once all the evidence is analyzed, a forensic pathologist prepares a collection and analysis of physical evidence generated by criminal activity; and may also testify to these findings at death scenes to make some preliminary observations.

5. Forensic pathology primarily relates to the study of disease within a legal context.

Задание 28. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Судебно-медицинская экспертиза осуществляется в случае насильственной (травматической) смерти либо при подозрении на нее.

2. В задачу судебно-медицинского эксперта входит осмотр места происшествия, при котором могут быть обнаружены вещественные доказательства.

3. Основываясь на результатах судебно-медицинского исследования, а также учитывая все обстоятельства дела и данные осмотра места происшествия, эксперт подготавливает письменное заключение.

4. Вещественные доказательства и связанные с ними факты, имеющие значение для конкретного дела, являются одним из предметов судебно-медицинской экспертизы.

Задание 29. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does forensic pathology as an area of forensic science study?
2. What are the functions of a forensic pathologist?
3. Where is a forensic pathologist often called to? What is the aim?
4. What does a forensic pathologist do after all the evidence is analyzed?

Задание 30. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 31. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 4.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Critical Skills for Medical Examiners” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

CRITICAL SKILLS FOR MEDICAL EXAMINERS (BY DR. FOWLER)

Becoming a forensic pathologist is not easy. In the USA, for example, it takes a minimum of 13 years of education and training after high school to become a forensic pathologist. It also takes a strong stomach because it can be a gruesome, smelly and disgusting job. And you need to have a lot of confidence in order to defend your conclusions in the face of opposition from lawyers, the media and even the victims' families.

Critical skills to be a medical examiner are, I think, really a very open mind, the ability to think laterally is probably one of the most important issues, and then to be able to hold a reasonably large database of information that you've gathered from both reading the books, other people's experiences and your own observations.

The reason that lateral thinking is somewhat important is that people manage to do the strangest things either to themselves or to each other. On any given day what you see may well be similar to what you've seen in the past, but not exactly the same. Therefore the ability to extrapolate from what you've seen in the past and to make those appropriate links is very, very important.

Behind every single fatality we have, there is a family in almost every single case who are going through some of the worst times of their lives so there are multiple ways that we would interface with the family. Providing them information, some bereavement counseling, sometimes describing the disease process which puts them at risk, dealing with objection to autopsy and multiple insurance claims, etc.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. To become a forensic pathologist in the USA is not easy because
 - a) it takes a minimum of 13 years of education and training after high school.
 - b) one needs a strong stomach because it can be a disgusting job.
 - c) one needs to have a lot of confidence in order to defend the conclusions.
 - d) forensic experts have to work in conjunction with the opposition from lawyers, the media and even the victims' families.

2. According to Dr. Fowler critical skills to be a medical examiner are

- a) impartiality.
- b) legal issues.
- c) reading the books and other people's experiences.
- d) profound knowledge.

3. According to Dr. Fowler the ability to think laterally is probably one of the most important skills because

a) people manage to do the strangest things either to themselves or to each other.

b) forensic experts hold a large database of information gathered from reading the books.

c) forensic experts hold a large database of information gathered from other people's experiences and observations.

d) life never stays the same.

4. In the text "lateral thinking" implies

a) "moving in a sideways direction".

b) "situated on one side or other of the body".

c) "affecting the side or sides of the body".

d) "broad".

5. According to Dr. Fowler forensic experts deal with the families in many ways, for example,

a) by going through some of the worst times of their lives.

b) by supplying with necessary data.

c) by the provision of assistance and guidance in resolving psychological problems and difficulties.

d) they have to overcome family's disapproval of a post-mortem examination to discover the cause of death.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 5. FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY (AREA OF FORENSIC SCIENCE)

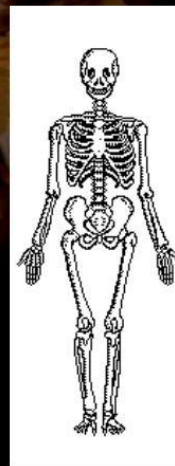
Forensic anthropology is a branch of physical anthropology, the study of humans and their ancestors. Forensic anthropology deals with identifying people who cannot be identified through soft tissue features, such as fingerprints or photographs.

Forensic Anthropology

Conclusions and Summary

1. General Description
2. Sex of decedent
3. Age of decedent
4. Ancestry of decedent
5. Stature of decedent
6. Assessment of trauma
(ante-, peri-, post mortem)
7. Pathologies noted

Exclusionary and identification evidence
Class and individual evidence



Picture 4. Forensic Anthropology. Source: Free Internet

Typically, forensic anthropologists analyze skeletal remains to determine if they are human and, if so, the age, sex, height, and other characteristics, such as socio-economic status, of the deceased. If the characteristics of the remains compare favorably with those of the missing person in question, then further methods (such as X-rays) are employed to positively identify (individualize) the remains.

Forensic anthropologists figure prominently in the reconstruction and identification of victims in mass fatalities, such as bombings and airplane crashes. Working closely with pathologists, dentists, and others, forensic anthropologists aid in the identification of people who otherwise might never be identified.

Задание 32. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ re the people from whom you are descended.
2. _____ are marks made by a person's fingers which show the lines on the skin.
3. _____ is to estimate the similarity or dissimilarity between smb. or smth.

4. _____ is when people try to understand or show exactly what happened, often by acting it out.

5. _____ is an occurrence of death by accident, in war, or from disease.

Задание 33. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 34. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Anthropology is the study of _____.

2. Forensic anthropology deals with identifying people who _____ and otherwise _____.

3. Forensic anthropologists analyze _____.

4. If _____, then further methods (such as X-rays) are employed to positively identify the remains.

5. Forensic anthropologists deal with the _____.

Задание 35. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does anthropology deal with?

2. What does forensic anthropology as an area of forensic science study?

3. Does a forensic anthropologist determine the cause and manner of death under suspicious or unknown circumstances alone?

Задание 36. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 37. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 5.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Examples of Forensic Science in Law” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

EXAMPLES OF FORENSIC SCIENCE IN LAW

Forensics can include DNA analysis, fingerprinting, autopsies, pathology, and anthropology in the scientific sphere, all of which can be used to determine the cause of death and to link a suspect to a crime.

Forensic scientists and law enforcement officials use cutting-edge scientific techniques to preserve and examine evidence in a process known as “chain of evidence.” This process ensures that evidence is pure and has not had an opportunity to become tainted through mishandling. Keeping meticulous records allows forensic scientists to show exactly who was in possession of evidence at any given time and when and how transfers of the evidence were made.

Forensic science can also involve an analysis of electronic or digital media – think wiretaps and recovering “erased” information from computer hard drives. It might mean an exhaustive reconstruction of business or financial records to track sources of hidden income or expenses, or psychological profiles and evaluations of those involved in crimes or a lawsuit.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. To determine the cause of death Forensic science uses different methods such as

- a) Forensics;
- b) DNA analysis;
- c) fingerprinting;
- d) autopsies.

2. All this techniques are used to

- a) find out who is guilty;
- b) answer questions for the courts through reports and testimony;
- c) include DNA analysis;
- d) include fingerprinting.

3. The most advanced scientific techniques are used to

- a) associate people, places and things involved in criminal activities;
- b) answer questions for the courts through reports and testimony;

- c) assist in investigating and adjudicating criminal and civil cases;
- d) preserve and examine evidence.

4. The process that ensures that evidence is pure and has not had an opportunity to become tainted through mishandling is known as

- a) chain of testimony;
- b) control of evidence;
- c) chain of evidence;
- d) control of testimony;

5. Keeping records allows forensic scientists to

- a) show who kept evidence at any given time;
- b) collect samples for analysis of electronic or digital media
- c) track sources of hidden income or expenses;
- d) show when and how transfers of the evidence were made.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

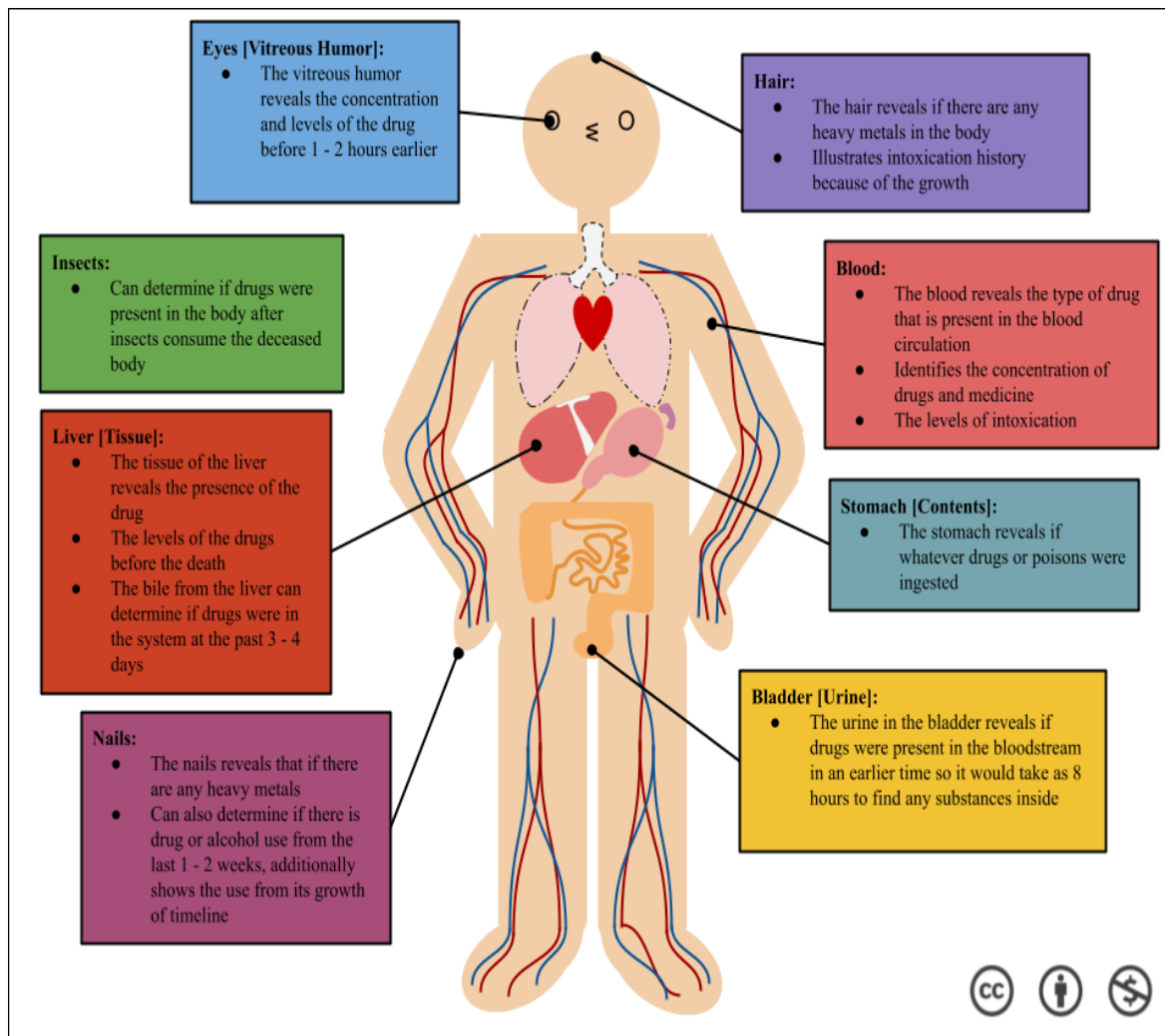
Text 6. FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY (AREA OF FORENSIC SCIENCE)

Toxicology involves the chemical analysis of body fluids and tissues to determine if a drug or poison is present. Toxicologists are then able to determine how much and what effect, if any, the substance might have had on the person.

Forensic toxicology combines toxicology with clinical chemistry and pharmacology to aid in the investigation of deaths surrounding poisoning (accidental or intentional) or drug use. Forensic toxicology involves not only determining the presence and the amount of toxic substance in the post-mortem body, but how the body's natural processes affect the substance, including chemical change and dilution.

Forensic toxicologists often work hand in hand with forensic pathologists. Forensic toxicologists perform scientific tests on samples collected by forensic pathologists during an autopsy or by crime scene investigators to identify any drugs or chemicals present in the body. The work requires patience and the ability to follow specific steps to achieve reliable results.

The forensic toxicologist must document every step of the process and take care to follow rules regarding chain of custody for physical evidence. If asked to testify in court, the forensic toxicologist must be prepared to justify his or her opinion and to explain complex methodologies in terms a jury can understand.



Picture 5. Forensic Toxicology. Source: Free Internet

The field of forensic toxicology has grown to include drug and alcohol testing for employers and traffic enforcement officials (cases that involve drunk driving cases and the determination of the level of alcohol in blood or breath). Forensic toxicologists also work on cases involving environmental contamination, to determine the impact of chemical spills on nearby populations.

Thus, investigators rely on the forensic toxicologist to make reliable conclusions about the impact a specific amount of a specific substance would have on a specific individual.

Задание 38. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 39. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Toxicology is the study of _____.
2. Forensic toxicology aids in the investigation of _____.
3. Forensic toxicology involves not only determining _____, but how the body's natural processes _____.
4. To identify any drugs or chemicals present in the body forensic toxicologists perform _____ collected by _____ or by _____.
5. The field of forensic toxicology has grown to include cases that involve drunk driving cases to determine _____, as well as environmental contamination cases to determine _____.

Задание 40. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а) или б).

Речевая модель а: *I fully agree with the statement that*

Речевая модель б: *I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that*
I think that

1. Forensic toxicology deals with identifying people who cannot be identified through soft tissue features, such as fingerprints or photographs.
2. Forensic toxicologists perform scientific tests on samples collected by forensic pathologists during an autopsy or by crime scene investigators to identify any drugs or chemicals present in the body.
3. If asked to testify in court, the forensic toxicologist must document every step of performing scientific tests on samples.
4. The forensic toxicologist must take care to follow rules regarding chain of custody for physical evidence.
5. Investigators rely on the forensic toxicologist to make some preliminary observations including an estimate of the time since death.

Задание 41. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Лаборатория ежедневно проводит десятки химических анализов биологических жидкостей и тканей.
2. В настоящий момент лаборатория проводит тестирование алкоголя и наркотических препаратов.

3. Фотографии с места преступления поступают с утра.

4. Сейчас он проводит анализ образцов, собранных следователями на месте преступления, для определения уровня содержания наркотических препаратов.

5. Он всегда соблюдает правила, касающиеся сохранения вещественных доказательств.

Задание 42. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does toxicology study?

2. What does forensic toxicology as an area of forensic science study?

3. What additional fields has forensic toxicology grown to?

4. What scientific tests do forensic toxicologists perform?

5. What procedures must forensic toxicologists follow?

Задание 43. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

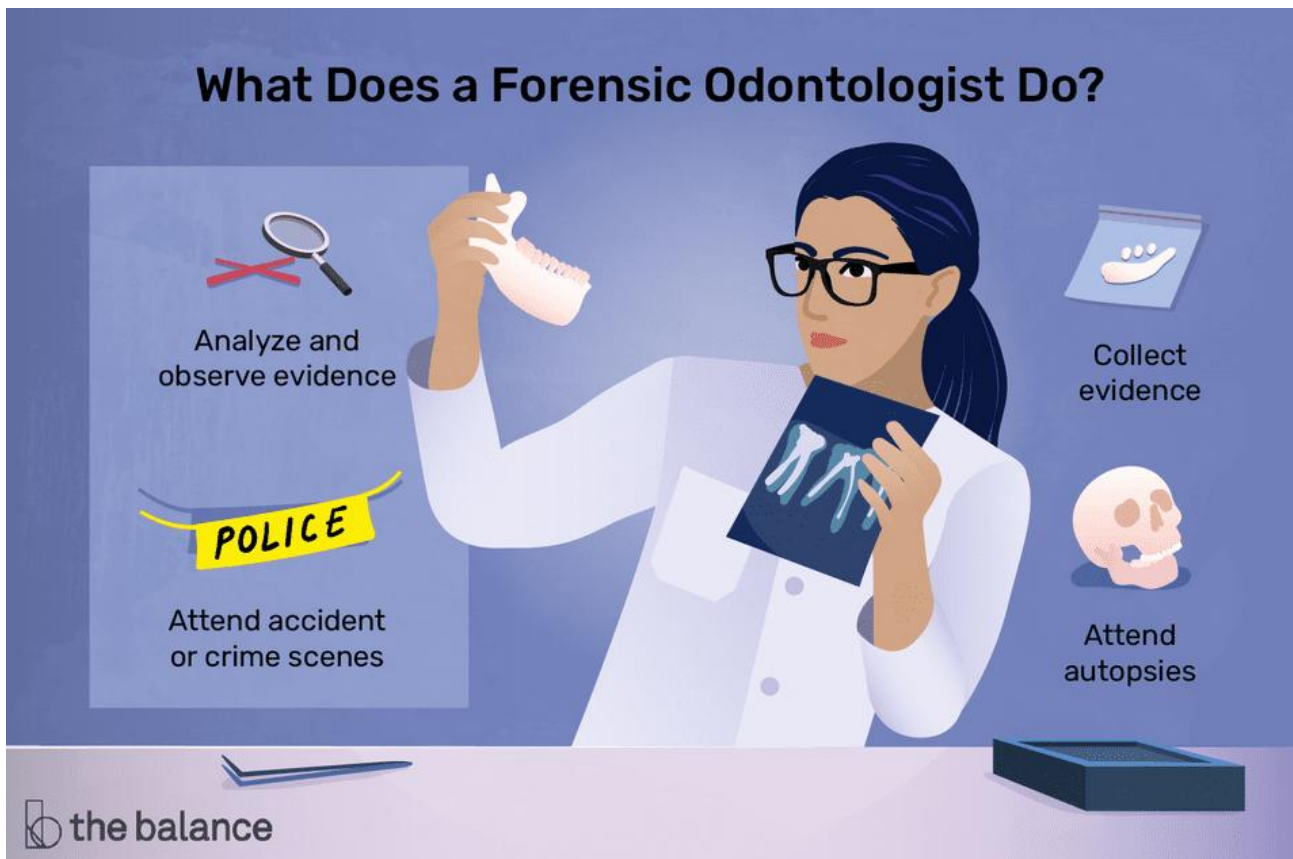
3. In my opinion... . (Оценка материала или проблемы, изложенной в тексте)

Задание 44. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 6.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Forensic Odontology” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

Sometimes called forensic dentistry, forensic odontology has a large number of applications to the forensic sciences. They include identification of human remains in mass disasters (enamel is the hardest material produced by the body and intact teeth are often found), postmortem X-rays of the teeth can be compared to antemortem Xrays, and the comparison of bitemarks.



Picture 6. What Does a Forensic Odontologist Do? Source: Free Internet

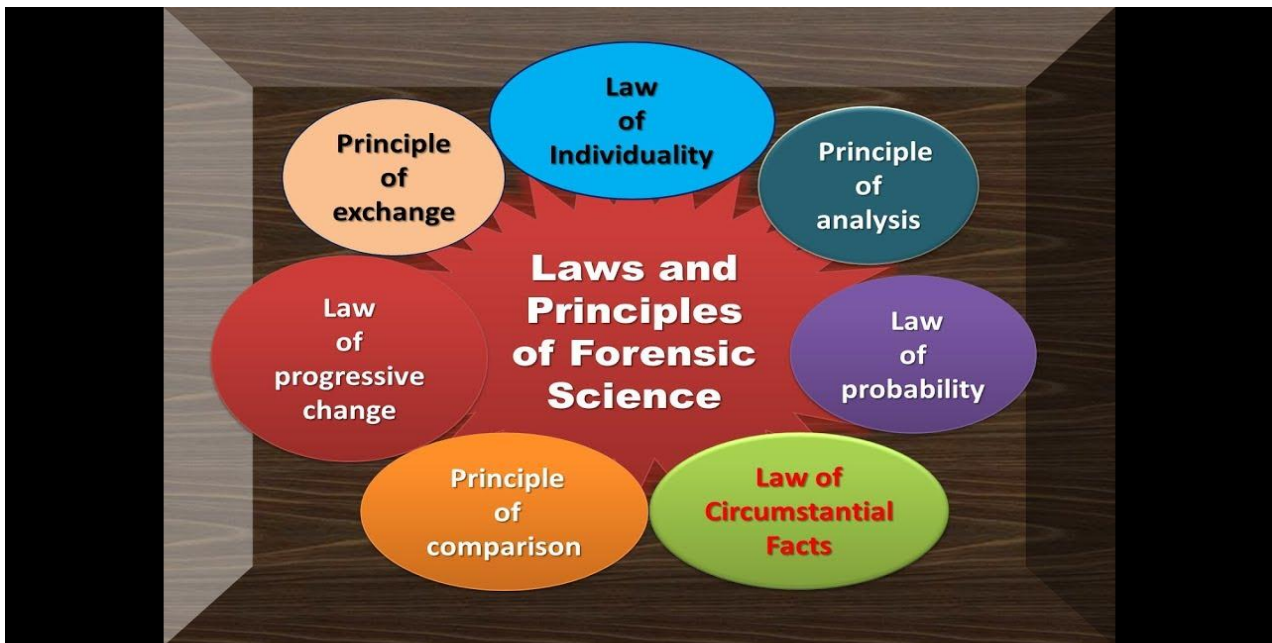
One of the most famous of all serial killers in the United States, Theodore Bundy, was brought to justice in part on evidence of bitemarks. He bit his last victim after her death. The forensic pathologist was able to obtain a plaster impression of the bitemark, which was compared to a known impression of Bundy's teeth. Lowell Levine, a forensic odontologist, testified at Bundy's trial that the bitemarks on the victim's body were made by Bundy. This was important evidence that the jury used to convict him of the murder. As a consequence of this conviction, Bundy was executed.

Упражнение 2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does forensic odontology study?
2. What case does the text discuss?
3. What did the forensic odontologist compare?
4. What did the forensic odontologist testify?
5. What was the result of the trial?

Text 7. BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES (AREA OF FORENSIC SCIENCE)

Forensic psychiatrists and psychologists have long been involved in the forensic sciences in the determination of a person's competency to stand trial and to aid in one's own defense. Although each state has its own standards for determining insanity, the question usually revolves around whether or not the defendant had the mental capacity to form an intent to commit the crime and/or whether he or she knew right from wrong.



Picture 7. Laws & Principles of Forensic Science. Source: Free Internet

In recent years, behavioral forensic scientists have been called upon to assist law enforcement agents and forensic pathologists in the investigation of serial crimes by creating psychological profiles of the criminals. Such profiling has provided useful information about the person that the police should look for as they investigate serial crimes.

People generally act in predictable, reproducible ways when they commit crimes, and the discovery of these behavioral patterns can provide clues to the personality of the offender. Behavioral scientists may also be called upon to help in interviewing or interrogating suspects in crimes or to develop profiles of likely airplane hijackers and possible terrorists.

Задание 45. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is be or become occupied in something.
2. _____ action that is taken to protect someone or something against attack \ (in a court of law) is the process of presenting evidence in favour of an accused person.
3. _____ is the state of being seriously mentally ill.
4. _____ is representation of information relating to particular characteristics of smb. or smth.
5. _____ is the way in which one acts or conducts oneself, esp. toward others.

Задание 46. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 47. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Forensic psychiatrists are involved in the determination of a person's _____.
2. Forensic psychiatrists assist law enforcement agents in the investigation of serial crimes by _____.
3. Forensic psychiatrists assist law enforcement agents in _____.
4. Forensic psychiatrists assist law enforcement agents in developing _____.

Задание 48. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that</i>
	<i>I think that</i>

1. Standards for determining insanity are the same all over the world.
2. To determine insanity forensic psychiatrists have to find out whether or not the defendant had the mental capacity to form an intent to commit the crime and/or whether he or she knew right from wrong.
3. Psychological profiles of the suspects provide illegal information

about the person that the police should look for as they investigate serial crimes.

4. Creating psychological profiles of the suspects can provide clues to the personality of the offender.

5. People generally act in predictable, reproducible ways when they commit crimes.

Задание 49. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does behavioral forensic science as an area of forensic science study?

2. Are standards for determining insanity different for different countries?

3. Which question should behavioral forensic scientists answer while determining insanity?

4. What is a psychological profile of a suspect?

5. In what way can a psychological profile help law-enforcement bodies?

Задание 50. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 51. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 7.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “The Surgeon of Crowthorne”.

THE SURGEON OF CROWTHORNE

“The Surgeon of Crowthorne” tells the fascinating story of how one of the most important reference works in the English language, the Oxford English Dictionary, came into being, and of two men who devoted much of their lives to the Herculean task of its production. It is also a study of the human condition, and particularly, of insanity.

The story begins on a cold, dark winter's night in Lambeth, which was a seedy London slum in the year 1871. The peace that night was suddenly broken when gunshots were fired in the still, quiet air. A police constable heard the shots and went running to see what had taken place. George Merritt, a young Irish labourer who had been on his way to work, had been shot dead and William Chester Minor, an American doctor who was living in London at the time, freely admitted that he was the perpetrator of the crime. In the confusion of his tortured mind, Minor had been convinced that Merritt was tormenting him. Minor was tried and sentenced to be detained for life in Broadmoor, an asylum which had been specially built to house the criminally insane.

James Murray was the brilliant and mainly self-taught scholar who had been appointed to take over the immense task of writing the Oxford English Dictionary at a time when there were fears that the dictionary would never be completed. Murray knew that it was a task far too great for one man to complete alone and so, on being given the assignment, he had leaflets printed inviting members of the public to contribute entries to the dictionary.

One of these leaflets found its way to Broadmoor, and Doctor Minor read it avidly. Books had become a way of life for him and they lined the walls of his cell. Minor became one of Murray's most productive contributors, supplying him with thousands of illustrative quotations for the dictionary. A long correspondence and friendship developed between the two men whose common bond was their love of books and words. However, Murray had no idea that his devoted friend and contributor was a lunatic and murderer, as Minor gave his address as simply 'Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berkshire.' Not unnaturally, Murray assumed that his friend was the governor of Broadmoor or a doctor working with the inmates. He invited Minor to visit him on numerous occasions, but Minor pleaded poverty and an indisposition to travel. Since, in those days, travelling around the country was exhausting and expensive and correspondence was a much more common and natural way for people to communicate, these reasons were accepted by the learned scholar.

Nevertheless, Murray was naturally eager to meet his star contributor and so he finally set out for Broadmoor one day in 1897, nearly twenty years after their correspondence had begun. When he arrived there, he was astonished to discover that Doctor William Minor was not the Governor or a senior member of staff, as he had supposed, but an inmate himself.

The sad and often harrowing story of how Minor ended up in Broadmoor, and the unhappy circumstances of his life before that fateful morning in 1871, is recounted in gripping detail; as is that of James Murray, a scholar and linguist who had at least a working knowledge of virtually every language that exists. Their stories, and that of the undertaking of the colossal work of scholarship that is the Oxford English Dictionary are bound together in this fascinating work by Simon Winchester.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. “The Surgeon of Crowthorne” is ...
 - a) a detective novel.
 - b) a medical textbook.
 - c) a reference book.
 - d) a biography.
2. In the 19th century, Lambeth ...
 - a) was a very run-down area.
 - b) had poor street lighting.
 - c) was a dangerous place to live.
 - d) was not part of London.
3. William Minor ...
 - a) claimed he had being tortured.
 - b) denied being involved in the murder.
 - c) was found to be insane.
 - d) was on a visit to England.
4. James Murray ...
 - a) was the first person to work on the new dictionary.
 - b) knew he would need help to finish the dictionary.
 - c) doubted whether it was possible to write a dictionary.
 - d) printed leaflets asking people to send him money.
5. William Minor and James Murray became friends because ...
 - a) they were both fascinated by language.
 - b) both of them enjoyed writing long letters.
 - c) they shared an interest in illustrations.
 - d) they came from similar backgrounds.
6. Why did it take so long for Minor and Murray to meet each other?
 - a) Travel in the 19th century was too costly and tiring.
 - b) Meeting people was not considered to be important.

- c) Murray was unaware of Minor's circumstances.
 - d) William Minor did not like going on long journeys.
7. According to the author, Simon Winchester,
- a) has written an absorbing and remarkable account.
 - b) did a lot of work on the Oxford English Dictionary.
 - c) is the author of several interesting books.
 - d) can be expected to produce more books in the future.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 8. QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS (AREA OF FORENSIC SCIENCE)

An abundance of crucial information can be gleaned from documents related to a criminal or civil case. The discipline of forensic document examination, often referred to as “questioned documents,” is a complicated and broad area of study and it is frequently associated with white-collar crimes such as check fraud; however, in practice, this area of forensic science can be used in a wide array of cases from medical malpractice to art forgeries to homicides.

Armed with sophisticated technology, forensic document examiners can peer into the visible and invisible marks on a document to extract an abundance of details that may verify authenticity or provide additional information crucial to the investigation.

The digital age has made the work of forensic document examiners even more important. With the availability of powerful software programs such as Adobe® Photoshop®, Acrobat® and others, it has become significantly easier for criminals to create and manipulate all manner of fraudulent documents from contracts to currency.

Forensic document examiners often deal with questions of document authenticity. To determine whether a document is genuine, an examiner may attempt to confirm who created the document, determine the timeframe in which it was created, identify the materials used in its preparation or uncover modifications to the original text.

Documents can be examined for evidence of alterations, obliterations, erasures and page substitutions. Or the examiner can study the methods, materials or machines that created the document, providing key information that can identify or narrow the possible sources of the document. The ink, paper, writing tools, ribbons, stamps and seals used in production of the document may all reveal important clues. The examiner may even discover valuable evidence in a document's invisible impressions.

Some of the tools that are used by the forensic document examiner



Digital microscope



Optical microscope IR and UV viewing scope



Lupe



NIST standard ruler



Protractor



Photoshop



Computer



Flatbed scanner



ESDA



VSC

Forensic Document Examination part 2

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Picture 8. Forensic tools Used By Document Examiners. Source: Free Internet

A key element of document examination focuses on handwriting. Forensic examination and comparison of handwriting, which includes hand printing and signatures, is based on three main principles: (1) Given a sufficient amount of handwriting, no two skilled writers exhibit identical handwriting features; (2) every person has a range of natural variation to his or her writing; (3) no writer can exceed his or her skill level (i.e., it would not be possible for a marginally literate person who has only learned to produce very basic hand-printed letters to execute perfectly formed, highly skilled cursive writing).

Задание 52. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is to remove or obtain, especially by effort.
2. _____ is genuineness, identity.
3. _____ is obtained, done by, or involving deception, especially criminal deception.
4. _____ is a change in or to something.
5. _____ is similar in every detail; exactly alike.

Задание 53. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 54. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that</i> <i>I think that</i>

1. The discipline of forensic document examination is frequently associated with the comparison of handwritten or typewritten documents to determine their source or authenticity.

2. Questioned document examiners may be called upon to detect erasures or other obliterations, forgeries, altered documents, charred documents, and counterfeit currencies.

3. The digital age has made the work of forensic document examiners even easier.

4. A key element of document examination focuses on hand printing and signatures is based on three main principles: (1) Given a sufficient amount of handwriting, no two skilled writers exhibit identical methods, materials or machines; (2) every person has a range of ink, paper, writing tools, ribbons, stamps and seals; (3) no writer can identify or narrow the possible sources of the document.

5. Questioned document examiners analyze papers and inks to determine their source and age.

Задание 55. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. В настоящий момент мы собираем информацию со всех источников.

2. Эксперты определяют подлинность документа уже полгода.

3. Она изучает документы с целью выявления изменений.

4. В данный момент они передают поддельные документы в лабораторию?

5. Эти данные дают дополнительную информацию, которая очень важна для расследования?

Задание 56. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does forensic document examination as an area of forensic science study?
2. What has the availability of powerful software programs brought for law-enforcement bodies and criminals?
3. What determines document authenticity?
4. What does forensic examination and comparison of handwriting include?

Задание 57. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 58. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 8.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Ransom Note Nabs Kidnapper” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

RANSOM NOTE NABS KIDNAPPER

A 1956 kidnapping case from Long Island, New York, helps illustrate the key role forensic document examination can play in an investigation. In this case, a one-month-old child was taken from his home and a ransom note was found in the baby’s carriage, supposedly left by the child’s babysitter. Investigators discovered distinguishing characteristics in the way the writer formed 16 letters of the alphabet, most notably the lowercase “m”, which resembled a sideways “z”. Investigators searched through nearly two million documents looking for similar writing until a probation officer found in his files documents written by a 31-year-old auto mechanic with the same peculiar “m”. Document examiners were able to conclusively match the ransom note to the suspect’s handwriting, helping to secure a conviction.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. To illustrate the key role forensic document examination can play in an investigation ... is given in the text.
 - a) a US criminal case;
 - b) a US civil case;
 - c) a UK criminal case;
 - d) a UK civil case.
2. A one-month-old child was
 - a) brought to his home;
 - b) kidnapped;
 - c) found in the baby's carriage;
 - d) left by his babysitter.
3. The parents were informed through ... about the accident.
 - a) this case;
 - b) a babysitter;
 - c) a ransom note;
 - d) investigators.
4. Through distinguishing characteristics of ... investigators searched through nearly two million documents.
 - a) "z" writing;
 - b) "m" writing;
 - c) writing of 16 letters of the alphabet;
 - d) the similar writing.
5. Document examiners were able to link ... to the crime.
 - a) investigators;
 - b) a probation officer;
 - c) a 31-year-old auto mechanic;
 - d) the ransom note.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 9. FORENSIC ENGINEERING (AREA OF FORENSIC SCIENCE)

In 2019, a balcony lining the inside of the lobby of a large hotel in Kansas City collapsed and many people were injured and some died. Forensic engineers investigated the site and determined that the concrete support used in construction of the balcony was made of substandard materials. This led to criminal charges against the contractor.

This case illustrates the value that a forensic engineer has in helping to investigate situations involving failure analysis of materials and constructions.

Forensic engineers are also heavily involved in reconstruction of traffic accidents. They can determine path, direction, speed, the person driving, and the type of collision, from what may seem to the layperson as scant evidence.

There is also a continuing need for the investigation of fires, explosions, air and rail crashes and other important accidents or possible crimes.

In terms of today's forensic engineering, there is an increased emphasis on investigating the cause of failure of consumer items. This is because firms are being sued more often about allegedly defective products.

The purpose of an investigation is usually to discover the cause of failure in a particular material, component, product or structure, and determine whether this failure was accidental or intentional. Certain failures could prove criminal intent, whether maliciously or through negligence, and they result in court proceedings.

The engineer's report at the end of the investigation includes information on the problem and its cause, documentation evidence (photographs, engineering drawings, testing records, quality control records, etc), potential solutions and suggestions for improvement, and evidence to support the entire report.

Thus, forensic engineering is the application of engineering principles to the investigation of failures or other performance problems within legal investigations. Failures are not all catastrophic, such as when a building or bridge collapses, but include facilities or parts of facilities that do not perform as intended by the owner, designer, or constructor. The forensic engineer conducts an investigation involving various inspections of the faulty structure or item, the collection of evidence and data, and performance of various experiments. Forensic engineering also involves testimony on the findings of these investigations before a court of law or other judicial forum when required.

Задание 59. Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты.

- 1) allegedly defective products;
- 2) concrete support;
- 3) criminal charges against smb;
- 4) criminal intent;
- 5) documentation evidence;

- 6) failure analysis of smth;
- 7) investigating the cause of failure (accidental or intentional) in smth;
- 8) maliciously or through negligence;
- 9) reconstruction of traffic accidents;
- 10) the purpose of an investigation;
- 11) to present findings in court;
- 12) were injured.

Задание 60. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 61. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Investigations of situations involving failure analysis of materials and constructions provides for the participation of _____.
2. Forensic engineers are also heavily involved in reconstruction of _____; investigations of _____, _____, _____, as well as the cause of failure of _____.
3. The purpose of an investigation is usually to _____ and determining whether _____.
4. The forensic engineer's report includes information on _____, _____, and _____.
5. In matters of litigation, it may be necessary for the forensic engineer to present _____.

Задание 62. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that</i>
	<i>I think that</i>

1. Forensic engineering is primarily concerned with the link between engineering at law, whether civil or criminal.
2. Forensic engineering investigations typically relate to the study of materials and components which have failed to operate as intended in such a way as to cause personal injury or structural damage.

3. Natural disasters, such as the collapse of a building, are often subject to an investigation.

4. Accidental failures may be the result of a natural cause, such as corrosion or fatigue; they may also include car, rail and aviation accidents.

5. Forensic engineering also involves testimony on the findings of these investigations before various inspections.

Задание 63. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does forensic engineering as an area of forensic science study?

2. What do forensic engineers investigate?

3. What information should the engineer's report at the end of the investigation include?

4. Where should the forensic engineer testify on the findings of the investigation?

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

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 65. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 9.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Critical Skills for a Forensic-engineer” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

CRITICAL SKILLS FOR A FORENSIC-ENGINEER (BY DR. PETER R. LEWIS)

We have many methods in common with forensic scientists, such as microscopy and chemical analysis as well as being able to comment on witness statements and appearing in court to present our evidence.

We investigate accidents where product failure has caused personal injury (such as a car accident), or where there is a design flaw in a product so all have to be recalled. We often use trace evidence to show how a component failed, or to verify the truth of a witness statement just like the forensic scientist uses trace evidence like DNA or fingerprints to establish who was at a crime scene.

Sometimes we get involved in major disasters, where a bridge suddenly collapses or a train derails killing many people and this leads naturally to cold case research, where we re-analyse an old disaster to show what really happened. We have re-analysed the Tay Bridge disaster from 1879 for example. By examining the superb photographs which were taken at the time, we were able to show that the design of the bridge was totally flawed from the very beginning. But many people still believe that the bridge was blown down by a storm on the night of the disaster, which we think is a very misleading idea.

Упражнение 2. ОТВЕЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

1. What techniques are available for forensic engineers in order to analyse evidence and ascertain certain details?
2. What accidents are investigated by forensic engineers?
3. What do they use trace evidence for?
4. What old disaster was re-analysed and what were the conclusions?

Module 3. THE FORENSIC SCIENTIST

Vocabulary

1	formal education	официальное образование
2	analysis of evidence	исследование/анализ улик
3	expert testimony	показание экспертизы, свидетельские показания специалиста (эксперта) (суду)
4	validation procedure	процедура проверки достоверности
5	rules of evidence	нормы доказательственного права
6	rules of court proceedings	правила судопроизводства
7	apprenticeship course \ formal training	(официальная) стажировка
8	proficiency testing	экзамен по специальности; проверка квалификации (при приеме на работу)
9	mock trial	инсценированный судебный процесс
10	on-the-job training	обучение на рабочем месте

Text 10. EDUCATION OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS

Forensic experts have two major duties: performing scientific analysis of evidence and offering expert testimony in criminal and civil proceedings.

There are sometimes other responsibilities such as offering training in evidence collection and preservation, doing research, or performing other studies such as validation procedures for new methods, but the major duties take up most of the forensic scientists' time.

Forensic experts use microscopic examining techniques, complex instruments, mathematical principles, scientific principles, and reference literature to analyze evidence.

Although the majority of forensic scientists perform their jobs within the confines of the forensic laboratory, their work may also take them outside of the laboratory and to the crime scene, where they observe the scene and collect evidence.

Science is the heart of forensic science. A forensic expert must be well versed in the methods and requirements of good science in general and in the specific techniques used in the particular disciplines being practiced. Additionally, the forensic expert must be familiar with the rules of evidence and court procedures in the relevant jurisdictions. The knowledge, skills, and aptitudes needed in these areas are gained by a combination of formal education, formal training, and experience.

Historically, forensic scientists were recruited from the ranks of chemistry or biology majors in college. Little or no education was provided in the forensic sciences themselves – all of that was learned on the job.

Since the middle of the twentieth century, undergraduate and then graduate programs in forensic science have been offered by a handful of colleges and universities. The early bachelor's degree programs provided a strong chemical, mathematical, biological, and physical science background, coupled with applied laboratory experience in the analysis of evidence, with classes in law and criminal procedure mixed in. These programs also offered opportunities for a practicum in a functioning forensic science laboratory to see how science was applied in forensic laboratories.

Recently, graduate degrees, particularly at the master's level, have become the norm. Educational programs are not, however, designed to provide training so that graduates can start working cases on their first day in a forensic science laboratory.

Задание 66. Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты.

- 1) complex instruments;
- 2) graduate program;
- 3) forensic laboratory;
- 4) formal education;
- 5) formal training;
- 6) reference literature;
- 7) scientific principles;
- 8) to analyze evidence;
- 9) to be familiar with the rules of evidence and court procedures;
- 10) to be well versed in the methods and requirements of smth;
- 11) to collect evidence;
- 12) to do research;
- 13) to observe the crime scene;
- 14) to offer expert testimony in criminal and civil proceedings;
- 15) to offer training in evidence collection and preservation;
- 16) to perform scientific analysis of evidence;
- 17) to use microscopic examining techniques;
- 18) undergraduate program;
- 19) validation procedures.

Задание 67. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 68. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Forensic experts have two major duties: _____ and _____.
2. Forensic scientists' work may also take them outside of the laboratory and to the crime scene, where they _____ and _____.
3. Historically, little or no education was provided for forensic scientists; everything was _____.
4. Recently, graduate degrees in forensic science, particularly at the master's level, have been _____ and have _____.
5. Educational programs are not, however, designed to provide _____ that graduates can start _____.

Задание 69. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that</i>
	<i>I think that</i>

1. Forensic experts perform both physical and chemical analyses on physical evidence obtained by crime scene investigators and law enforcement officials at the crime scene.
2. Forensic experts use microscopic examining techniques, complex instruments, mathematical principles, scientific principles, and reference literature to be familiar with the rules of evidence and court procedures.
3. The majority of forensic scientists perform their jobs within the confines of colleges and universities.
4. Forensic experts must be well versed in the methods and requirements of good science in general and in the specific techniques used in the particular disciplines being practiced.
5. Forensic experts gain the necessary knowledge, skills, and aptitudes by a combination of the rules of evidence, expert testimony, and reference literature.

Задание 70. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Он вчера сделал ошибку, пытаясь получить дополнительную информацию у нашего эксперта.

2. На прошлой неделе полиция составила картину ограбления по обрывочным словам заключенного.

3. В ходе более тщательного расследования мы обнаружили причину пожара.

4. Полиция уже опросила соседей по поводу происшествия.

5. Я постарался убраться с места происшествия как можно быстрее.

Задание 71. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are two major duties of a forensic expert?

2. What are other responsibilities of a forensic expert?

3. What does a forensic expert use to analyze evidence?

4. In what areas must a forensic expert be well educated and what must he or she be familiar with?

5. What type of educational programs have become the norm for a forensic expert in English speaking countries recently?

Задание 72. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 73. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 10.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Cool Jobs: New Tools to Solve Crimes” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

COOL JOBS: NEW TOOLS TO SOLVE CRIMES

In broad daylight one spring afternoon in Naperville, Ill., two burglars snuck into a suburban home. They took food out of the fridge. They sat on the couch. They picked up framed photos. “We didn’t steal anything,” says Candace Young. She was one of the “burglars.” They were tasked with simulating a crime – all in the name of science, of course.

Young is a junior at Chicago State University studying biochemistry. Her accomplice was fellow student Doris Martin, a computer-science major. They pretended to rob the house as part of a research study. Before they entered the home, scientists used cotton swabs to sample the microbes in their noses and hands.

While Young and Martin were inside, the women marked each place they touched with sticky notes. After the mock robbery, researchers sampled Young and Martin’s microbes again. Another team of students donned masks and gloves, then swooped into the home. They swabbed every place the burglars had touched, looking for bacteria and other microbes the women might have left behind.

Jack Gilbert is a microbiologist at the University of Chicago in Illinois. He helped organize the fake break-in. His team also matched samples from the home to samples from Young’s skin. And they caught her, Young says with a laugh. Someday, the research she took part in could help investigators seize real criminals.

Forensic scientists use science to solve crimes. And researchers at labs around the world are developing new techniques to do this. Gilbert’s team, for instance, is investigating how microbial signatures might identify suspects. Another research group is working on a way to identify people from proteins found in a tiny strand of hair. And yet another scientist is studying the microbes that gather on a person’s body after death. The mix of microbes living on a corpse could point precisely to when their host had died.

Forensic research can be tedious and sometimes gruesome. But police and investigators “need more types of evidence,” says Gilbert. To piece together the truth about a crime, they need all the scientific tools they can get.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

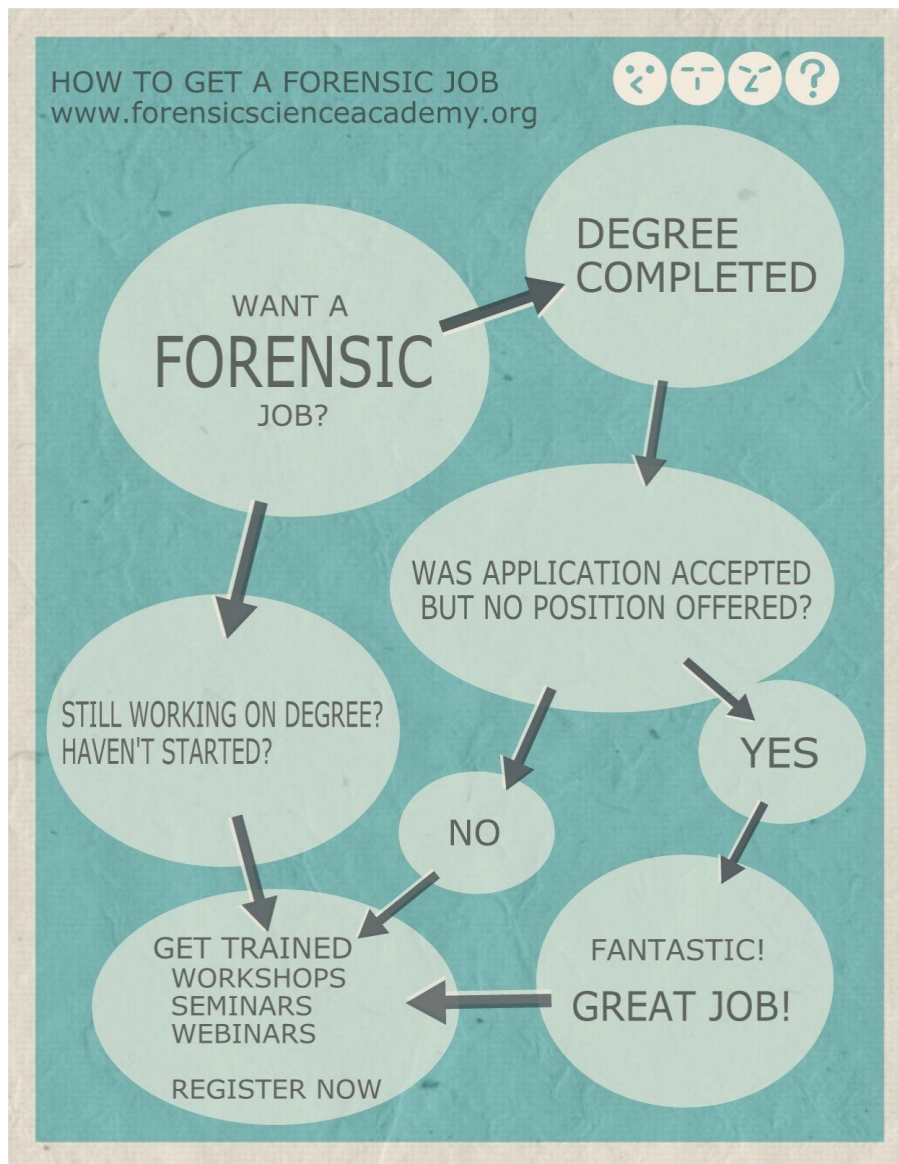
1. Candace Young and Doris Martin ...
 - a) are studying biochemistry at Chicago State University;
 - b) are two burglars snuck into a home in Naperville, Ill;
 - c) are two students from Chicago State University;
 - d) pretended to rob the house as part of a research study.
2. Someday, research studies (like fake break-in) students take part in could help
 - a) Chicago State University;
 - b) investigators seize real criminals;
 - c) Jack Gilbert who is a microbiologist at the University of Chicago in Illinois;
 - d) match samples from the home to samples from Young's skin.
3. In this text "mock" (robbery) implies
 - a) not authentic or real, but without the intention to deceive;
 - b) teasing;
 - c) arranged for training or practice;
 - d) performed as a demonstration.
4. Forensic scientists use science and are developing new techniques to
 - a) help organize the fake break-in;
 - b) solve crimes;
 - c) need more types of evidence;
 - d) seize criminals.
5. ... is an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law.
 - a) fake break-in;
 - b) criminal;
 - c) crime;
 - d) mock robbery.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 11. TRAINING OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS

Formal Training and On-the-Job Training

Forensic experts may work for local and federal law enforcement agencies and government, private laboratories, and hospitals. They may also serve as independent forensic science consultants.



Picture 9. How to get a forensic job? Source: Free Internet

Once forensic experts are employed by a forensic science laboratory, they begin formal training. New scientists are normally hired as specialists; they will learn how to analyze evidence in one or a group of related areas. Thus, someone may be hired as a drug analyst, a trace evidence analyst, or a forensic engineer.

Training requires a period of apprenticeship in which the newly hired scientist works closely with an experienced expert. The length of time for training varies widely with the discipline and the laboratory. For example, in the USA a drug chemist may train for three to six months before taking cases, while a DNA analyst may train for one to two years, and a questioned document examiner may spend up to three years in apprenticeship.

Training usually involves mock case work as well as assisting in real cases. Ideally, it will also include proficiency testing at intervals and mock trials at the end of the training.

Some people say that you don't really learn to drive a car until after you get your license. That is when you begin to experience all of the everyday driving situations that make you a good driver – or a bad one.

The same could be said for forensic science. After you have been educated and trained and begin to work your own cases, only then do you learn how to be an effective forensic scientist. You learn how to manage time and resources, and you experience the pressure of testifying in court. You learn “how to hurry up and wait” to testify, how to handle the media (or not), and how to deal with harried attorneys. These are aspects of the career that are difficult to convey to someone who hasn't experienced them.

Задание 74. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is free from outside control; not subject to another's authority.

2. _____ is to employ (someone) for wages (for a short time to do a particular job).

3. _____ is a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a particular thing, or carry on a trade.

4. _____ is the knowledge or skill acquired by such means over time, especially that gained in a particular profession.

5. _____ are personal attributes and capabilities regarded as able to help or sustain one in adverse circumstances.

Задание 75. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 76. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Once forensic experts are employed by a forensic science laboratory, they begin _____.

2. Training requires _____ in which the newly hired scientist works closely with an experienced expert.

3. _____ varies widely with the discipline and the laboratory.
4. After a forensic scientist has been educated and trained and begins to work his or her own cases, only then does he or she learn _____.

Задание 77. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that</i> <i>I think that</i>

1. Once forensic experts are hired as specialists they learn how to serve as independent forensic science consultants in one or a group of related areas.
2. For example, in the USA a questioned document examiner may spend up to six months at the University.
3. Training usually involves testifying in court as well as assisting in real cases.
4. When a forensic expert begins to experience all of the everyday work that make him or her an effective forensic scientist – or an ineffective one.
5. A forensic expert begins to learn how to manage time and resources, and experiences the pressure of testifying in court.

Задание 78. Составьте высказывания, определив правильный порядок слов.

Образец: *everyone, apply, laws, to.* → *Laws apply to everyone.*
0. everyone, apply, laws, to.

- 1) grown \ has \ forensic science \ as a profession;
- 2) to solve crimes \ rely on \ Sherlock Holmes \ did \ observation \ and \ deduction \ his powers of?;
- 3) has \ the forensic expert \ prepared \ not \ a written report \ yet;
- 4) skeletal remains \ they \ they \ were \ analyze \ not \ if \ human \ to determine \ did;
- 5) from the scene \ has \ of the crime \ compared \ he \ the fingerprints?

Задание 79. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Когда он пришел в нашу лабораторию, у него уже был опыт проведения инженерно-технических экспертиз.

2. Полиция так еще ничего и не узнала у него относительно его прежних партнеров.

3. В прошлом месяце у нас была возможность сделать работу.

4. Мне очень жаль, что она потеряла работу. У нее был десятилетний опыт такой работы.

5. Его поведение явно свидетельствует о том, что он раскрыл преступление.

Задание 80. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Who may forensic experts work for in English speaking countries?

2. When do forensic experts begin formal training?

3. What does formal training require?

4. What does formal training involve?

5. What does “on-the-job training” involve?

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

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 82. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 11.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “The Forensic Engineer May Be Hired by a Number of People” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

THE FORENSIC ENGINEER MAY BE HIRED BY A NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Insurance companies often utilise their expertise in proving liability or non-liability. Some disputes such as these may require court proceedings, in which the forensic engineer must gather sufficient evidence to support or refute a case.

Local Governments will often employ forensic engineers, particularly in the examination of major disasters, such as bridge collapses, and aviation crashes.

Manufacturers frequently take on forensic engineers to investigate particular faults in products in order to identify the cause and provide data for future improvements. In this case, they may need to retrace a series of processes and procedures in order to determine the exact origin of a problem.

During some fault investigations, a dispute may arise between two parties, requiring litigation to resolve the situation. If neither side agree to accept responsibility for the fault which caused the incident, forensic engineers may be employed to provide evidence in order to establish the facts surrounding the case. The facts will then be presented in court, where the outcome can be decided.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. Forensic engineers could be employed by the insurance companies to

- a) prove liability or non-liability;
- b) examine major disasters, such as bridge collapses, and aviation crashes;
- c) investigate particular faults in products in order to identify the cause and provide data for future improvements;
- d) provide evidence in order to establish the facts surrounding the case in case neither side agree to accept responsibility for the incident.

2. Forensic engineers could be employed by the local or federal governments to

- a) prove liability or non-liability;
- b) examine major disasters, such as bridge collapses, and aviation crashes;
- c) investigate particular faults in products in order to identify the cause and provide data for future improvements;
- d) provide evidence in order to establish the facts surrounding the case in case neither side agree to accept responsibility for the incident.

3. Forensic engineers could be employed by different manufacturers to

- a) prove liability or non-liability;
- b) examine major disasters, such as bridge collapses, and aviation crashes;
- c) investigate particular faults in products in order to identify the cause and provide data for future improvements;
- d) provide evidence in order to establish the facts surrounding the case in case neither side agree to accept responsibility for the incident.

4. Forensic engineers could be employed during some fault investigations when a dispute arises between two parties, requiring litigation to resolve the situation, to

- a) prove liability or non-liability;
- b) examine major disasters, such as bridge collapses, and aviation crashes;
- c) investigate particular faults in products in order to identify the cause and provide data for future improvements;
- d) provide evidence in order to establish the facts surrounding the case in case neither side agree to accept responsibility for the incident.

5. ... is a place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury.

- a) Insurance company;
- b) Local Government;
- c) Investigation;
- d) Court.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 12. ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE

The reason someone wants to become a forensic expert is to analyze evidence. But besides the routine analysis of evidence, many important aspects other than science affect how evidence is analyzed:

- Chain of custody. The forensic expert must be constantly aware of the requirements of the chain of custody. Evidence can be rendered inadmissible if the chain of custody is not properly constructed and maintained.
- Turnaround time. For example, in the USA, federal and state “speedy trial” laws require that an accused person be brought to trial within a specified window of time after arrest; this is usually 180 days but may vary with the jurisdiction.

If the forensic science laboratory cannot analyze and report evidence out in a timely manner, the accused may be released for failure of the government to provide a speedy trial.

- Preservation and spoilage. Forensic scientists have a duty to preserve as much of the evidence as is practical in each case and to ensure that the evidence is not spoiled or ruined. In some cases, so little evidence exists that there is only one chance for analysis. In such cases, the prosecutor and defense attorney should be apprised before the analysis takes place.

- Sampling. In many cases there is so much evidence that sampling becomes an issue. This often happens with large drug cases that may have hundreds or thousands of similar exhibits; it can also be true of blood stains, fibers, or any type of evidence. The opposite may also be true: insufficient sample for complete or repeat analysis. Finally, in some cases any type of analysis is destructive and there is no opportunity for reanalysis.

- Reports. Every laboratory has protocols for writing laboratory reports, but a surprising lack of uniformity exists from laboratory to laboratory. Some laboratories mandate complete reports for each case, whereas others have bare-bones reports with a minimum of description and explanation. Reports of forensic science analysis are scientific reports and should be complete like any other scientific report.

Задание 83. Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты.

- 1) a bare-bones report;
- 2) a complete report;
- 3) a lack of uniformity;
- 4) a minimum of description and explanation;
- 5) a protocol for writing laboratory reports;
- 6) the accused;
- 7) an opportunity for reanalysis;
- 8) in a timely manner;
- 9) sampling;
- 10) similar exhibits;
- 11) to be aware of the requirements of the chain of custody;
- 12) to be brought to trial within a specified window of time;
- 13) to be properly constructed and maintained;
- 14) to be rendered inadmissible;
- 15) to be spoiled or ruined;
- 16) to preserve the evidence;
- 17) to provide a speedy trial.

Задание 84. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 85. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Besides the routine _____, many important aspects other than science affect how _____.

2. Evidence can be rendered inadmissible if the _____ is not properly constructed and maintained.

3. The _____ may be released for failure of the _____ to provide a speedy trial in accordance with the so-called “speedy trial” laws if the _____ cannot analyze and report evidence out _____.

4. Forensic scientists have a duty to preserve as much of the evidence as is practical in each case and to ensure that the evidence _____.

5. Reports of forensic science analysis are _____ and should be complete like any other _____.

Задание 86. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why must a forensic expert be constantly aware of the requirements of the chain of custody?

2. Why is turnaround time important in the work of a forensic expert?

3. Why is preservation of the evidence important in the work of a forensic expert?

4. In what cases does sampling become an important duty of a forensic expert?

5. What protocols does every laboratory have for writing expert reports?

Задание 87. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 88. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 12.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Forensic Engineering: Modern Methods” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

FORENSIC ENGINEERING: MODERN METHODS

Through the investigation conducted by the forensic engineer, a vast array of techniques is available for use in order to analyse evidence and ascertain certain details. The methods used are largely dependent on the circumstances of the investigation and what the engineer hopes to achieve.

If the analysis of major failures is considered, many possible modes of failure would have been reviewed in the safety assessments made when the structure was built. For example, analysis of how the towers of the World Trade Center would behave when hit by an aircraft was considered, the problem being that only smaller airliners were thought of as possible hazards.

Thus, the engineering consultancies carrying out such safety analyses are likely to perform much forensic engineering for courts of inquiry. This means that their engineers are likely to be practising forensic engineering as a part of their duties. This emphasis on subject experience will also mean that staffs of university engineering departments are likely to be involved, again as part of their overall duties.

For the failure of consumer products it may be that local trading standards officers will be the first to pick up a problem and they may refer it to expertise at local universities. The key to their success will be maintaining a high and varied workload in order to recruit and retain real subject experts.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий/ие по смыслу ответ/ы из предложенных вариантов.

1. Through the investigation conducted the methods used by the forensic engineer depend largely on

- a) the facts connected with an accident.
- b) the system of rules.
- c) a vast array of techniques available.
- d) the expectations of an expert.

2. When the safety assessments of the World Trade Center had made

. . . .

a) any possible modes of failure were reviewed in the safety assessments.

b) the analysis of how the towers of the World Trade Center would behave was made.

c) only tiny vehicles were analyzed as a source of any threats.

d) only smaller airline companies were thought of as possible hazards.

3. The experts working for the engineering consultancies carrying out safety analyses are likely to

a) perform much forensic engineering for courts of inquiry.

b) be practising forensic engineering as a part of their duties.

c) be involved by the engineering consultancies.

d) put emphasis on subject experience.

4. Local trading standards officers who analyze failures of consumer products may work in association with

a) the university staff.

b) local government.

c) practising forensic engineering as a part of their duties.

d) a high and varied workload in order to recruit and retain real subject experts.

5. Failure of a consumer product is

a) deficiency of a desirable quality of a product.

b) the fact that you do not do it, even though you were expected to do it.

c) a varied workload in order to recruit and retain real subject experts.

d) the state when it does not function.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 13. EXPERT TESTIMONY

Many people have seen an “expert witness” in a courtroom or at the scene of a crime on a variety of television shows. These popular shows depict a highly educated and sophisticated expert with several degrees, including a Ph.D., who has all the answers. These shows portray both the reality and the fantasy of expert witnesses and their role in the judicial system.

The increased use of forensic experts has been attributed to problems requiring judicial systems that require specialized experience. Experts are recognized as having specific knowledge, training or experience to help

the court understand the problems that are brought before them and decide if negligence or damages have occurred that justify civil or criminal penalties.

What makes an expert effective? Being a competent analytical scientist is only half the battle in a forensic science laboratory. The forensic expert must also be able to explain his or her findings to a judge or jury in a court of law. This is one of the key factors that distinguish careers in forensic science from those in other sciences.

The forensic expert may testify about a number of different facts. Some experts may testify about physical evidence such as DNA samples; other experts, such as psychologists, may testify about a defendant's state of mind. Still others may testify about what occurred at a crime scene. No matter what an expert testifies to, he or she must be qualified as an expert in the area of testimony.

Part of the expert's role is that of teacher. An expert is selected for testimony because of their unique experience, and their success in the courtroom hinges on their ability to convey their relevance of the experience clearly to the court and/or jury.

Thus, expert testimony is testimony about a scientific, technical, or professional issue given by a person qualified to testify because of familiarity with the subject or special training in the field. Therefore, an expert has to make a presentation that is simple clear and direct. It is important to prepare testimony from the perspective of the court and/or jurors.

Задание 89. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is a person who is permitted to testify at a trial because of their special knowledge or proficiency in a particular field that is relevant to the case.
2. _____ is an occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.
3. _____ is to carefully choose as being the best or most suitable.
4. _____ is to depend entirely on.
5. _____ is a point of view.

Задание 90. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 91. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а: *I fully agree with the statement that*

Речевая модель б: *I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that*
I think that

1. A variety of television shows depict highly educated experts with several degrees, including a Ph.D., who have their role in the judicial system.

2. Experts are recognized as having specific knowledge, training or experience to help the court and/or jurors understand the problems that justify civil or criminal penalties.

3. The ability of the forensic expert to explain his or her findings to a judge or jury is one of the key factors that distinguish careers in forensic science from those in other sciences.

4. No matter what an expert testifies to, he or she must be qualified as an expert in the area of evidence.

5. It is important to prepare evidence from the point of view of the court and/or jurors.

Задание 92. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Толпа была привлечена на место происшествия.

2. Обвиняемый был освобожден из-за того, что правительство не смогло обеспечить проведение безотлагательного судебного разбирательства.

3. Сообщалось о нескольких случаях отравления.

4. Улики не были испорчены или уничтожены благодаря нашему эксперту.

5. Сколько людей вышли на дежурство сегодня?

6. После ареста страх был написан у него на лице.

7. По этому уголовному делу судебно-криминалистической лабораторией был затребован полный отчет.

8. Мужчине приказали предъявить права.

9. Полиция своевременно не предоставила никаких объяснений.

10. О скольких случаях автомобильных аварий сообщалось? Что именно сообщалось?

Задание 93. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What has the increased use of forensic experts been attributed to?
2. In what way are forensic experts recognized?
3. What is one of the key factors that distinguish careers in forensic science from those in other sciences?
4. What is expert testimony?
5. In what way should expert testimony be prepared?

Задание 94. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 95. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 13.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “What a Forensic Scientist Does” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

WHAT A FORENSIC SCIENTIST DOES

A forensic scientist is typically charged with much more than just digging into the facts of a case and substantiating or disproving them based on an interpretation of the evidence. Strong record-keeping skills are crucial because he will often be called upon to testify to his or her findings in court.

Such scientists are typically required to submit written reports to the court and opposing counsel as well, detailing the nature of their findings and testimony before trial. These reports can be extensive and complex. A forensic scientist must be able to demonstrate how he arrived at his conclusions.

A forensic scientist often serves as an expert witness at a trial. He or she isn't a party to the incident that gave rise to the lawsuit or criminal trial and he or she can't testify to the facts of the case. Rather an expert testifies

to his or her interpretation of them. He or she has the training and credentials to pose an opinion regarding various aspects of the case.

The opposing party reserves the right to cross-examine and challenge the forensic scientist's findings. One challenge might be that he might have processed physical evidence incorrectly.

Упражнение 2. Укажите, какие утверждения являются верными (True), какие неверными (False), а также те, о которых в тексте ничего не говорится (Not stated).

1. The only job of a forensic expert is to analyse evidence from the crime scene.

2. A forensic expert is typically required to testify to his or her findings in court.

3. A forensic expert is typically required to be well trained in criminal justice.

4. A forensic expert often serves as an expert witness at a trial.

5. A forensic expert's findings are never cross-examined and challenged at a trial.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Module 4. A BIT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE HISTORY

Vocabulary

1	to be practiced	применяться на практике
2	to examine remains	исследовать останки
3	considerable advances in	значительные успехи в
4	to serve a sentence	отбывать наказание
5	assassination	убийство по политическим или религиозным мотивам
6	to achieve a high level of	достигнуть высокого уровня
7	policing authority	орган с полицейскими функциями; полицейский орган
8	to become widespread	стать широко распространенной
9	to guard	охранять
10	to curb lawlessness	бороться с беззаконием

Text 14. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Some forms of what we would now call forensic medicine were practiced as far back as the fifth century. During the next thousand years, there were many advances in science, but only forensic medicine was practiced to any great extent.

The science of toxicology, the study of poisons, was one of the first “new” forensic sciences to emerge. In an early case, a Mr. Lefarge died under mysterious circumstances, and his wife fell under suspicion. In 1840, the famous French scientist Matheu Orfilia examined Lafarge’s remains and determined that he had ingested arsenic. Orfilia further showed that the source of the arsenic could only have been poisoning, and Lefarge’s wife was subsequently convicted of the crime.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw considerable advances in the science of personal identification. Because police photography had not been developed and fingerprints were not being used, there needed to be methods of reliably tracking a person either through the police process or during incarceration.

Enter Alphonse Bertillion, a French criminologist, who developed a method of recording physical features of a person in such a way that the record would be unique to that person. This method was referred to as anthropometry or Bertillonage, after its creator. Bertillion developed a set of precise measuring instruments to be used with his method.

The Bertillionage system became very popular throughout Europe and the United States. It became widely used in U.S. prisons, which needed a way to track the prisoners. The Bertillion system was plagued by problems of reproducibility and was finally discredited in the United States at Leavenworth Federal Prison in Kansas. In 1903, a prisoner named William West was admitted to the prison to serve a sentence. When he was measured using the Bertillion system, it was found that a man with the name William West with virtually the same set of measurements was already at the prison! This sounded the death knell for Bertillionage and opened the door for the study of fingerprints.

Bertillion used fingerprints in his system but did not have a good way to organize them for mass searches. Dr. Juan Vucetich, a Croatian who lived in Argentina and worked for the La Plata police force, conceived of a method of fingerprint classification in 1894 that provided for 1,048,576 primary classifications of fingerprints.

As history and culture would have it, his work was largely unheard of in Europe until much later. Sir William Herschel, a British officer in India, and Henry Faulds, a Scottish medical doctor, both studied fingerprints as a scientific endeavor to see whether they could be used reliably for identification. In 1901, Sir Edward Henry devised a fingerprint classification system, still used today to categorize sets of fingerprints and store them for easy retrieval.

Modern blood and body fluid typing got its start around 1900 when Karl Landsteiner showed that human blood came in different types; his work led to the ABO blood typing system. This work, in turn, led to the discovery of other blood antigen systems. From these discoveries came the forensic typing of blood to help distinguish one individual from another.

After Watson and Crick discovered the structure and functions of DNA in the early 1950's, it wasn't until Sir Alec Jeffries developed the first forensic DNA typing method, which he coined, regrettably, "DNA fingerprinting," in 1984 that forensic DNA technology was born. The work of Kary Mullis in the 1980's led to the discovery of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the way our bodies reproduce DNA. This discovery led to Mullis being awarded the 1993 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

In the early part of the twentieth century, Goddard popularized the comparison microscope, which is two standard microscopes joined by an optical bridge. This tool revolutionized the comparison of bullets, cartridges, toolmarks, hairs, and fibers. Microscopy is the mainstay of forensic science laboratories and includes newer methods, such as the scanning electron microscope.

Задание 96. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is a development or improvement.
2. _____ is to become known.
3. _____ is to find someone or something after a thorough or difficult search.
4. _____ is to receive smb into.
5. _____ is to make (a scientific or academic subject) accessible to the general public by presenting it in an understandable form.

Задание 97. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 98. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Some forms of what we would now call forensic medicine were _____.
2. In the early 1800s, Parisian medical professor Mathieu Orfila and others began to intensively study _____ and the decomposition of bodies.
3. At the end of the 19th century _____, a French criminologist, developed a method of anthropometry –which is _____.
4. In 1901, Sir Edward Henry devised a _____, still used today to categorize sets of fingerprints and store them for easy retrieval.
5. In the early part of the twentieth century, Goddard popularized the _____, which is two standard microscopes joined by an optical bridge.

Задание 99. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а: *I fully agree with the statement that ... BECAUSE*
Речевая модель б: *I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that*
I think that

1. Forensic medicine, also called “medical jurisprudence” or “legal medicine”, emerged in the 1600s.
2. The rise of the science of toxicology, the study of death under mysterious circumstances, is connected with the name of the famous French scientist Matheu Orfilia, who in 1840 examined a Mr. Lefarge remains and determined that he had ingested arsenic.

3. The 18th and 19th centuries saw considerable advances in the science of toxicology.

4. Dr. Juan Vucetich, Sir William Herschel, Henry Faulds and Sir Edward Henry studied fingerprints as a scientific endeavor to see whether they could be used reliably for identification and devised a fingerprint classification system.

5. Forensic DNA technology was born in 1993.

Задание 100. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. К началу июня все было готово к переезду.

2. Новая лаборатория была гораздо просторнее и удобнее той, в которой мы работали раньше.

3. Когда я вернулся в город, Дэвид уже уехал в Лондон. А я так много ожидал от разговора с ним.

4. Кейт села в машину и поехала домой. Всю дорогу она думала об отчете, который она подготовила накануне.

5. Адвокат предоставил неопровержимые доказательства того, что обвиняемый не находился на месте преступления.

Задание 101. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What area of science gave birth to forensic science?

2. What happened in 1840?

3. How did anthropometry develop?

4. How did a fingerprint classification system develop?

5. How did the forensic typing of blood develop?

6. How did the forensic DNA technology develop?

7. Which tool was popularized by Goddard in the early part of the 20th century? What did the tool revolutionized?

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

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 103. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 14.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Modern History of Forensic Science”.

MODERN HISTORY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Surprisingly, while the use of science in criminal investigations in some manner or another been around since before the Roman Empire, the idea of forensic science as a discipline and a career is barely 100 years old. It has only been within the last century that law enforcement agencies and the court systems have come to rely so heavily on the use of scientific practices in crime scene investigations.

Until the mid-nineteenth century, the use of science in investigations was known and discussed, but the proper application of scientific principles had not yet been fully fleshed out. Throughout history, there had been examples of various pieces of evidence leading to convictions or acquittals that would seem to fall in line with what we now recognize as forensics.

During the 1800s, though, the application of the scientific principle to criminal investigations accelerated. Clothing and vegetable grains were used to place suspects at the scenes of crimes. The invention of the camera brought on the use of photography to document and preserve crime scenes. Hydrogen peroxide was discovered to foam as it oxidized when it contacted hemoglobin, demonstrating the ability to test for the presence of blood.

All of these advances came fast and furious and combined to bring a renewed zeal for science within the realm of criminology. Mystery novels and detective stories gained popularity in the mainstream culture, lead by important characters such as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s iconic Sherlock Holmes.

Today, the field of forensic science has all but exploded. Advancements in technology allow for better analysis and understanding of scientific principles in all types of evidence. This, in turn, allows crime scene investigators to branch out and gain expertise in areas such as bloodstain pattern analysis and ballistics.

Working as a crime scene investigator can be an extremely rewarding prospect. Because the field is still relatively new, forensic science careers can put you on the cutting edge of new techniques, technology and research. Moreover, you’ll be able to sleep soundly knowing you’re working to bring justice and help others.

Упражнение 2. Укажите, какие утверждения являются верными (True), какие неверными (False), а также те, о которых в тексте ничего не говорится (Not stated).

1. The idea of forensic science as a discipline and a career has in some manner or another been around since before the Roman Empire.

2. Throughout history, there had been examples of various pieces of evidence leading to convictions or acquittals that would seem to fall in line with what we now recognize as the use of science in investigations.

3. During the 1800s, mystery novels and detective stories gained popularity in the mainstream culture.

4. Today, advancements in technology allow for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's iconic Sherlock Holmes apply the scientific principle to criminal investigations.

5. The advancements of the twentieth century were built largely upon the groundwork laid in the nineteenth century, perfecting techniques in both analysis and preservation of evidence.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 15. HISTORY OF EXPERT TESTIMONY

The concept of applying 'scientific' principles to legal questions has a long and intriguing history.

In 44 BC, following the assassination of Julius Caesar the attending physician proclaimed that of the 23 wounds found on the body 'only one' was fatal. Besides, Roman penal codes allowed expert witnesses to offer information concerning a person's mental state.

In the 5th century, Germanic and Slavic societies were believed to be the first to put down in statute that medical experts should be employed to determine cause of death.

In 1247 the first textbook on forensic medicine was published in China which among others things documented the procedures to be followed when investigating a suspicious death.

The use of expert witnesses in the courtroom to assist law enforcement officials dates back to the Salem, Massachusetts, witch trials of 1692, when a Doctor Brown first testified in a heresy trial. He informed the court that in his medical opinion, the defendant had bewitched the victims. From this dubious beginning, the use of expert witnesses has grown in both

criminal and civil cases to include any relevant topic that is beyond the ordinary knowledge of everyday jurors.

Задание 104. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is interesting or strange.
2. _____ is to announce officially or publicly.
3. _____ is causing death.
4. _____ is all the laws of a state that are related to crime and punishment.
5. _____ is a belief or action that most people think is wrong, because it disagrees with beliefs that are generally accepted.

Задание 105. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 106. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а: *I fully agree with the statement that ... BECAUSE*
Речевая модель б: *I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that*
I think that

1. In 44 BC, following the assassination of Solon the attending physician testified that of the 23 wounds found on the body 'only one' was fatal.

2. Germanic and Slavic penal codes allowed expert witnesses to offer information concerning a person's mental state.

3. Germanic and Slavic law codes of the 5th century assumed that medical experts should be employed to determine cause of death.

4. In 1247 the first Chinese forensic medicine textbook on was published which among others things documented a Doctor first testified in a heresy trial.

5. From the Salem, Massachusetts, witch trials of 1692, the use of expert witnesses has grown in both criminal and civil cases to include any relevant topic that is beyond the ordinary knowledge of everyday jurors.

Задание 107. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How can you describe the history of expert witness testimony?
2. How did the ancient Romans use witness testimony?
3. What Germanic and Slavic law codes are believed to assume?
4. What does the first textbook on forensic medicine, published in 1247, document?
5. What was the beginning of expert testimony in the courtroom to assist law enforcement officials?

Задание 108. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 109. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 15.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “Forensic Science History” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

FORENSIC SCIENCE HISTORY

Forensics is the application of science to law. Without question, the field of forensic science has come a very long way since its recorded beginnings in the 700s, when the Chinese used fingerprints to establish the identity of documents and clay sculptures.

This field is one of the few areas of law enforcement where science, technology and crime-solving meet. This combination supports the Theory of Transfer: “When two objects meet, some evidence of that meeting can later be found and verified.”

A few significant advances occurred in the years prior to 1800. In 1248, a book, *Hsi DuanYu (the Washing Away of Wrongs)* published by the Chinese, described how to distinguish drowning from strangulation. It was the first recorded application of medical knowledge to the solution of

crime. In 1609, the first treatise on systematic document examination was published in France. Then in 1784, one of the first documented uses of physical matching saw an Englishman convicted of murder based on the torn edge of a wad of newspaper in a pistol that matched a piece remaining in his pocket.

The science of forensics is now recognized as a critical ingredient in law enforcement and the solution of crimes. Protecting a crime scene from contamination and gathering and interpreting evidence accurately have become some of the most critical ingredients in crime-solving.

As a result, advances in technology are being applied to the finite and exacting field of forensic science, a field in which technical competency is achieved only by the synthesis of a number of factors, including training, experience, supervision, continuing education, proficiency and an appreciation of scientific methods and protocols projected against a background of stringent professional ethics.

Now that we are in the 21st century, forensic science must continue to develop and mature. In recent years, the blend of science and technology has enabled police to solve many crimes that once would have been considered beyond resolution.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. Forensic science ...
 - a) supports the Theory of Transfer.
 - b) is the application of science to law.
 - c) is protecting a crime scene from contamination.
 - d) assist in investigating and adjudicating criminal and civil cases.
2. The book, "The Washing Away of Wrongs" published by the Chinese in 1248, described how to distinguish ...
 - a) a critical ingredient in law enforcement;
 - b) the first recorded application of medical knowledge to the solution of crime;
 - c) drowning from suffocation;
 - d) the torn edge of a wad of newspaper in a pistol from a piece remaining in his pocket.
3. The case of an Englishman convicted of murder in 1784 was ...
 - a) one of the first documented uses of physical matching;
 - b) the first recorded application of medical knowledge to the solution of crime;

- c) a critical ingredient in law enforcement;
 - d) based on the torn edge of a wad of newspaper in a pistol that matched a piece remaining in his pocket.
4. In recent years, the science of forensics has been recognized as
- a) interpreting evidence accurately;
 - b) a critical element in law enforcement;
 - c) the solution of crimes;
 - d) recorded beginnings in the 700s.
5. In recent years, . . . have enabled police to solve many crimes that once would have been considered beyond resolution.
- a) advances in technology;
 - b) documents and clay sculptures;
 - c) advances occurred in 1248;
 - d) advances occurred in 1609.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Text 16. FROM THE HISTORY OF POLICE FORCES

Police is the agency of a community or government that is responsible for maintaining public order and preventing and detecting crime. The basic police mission – preserving order by enforcing rules of conduct or laws – was the same in ancient societies as it is the contemporary sophisticated urban environments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the U.S., the first full-time organised police department, were formed in New York City in 1845 and shortly thereafter in Boston, not only in response to crime but also to control unrest. The American police adopted many British methods, but at times they became involved in local politics. The British police, on the other hand, have traditionally depended on loyalty to the law, rather than to elected public officials, as the source of their authority and independence.

Задание 110. Подберите к словосочетаниям на русском языке эквиваленты из текста.

- 1) дебаты в парламенте;
- 2) обеспечивать соблюдение правил поведения;
- 3) основная задача полиции (2);
- 4) оставаться в силе;
- 5) платный осведомитель;
- 6) нести полицейскую службу;
- 7) предупреждение преступности;
- 8) раскрывать преступления;
- 9) сдерживать рост преступности;
- 10) следить за соблюдением законов;
- 11) постоянно действующая полицейская организация;
- 12) полицейские структуры;
- 13) обеспечение правопорядка;
- 14) блюститель порядка.

Задание 111. Прочитайте и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 112. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. _____ is the agency of a community or government that is responsible for maintaining public order and preventing and detecting crime.
2. The basic police mission is _____.
3. The basic police mission was the same in _____ as it is _____.
4. The conception of the police force as a _____ developed from the use of military bodies as guardians of the peace, such as the Praetorian Guard – bodyguard of the ancient Roman emperors.
5. The Romans achieved a high level of _____, which remained in effect until the decline of the empire and the onset of the Middle Ages.

Задание 113. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that ... because</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that</i> <i>I think that</i>

1. During the Middle Ages, policing authority was the responsibility of the ancient Romans.

2. During the Middle Ages, the constable's duties included body-guarding of each noble.

3. During the Middle Ages, constables were wealthy citizens who took turns at the job, which became increasingly burdensome and unpopular.

4. By the mid-16th century, the quality of the constables declined drastically as wealthy citizens often resorted to paying deputies to assume their turns as constables.

5. In France during the 17th century King Louis XIV maintained a small central police organisation consisting of some forty inspectors who, with the help of numerous paid informants, maintained law and order..

6. After the Civil war, two separate police bodies were set up in France, one to handle ordinary duties and the other to deal with political crimes.

7. Since the end of the 17th century and until the end of the 18th century, the watchmen along with a few constables were the only form of maintaining law and order in the city of London.

8. The British public official Sir Robert Peel in 1829 established the London Metropolitan Police, which became the world's first modern organised police force.

9. Crime prevention was a primary objective of the London Metropolitan Police, which embodied the belief that such a police force should depend on the consent and cooperation of the public, and the idea that police constables were to be civil and courteous to the people.

10. In the U.S., the first full-time organised police department, were formed in Boston in 1829.

Задание 114. Составьте высказывания, определив правильный порядок слов.

1) of Julius Caesar / the homicide investigation / to determine / which / was / employed / the fatal blow / a detailed autopsy;

2) the name of Matheu Orfilia / of forensic toxicology / the birth / connected with / is;

3) were / doctors / in London / the victims of Jack the Ripper / allowed / to examine for / in 1888 / wound patterns;

4) back / to 1894 / fingerprint / dates / classification;

5) criminology / academic departments / at Berkeley / the University of California / established / of / in 1950 / one of the first.

Задание 115. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Очевидно, что закон необходим в интересах всего общества.
2. Иначе людям пришлось бы жить по закону джунглей.
3. Ваша честь, защитите нечего добавить.
4. К сожалению, создать совершенные законы непросто.
5. В отчетах экспертов нет единообразия?
6. Следовательно, каждое сообщество пытается установить свои собственные правила поведения.
7. Он отрицает, что у него есть какие-либо обязательства по судебным издержкам?
8. Однако закон не может удовлетворить всех.
9. На суде он признался в соучастии в преступлении?
10. В любом случае, несовершенные законы лучше беззакония.

Задание 116. Ответьте на вопросы.

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

Задание 117. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 118. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 16.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст “A Brief History of Forensic Investigation” и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION

Despite common misconceptions, forensic investigation has been practiced, in one form or another, for thousands of years. Before the discovery and impact of DNA in the early 1980s and even before the advent of fingerprinting in the early 1800s, criminal investigators were using the science of forensics to solve crimes.

During the middle of the 12th century, ancient Chinese were credited with being the first to attempt to define the difference between natural death and criminal intent. In a book written by Sung Tz'u called “The Washing Away of Wrong”, the author observed that water collected in the lungs of drowning victims and that strangulation could be assumed by damaged cartilage in the neck. As he so wisely said, so many hundreds of years ago, “The difference of a hair is the difference of a thousand li”. (A li is the word that designates the distance of a mile in the Chinese language). The book became an official text for coroners.

The discovery that fingerprints were unique to each individual and could provide identification of a particular individual, urged the state of forensic crime investigation to the forefront in 1788 when Dr. Nathaniel Grew published an illustrated anatomy book in which he claimed that “the arrangement of skin ridges is never duplicated in two persons”. By the early 1800s, the recognition of fingerprint patterns was studied, but decades would pass before that observance was applied to criminal and personal identification. In his book titled “Life on the Mississippi”, Mark Twain writes of a murderer identified by fingerprint identification. The first legal recognition of this process had been realized nearly a decade earlier in 1882 during a case involving document forgery in New Mexico, the first official use of the technique in the United States.

In 1888, during the reign of England's most notorious serial killer, Jack the Ripper, the use of crime scene photographs were extensively studied in an effort to detect clues and criminal profiling of the vicious murderer. Scotland Yard was the first to have attempted criminal profiling as a result of the Ripper's savage modus operandi.

Today, a wealth of technological advancements has made forensic investigation a lot easier than it used to be. However, despite such advancements, crime scene investigation still takes a human brain to rationalize and conceptualize what has happened at any crime scene.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. Forensic investigation has been practiced, in one form or another,
 - a) since the early 1980s;
 - b) since the early 1800s;
 - c) for a thousand year;
 - d) for thousands years.
2. The book written the 12th century by Sung Tz'u called "The Washing Away of Wrong" attempted to define the difference between
 - a) a natural and criminal intent;
 - b) a hair and a thousand li;
 - c) a natural death and a suspicious death;
 - d) water collected in the lungs of drowning victims.
3. The first legal recognition of fingerprint patterns dates back to
 - a) 1788;
 - b) the early 1800s;
 - c) the book "Life on the Mississippi" written by Mark Twain;
 - d) 1882.
4. The first official use of crime scene photographs dates back to
 - a) the reign of Jack the Ripper;
 - b) the early 1800s;
 - c) 1882;
 - d) 1888.
5. . . . is a place that is being investigated by the police because a crime has taken place there.
 - a) Crime;
 - b) Crime scene;
 - c) Crime scene photographs;
 - d) Crime scene investigation.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

Module 5. INDIVIDUAL, SOCIETY AND LAW

Vocabulary

вор	a thief
смертная казнь	the death penalty
мера наказания	capital punishment
клеветник	a slanderer
наказание	a punishment
правонарушитель	an offender
правонарушение	an offense
преступление	a crime
гражданское дело	a civil case
наносить ущерб	to cause damage
наносить увечья	to cause injury
похищать	to steal
имущественные контракты;	property contracts;
семейное право	family law
уголовное право	criminal law
торговое право	commercial law
правовой \ юридический документ	legal / legal document
свод законов	code of laws

Text 17. ANCIENT LEGAL SOURCES

Since the time when our ancestors first began to live in large and settled groups, rules have been adopted to protect individuals and groups and to govern their relationships. Even the most ancient peoples compiled Law Codes. But our knowledge is vague of laws that were in effect before the invention of writing in about 3500 B.C.

The oldest law code is tablets from the ancient archives of the city of Ebla (now on the territory of Syria) which date to about 2400 B.C. The tablets dealt with diplomacy and foreign relations, internal and domestic affairs, and religious and cultural matters.

The earliest known legal text was written by Ur-Nammu, a king of the Mesopotamian city of Ur (now on the territory of modern Iraq), in about 2100 B.C. The Law Code of Ur-Nammu assumed a universal understanding on the part of the people that law descended from the gods and the king was simply the administrator of those laws.

The Code of Ur-Nammu is comprised of 40 paragraphs and may be divided into two parts, the first is the prologue and the second is the laws themselves. The laws in the Code follow a certain pattern, i.e. “If (insert crime), then (insert punishment)”. This formula would be followed by almost all law codes that came after the Code of Ur-Nammu.

In the Code, different categories of crime, as well as their resulting punishment, may be distinguished. For example, there are a number of capital offences, such as murder and robbery. The punishment for such crimes was death. For example, “If a man commits murder, that man must be killed.” Those who committed less serious offences, on the other hand, would have been punished by imprisonment and/or fines. For example, “If a man committed a kidnapping, he is to be imprisoned and pay fifteen shekels of silver.”

One of the most detailed ancient legal codes was drawn up by Hammurabi, a king of Babylon (on the territory of modern Iraq) around 2000 B.C. 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 Law Code of Hammurabi.

The Code dealt with many of the same subjects as our legal system today. It included real and personal property law (the rights of slave owners and slaves, inheritance and property contracts); family law (marriage and divorce); criminal law (crimes and punishment of crimes); and business law (the settlement of debts and even regulations about taxes and the prices of goods).

The Code outlawed private blood feuds and banned the tradition by which a man could kidnap 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.

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. Nevertheless, Hammurabi’s laws represented an advance on earlier tribal customs, because in accordance with the Code of Hammurabi the penalty could not be harder than the crime.

The laws set forth in the ancient law codes were written by the King – a divinely inspired authority. Only the King could change such laws. This absolutism of power in the monarch was typical of legal systems until the time of the Greeks around 300 B.C.

Задание 119. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим терминам и терминологическим сочетаниям на русском языке.

- 1) вор;
- 2) смертная казнь;
- 3) мера наказания;
- 4) клеветник;
- 5) наказание;
- 6) правонарушитель;
- 7) правонарушение;
- 8) преступление;
- 9) гражданское дело;
- 10) наносить ущерб;
- 11) наносить увечья;
- 12) похищать;
- 13) имущественные контракты;
- 14) правовые нормы, регулирующие вопросы личной собственности/недвижимости;
- 15) правовые нормы, регулирующие имущественные права;
- 16) семейное право;
- 17) уголовное право;
- 18) торговое право;
- 19) правовой/юридический документ;
- 20) свод законов.

Задание 120. Письменно переведите текст, используя при переводе термины и терминологические сочетания задания 119.

Задание 121. 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 payment for damage or loss;

4. _____ is an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law;
5. _____ is to ban or make illegal.

Задание 122. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Rules of community living have been adopted to govern relationships between people since the time when our ancestors first began to _____.
2. We know very little about laws that were in effect before the _____.
3. The oldest law code is _____ and it dates back to about _____. The tablets dealt with _____; _____, and _____.
4. The earliest known legal text was written by _____, in about _____. The Code assumed a universal understanding on the part of the people that _____. The formula which follows the pattern _____ would be followed by almost all law codes that came after.
5. The most detailed known legal text was written by _____, in about _____. The Code took account of the _____ as well as of the _____ and assumed that the _____ could not be harder than the _____. In accordance with the Code the principle of _____ was observed, which meant that criminals had to receive as _____ precisely those injuries and damages they had _____ upon their victims.

Задание 123. Составьте высказывания, определив правильный порядок слов.

- 1) their \ different categories \ the Code of Ur-Nammu \ resulting \ punishment \ distinguished \ crime \ and \ of;
- 2) was \ capital offences \ in accordance with \ the punishment for \ the Code of Ur-Nammu \ death;
- 3) for \ imprisonment \ were \ fines \ and \ offences \ punishments \ less \ serious;
- 4) has \ the \ changed \ life;
- 5) adopted \ our \ rules \ relationships \ have \ to govern \ their \ ancestors;
- 6) and \ individuals \ of \ made \ groups \ laws \ community \ have \ living;
- 7) the glue \ has \ laws \ society \ been \ that \ have \ together \ kept;

8) most \ have \ general customs \ in modern times \ absorbed \ in rules of law \ become;

9) the early rules \ many of \ of the common law \ become \ have \ laws;

10) due to \ the evolution \ of \ undergone \ laws \ have \ changes \ society.

Задание 124. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that ... because</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... because</i>

Например: I fully agree with the statement that ...

0. We need rules that everyone must obey because we live in a structured society with other people.

0. We need rules that everyone must obey.

1. Our knowledge is vague of laws that were in effect before the invention of computer.

2. The oldest law code is tablets from the ancient archives of the city of Ebla which date to about 3500 B.C.

3. The earliest known legal text was written by Ur-Nammu, a king of Babylon in about 2100 B.C.

4. The laws in the Code of Ur-Nammu follow a certain pattern which would be followed by almost all law codes that came after.

5. In the Code of Ur-Nammu imprisonment and/or fines were the punishment for capital offences.

6. The Code of Hammurabi was carved into a great stone pillar, which was set up in a temple so that it could be read by every citizen.

7. Punishments under the Code of Hammurabi were humane.

8. In accordance with the Code of Hammurabi, not only murderers but also thieves and false accusers faced capital punishment.

9. In accordance with the Code of Hammurabi, the penalty could be harder than the crime.

10. The absolutism of power in the monarch is typical of legal systems until now.

Задание 125. Найдите соответствие между датой и правовым

документом. Обратите внимание: одна дата лишняя.

Дата	Правовой документ
1) around 3500 B.C.	a) tablets from the city of Ebla
2) around 2400 B.C.	b) the Law Code of Hammurabi
3) around 2100 B.C.	c) the Law Code of Ur-Nammu
4) around 2000 B.C.	

Задание 126. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

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

2. Закон Ур-Намму – это один из самых первых известных нам правовых документов. В основном этот документ касался компенсаций телесных повреждений и наказаний.

3. Древнейший свод законов был составлен Хаммурапи, царем Вавилона. Кодекс Хаммурапи состоит из 282 статей и охватывает все сферы жизни. В основе кодекса Хаммурапи 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. Кодекс Хаммурапи устанавливал денежный штраф, при назначении которого учитывалось как само правонарушение, так и социальное положение граждан.

Задание 127. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why did the first laws appear?

2. Why is it difficult to judge about the earliest laws?

3. Which is the first known legal code and which period does it date to?

4. In what way in accordance with the Code of Ur-Nammu were offences and crimes punished?

5. Which pattern is followed by almost all law codes that came after the Code of Ur-Nammu?

6. What spheres of human life and what kinds of law did Hammurabi's code deal with?

7. How do you understand the principle “an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth”?

8. What issues did the first laws emphasise?

Задание 128. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответ-

ствии со схемой:

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

Задание 129. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 17.

Упражнение 1. Изучите еще раз содержание текста “Ancient Legal Sources”. Соотнесите английские термины и их русские эквиваленты. Обратите внимание: один эквивалент лишний.

English Term	Russian Term
1. crime	a) наказание
2. damage	b) преступление
3. injury	c) правовой документ
4. legal text	d) правонарушение
5. monetary fine	e) мера наказания
6. offence	f) повреждение
7. punishment	g) денежный штраф
	h) ущерб

Упражнение 2. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста “Ancient Legal Sources”.

1. The Code of Ur Nammu was written in about _____.
2. The Code of Hammurabi was written in about _____.
3. The Code of Ur-Nammu assumed that _____ was the source of law.
4. The Code of Hammurabi assumed that _____ was the source of law.
5. The absolutism of power in _____ was typical of legal systems until the time of the _____ around 300 B.C.
6. In accordance with the Code of Hammurabi _____ for breaking the laws depended on the circumstances of the _____.
7. In accordance with the Code of Ur-Nammu severe _____ were considered unnecessary for the majority of _____.
8. In the Code of Hammurabi principle the “an eye for an eye and a

tooth for a tooth” meant that _____ had to receive as penalties those _____ and _____ they had inflicted upon their victims.

9. In accordance with the Code of Ur-Nammu a _____ as a reminder of how to behave was sufficient.

10. In accordance with the Code Hammurabi the punishment could not be harder than the _____.

Упражнение 3. Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями в соответствии с содержанием текста “Ancient Legal Sources”.

1. The earliest known legal texts appeared to govern the relationships between people since they began to live in large and settled groups.

2. The oldest law code is tablets from the ancient archives of the city of Ebla which date to about 3500 B.C.

3. The Law Code of Ur-Nammu was set up in a temple so that it could be read by every citizen.

4. The Law Code of Hammurabi introduced the “eye for an eye” principle which meant that if a person was hurt, then the injured person would take vengeful retribution on the person who caused the injury.

5. Before the Greeks gods, goddesses and kings were the source of law.

Упражнение 4. Изучите еще раз содержание текста “Ancient Legal Sources”. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) 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. The earliest laws appeared because ...

a) there were a lot of illegal activities;

b) ancient peoples compiled Law Codes;

c) people began to live in society;

d) ancient people needed compensations for bodily injuries.

2. It is difficult to judge about the earliest laws before about 3500

B.C. because...

- a) ancient peoples did not compile Law Codes;
- b) there was no writing;
- c) people did not live in large and settled groups;
- d) there was no need to protect individuals and groups.

3. Tablets from the city of Ebla dealt largely with ...

- a) the activities of managing internal and international relations;
- b) compensation for bodily injuries;
- c) inheritance and property contracts and the settlement of debts;
- d) earlier tribal customs.

4. The Law Code of Ur-Nammu dealt largely with ...

- a) the activities of managing internal and international relations;
- b) penalties and compensations;
- c) inheritance and property contracts and the settlement of debts;
- d) earlier tribal customs.

5. In accordance with the Code of Hammurabi ...

- a) criminals had to receive as punishment precisely those injuries and damages they had inflicted upon their victims;
- b) those who committed less serious offences would have been punished by a monetary fine;
- c) not only murderers but also thieves and false accusers faced capital punishment;
- d) the source of law is the will of the gods.

Упражнение 5. Прочитайте текст (А) и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

(A). The Code of Ur-Nammu is the oldest surviving law code. The Code is written on clay tablets in the Sumerian language and is reckoned to have been produced in about 2100 B.C. The Code consists of two parts and is comprised of 40 paragraphs that state the crime and the punishment that would be administered by the state through the will of the gods. Harsh penalties were considered unnecessary for the majority of offences as, since people were assumed to know how they should behave toward each other, a monetary fine as a reminder of how to behave was sufficient. For example, "If a man appeared as a witness, and was shown to be a perjurer, he must pay fifteen shekels of silver." As for capital offences, such as murder and robbery, the only punishment crimes was death.

Упражнение 6. Какие из приведенных ниже утверждений явля-

ются верными?

a) The Code of Ur-Nammu is from the ancient archives of the city of Ebla (now on the territory of Syria).

b) In accordance with the Code of Ur-Nammu the source of law is the will of the gods.

c) The Code of Ur-Nammu distinguished different categories of crime such as capital offences and less serious offences, as well as their resulting punishment.

d) In accordance with the Code of Ur-Nammu those who committed murder and robbery were punished with a monetary fine.

Упражнение 7. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста (А).

Задание 130. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу частями предложений. Обратите внимание: одна часть лишняя.

a) appeal against government decisions;

b) to secure the status of Christianity;

c) religious beliefs;

d) extremely severe measures;

e) were awarded the force of law;

f) trial by jury;

g) the laws of a nation;

h) to simplify the code of laws;

i) the modern world;

g) a concept of law;

k) for the people.

Text 18. THE LEGAL HERITAGE OF GREECE AND ROME

The ancient Greeks (around 300 B.C.) were among the first to develop 1___ that separated everyday law from 2___. Before the Greeks people believed that their laws were given to them by their gods or goddesses, represented by their kings. The Greek system emphasized that laws were made by the people 3___, and could be changed by them.

In the 7th century B.C., Draco, Athenian lawgiver, drew up Greece's

first written code of laws. Under Draco's Code death was the punishment for most offences. Thus, still the term draconian usually applies to 4_____.

Several decades passed before Solon – poet, military hero and Athens's lawgiver – devised a new code of laws. He revised every statute except that on homicide and made Athenian law more humane. 5_____, 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 Code citizens of Athens were eligible to serve in the assembly and courts were established in which they could 6_____.

The Greeks ideas were carried over into the Roman system of law. 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 7____. These principles arise from the nature of people.

The Romans began keeping legal records but there was no major codification of Roman law until the Code of Justinian. The Code of Justinian, which is now referred to as the Corpus Juris, refers to a collection of works in jurisprudence, issued from 529 to 534 by Justinian I, a prominent Roman Emperor. In the effort 8____, Justinian appointed legal experts to gather together numerous laws of the Roman legal system into a single text.

The Justinian Code is divided into titles relating to specific aspects of the law, and is composed in Latin. It has three fundamental parts. The first one which is known as "The Codex" is a compilation of imperial enactments. It contained numerous provisions, which served 9_____ as the state religion of the empire. These provisions ultimately united the Church and state and labeled anyone not connected to the Christian church as a non-citizen.

The first law in the Codex required all people under the jurisdiction of the Empire to hold the Christian faith. All three parts of the Justinian Code 10_____ in ancient Rome. Justinian, after the creation of the code, stated that any reference to any other legal source was forbidden.

Задание 131. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is a religion that is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ and the belief that he was the son of God.
2. _____ is a person who draws up and enacts laws.

3. _____ the killing of one person by another.
4. _____ is the study of law and the principles on which laws are based.
5. _____ is a legally recognized subject or national of a state or commonwealth, either native or naturalized.

Задание 132. Выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

Задание 133. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. The Greek system emphasized that laws could be changed _____.
2. Under Draco's code _____ was the punishment for most offences.
3. _____ revised the Law Code of Draco and made Athenian law more _____.
4. The Law Code of Justinian was the first which united _____ and the first to require _____.
5. Justinian I, after the creation of the code, stated that any reference to any other _____.

Задание 134. Составьте высказывания, определив правильный порядок слов.

- 1) began to put \ B.C. \ into \ in the seventh century \ the Greeks \ their \ writing \ laws;
- 2) has \ one \ law \ of which \ existed \ Roman \ is \ the greatest \ systems \ ever;
- 3) of \ the largest number \ in \ was \ the jury \ Greece;
- 4) did not \ for non-criminal cases \ the Athenians \ necessary \ to have \ legal experts \ consider it;
- 5) still \ the jury \ discussing \ is \ the verdict;
- 6) do not \ the legal writings \ possess \ we \ only;
- 7) of \ possess \ we \ the documents \ daily legal practice \ also;
- 8) Why \ not a crime \ a civil wrong \ in Roman law \ was \ and \ theft?;
- 9) these elements \ have \ with society \ seen \ interrelate \ they?;
- 10) since "time immemorial" \ many \ existed \ customs \ have?

Задание 135. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими

утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that ... because</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... because</i>

Например: I fully agree with the statement that ...

0. *we need rules that everyone must obey **because** we live in a structured society with other people.*

1. The ancient Greeks were among the first who separated everyday law from criminal law.

2. The ancient Greeks believed that laws could be changed by people.

3. Solon's Law Code was the first written code of laws of the ancient Greeks.

4. The Code of Justinian, which is now referred to as the Corpus Juris, refers to a collection of works in jurisprudence, issued from 529 to 534.

5. The first part of the Code of Justinian – the Codex – ultimately united the Church and state.

Задание 136. 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 более гуманным законам Солона прежним осталось лишь наказание за убийство.

Задание 137. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does the ancient Greek concept of law comprise?

2. How do you understand the concept of natural law?

3. What is the origin and the meaning of the word “draconian”?

4. What was Solon's contribution to ancient law?
5. What was Justinian's contribution to ancient law?

Задание 138. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 139. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 18.

Упражнение 1. Найдите соответствие между датой и правовым документом. Обратите внимание: одна дата лишняя.

Дата	Правовой документ
1) 621 B.C.	a) the Law Code of Justinian
2) 594 B.C.	b) the Law Code of Draco
3) 529–534 A.D.	c) the Law Code of Solon
4) 565 A.D.	

Упражнение 2. Изучите еще раз содержание текста “The Legal Heritage of Greece and Rome”. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов и обоснуйте свой выбор двумя-тремя предложениями. Начните свой ответ одним из следующих выражений.

Model:

<i>a) I fully agree with the statement that ... because... .</i>
<i>b) I think that ... because... .</i>

1. For ancient civilizations before the Greeks gods or goddesses, represented by the kings, were ...
 - a) ordinary people;
 - b) the main source of law;
 - c) collection of works in jurisprudence;
 - d) eligible to serve in the assembly.
2. The ancient Greeks were among the first to develop ...

- a) the first written code of laws;
- b) the concept of criminal law;
- c) the concept of death penalty;
- d) the concept of natural law.

3. Draconian laws are extremely ...

- a) humane;
- b) criminal;
- c) severe;
- d) religious.

4. Solon devised a new code of laws and made Athenian law more ...

- a) humane;
- b) criminal;
- c) severe;
- d) religious.

5. The Justinian Code stated that any reference to any other legal source was ...

- a) legal;
- b) illegal;
- c) severe;
- d) religious.

Упражнение 3. Прочитайте текст (А) и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

(А). 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 thousands of years back. Anglo-Saxon legal history has also played its part in the history of law. The Roman law was the legal system applied throughout the Europe till the 18th century and many European modern laws were influenced by Roman law.

Law was not invented but discovered systematically on historical events of generations for centuries. 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. Economic fines imposed on the guilty party were 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.

Упражнение 4. Какие из приведенных ниже утверждений яв-

ляются верными?

- a) Legal history began before written laws and courts existed.
- b) The history of law began since the beginning of writing.
- c) Written laws existed in ancient in Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome thousands of years back.
- d) The Roman law was the legal system applied throughout the Middle Ages and governed trade and transactions in Europe.
- e) Many European modern laws were influenced by Anglo-Saxon legal history till the 18th century.
- f) Till the 18th century economic fines imposed on the guilty party were destined to compensate the victim in the dispute.

Упражнение 5. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста (А).

Text 19. HOW DID THE BRITISH LAW DEVELOP?

In early medieval England, there was no written law. Each feudal lord or baron administered justice personally. Although these baronial courts had similarities, the laws were different in different places. Disputes were settled on the basis of local customs and the baron's judgment.

To keep order and peace, the Kings of England tried to create a uniform or "common" law to govern the different regions of the British Isles and, in time, they were able to establish a system of courts throughout England. The rules of law, which were stated in these early cases, became *precedents* (examples) for settling future, similar cases.

In the beginning, few decisions were recorded, and so the early common law was sometimes known as "unwritten law". Finally, the principles and rules announced by the courts were preserved in writing.

Thus, particular rules became fixed, and people knew what to expect if similar problems arose in the future. This resulted in what has come to be known as the Common Law – judge-made case law that has its origin in the traditions, customs, and trade practices of the people.

The English common law began to develop after the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066.

The Magna Carta

In 1215, the English barons forced the English King John I to sign and adopt the Magna Carta, which provided for them certain guarantees and protection against unreasonable acts of the king.

The Magna Carta established the principle of limited government, in

which the power of the monarch 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.

The Petition of Right

Parliament began to show more resistance to the monarchy under the Stuart succession from 1603 by using its gradually acquired weapon of financial control. It was influenced by the gentry and began to refuse Royal requests for money. It eventually forced Charles I to sign the Petition of Rights in 1628, which further restricted the monarch's powers and was intended to prevent him from raising taxes without Parliament's consent.

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.

When she was finally brought to trial, Mrs. Robinson's story of her barbaric treatment in prison caused an outcry. 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.

The Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights (1689) is one of the basic instruments of the British constitution, the result of the long 17th-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.

The main purpose of the act was 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 of the Bill of Rights 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 140. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке.

- 1) мировой судья;
- 2) ордер на арест;
- 3) варварское отношение;
- 4) свобода слова;
- 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 141. Письменно переведите текст, используя при пере-

воде термины и терминологические сочетания задания 140.

Задание 142. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. In early medieval England, the laws were _____ and disputes were settled on the basis of _____ and _____.

2. In time, the kings were able to establish a system of courts_____.

3. The rules of law, which were stated in these early cases, became _____.

4. In the beginning, few decisions were recorded, and so the early common law was sometimes known as _____.

5. Finally, the principles and rules announced by the courts were _____.

6. This resulted in what has come to be known as the _____.

7. _____ – judge-made case law that has its origin in the traditions, customs, and trade practices of the people.

8. The English common law began to develop after _____.

Задание 143. Найдите соответствие между термином и определением. Обратите внимание: одно определение лишнее.

Термин	Определение
1) common law	a) body of regulations imposed by emperors of ancient Rome;
2) Magna Carta	b) case law, reflecting customs of the people;
3) Roman civil law	c) a charter of liberty and political rights obtained from King John of England by his rebellious barons in 1215, which came to be seen as the seminal document of English constitutional practice;
4) Habeas Corpus	d) form of justice administered when there is no suitable remedy available in common law courts;
5) Bill of Rights	e) a writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to secure the person's release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention;
	f) the English constitutional settlement, confirm-

ing the deposition of James II and the accession of William and Mary, guaranteeing the Protestant succession, and laying down the principles of parliamentary supremacy.

Задание 144. Составьте высказывания, определив правильный порядок слов.

- 1) are \ customs \ the people \ created \ by;
- 2) by \ made \ statutes \ the Government \ are;
- 3) interpreted \ by \ are \ the courts \ the laws;
- 4) general \ become \ many \ have \ laws \ customs;
- 5) in \ a verdict \ a civil case \ a jury \ given \ by \ was;
- 6) by \ speech-writers \ speeches \ being prepared \ are \ professional;
- 7) not \ by \ customs \ societies \ created \ consciously \ are;
- 8) not \ young children \ the law \ enforced \ against \ is;
- 9) and \ the court systems \ were \ of Europe \ formed \ legal orders;
- 10) many \ been adopted \ the courts \ have \ by \ general customs;
- 11) observed \ the rules of social institutions \ who \ are \ belong to them \ by those?;
- 12) by \ the courts \ was \ in \ Roman law \ many European countries \ used?

Задание 145. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или b.

Речевая модель а: *I fully agree with the statement that ... because*
Речевая модель b: *I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... because*

Например: I fully agree with the statement that ...

0. We need rules that everyone must obey *because we live in a structured society with other people.*

1. The Magna Carta (1215) established the principle of limited government, in which the power of the monarch was absolute.

2. The Magna Carta provided for protection against unjust punishment and the loss of life, liberty, and property except according to law.

3. Under the Magna Carta, King James II agreed that certain taxes

could not be levied without popular consent.

4. 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.

5. Parliament began to show more resistance to the monarchy under the Stuart succession from 1603 by using its gradually acquired weapon of one of the oldest written constitutional papers.

6. The English aristocracy began to refuse Royal requests for money and eventually forced Charles I to sign the Petition of Rights in 1603.

7. The Petition of Rights further restricted the monarch's powers and was intended to prevent him from raising taxes without Parliament's consent.

8. The Habeas Corpus Act was passed in Britain in 1621.

9. 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.

10. The Bill of Rights (1689) eliminated interference of the monarch in parliamentary matters, stressing that elections must be free and that members of Parliament must have complete freedom of speech.

Задание 146. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

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

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

3. Билль о правах – это законодательный акт, принятый парламентом Англии в 1689 году. Билль о правах – один из первых документов, юридически утвердивших права человека. Этот документ ограничивал власть монарха и наделил Парламент решающей властью. Помимо ограничения власти монарха документ декларировал

традиционные права англичан: право на суд присяжных, запрещение жестоких наказаний и право обращения с петициями к властям.

Задание 147. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Was there any written law in early medieval England? How was justice administered?
2. What are precedents?
3. What is Common law based on?
4. When was the Magna Carta adopted? What did the Magna Carta provide?
5. When was the Petition of Right adopted? What did the Petition of Right provide?
6. What does the law of Habeas Corpus guarantee?
7. When and because of what reason did Habeas Corpus become a law?
8. What is a writ of Habeas Corpus?
9. What events preceded the Bill of Rights?
10. How were the rights of the monarch limited by the Bill of Rights? And what civil rights were protected by this document?

Задание 148. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 149. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 19.

Упражнение 1. Изучите еще раз содержание текста “How Did the British Law Develop?” Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) 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. In early medieval England ...

- a) there was no written law;
- b) each feudal lord or baron administered justice personally;
- c) the laws were different in different places;
- d) disputes were settled on the basis of local customs and the baron's judgment.

2. The Kings of England tried to create a uniform or "common" law

...

- a) to keep order and peace;
- b) to govern the different regions of the British Isles;
- c) to establish a system of courts throughout England;
- d) to create precedents for settling future, similar cases.

3. The English common law began to develop after the conquest of England by ...

- a) William the Conqueror in 1066;
- b) King John I in 1215;
- c) King Charles I in 1628;
- d) King Charles II in 1679.

4. The Magna Carta was signed ...

- a). in 1215 by the English King John I;
- b). in 1628 by the English King Charles I;
- c). in 1679 by the English King Charles II;
- d). in 1689 by the English King James II.

5. The Petition of Rights was signed ...

- a) in 1215 by the English King John I;
- b) in 1628 by the English King Charles I;
- c) in 1679 by the English King Charles II;
- d) in 1689 by the English King James II.

6. The Habeas Corpus was signed ...

- a) in 1215 by the English King John I;
- b) in 1628 by the English King Charles I;
- c) in 1679 by the English King Charles II;
- d) in 1689 by the English King James II.

7. The Bill of Rights was signed ...

- a) in 1215 by the English King John I;
- b) in 1628 by the English King Charles I;
- c) in 1679 by the English King Charles II;

d) in 1689 by the English King James II.

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте текст (А) и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

(А). The history of the law of England and Wales has developed in tandem with the peculiarly English unwritten constitution. This means that the sources of law in England are varied, and include not only the statutes that Parliament passes, but also the judicial decisions of judges on a case by case basis. This means that all three branches of the state, that is the executive, the legislature and the judiciary, all have a role to play in developing the history of the law. This collaborative system has developed throughout the history of the United Kingdom.

Упражнение 3. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. Unwritten constitution means that the sources of law in England include

a) the law of England and Wales which has developed in tandem with the peculiarly English unwritten constitution;

b) the statutes passes by Parliament;

c) the judicial decisions of judges on a case based on previous cases.

2. In England ... has played a role in developing the history of the law.

a) the executive branch;

b) the legislative branch;

c) the judiciary.

Упражнение 4. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста (А).

Text 20. NAPOLEON'S LAW

The 19th century brought widespread movements for national codifications, the first of which was the Napoleonic Code.

The laws of much of modern continental Europe 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, and who set out to reform the French legal system in accordance with the ideas of the Revolution.

Before the Napoleonic Code, France did not have a single set of laws. Law consisted mainly of local customs. The Code was complete by 1801 but not published until 1804.

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. Others were based largely on the codified Roman laws set forth by the emperor Justinian in the 6th century.

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 – the principles of civil liberty and equality before the law. The Code also recognized the secular character of the state. In addition it was 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.

Although the Napoleonic Code was not the first civil code, it was one of the most influential. The development of the Napoleonic Code was a fundamental change in the nature of the civil law system, making laws clearer and more accessible. It formed the basis of the law systems across most of continental Europe and has had a lasting impact on civil law codes in other regions of the world.

Задание 150. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям на русском языке.

- 1) вопросы права;
- 2) изучать право;
- 3) 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.

Задание 151. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is a set of rules about how people should behave or about how something must be done.

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 a period of social and political upheaval in France that lasted from 1789 until 1799, which overthrew the monarchy and established a republic.

4. _____ is a person who in 1799 joined a conspiracy becoming the supreme ruler of France. He declared himself emperor in 1804, and established an empire stretching from Spain to Poland. After defeats at Trafalgar (1805) and in Russia (1812), he abdicated and was exiled to the island of Elba (1814). He returned to power in 1815, but was defeated at Waterloo and exiled to the island of St Helena.

5. _____ is Byzantine emperor 527–565, who regained North Africa from the Vandals, Italy from the Ostrogoths, and Spain from the Visigoths and codified Roman law.

Задание 152. Письменно переведите текст, используя при переводе термины и терминологические сочетания задания 150.

Задание 153. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. The laws of much of modern continental Europe owe their modern form largely to the work of a man who _____.

2. The Napoleonic Code was published in _____.

3. The Napoleonic Code contained _____ articles.

4. The Napoleonic Code was an attempt to create a legal system that treated all citizens _____.

5. The development of the Napoleonic Code was a fundamental change in the nature of the _____ system of most of continental Europe.

Задание 154. Составьте высказывания, определив правильный порядок слов.

1) for games \ are \ for sports \ rules \ and \ there;

2) any \ rules \ and \ there \ morality \ are imposed \ custom \ by?;

3) are \ some \ called \ rules \ “laws”;

- 4) Why \ we \ that \ need \ do \ rules \ obey \ everyone \ must?;
- 5) not \ our conduct \ our society \ to govern \ laws \ in \ are designed \ only;
- 6) not \ with one another \ try to see \ the branches of power \ the laws \ conflict \ that \ do;
- 7) the law \ we \ does \ state \ drive \ that \ in our country \ our cars \ on the right-hand side \ must?;
- 8) not \ have \ either \ in modern times \ do \ exist \ or \ become absorbed \ most general customs \ in rules of law;
- 9) the evolution \ due to \ many laws \ undergone changes \ of society \ have;
- 10) considered unnecessary \ of crimes \ what \ penalties \ for the majority \ under the Code of Ur-Nammu \ were?

Задание 155. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that ... because... .</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... because... .</i>

Например: I fully agree with the statement that ...

0. *we need rules that everyone must obey **because** we live in a structured society with other people.*

1. Original 2,281 articles of the Napoleonic Code were drafted by Napoleon himself.

2. Original 2,281 articles of the Napoleonic Code were based largely on the codified Roman laws set forth by the emperor Justinian in the 6th century.

3. Before the Napoleonic Code, France had a single set of laws.

4. The Napoleonic Code established the principles of civil liberty and equality before the law.

5. The Napoleonic Code has had a lasting impact on civil law codes of much of modern continental Europe.

Задание 156. 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 157. 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 158. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 159. Промежуточное тестирование по тексту 20.

Упражнение 1. Изучите еще раз содержание текста "Napoleon's Law". 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. The laws of much of modern continental Europe owe their modern form largely to the work of a man who ...

- a) was a legal expert;
- b) set out to reform the Roman legal system;
- c) was completely self-taught in legal matters;
- d) created the first legal code.

2. The Napoleonic Code was enacted in ...

- a) 1789;
- b) 1799;
- c) 1801;
- d) 1804.

3. Before the Napoleonic Code, French law consisted mainly of...

- a) local customs;
- b) national codifications;
- c) the ideas of the Revolution;
- d) the codified Roman laws.

4. The Napoleonic Code recognized ...

- a) local customs;
- b) national codifications;
- c) the secular character of the state;
- d) Latin scholars.

5. The Napoleonic Code was an attempt to create a legal system that treated all citizens as ...

- a) experts in legal matters;
- b) Latin scholars;
- c) ordinary;
- d) equals.

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте текст (А) и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

(А). The history of law or legal history is the history of our race, and the personification of its experience. Law developed before history was even recorded and rules were recognized to reconcile discussions; before written laws or courts ever existed. This dates back to the age of the an-

cient Egyptians and Babylonians. In Babylonia, the Mesopotamia region, ethnic customs were transformed into social laws thousands of years ago. Laws also existed in ancient Greece. Our information of ancient Greek laws comes from several Homeric writings. As well, the Roman law was the legal system not only in ancient Rome, but was applied all over Europe until the eighteenth century. A lot of European modern laws are still influenced by Roman law. English and North American common and civil laws also be obliged some debt to Roman ancient law.

Упражнение 3. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. Legal history

- a) obliges some debt to Roman ancient law;
- b) is the history of mankind;
- c) is the perfect example of the experience of the whole society;
- d) dates back to the age of the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians.

2. Ethnic customs were transformed into social laws thousands of years ago in ...

- a) Babylonia;
- b) ancient Greece;
- c) ancient Rome;
- d) North America.

3. The Roman legal system ...

- a) was applied all over Europe until the 18th century;
- b) is still applied all over Europe;
- c) still influences English and North American common and civil laws;
- d). is still applied in the Russian Federation.

Упражнение 4. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста (A).

Text 21. WHY DO WE NEED LAW?

Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules 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 – are called “laws” and 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 aim 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. But ever since individuals began to live in society laws have been the glue that has kept it 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. 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. 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. Another aim 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.

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 seek to change the law by lawful means.

Задание 160. Найдите соответствие между английскими терминами и терминологическими сочетаниями и их эквивалентами на русском языке. Обратите внимание: один эквивалент лишний.

Словосочетание	Эквивалент
1) custom	a) уважать права отдельного человека
2) equality	b) отражать изменяющиеся потребности общества
3) in accordance with the law	c) иметь разногласия
4) liberty	d) верить в верховенство закона
5) morality	e) защищать основные права и свободы
6) society	f) назначение (цель) права
7) the aim of law	g) справедливость
8) to believe in the Rule of Law	h) стремиться изменить закон законными средствами
9) to break a law	i) охранять нашу собственность и жизнь
10) to have disagreements	j) в соответствии с законом
11) to obey law	k) обращаться к закону
12) to pay damages	l) решать споры миром
13) to play an important role	m) обычай
14) to protect basic individual rights and freedoms	n) свобода
15) to reflect the changing needs of society	o) подчиняться закону
16) to resolve disputes peacefully	p) равенство
17) to respect individual rights	q) общество
18) to safeguard our personal property and our lives	r) играть важную роль
19) to seek to change the law by lawful means	s) нарушать закон
20) to turn to the law	t) мораль
	u) оплачивать убытки

Задание 161. Письменно переведите текст, используя при переводе термины и терминологические сочетания задания 160.

Задание 162. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Ever since individuals began to _____ laws have been the glue that has kept it together.
2. Almost everything we do is governed by _____.
3. The rules which are made by the state are called _____.
4. If you break a law you may be forced to _____, to _____, or go to prison.
5. For example, laws against criminal conduct help to _____.
6. Even in a well-ordered society, people _____.
7. The laws provide a way to _____.
8. The legal system should _____.
9. The Rule of Law means that _____.
10. In our society laws are designed to _____, they are also intended to _____ and to guarantee _____.

Задание 163. Составьте высказывания, определив правильный порядок слов.

- 1) made \ by \ rules \ are \ laws \ states.
- 2) the rights \ the Rule of Law \ of the people \ protects.
- 3) “the rule of any individual \ the Rule of law \ is better than.” (Aristotle)
- 4) have \ we \ crimes \ to deal with \ robbery and murder \ laws \ like.
- 5) who, \ pay a penalty \ people \ break the laws \ the courts and police \ such as \ punish \ by making them.
- 6) not \ young children \ enforced against \ the law \ is.
- 7) not \ you \ punished \ will be \ if you \ obey \ do \ rules.
- 8) not \ is \ the laws \ illegal \ does \ an activity \ if \ it \ follow.
- 9) not \ understand \ very often \ do \ the difference \ between \ right and wrong \ people.
- 10) not \ not \ to read them \ do \ where to find \ many people \ know \ the laws of their country \ and \ do \ find it easy.
- 11) the changing needs \ reflect \ laws \ do \ of society?
- 12) peacefully \ easy \ is \ to resolve disputes \ it?
- 13) rather often \ we \ why \ have conflicts \ do?
- 14) turn to \ when \ the law \ people \ do \ usually?
- 15) the aim \ is \ what \ law \ of?

Задание 164. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that ...</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... because ...</i>

1. Not everything we do is governed by some set of rules.
2. The rules that are made by the state are called "laws".
3. We live in society that is why we do not need laws.
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. Laws should not be applied to every person in the society.
8. The only aim of the law is fairness.
9. Laws are not intended to give effect to social policies
10. Laws are not carved in stone.

Задание 165. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. «Закон» означает установленные государством правила.
2. Все люди должны соблюдать закон.
3. У людей иногда возникают разногласия, но очень важно решать споры миром.
4. Если вы не соблюдаете законы, вы будете наказаны.
5. Законы существуют для того, чтобы охранять нашу собственность и жизнь.
6. Законы обеспечивают возможность решать споры мирным путем.
7. Таким образом, целью права является защита основных прав и свобод.
8. В демократическом обществе законы отражают изменяющиеся потребности общества.

Задание 166. 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 are laws designed to control our behaviour?
5. What laws provide for benefits for workers who are injured on the job?
6. What is meant under the Rule of law?
7. Why do we need law?

Задание 167. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 168. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 21.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст (A) и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

(A). Laws are rules made by the state that forbid certain actions and are enforced by the courts. Laws apply to everyone equally. If you break a law, you may have to pay a fine, pay for the damage you have done, or go to jail. Laws also recognize and protect basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality.

Imagine the chaos – and the danger – if there were no laws. The strongest people would be in control and people would live in fear. Drivers could choose which side of the street to drive on and no one could stop them. Imagine trying to hold onto your personal property or even to keep yourself safe if there were no laws against robbery or assault.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. Laws are rules imposed by ...

- a) the government;
- b) morality;
- c) the courts.

2. Laws apply to...

- a) certain individuals;
- b) every member of society;
- c) certain states.

3. If you break a law, you ...

- a) may have to pay a fine;
- b) may have pay for the damage you have done;
- c) will be punished.

4. If there were no laws people would ...

- a) be in control over weaker individuals;
- b) live in fear;
- c) be deprived of basic individual rights and freedoms.

5. If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would NOT be ...

- a) equal;
- b) chaotic;
- c) necessary.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста (А).

Упражнение 4. Прочитайте текст (В) и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

(В). The law is a set of rules that states make to follow by the people. The courts and police enforce this system of rules and punish people who break the laws, such as by making them pay a fine or other penalty or sending them to jail. To follow the laws of a society is to do legal things. An activity is illegal if it breaks a law or does not follow the laws.

In ancient societies, laws were written by leaders, to set out rules on how people can live, work and do business with each other. Today in most countries, laws are written and voted on by groups of elected politicians in a legislative body of a state, such as a parliament or congress.

Упражнение 5. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. ... enforce the system of rules that a state makes to follow by the people.

- a) The government;
- b) The courts and police;
- c) The mass media.

2. ... is to do legal things.

- a) To believe in the Rule of law;
- b) To break a law;
- c) To follow the laws of a society.

3. An activity is illegal if it ...

- a) protects certain basic individual rights and freedoms;
- b) breaks a set of rules made by the state or does not follow the laws;
- c) obeys rules.

4. Nowadays, in most countries laws are made by ...

- a) a ruler;
- b) a congress;
- c) a legislative body.

5. In ancient societies, laws were written by ...

- a) a ruler;
- b) a congress;
- c) a legislative body.

Упражнение 6. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста (B).

Text 22. 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 constantly been changing. We live in a complicated world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities. Now we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community living.

Though laws are based on the reasonable needs of society 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 po-

lice, or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a legal expert 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. And you may wish to take legal action to recover your loss.

The law affects nearly every aspect of our lives every day. The rule of law, freedom under the law, democratic principles, and respect for others form the foundations of world's legal heritage. Every citizen should understand the law, and the ideas and principles behind it.

Laws also balance individual rights with our obligations as members of society. For example, when a law gives a person a legal right to drive, it also makes it a duty for a driver to know how to drive and to follow the rules of the road.

In the same way, 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.

Задание 169. Найдите соответствие между английскими терминологическими словосочетаниями и их эквивалентами на русском языке. Обратите внимание: один эквивалент лишний.

Словосочетание	Эквивалент
1) legal action	a) законный владелец
2) legal advise	b) правовая система
3) legal expert	c) консультация юриста
4) legal implications	d) средства, предусмотренные законом
5) legal means	e) юридическое лицо
6) legal obligations	f) правовой кодекс
7) legal owner	g) юрист; адвокат
8) legal system	h) судебный иск; обращение в суд
9) legal code	i) правовые обязательства
	j) правовые последствия

Задание 170. Найдите в тексте термины, соответствующие данным определениям.

1. _____ is the system of rules which a particular state recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties.

2. _____ is an instruction that tells you what you are allowed to do and what you are not allowed to do.

3. _____ is the people considered collectively, especially in the context of social values and responsibilities.

Задание 171. Письменно переведите текст, используя при переводе терминологические сочетания задания 169.

Задание 172. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. When the world was at a very primitive stage of development there were no _____.

2. But now people have made _____.

3. People often don't notice _____ though they are based on the _____.

4. In case something goes wrong, people start thinking about the _____ of everyday activities.

5. And sometimes people may wish to _____ to recover their loss.

6. Setting up a business is so complex that few people would risk doing it without first _____.

7. Thus, it seems that people in society are becoming accustomed to _____ to _____ with each other.

Задание 173. Составьте высказывания, определив правильный порядок слов.

1) "a society \ where \ is \ there, be \ there \ law \ must". (Latin proverb);

2) actions \ that \ laws \ made by \ are \ rules \ certain \ the state \ forbid;

3) govern activities \ laws \ we \ that \ like \ or \ driving a car \ getting a job \ have;

4) in order to \ agree \ to solve disputes \ people \ prevent chaos \ to find the way \ peacefully;

5) a society \ law \ order and predictability \ provides with;

- 6) you \ the \ is \ legal \ waiting for \ expert;
- 7) not \ setting up \ I \ a business \ am \ now;
- 8) talking to \ is \ a \ he \ now \ policeman? waiting for \ who \ he \ is?;
- 9) next \ work \ I \ starting \ am \ week;
- 10) looking forward \ in the office \ all \ we \ to having you \ are. You \ time \ joining us \ at \ interesting \ an \ are.

Задание 174. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя речевые модели а или б.

Речевая модель а:	<i>I fully agree with the statement that</i>
Речевая модель б:	<i>I am afraid, I can't agree with the statement that ... because</i>

1. We need rules and regulations which govern our community living.
2. As laws are based on the reasonable needs of society we know a lot about legal implications of our daily living activities.
3. We usually think about the legal implications of everyday activities.
4. When we buy a train ticket a legal expert may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations.
5. In case we are not injured in a train accident we start seeking legal advice.
6. We live in a complicated world that is why we prefer using illegal means to regulate our relations with each other.
7. All of us would risk making transactions without first seeking legal advice.
8. Laws do not balance individual rights with our obligations as members of society.
9. Every citizen should understand the ideas and principles behind the law.
10. The rule of law and respect for others form the foundations of world's legal heritage.

Задание 175. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Эта сделка очень сложная, поэтому мне нужна консультация юриста.

2. Для того чтобы регулировать отношения в обществе, нам нужны правовые средства.

3. Всегда ли люди думают о правовых последствиях своих действий?

4. Мне нужна консультация юриста, потому что я учреждаю новое торговое предприятие.

5. Он не хочет обращаться в суд, потому что думает решить спор мирным путем.

6. В обществе закон определяет права и обязанности граждан.

7. Закон не является застывшим в своем развитии институтом.

8. Вместе с обществом и государством закон постоянно изменяется и развивается.

Задание 176. 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 always notice laws? Why?

4. When do we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities?

5. In what cases do people seek legal advice?

6. Why do people employ legal experts?

7. What ideas and issues form the foundations of world's legal heritage?

8. Should every citizen understand the law, and the ideas and principles behind it?

9. What do laws balance?

10. In what way do law and society influence each other?

Задание 177. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

2. At the beginning the author points out... . Then the author goes on to the problem... . The final paragraph states that... . (Переход к следующим частям текста)

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

Задание 178. Промежуточное тестирование по теме 22.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст (А) и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

(А). The function of law in a society is more or less universal. It acts as a deterrent to control the evil behavior of humans, to maintain discipline and imposes restrictions on some freedom. We live in a chaotic and uncertain world. Without an orderly environment based on and backed by law, the normal activities of life could easily turn into chaos.

Law is a social norm. It provides a society with order and predictability, resolving disputes, protecting individuals and property, providing for the general welfare and protecting individual liberties. Law and the predictability it provides cannot guarantee us a totally safe world, but it can create a climate in which people believe it is worthwhile to produce and to live for tomorrow.

Упражнение 2. Подберите подходящий (ие) по смыслу ответ (ы) из предложенных вариантов.

1. The function of law in a society is to ...

- a) act as a deterrent to control the illegal activities of its members;
- b) maintain discipline;
- c) impose restrictions on some liberties;
- d) be universal.

2. The normal activities of life could easily turn into chaos without

...

- a) legal experts;
- b) legal implications;
- c) the system of rules which a particular state recognizes as regulating the actions of its members;
- d) predictability.

3. Law provides a society with a possibility to ...

- a) resolve disputes peacefully;
- b) protect individuals and their property;
- c) provide for the general well-being;
- d) be universal.

4. Law provides ...

- a) a chaotic and uncertain world;
- b) an orderly environment;
- c) the predictability;
- d) a society.

5. ... is a system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with crime, business agreements, and social relationships.

- a) the state;
- b) the law;
- c) the constitution.
- d) a society.

Упражнение 3. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста (А).

Упражнение 4. Прочитайте текст (В) и выполните полный письменный перевод текста.

(В). “*Ubi societas, ibi jus*”. This legal proverb means “Where there is a society, there must be law”. Whenever humans form a society, it is not uncommon for disputes to occur and conflicts to arise. Therefore, all members of the society agree to find the way to solve such disputes peacefully in order to prevent chaos that may harm themselves. So they set up many rules and laws which ideally control members in the way the society wants.

Societies today are complex and interacting. Laws should be designed to protect the individual personal and civil rights. Some examples of this are freedom of speech, religion, the press, the right to a fair trial and the freedom from cruel and unusual punishment.

Упражнение 5. Какие приведенные ниже утверждения являются верными?

- a) It is uncommon for disputes to occur and conflicts to arise.
- b) People have agreed to find the way to solve disputes peacefully in order to prevent chaos.
- c) People have made laws of community living.
- d) All laws ideally control members in the way the society wants.
- e) Laws should be designed to protect the system of rules which a particular state recognizes as regulating the actions of its members.

Упражнение 6. На какие приведенные ниже вопросы есть ответы в тексте (B)?

- a) What does Latin proverb “Ubi societas, ibi jus” mean?
- b) What is the community of people living in a particular country or region and having shared customs, laws, and organizations?
- c) Do disputes occur sometimes even in a well-ordered society?
- d) Conflicts sometimes arise whenever humans form a society, don't they?
- e) How do we define “freedom of speech”?

Упражнение 7. Завершите высказывания в соответствии с информацией текста (B).

- a) _____ and _____ are designed to control the members of any society.
- b) _____ today are not easy to understand.
- c) _____ is the right to express any opinions without censorship or restraint.

Упражнение 8. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста (B).

Text 23. LAW AND STATE

Задание 179. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык, предварительно заменив русские слова в скобках их английскими эквивалентами.

The aim of (права) is to regulate the conduct of humans in society. 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 people 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 state has an important part to play in enforcing law. When (государства) make laws for their citizens, they use the system of courts backed by the power of the police (для того чтобы применять эти законы).

Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone – such as when young children (совершают преступления). But the general nature of the law is enforced equally against all members of the state.

States 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.

All three branches of government usually expect citizens to be aware of the laws which affect their lives. 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.

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. 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).

Задание 180. Исправьте ошибки в следующих высказываниях. Постройте предложения по модели, используя подсказки в скобках.

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. We need **police forces** which govern rules of community living.
(legal means)
4. We need **the system of courts only** to ensure a safe society in which individuals' rights are respected. (law)
5. People get accustomed to using **unlawful** means to regulate their relations. (legal)

Задание 181. Соедините по смыслу части высказываний.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The state has an important part to play in ... | a) also have much in common. |
| 2. Each state has its own ... | b) how the state is to be governed. |
| 3. The laws of states differ a bit but ... | c) making and enforcing law. |
| 4. Three branches of government try to see that ... | d) enforced equally against all members of the state. |
| 5. The general nature of the law is ... | f) system of law. |
| | e) the laws do not conflict with one another. |

Задание 182. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Людям нужны законы, потому что они живут в обществе.
2. В справедливом обществе все люди имеют равные права и обязанности.
3. Некоторые правила общественной жизни превратились в законы, которым должны подчиняться все люди.
4. Одной из целей закона является необходимость гарантировать защиту основных прав и свобод.
5. Использование правовых средств регулирования общественных отношений охраняет нашу собственность и жизнь.
6. Многие люди не знают законов, но незнание законов не освобождает от ответственности.
7. Законы составляют основу правовой системы государства.
8. Обеспечение выполнения законов является основной задачей государства.

Задание 183. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. In what different senses is the term “law” used?
2. What do governments do to make sure that citizens obey law?
3. Where can citizens find the laws of their country?
4. What do governments usually expect from their citizens?

Задание 184. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста в соответствии со схемой:

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

Задание 185. Подготовьте устный доклад на английском языке (10–12 высказываний) по одной из следующих тем:

1. What is forensic science?
2. Name any discipline within the forensic sciences. Give its definition. What does it assist in?
3. What is a chain of custody?
4. How did forensic science develop?
5. How did the police force develop?
6. Why do you think a mechanic is or is not a forensic scientist? Who is an expert?
7. Why is formal training necessary when someone is hired by a forensic science laboratory?
8. Name any legal historical source and describe it.
9. What is law and why do we need it?
10. Who is a forensic engineer? What does a forensic engineer assist in?

ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ

А	
abandon	оставлять, отказываться
abandon duties	пренебрегать обязанностями
abandon rights	отказаться от прав
abandonment	отказ от иска
absolute	абсолютный, безусловный, неограниченный
absolute contract	безусловный договор
absolute trust	полное доверие
absolute discharge	освобождение кого-либо от уголовной ответственности
absolute law	естественное право
absolute power	абсолютное право, неограниченная власть
absolute presumption	неопровержимая презумпция
abstain	воздерживаться (от голосования)
abstain from force	воздерживаться от применения силы
abuse	злоупотреблять, превышать, оскорблять
crying abuse	вопиющее злоупотребление
abuse of power (authority)	злоупотребление властью
abuse of process	злоумышленное использование одной стороной процессуальных законов во вред противной стороне
accept	принимать предложение, условие
accept a bail	принимать поручительство
accept a claim	удовлетворять иск
accept as a proof	принимать в качестве доказательства
accessory	соучастник преступления
accidental	случайный
accidental damage	неумышленный, случайный ущерб
accidental ignorance	незнание несущественных обстоятельств
accomplice	соучастник
accomplish	совершать, выполнять
account	счет, расчет, отчет
account current	текущий счет
accountability	отчетность, подотчетность
accountable	ответственный, подотчетный
accusation	обвинение, обвинительный акт

swear an accusation against smb	обвинять кого-либо под присягой
accusatorial	относящийся к обвинению
accuse	обвинять, предъявлять обвинение
accuse of neglect	обвинять в халатности
accused	обвиняемый
acknowledge	подтверждать, признавать, призна- вать подлинным, сознавать
acknowledge an offence	раскаться в совершенном преступлении
acknowledge the receipt	подтверждать получение
acknowledge one's guilt	признавать свою вину
acknowledgement	официальное заявление
acquit	оправдывать, снимать обвинение
acquittal	оправдание (в суде)
acquitted	оправданный
act	действие, закон, акт, документ, дей- ствовать, поступать
act as a fence	действовать в качестве скупщика краденного
act covert	скрытое, тайное действие
act in law	юридическое действие
act of commission	действие
act of defence	оборонительный акт
act of grace	амнистия
act of hostility	враждебный акт
act of law	судебное запрещение исполнения договора
act of omission	бездействие
act overt	явное, открытое действие, которое можно подтвердить свидетельскими показаниями
act complained	обжалуемое действие
act warranted by law	действие, предписанное законом
riot act	закон о нарушении общественного порядка
acting	исполняющий обязанности
action	действие, поступок
action copy	копия дела
action for damages	иск о взыскании убытков
to win an action	выиграть дело
addict	наркоман, кокаинист
addict criminal	наркоман, ставший на путь преступ- ления для получения средств, необ-

	ходимых для приобретения наркотиков
addiction liability	склонность к наркомании
adduce	представлять, приводить в качестве доказательства
adhere	придерживаться принципов
adherence	соблюдение норм
adjourn	откладывать, прерывать заседание
adjourn the court	откладывать заседание суда
the trial was adjourned (delayed)	слушание дела было перенесено (отклонено)
adjournment	перенос слушания дела на неопределенный срок
adjudgement (verdict)	судебное решение, вынесение приговора
adjustment	адаптация к среде
administer	вести дело, управлять, применять нормы права
administer justice(law)	отправлять правосудие
administer (take) an oath	приводить к присяге
admissible	допустимый, приемлемый
admissible evidence	приемлемое доказательство
admit	признавать факт, допускать
admit to bail	передавать на поруки
adultery	неблагоприятный
adverse judgment	неблагоприятное решение
adverse party	противная сторона
adverse witness	предубежденный свидетель
advocate	защищать, выступать в защиту, адвокат
advocatory	относящийся к адвокатуре
affair	дело
foreign affairs	иностранные дела
home affairs	внутренние дела
affect	влиять, воздействовать, затрагивать
affidavit	аффидевит, письменное показание, подтвержденное присягой
take an affidavit	давать показания
affiliate	усыновлять
affiliation	усыновление
affinity	свойства, родство в результате брака
degree of affinity	степень свойства, родства в результате брака

affirmative	утвердительный
affirmative vote	голосование «за»
afford	позволять, допускать
afford proof	представлять доказательство
age	возраст
age of consent to marriage	брачный возраст
age qualification	возраст, с которого человек отвечает за свои поступки
agency	орган (учреждение)
agent	уполномоченный, агент, сотрудник
aggregate	давать в совокупности
aggregate of sentences	общий срок наказания
agreement	соглашение
collective agreement	коллективный договор
enforceable agreement	соглашение, обеспеченное правовой канкуцией
aid	помогать, помощь
legal aid	правовая помощь
alias	вымышленное имя
alibi	алиби
unquestioned alibi	бесспорное алиби
establish (prove) alibi	устанавливать алиби
substantiate an alibi	подтверждать алиби
allegation	заявление, учреждение
allege	заявлять, утверждать, ссылать
to allow an appeal	удовлетворять апелляцию
to allow a claim	удовлетворять иск
alteration	изменение, переделка
alternate	чередовать, переменный, заместитель
alternative judgment	альтернативное судебное решение
alternative vote	альтернативное голосование
ambassador	посол
ambush	засада
amenable	ответственный перед законом
amend	вносить поправки
amendment	поправка
amnesty	амнистия
appellant	апеллянт
complete amnesty	полная амнистия
general amnesty	общая амнистия
partial amnesty	частичная амнистия

proclaim (grant) amnesty	объявить амнистию
annulment	аннулировать, отмена
appeal	апелляция
appellate court	апелляционный суд
appellate jurisdiction	апелляционная юрисдикция
appear for the defendant	выступать в суде в качестве адвоката подсудимого
appear for the plaintiff	выступать в суде в качестве адвоката истца
appear for the prosecution	выступать от лица обвинения
appear in evidence	быть доказанным (из представленных документов)
appearance	явка в суд
default of appearance	неявка на судебное заседание
applicant	проситель, заявитель
application	применение закона; заявление
application form	бланк для заявления
apply	применять
apply for particulars	требовать подробные заявления
appointment	назначение на должность
appointment for life	пожизненная должность
apprehend	задерживать
approve	санкционировать
approbation	утверждение, санкция
appropriate	присваивать
approval	одобрение, утверждение, санкционирование
arbitral	арбитражный
arbitral justice	арбитражное судопроизводство
arbitrary	дискреционный, произвольный
arbitrary power	дискреционные полномочия
arbitrate	решать в арбитражном порядке
arbitration	арбитраж
arbitration court	арбитражный суд
settle by arbitration	разрешить спор арбитражным судом
area	район, территория
an area / branch of forensic science	раздел судебной экспертизы
armament	вооружение
armed	вооруженный
armed neutrally	вооруженный нейтралитет
armistice	перемирие
arraignment	предъявление обвинения
arrange	приводить в порядок,

	классифицировать
arrange and correlate information	приводить в порядок сведения
array	составлять список присяжных
arrest	арестовывать, запрещать постановление суда
arrest of judgment	приостановка исполнения решения
arson	поджог
article	статья, пункт
artificial person	юридическое лицо
ascent	вступать на престол
ascertain	выяснять, удостоверяться, устанавливать
ascertain smb's guilt (innocence)	установить чью-либо вину (невиновность)
assassinate	совершать убийство по политическим мотивам
assault	нападать, грозить физическим насилием
assembly	ассамблея, законодательное собрание
assembly of proof	сбор доказательств
assent	разрешение, санкция, согласие
the Royal assent	королевская санкция
assert	утверждать, отстаивать, доказывать права, предъявлять претензию
assertion	утверждение, отстаивание прав
assess	оценивать, облагать налогом
assess damages	определить сумму денежного возмещения
assign	назначать, передать права
assignment to a position	назначение на должность
assume	принимать на себя ответственность, обязанность
assumption	принятие на себя ответственность, обязанности
attach	вступать в законную силу
attach a seal to a document	скрепить документ печатью
attach document to	приложить документы
attempt	попытка, покушение
attempt to commit a crime	покушение на совершение преступления
attend	присутствовать, посещать
attending circumstances	сопутствующие обстоятельства

attestation of witness	удостоверение свидетельским показаниям
attorney	атторней, прокурор-адвокат, поверенный
attorney at law	(амер.) адвокат
attorney general	(англ.) генеральный прокурор, министр юстиции
district attorney	прокурор
audit committee	ревизионная комиссия
authentic	аутентичный, подлинный
authentic interpretation	аутентичное толкование закона органом, издавшим его
authenticate	удостоверять, скреплять
authenticate a signature	удостоверять подменную подпись
authenticated copy	заверенная копия
authority by law	правомочие по закону
authorize	разрешать, признать законным
available data	данные, имеющиеся в наличии
avoid	избегать
avoid a sentence	отменить приговор
award costs	возлагать на кого-либо судебные издержки
В	
background	биографические данные
background check	проверка данных
bad judgement	неправильное суждение
bail	брать на поруки
bail bond	поручительство за явку ответчика в суд
accept bail	принимать поручительство
go for bail	поручиться за кого-либо
release on bail	освободить на поруки
ballot	избирательный бюллетень, голосование
ballot box	избирательная урна
ballot paper	избирательный бюллетень
ballot for list	голосование по списку
ballot for smb	голосовать за кого-либо
single ballot	выборы с одной баллотировкой
successive ballot	выборы с несколькими баллотировками
elect by ballot	избирать тайным голосованием
ban	запрещение

lift the ban	снять запрет
put under a ban	налагать запрет
band	банда
band of robbers	банда грабителей
banc (bank)	полный состав суда
bar	адвокатура
bar association	ассоциация адвокатов
bargain	сделка, соглашение, договор
barrister	барристер (англ.), адвокат высшего ранга, имеющий право выступать в суде
battery	избиение
action for battery	иск за оскорбление действием
behaviour	поведение
behavioral science	судебная психиатрия
belligerency	состояние войны, статус воюющей стороны
bench	судейское место
benefit	неподсудность
benefit counsel	право обвиняемого на защиту
provision of benefit	предоставление пособия
social benefit	пособие по социальному страхованию
betray	предавать, изменять
betray guilt	выдавать свою виновность
betray trust	обмануть доверие
bias	пристрастность, предубеждение
political bias	политическая необъективность
without bias (impartial)	без пристрастия
bicameral	двухпалатный (о парламенте)
bill	законопроект
bill of indictment	обвинительный акт для предъявления присяжных
bill of rights	билль о правах
bill of review	иск о пересмотре суда
pass a bill	принять билль (законопроект)
reject (throw out) a bill	отклонить законопроект
binding	обязательство
binding force	обязательная сила
birth certificate	свидетельство о рождении
blackmail	шантаж, вымогательство
blame	ответственность
shift the blame	избегать ответственности

blood	кровь
blood hound	сыщик
bluff	обманывать, обманщик
bluff on a split pair	способ ведения допроса при наличии соучастников, направленный на то, чтобы они стали давать показания
blur prints	делать невидимым следы
traces are blurred	следы стерты
board	совет, комитет, управление, департамент, министерство
board of aldermen	направление муниципальной корпорации
board of audit	комиссия по проверке отчетности
bobby	бобби, полисмен
bodily	телесный, физический
bodily harm	телесное повреждение
bodily security	личная неприкосновенность
body	орган, организация, основная часть документа
body of the crime	состав преступления
body of laws	совокупность правовых норм
body of legislation	законодательный орган
book	досье судебных документов
box	место для дачи показаний
jury box	скамья присяжных
prisoner's box	скамья подсудимых
witness box	место для дачи свидетельских показаний
brawl	уличная драка
breach	нарушение закона
breach of confidence	нарушение оказанного доверия
breach of contract	нарушение договора
breach of law	нарушение закона
breach of order	нарушение регламента
bribe	взятка, подкуп
bribery	взяточничество
judicial bribery	подкуп судей
brief on appeal	записка по делу, представляемая адвокатом в апелляционный суд
bring to justice	привлекать к судебной ответственности
bugging	тайное подслушивание с помощью технических средств

bullet	пуля
bullet hole	отверстие, оставленное пулей
bullet wound	пулевое ранение
burden of evidence, burden of proof	бремя (обязанность) доказывания
burglar	взломщик
burglar proof safe	сейф, который невозможно взломать
burglar resistant lock	замок, который невозможно сломать
business	дело, занятие, профессия
business entry	деловая запись
business law	торговое право
operate business	вести дело
control business	контролировать бизнес
be on the wanted list circular	быть в списке разыскиваемых полицией
С	
cabinet	кабинет
cabined council	кабинет министров
cache	тайник
cancel	аннулировать
cancel a contract	расторгнуть контракт
capacity	правоспособность, дееспособность
capacity to contract	способность заключать договор
carry	принимать голосование, законопроект, резолюцию
carry election	проходить на выборах, получать большинство голосов
carry motion	принимать предложение
case	случай, судебное дело
case authority	судебный прецедент
case file	досье
case findings	данные по делу
case identification	данные, включающие номер дела, вид преступления
case law	прецедентное право
case study work	метод изучения личности
case for the defence	дело, выигранное защитой
case in precedent	судебный прецедент
case of circumstant evidence	дело, в основу которого положены косвенные доказательства
cast	подавать голос при голосовании
cast a ballot	подавать избирательный бюллетень
cast a vote	голосовать

casting vote	решающий голос
cause	основание, причина
cause list	список дел к слушанию
gain one's cause	выиграть процесс
impulsive cause	побудительный мотив
plead a cause	вести процесс, защищать дело в суде
celebrate a contract	заключать договор
certificate	удостоверение
certificate for marriage	брачное свидетельство
certificate of identity	удостоверение личности
chain of custody	система охраны вещественных доказательств при передаче
challenge	возражение, вызов, отвод присяжных заседаний
challenge for cause	отвод от конкретных причин
peremptory challenge	отвод присяжных заседателей без объяснений причин
challenge porter affectum	отвод со ссылкой на пристрастность
challenge to the constitution of the Court	давать отвод составу суда
challenge to the favoul	отвод по мотивам заинтересованности
chamber	палата парламента, суда
chamber barrister	барристер, не выступающий в суде
chamber counsel, practice	юридическая консультация
chancellor	канцлер, судья Суда справедливости
chancellor of the Exchequer	министр финансов
charge	обвинять, обвинение
charge the jury	напутствовать присяжных
dismiss a charge	прекратить дело
substantive charge	основное обвинение
cheat	мошенничество
chief	глава, руководитель, шеф
chief of defectives	начальник сыска
chief of detectives	председательствующий судья
chief judge, justice	председатель Верховного суда США
chief justice of police	начальник полиции
circumstance	обстоятельство
aggravating circumstances	отягчающие обстоятельства
attenuating (extenuating, mitigating) circumstances	смягчающие обстоятельства

circumstances of the case	обстоятельства дела
circuit	судебный округ
circuit court	выездной окружной суд
circuit court of appeals	окружной апелляционный суд
circuit judge	окружной судья
circuit justice	судья верховного суда США, приписанный к определенному судебному округу
city council	муниципальный совет
civil	гражданский
civil action	гражданский иск
civil case	гражданское дело
civil code	гражданский кодекс
civil court	гражданский суд
civil jurisdiction	гражданская юрисдикция
civil law	гражданское право
civil liberties	гражданские свободы
civil office	государственное гражданское учреждение (должность)
civil procedure	гражданский процесс
civil registration	регистрация актов гражданского состояния
civil rights	гражданские права
civil service	государственная гражданская служба
civil suit	гражданский иск
claim	требования, иск
claim for damages	иск о возмещении убытков
clerk	клерк, секретарь
clerk of the court	секретарь суда
clue	улика
coalition	коалиция
code	кодекс
code of honour	кодекс чести
code of practice	процессуальный кодекс
civil code	гражданский кодекс
criminal code	уголовный кодекс
collision	столкновение, коалиция
street collision	уличное происшествие
commence an action (suit)	возбудить дело
commence a law-suit	начать судебное дело
commission	совершения действия, комиссия, комитет
commission of crime	совершение преступления

(offence)	
commission on Human Rights	Комиссия по правам человека (ООН)
commissioner	комиссар; (амер) Мировой судья
commissioner of bail	чиновник, принимающий судебное поручительство
commit a crime	совершать преступление
common	общий, простой
common assault	простое нападение
councilor	муниципальный советник
common law	общее право
common property	общая собственность
common sense	здравый смысл
the House of Commons	палата общин
commutation	смягчение наказания
commute	смягчать наказание
compel	вынуждать, заставлять
compelling presumption	неопровержимая презумпция
competence (competency)	компетенция, правомочность, юрисдикция
competent	компетентный, правомочный
competent evidence	надлежащее доказательство
competent witness	надлежащий свидетель
complaint	жалоба, иск
compliance	выполнение, соблюдение правовых норм
comply	выполнять условия, правила
compose	составлять
compound	приходить к компромиссному соглашению
compound a crime	воздерживаться от преследования преступника по определенным мотивам
compound a felony	отказываться от судебного преследования по определенным мотивам
compulsory condition	обязательное условие
concealment	сокрытие, укрывательство
conciliate	примирять, согласовывать
conciliation	примирение
conciliation commission	согласительная комиссия
conclude	делать вывод, заключать договор
conclusion	вывод, заключение договора
conclusive	заключительный, окончательный

conclusive evidence	неоспоримое доказательство
conclusive presumption	неопровержимая презумпция
condone	простить супружескую неверность
confederacy	конфедерация
confess	признаваться, сознаваться
confess a fault	признать ошибку
confessor	лицо, сделавшее признание
confidence	доверие, уверенность
confidential	конфиденциальный, секретный
conflict	конфликт, противоречие
conflict of laws	коллизия правовых норм
connive	попустительствовать, потворствовать
connive at the violation of the rules	смотреть сквозь пальцы на нарушение правил
consent	согласие, давать согласие
tacit consent	молчаливое согласие
conferences in law	правовые последствия
constable	судебный пристав
constabulary force	полицейские силы
constituency	избирательный округ
constitute	составлять
constitute a precedent	установить прецедент
constitutional	конституционный
contact man	посредник
contempt	неуважение, нарушение норм
contempt of court	неуважение к суду
contempt of law	нарушение (несоблюдение) норм права
contract	договор, контракт
(in)valid contract	(не)действительный договор
contracting parties	договаривающиеся стороны
contradict	противоречить
an official contradiction of rumours	официальное опровержение слухов
contribution	содействие, взнос, контрибуция
convene a meeting	созывать заседание
convince	убеждать в чем-либо
corporal punishment	телесное наказание
corporate	корпоративный, обладающий правами юридического лица
corpus juries	свод законов
corroborate evidence	подтверждать доказательства
corruption	коррекция, разложение
costs	судебные издержки

costs to abide the event	издержки по апелляции
counterpart	противная сторона
county	графство, округ
county attorney	окружной прокурор
court	суд
Supreme Court	Верховный Суд
Court of arbitration	арбитражный суд
court of primary jurisdiction	суд первой инстанции
credible	заслуживающий доверие
credible witness	свидетель, заслуживающий доверия
crime	преступление
crime investigation	уголовное расследование
criminal Investigation Department	уголовный розыск
criminalistics	криминалистика
cross examination	перекрестный допрос
cryptography	тайнопись, шифровальный
cumulative	совокупный
cumulative evidence	совокупность доказательств
current legislation	действующее законодательство
custody	охрана
D	
dactylogram	отпечаток пальцев
damage	ущерб, убыток
debt	долг
deceive	обманывать
deceitful witness	лживый свидетель
deception test	проверка на детекторе лжи
decide	решать, выносить решение
decide the difference	урегулировать разногласие
decide for, in favour of	решать дело в чью-либо пользу
decision	определение суда
decisive vote	решающий голос
declare	заявлять, объявлять
defence	защита, оборона
defence counsel	защитник
defendant	обвиняемый
defiant	нарушающий, несоблюдающий
degree	степень
degree of accuracy	степень точности
degree of affinity	степень свойства
degree of consanguinity	степень кровного родства

delegate	делегировать, передавать полномочия
deliberate intention	заранее обдуманное намерение
delict	правонарушение
delinquency	правонарушение, проступок
juvenile delinquency	преступность несовершеннолетних
deliver judgement	выносить решение (приговор)
demandant (plaintiff)	истец
deny the charge	отвергать обвинение
department	ведомство, департамент, отдел
Department of Interior	министерство внутренних дел
Department of Justice	министерство юстиции
Department of State	государственный департамент
deposition	письменные показания под присягой
deputy	депутат, делегат, заместитель
deputy judge	помощник судьи
general deputy	представитель с неограниченными полномочиями
special deputy	частичная отмена закона
derogation	потомок, наследник
descendant	описание
description	полное описание всех вещественных доказательств
detain	разыскивать, обнаруживать
detect	детектив
detective agency	частная детективная контора
lie detector	детектор лжи
deterrent of law	правовая санкция
device	прибор, средство, устройство
automatic protective device	автоматическое защитное устройство
listening device	прибор для подслушивания
diplomatic immunity	дипломатический иммунитет
direct suffrage	прямое избирательное право
direct vote	прямое голосование
direct the verdict for the defendant	решить дело в пользу ответчика
disclosure	раскрытие, разглашение
disclosure of official information	разглашение официальных сведений
discrete	осторожный
discrete surveillance	скрытое наблюдение
discretion	свобода действий, усмотрение
at the discretion	по усмотрению

disguise	маскировать
disguise the truth	искажать истину
dismiss a case	прекратить дело
dismiss a charge	прекратить дело по обвинению
disorder	нарушение общественного порядка
dispute	спор
dissenting minority	несогласное меньшинство
dissenting opinion	особое мнение
district	округ, район
district attorney	окружной прокурор
district court	федеральный окружной суд
district judge	федеральный окружной судья
divorce	развод
case of divorce	дело о разводе
domestic (home) affairs	внутренние дела
drug	лекарство, наркотики
drunken	пьяный
drunken driving	вождение автомобиля в нетрезвом виде
duration	срок действия
duty	обязанность
Е	
education	образование
education qualification	образовательный центр
secular education	гражданское (светское) образование
election	выборы
by-election	дополнительные выборы
primary election	предварительные выборы
elective	выборный
elective franchise	избирательное право
elective office	выборная должность
electoral district	избирательный округ
electoral register	список избирателей
electoral rights	избирательные права
electoral system	избирательная система
electorate	электорат, избиратели
eligibility	обладание правом
eligible	имеющий право
embargo	запрет, эмбарго
emergency	крайняя необходимость, чрезвычайное обстоятельство
empanel	составлять список присяжных

enable	давать право, давать юридический статус
enact	постановлять, принимать закон, устанавливать в законодательном порядке
engagement	дело, договоренность, обязательство
fulfill an engagement	выполнять обязательство
enjoy	осуществлять право
entrust	вверять, возлагать, получать
entry of trial	внесение дела в списки дел
environment	окружающая среда, обстановка
equal treaty	равноправный договор
equality of votes	разделение голосов поровну
equity	справедливость
equity court	суд права справедливости
equity law	право справедливости
essence	сущность
establish	устанавливать доказывать учреждать
establish an alibi	установить алиби
establish claim	обосновать исковые требования
estate	имущество
evasion	обход, уклонение
evasive answer	уклончивый ответ
evidence	доказательства, улика
incompetent evidence	не принимаемое судом доказательство
indirect evidence	косвенное доказательство
physical evidence	вещественное доказательство
witnesses testimony evidence	свидетельские показания
evidence on oath	показание, данное под присягой
evidence room	помещение для хранения доказательств
admit as the evidence	считать доказательством
examination	опрос, допрос
cross – examination	перекрестный допрос
exceed	превышать
exceed requirements of self-defence	превысить предел самообороны
exchequer	казначейство
exculpate	оправдывать
exculpation	оправдание, реабилитация
executive	исполнительный, административный

executive authority	исполнительная власть
executive board	исполнительный орган
executive officials	сотрудники исполнительных органов
executive power	исполнительная власть
exile	ссылка, эмиграция
expert	эксперт
expert investigative technique	методы и способы следствия
expiry	прекращение действия с истечением срока
extradite	выдавать иностранному государству лицо, нарушившее законы этого государства
F	
fabricate	выдумывать, подделывать
fabricate a charge	«состряпать» обвинение
fact	факт
fact in the case	обстоятельства дела
fact in dispute	спорный факт
fact in evidence	доказанный факт
fact finding	установление факта
failure of justice	неосуществление правосудия
failure of proof	отсутствие доказательств
failure to act	бездействие
fair	беспристрастный, справедливый, честный
fair trial	справедливое судебное разбирательство
fall	подпадать
fall under competence	входить в компетенцию
fall under the jurisdiction of	подпадать под юрисдикцию
false	ложный, неправильный
false accusation	ложное обвинение
false evidence	ложные доказательства
false rumor	ложный слух
false statement on oath	лжесвидетельство под присягой
false testimony	лжесвидетельство
false witness	лжесвидетель
FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)	Федеральное бюро расследований (ФБР)
federal judge	федеральный судья
felony	фелония (тяжкое преступление)
fence	скупщик краденого

fictitious	вымышленный
fictitious narrative	вымысел
fictitious person	вымышленное лицо
field	область
field service	наружная служба
field supervision	наружное наблюдение
file	файл, документы в определенном порядке, картотека
file an application	подавать заявление
final	окончательный
final decision, judgement	окончательное решение
findings	обстоятельства дела
fine	штраф
impose a fine	налагать штраф
fingerprint	отпечаток пальцев
fingerprint identification	дактилоскопическая экспертиза
fire arms	огнестрельное оружие
foot print	отпечаток ноги
forbid	запрещать
forbidden act	запрещенное действие
foreign	внешний, иностранный
foreign office	министерство иностранных дел
Foreign Secretary	министр иностранных дел
foreign trade	внешняя торговля
foreman	старшина присяжных
forensic engineering	инженерно-техническая экспертиза
forensic science	судебная экспертиза
forensic pathology	судебная медицина
forensic anthropology	судебная антропология
forensic toxicology	судебная токсикология
forgery	подлог документа
form	форма, бланк
formal	формальный, официальный
formal charge	обвинение, предъявленное с соблюдением необходимых формальностей
formal law	процессуальное право
formal protest	официальный проект
formality	формальность
fraud	обман, мошенничество
free	свободный, бесплатный
free access	свободный доступ
free of charge	безвозмездно, бесплатно
freedom	свобода

freedom of the press	свобода печати
freedom of speech	свобода слова
frustration	расстройство планов
full age	совершеннолетие
full court	суд в полном составе
full fledged member	полноправный член
G	
gamble	азартные игры
gang	банда
general	общий, генеральный
General Assembly	Генеральная Ассамблея (ООН)
general charge	заключительное обращение судьи к присяжным
general debate	общая дискуссия
general election	всеобщие выборы
general orders	правила судопроизводства
general jurisdiction	общая юрисдикция
govern	управлять
government	правительство, управление
governmental service	правительственная служба
grant	представлять
grant a motion	направлять ходатайство
gross violation	грубое нарушение
guilty	виновный
guiltless	невинный
find smb. guilty	признать кого-либо виновным
find smb. guiltless	признать кого-либо невиновным
H	
habitual	обычный, привычный
habitual criminal	привычный преступник
hand	подпись, почерк
handcuffs	наручники
handwriting	почерк
handwriting comparison	графологическая экспертиза
harm	вред, ущерб
grievous bodily harm	тяжкое телесное повреждение
head	голова, руководитель
head of department	министр
head of the government	глава правительства
hear a case	слушать дело
hearing	слушание дела
hearing of arguments	прения сторон

initial (preliminary) hearing	предварительное слушание
high	высокий, высший, главный
High Commissioner	Верховный Комиссар
high contracting parties	высокие договаривающиеся стороны
High Court of Justice	Высокий Суд правосудия
high level conference	конференция на высшем уровне
higher chamber	верхняя палата
hijack	воздушное пиратство; угон самолета
hire	наем, прокат
hire purchase	купля – продажа в рассрочку
home office	министерство внутренних дел (англ.)
home secretary	министр внутренних дел
home trade	внутренняя торговля
honorary	почетный
honorary office	почетная должность
honour	честь, почетное звание
hostage	заложник
hostilities	военные действия
hot blood	аффект
House of Commons	палата Общин Великобритании
House of Lords	палата лордов в Великобритании
House of Representatives	палата представителей США
Lower house	нижняя палата
Upper house	верхняя палата
human	человеческий
human rights	права человека
humane	гуманный, человечный
humanity	гуманность
I	
identical	идентичный, тождественный
identification	отождествление, установление подлинности
identification card	удостоверение личности
idle	незанятый, праздный
ignorance	незнание, неосведомленность
ignorance of fact	фактическая ошибка
ignorance of law	юридическая ошибка
plead ignorance	ссылаться на незнание закона
illegal	незаконный, нелегальный, противоправный
illicit	незаконный, запрещенный, недозволенный

immunity	неприкосновенность, иммунитет, привилегия, льгота
immoral	безнравственный
impanel	включать в список присяжных
impartial	беспристрастный
impartiality	беспристрастность
impeach	подвергать сомнению, обвинять
impeachment	импичмент, обвинение и привлечение к суду
impermissibility	недопустимость
implement	выполнять, осуществлять
implicate	заключать в себе, подразумевать
implicity	косвенно, в порядке презумпции
implied	косвенный подразумеваемый
implied answer	двусмысленный ответ
implied condition	подразумеваемое условие
imply	подразумеывать
impose	налагать
impress	делать оттиск
impression	оттиск, след
foot impression	объемный след ноги
shoe impression	след – оттиск обуви
tire impression	след – оттиск протектора
imprint	отпечаток, след
impute	вменять в вину
impute the fault upon a person	ложно вменять в вину
inaugurate	вводить в должность
inauguration	инаугурация, введение (вступление) в должность
incident	инцидент, случай
incitement	подстрекательство
income	доход, заработок
income tax	подходный налог
inconsistence	непоследовательность
incorrupt	неподкупный
incorruptibility	неподкупность
independent	независимый, самостоятельный
indirect	непрямой, косвенный
indirect motive	косвенное побуждение
indispensable	необходимый, обязательный
indispensable evidence	необходимое доказательство
indisputable	неоспоримый, бесспорный

individual	личный, индивидуальный, отдельный
individual opinion	особое мнение
infer an intent	сделать заключение о намерении
inference	вывод, заключение
inferior	низший, нижестоящий
inferior court	нижестоящий суд
infringement	нарушение
initial	первоначальный
initiate	вводить, положить начало
innocence	невиновность
innocent	невиновный
inquire	допрашивать, рассматривать
install	вводить в должность
installation	введение в должность
instance	просьба, требование
institute	учреждать, начинать
institution	учреждение, установление, институт (правовой, политический)
instruction	указание, предписание
instrument	инструмент, орудие, документ
instruments of ratification	ратификационные грамоты
insurance	страхование
insurance case	дело, связанное со страхованием
integral	неотъемлемый, интегральный
integral part	неотъемлемая часть
integrity	неприкосновенность, целостность
integrity of sample	целостность образца
intelligent surveillance	организованный надзор, секретное наблюдение
intent	намерение, цель
intention	намерение, умысел
interdict	запрещать
interest	интерес, выгода, проценты
interested party	заинтересованная сторона
interested witness	пристрастный свидетель
interfere	вмешиваться
interference	вмешательство
interim	временный
interim certificate	временное удостоверение
interim officer	временно исполняющий обязанности
intermediate	промежуточный, посреднический

intermediate party	посредник
internal	внутренний
internal government	внутреннее управление
internal jurisdiction	внутренняя юрисдикция
internal regulation	правила внутреннего распорядка
International Court of Justice	Международный суд
interpret	толковать
interpretation	толкование
interrogate	допрашивать
interrupt	прерывать
interruption	перерыв
intervene	вмешиваться, осуществлять интервенцию
intervention	вмешательство, интервенция
invalidity	юридическая недействительность
investigate	расследовать, рассматривать (дело)
inviolability	неприкосновенность
inviolable	неприкосновенный
invite	приглашать
invited error	спровоцированная ошибка
involve	вовлекать, запрашивать
irrebuttable	неопровержимый
irrefutable	неопровержимый
irrelevant	не относящийся к делу
issue	публиковать, публикация, вопрос
issue commission	давать поручение
issue law	издавать закон
issue in law	спор о праве
issues of the case	спорные вопросы дела
Ж	
join	объединяться, вступать в члены
joint	общий, объединенный, совместный
joint action	совместный иск
joint contract	договор с общей ответственностью
joint sitting	совместное заседание
judge	судья
chief (presiding) judge	председательствующий судья
equitable judge	беспристрастный судья
judge's charge to the jury	заключительное собрание судьи к присяжным
judgement	судебное решение
judgement roll	досье материалов по делу

judicial	судебный, судейский
judicial power (authority)	судебная власть
judicial discretion	усмотрение суда
judicial error	судебная ошибка
judicial oath (voir dire)	присяга в суде
jurisdiction	юрисдикция, отправление правосудия
juror	присяжный заседатель
challenge a juror	давать отвод присяжному заседателю
jury	присяжные, состав присяжных
jury box	скамья присяжных
jury list (panel)	список присяжных
jury trial	суд присяжных
jury foreman	старшина присяжных
grand jury	большое жюри
justice	справедливость, правосудие, юстиция, судья
justice of the peace	мировой судья
associate justice of the US Supreme Court	член Верховного суда США
Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court	председатель Верховного суда США
justify	оправдывать, извинять
juvenile court	суд по делам несовершеннолетних
К	
keeper	хранитель
kidnapping	похищение детей с целью получения выкупа
kidnapper	похититель
King's bench	суд королевской семьи
King's bench division	отделение Королевской скамьи (Высокого Суда правосудия в Великобритании)
King's Counsel	королевский адвокат
knowledge	знание, осведомленность
imputed knowledge	презюмируемая осведомленность
L	
laboratory	лаборатория
laboratory expert	эксперт
laboratory facilities	лабораторное оборудование
laboratory report	данные лабораторного исследования
labour	труд, работа
labour code	кодекс законов о труде

labour contract	договор личного найма
labour legislation	трудовое законодательство
landlord	хозяин квартиры
landowner	собственник недвижимости
lapse of time	срок давности
latent	скрытый, латентный
law	закон, право
law abiding	уважающий законы
law and order	правопорядок
law breaker	правонарушитель
law court	суд общего права
law expenses	судебные издержки
making laws	издание законов
law of equity	право справедливости
law of honous	кодекс чести
civil law	гражданское право
criminal law	уголовное право
customary law	обычное право
juvenile law	закон о несовершеннолетних
lawful	законный, правомерный
lawless	незаконный, неправомерный
lawsuit	иск
lawyer	адвокат
layout	макет, план
lean for the defence (prosecution)	возглавлять защиту (обвинение)
league	лига, союз
legal	правовой, судебный, юридический
legal discretion	усмотрение суда
legal document	правовой документ
legal duty	правовая обязанность
legal effect	юридическая сила
legal force	юридическая сила
legal ground	юридическое основание
legal immunity	судебный иммунитет
legal obligation	правовое обязательство
legal sanction	правовая санкция
legal subject	субъект права
legality	законность, легальность
legally	законно
legation	дипломатическое представительство
legislate	издавать законы
legislation	законодательство

legislative body	законодательный орган
legislative power	законодательная власть
legislator	законодатель
legitimate child	законнорожденный ребенок
liability	ответственность
liberty	свобода
licence	разрешение, лицензия
driver's licence	водительское удостоверение
life insurance	страхование жизни
limitation	ограничение
limited interpretation	ограничительное толкование
limited liability	ограниченная ответственность
literacy (educational) qualification	образовательный ценз
litigation	тяжба, спор
loan	ссуда, заем
lobby	лобби
lobbying	закулисная обработка членов конгресса
local	местный
local authority	орган местного самоуправления, муниципалитет
location	местонахождение
lord	лорд, член палаты лордов
Lord Chancellor	лорд – канцлер Великобритании (член кабинета министров, спикер палаты лордов, председатель Верховного суда)
Low chamber (House)	нижняя палата
loyalty	лояльность, верность
М	
magistrate	магистр, мировой судья
magistrate's court	магистратский суд; мировой суд
maintenance of order	поддерживание порядка
major	главный
majority	большинство
overwhelming majority	подавляющее большинство
majority of votes	большинство голосов
make a conclusion	делать вывод
malicious	злонамеренный, умышленный
malingering	симуляция (болезни)
manacles	наручники, ручные кандалы
manage	управлять, руководить

management	управление
manager	заведующий, управляющий, администратор, менеджер
mandate	мандат, приказ суда, поручение, доверенность
mandate commission	мандатная комиссия
manifest	декларация
manifest the truth of a statement	доказывать истинность утверждения
manufacture false evidence	фабриковать ложное доказательство
manufacture an excuse	придумать предлог
marauder	мародер
marriage	брак, замужество
marriage bonds	брачные узы
marriage certificate	свидетельство о браке
contract a marriage	заключать брак
dissolve a marriage	расторгать брак
register a marriage	регистрировать брак
massacre	массовое убийство
material damage	материальный ущерб
matrimonial	брачный, матримониальный, супружеский
matrimonial case	бракоразводное дело
matrimonial law	брачно-семейное право
matter	вопрос, дело, предмет, факт
mediate	посредничать, опосредованный
mediation	посредничество
meet	встречать, собираться, удовлетворять
meet a commitment	выполнять обязательства
meet the condition	удовлетворять условию
meet the requirements	отвечать, удовлетворять требованиям
member	член, участник
full member	полноправный член
rank – and –file member	рядовой член
M.P.	член парламента
membership	членство
membership card	членский билет
mental	умственный
mental ability (powers)	умственные способности
mental condition (state)	психическое состояние
mercy	помилование
merit	достоинство, заслуга, качество
merits of the case	существо дела

mete	отмерять
mete out justice	отправлять правосудие
metropolis	столица, метрополия
metropolitan borough	столичное городское поселение
military	военный, воинский
military attache	военный атташе
military court	военный суд
military justice	военная юстиция
military occupation	военная оккупация
minor – court	суд низшей инстанции
minor offence	мелкое правонарушение
minutes	протокол
misapplication	злоупотребление, растрата
misbehaviour (misconduct)	неправомерное поведение
mislead	вводить в заблуждение
mistake	ошибка
mistaken belief	ошибочное предположение
mission	миссия, поручение
assign a mission	давать поручение
mitigate	смягчать, уменьшать
mitigating circumstance	смягчающее обстоятельство
moral	моральный, нравственный
moral damage	моральный ущерб
motivation	мотивировка, изложение мотивов
motive	мотив
multilateral	многосторонний
multinational	многонациональный
multipartite	многосторонний
municipal	муниципальный, самоуправляющийся
municipal borough	город, имеющий самоуправление
municipal council	муниципальный (городской) совет
municipal officer	государственный служащий; госслужащий
murder	убийство
mutilation	членовредительство

mutiny	мятеж, бунт
mutual	взаимный, обоюдный
mutual advantage	взаимная выгода
mutual aid (assistance)	взаимная помощь
mutual relations	взаимоотношения
N	
nation	государство, нация, народ
national	национальный, государственный, федеральный (амер.)
national court	федеральный суд
national minority	национальное меньшинство
national sovereignty	национальный суверенитет
national government	центральное (федеральное) правительство
nationality	гражданство, национальность
native	гражданин, подданный
native born	коренной, рожденный в данной стране
native language	родной язык
native person	коренной житель
natural	естественный, настоящий, натуральный
natural boundary	естественная граница
naturalize	натурализовать
neglect	невыполнение, небрежность
negligent	небрежный
negligent ignorance of the fact	незнание факта по небрежности
negotiate	вести переговоры, договариваться об условиях
negotiate a contract	заключать договор
negotiation	переговоры, ведение переговоров
neutral	нейтральный, незаинтересованный
neutral opinion	беспристрастное мнение
remain neutral	соблюдать нейтралитет
neutrality	нейтралитет
neutralize	объявлять нейтральным
neutralize opposition	сломить сопротивление
neutralized state	постоянно нейтральное государство
no bill	«не подтверждаю», решение большого жюри, когда нет достаточных доказательств, подтверждающих обвинительное заключение

nominate	выдвигать, назначать
nomination	выдвижение, назначение
nominee	выдвинутый кандидат, назначенное лицо
non – detected delinquency	скрытая преступность
non – interference	невмешательство
non – official majority	выборное большинство
non – suit	прекращение иска
notary	нотариус
notice	предупреждение, уведомление
formal notice	официальное извещение
notification	извещение, уведомление, предупреждение
nuisance	помеха, неудобство
null and void	ничтожный, не имеющий юридической силы
nullity	недействительность
О	
oath	присяга
administer an oath	принимать присягу, приводить к присяге
declaration upon oath	заявление под присягой
release from oath	освобождать от присяги
oath of allegiance	присяга на верность
obedience	подчинение, повиновение
obey	повиноваться, подчиняться
object	цель, предмет, вещь
objection	возражение, протест
sustain the objection	возражение принимается
overrule the objection	отклонить возражение
raise no objection	не возражать
obligate	обязывать
obligation	обязательство, обязанность
assume (undertake)	брать на себя обязательства
obligations	
contract obligation	обязательная сила договора
obligatory	обязательный
oblige	обязывать, связывать обязательством
obliterate	стирать, уничтожать
obliterate footprints	уничтожать следы
obscene	непристойный, неприличный
obscene language	непристойная брань
observance	соблюдение закона

observation	наблюдение
observation inquiry	расследование путем установления наблюдения
observe	наблюдать, соблюдать
obstruct	мешать, чинить помехи
obstruct justice	припятствовать отправлению правосудия
obtain	получать
obtain admission	получить допуск, разрешение
occasion	обстоятельства, случай, событие
occasional	случайный
occupy	занимать, владеть
offence	посягательство, правонарушение, преступление
minor offence	мелкое правонарушение
serious offence	тяжкое преступление
statutory offence	преступление, предусмотренное законом
offend	нарушать законом
offender	правонарушитель, преступник
offensive	оскорбительный, наступательный
offensive weapon	наступательное оружие
offer	предлагать, представлять
offer evidence	представлять доказательства
offer resistance	оказывать сопротивление
office	ведомство, должность, министерство
term of office	срок полномочий
office hours	присутственные часы
officer	должностное лицо, служащий, чиновник
police officer	полицейский чиновник
state, public officer	государственное, должностное лицо
official	должностное лицо, служащий
official communication	официальное сообщение
official language	официальный язык
official secret	государственная (служебная) тайна
omission	бездействие, упущение
open court	открытое судебное заседание
open judgement	разрешать повторное рассмотрение дела после вынесения решения
opening	вступительный, начальный
opening ceremony	торжественное открытие
opening statement	вступительная речь

operate	иметь юридическое действие
operation	юридическое действие
come into operation	выступить в силу закона
operative	действительный, имеющий силу
become operative	входить в силу закона
operative part	резолютивная часть решения
operative rule	действующая норма
opinion	мнение, заключение, судебное решение
dissenting opinion	особое мнение (судьи)
oppose	возражать, выступать против
oppose apprehension	противодействовать завершению
opposing counsel	противостоящий оппонент
opposite	противоположный, обратный
opposite party	противная сторона
opposition	возражение
optional	необязательный, факультативный
optional clause	необязательная оговорка
oral	устный
oral argument	выступление в суде
oral evidence	устные свидетельские показания
oral hearing	прения сторон
order	приказ, предписание, порядок, регламент
order of priority	порядок очередности
issue (execute) an order	издавать (исполнять) приказ
ordinary	обычный, нормальный
ordinary precaution	обычная степень предосторожности
organize	организовать, устроить
organized crime	организованная преступность
organizing committee	организационный комитет
original	оригинал, подлинник
original appearance	первоначальный вид
overcome	преодолевать
overcome the presumption of innocence	преодолеть презумпцию невиновности
override	действовать вопреки чему-либо
overrule	отменять
owe	быть должным, быть обязанным
own	владеть, собственный
owner	собственник
ownership	собственник, владение
P	

palliation	оправдание, смягчение
palliative	смягчающий, смягчающее обстоятельство
panel	список присяжных
paper office	государственный архив
pardon	помиловать, помилование
absolute pardon	полное помилование
grant a pardon	даровать амнистию
parish court	приходской суд
part	часть, доля, сторона в процессе
part and parcel	неотъемлемая часть
partial	частичный, пристрастный
partial opinion	пристрастное мнение
partial witness	пристрастный свидетель
particular	деталь, добротность
particular act	конкретное действие
party	сторона (по делу)
accused party	обвиняемый
fault party	виновная сторона
interested party	заинтересованная сторона
pass	проходить, одобрять
pass an act	принимать закон
pass a sentence	выносить приговор
password	пароль
pattern	пример, модель, образец
pattern of behaviour	манера поведения
pay	платить, производить платеж
peace officer	блюститель порядка
peace treaty	мирный договор
peaceful coexistence	мирное существование
penalty	наказание, штраф
pecuniary penalty	денежный штраф
pension	пенсия
peremptory	абсолютный, окончательный, отвод присяжного
peremptory challenge	отвод присяжного без указания причины
peremptory rule	императивная норма
period	период, цикл
period contract	долгосрочный договор
period of custody	период хранения
permanent	постоянный
permanent member	постоянный член

permanent neutrality	постоянный нейтралитет
permanent residence	постоянное местожительство
permission	разрешение
permit	позволять, разрешать
perpetrate	совершать
perpetrator	преступник
perquisition	опрос, расследование
persecute	преследовать
persistent	упорный, настойчивый
person	лицо, человек
personal	личный, персональный
personal description	описание личности
personal immunity	неприкосновенность личности
personal property	движимое имущество
personal statute	личный статус
personality	личность
personate	выдавать себя за другое лицо
perusal	перлюстрация
petition	подавать заявление в суд, прошение, ходатайство
petty	мелкий, незначительный
petty sessions	малые сессии
petty jury	малое жюри
photograph	фотография
physical evidence	вещественное доказательство
picketing	пикетирование
plaint (complaint)	исковое заявление
plaintiff	истец
plaster cast	гипсовый слепок
plead	делать заявление, ходатайствовать
plead guilty	признать себя виновным
plead not guilty	заявлять о своей невиновности
plead ignorance	ссылаться на незнание
pleasure	воля, желание, усмотрение, дискре- ционное право
at pleasure	по усмотрению
pledge	залог, обязательство, завершение
plenary	полный, пленарный
plenary session	пленарное заседание
plenary admission (confession)	полное безоговорочное признание
plenipotentiary	полномочный, полноправный
plenipotentiary and	чрезвычайный и полномочный посол

extraordinary ambassador	
plot	заговор, интрига
poaching	браконьерство
point	пункт, статья, вопрос
police	полиция, полицейский
police abuse	полицейское злоупотребление
police authorities	полицейские власти
police charge-sheet	полицейский протокол
police department	управление полиции
police district	полицейский округ
police division	отдел полиции
police force	полицейские силы, полиция
police office	отдел полиции
police reports	отчеты, сообщения полиции
police station	полицейский участок
police van	полицейский фургон
police wagon	полицейская автомашина
criminal police	уголовная полиция
metropolitan police	столичная полиция
railroad police	железнодорожная полиция
traffic police	автодорожная полиция
uniformed police	полиция, одетая в форму
policy	курс, линия, поведение
law (legal) policy	правовая политика
poll	голосование
poll a jury	требовать от каждого присяжного его вердикта
polling station	избирательный участок
polygraph	детектор лжи
portrait parle	словесный портрет
positive	утвердительный, положительный, прямой
positive evidence (proof)	прямое доказательство
possession	владение
packed possession	фактическое владение при отсутствии правооснования
power	власть, компетенция, полномочие
power to initiate legislation	право законодательной инициативы
precautions	меры предосторожности
precede	предшествовать
precedent	прецедент, предшествующий
predecessor	предок, предшественник
predict	предсказать

prejudice	вред, ущерб, предубеждение
prepare a written report	подготовить письменное заключение
preponderance of evidence	наличие более веских доказательств
prerogative	исключительное право
prescribe	предписывать
prescription	предписание
present	подавлять, предъявлять, вручать
present a case	излагать дело
presentation	подача, вручение
presentation of a case	изложение дела
presentation of credentials	вручение верительных грамот
presume	предполагать
presumption	презумпция
presumption of innocence	презумпция невиновности
presumptive evidence	косвенное доказательство
pretence	обман, притворство
pretend	претендовать
prevail	действовать, преобладать
prevailing party	сторона, выигравшая дело
prevent	предупреждение
preventive	предупредительный, превентивный, профилактический
previous	предыдущий, предварительный
previous concert	предварительный стговор
prima facie evidence	доказательство, достаточное при от- сутствии возражений
prima facie proof	очевидные доказательства
primaries	выборы делегатов на партийный съезд; выборы кандидатов для балло- тировки на всеобщих выборах
primary	первоначальный, первичный, основной
prior	предшествующий, предварительный
prior permission	предварительное разрешение
priority	приоритет, первенство, преимущество
privacy	уединение, уединенность, тайна
correspondence privacy	тайна переписки
private	частный, конфиденциальный, закрытый
private agent	представитель частного лица
private bill	частный законопроект
private defence	частный детектив

private law	частное право
private meeting	закрытое заседание
private property	частная собственность
privilege	привилегия, приоритет
parliament privilege	депутатская неприкосновенность
privileged	привилегированный
probable	вероятный, возможный
probable absence	допустимое отсутствие или неявка
probable consequence	вероятное доказательство
probable evidence	косвенное доказательство
probation	доказательство, испытание
probationary	испытательный
probative fact	факт, служащий доказательством
procedural	процессуальный, процедурный
procedure	процедура, порядок, процесс
proceedings	процессуальное действие, процесс
processing of documents	оформление документов
proclaim	обнародовать, объявлять, провозглашать
proclamation	воззвание, декларация, объявление
procuracy	доверенность, полномочия
procuration	доверенность, полномочия
procurator	проверенный
public procurator	общественный обвинитель, прокурор
produce	предъявлять, представлять
production of arguments	представление доводов
profess	открыто признаваться, заявлять
profit	выгода, польза, нажива
profitter	спекулянт
prohibit	запрещать
prohibition	запрещение
statutory prohibition	запрещение, предусмотренное законом
prolong	продлонгировать, продлевать срок
promote	способствовать, содействовать
promote justice	содействовать укреплению справедливости, правосудия
promotion	основание общества, повышение в должности
pronounce	объявлять в формальном порядке
proof	доказательство
burden of proof	бремя доказывания
offer, produce, show proof	представлять доказательство

propensity	склонность
proper	надлежащий, правильный
proper evidence	доказательство, признаваемое судом
proper precaution	надлежащая мера предосторожности
property	имущество, собственность
proprietary	собственнический
proprietary interest (right)	право собственности
proprietor	собственник
prosecutor	обвинитель
chief prosecutor	главный обвинитель
public prosecutor	прокурор
prosecuting attorney	прокурор
protest	протест, протестовать
prove	доказывать алиби
provision	условное постановление, положение закона
proviso	условие, оговорка
public	государственный, общественный
public agency	общественный орган
public authority	орган государственной власти
public benefit	общественное благо
public conduct	общественное поведение
public domain	государственная собственность
public instrument	средство общественного воздействия
public nuisance	нарушение общественного порядка
public safety	общественная безопасность
publication	опубликование, издание
publicity	гласность
punishment	наказание
corporal punishment	телесное наказание
purchase	покупать, купля
pure	чистый
pure obligation	безусловное обязательство
purpose	умысел, цель
pursue a policy	проводить политику
Q	
qualification	оговорка, ограничение, квалификация
qualified	квалифицированный
qualified majority	квалифицированное большинство
qualify	квалифицировать, отвечать требованиям

qualifying period of residence	ценз оседлости
quarter	четверть, квартал
queen's counsel	королевский адвокат
queen's speech	тронная речь
question	вопрос
questioned documents	судебная экспертиза документов
cross question	перекрестный допрос
leading question	наводящий вопрос
confidence question	вопрос о доверии
quittance	освобождение от ответственности
quorum	кворум
quota	квота, доля, часть
R	
racket	шантаж, вымогательство, обман
raid	внезапный налет на место предполагаемого совершения преступления; совершать облаву
raise	поднимать, вызывать
raise blockade	снимать блокаду
raise discontent	возбуждать недовольство
raise loan	делать заем
raise objection	выдвигать возражение
raise suspicion	возбудить подозрение
ransom	выкуп
rate	размер, такса, местный налог
reading	чтение, обсуждение, толкование
first reading	первое чтение (принятие к обсуждению)
second reading	второе чтение (дебаты и принципиальное одобрение)
third reading	третье чтение (принятие окончательного текста)
real	действительный, настоящий, истинный
real estate	недвижимое имущество
realty	недвижимость
realm	область, сфера
reason	причина, основание, мотив
reasonable	справедливый, разумный
reasonable cause (ground)	разумные основания
reasonable excuse	уважительная причина
reasonable time	разумный срок

reasoning	изложение мотивов
rebel	восставать, бунтовать
rebellion	восстание, мятеж, неповиновение
rebut	опровергать
rebutting evidence	контрдоказательство, опровержение доказательств
rebutment	опровержение
receipt	расписка в получении, выдавать под расписку
receive	получать, принимать
receiver	получатель, укрыватель
reception	поступление, прием
recess	перерыв в заседании
recess for deliberation	удаляться на совещание
reciprocal	взаимный, двусторонний
reciprocal concessions	взаимные уступки
reciprocal contract	двусторонняя сделка
reckless carelessness	самонадеянная небрежность
reckless driving	вождение автомобиля с нарушением правил уличного движения, неосторожная езда
recognizance	обязательство, данное в суде
recognition	официальное признание
recognition de facto	фактическое признание
recognition de jure	юридическое признание
recognize	признавать, давать обязательство
recommit	возвращать для повторного рассмотрения
reconsider	пересматривать
reconstruct	восстанавливать, реконструировать
record	запись, протокол
abstract of record	выписка из протокола дела
record office	государственный архив (в Великобритании)
record keeping	ведение учета, отчетности
record verbatim	стенографический протокол
recover costs	взыскивать издержки
recover damages	взыскивать убытки
recovery	возмещение
redress a wrong	загладить обиду, исправить ошибку
refer	ссылаться на что-либо, направлять, отсылать
reference tribunal	арбитраж

reform	исправлять, реформировать, реформа
refuge	убежище
refugee	беженец, эмигрант
refusal	отказ, отклонение
refuse obedience	не желать повиноваться
refutable	опровержимый
regain	получить обратно
regain confidence	вернуть себе доверие
region	область, район
register	регистрироваться, регистр, журнал записей
registration	регистрация
regular	регулярный, очередной, обычный
regular elections	очередные выборы
regular staff	основной штат
regulation	регулирование, регламентирование, норма, правила, положение, устав
traffic regulations	правила уличного движения
exceed the regulation speed	превышать установленную скорость
reinstatement	восстановление
reject	отвергать, отводить, отклонять
rejoin	отвечать на обвинение
relate	излагать факты, иметь отношение, состоять в родстве
relation	отношение, связь, родство, заявление в суд
relative	относительный, связанный
release	освободить, приказ суда об освобождении
release from custody	выпускать, освобождать из-под стражи
release on parole	освободить под честное слово
conditional release	условное освобождение
relevant	относящийся к делу
relief	помощь, пособие
relieve	освободить от ответственности
remedial	предоставляющий средство судебной защиты
remedy	средство, мера
remission	прощение
remission of claim	отказ от преступлений
remit	прощать

remit a sentence	отменить приговор
remote	имеющий отдаленную причинную связь
remote ancestors	далекие предки
remove	перемещать, передавать
remove obstacles	устранять препятствия
render assistance	оказывать помощь
render (make) verdict	выносить вердикт
renew	возобновлять
renewal	возобновление, пролонгация
renewal of hostilities	возобновление военных действий
renewal of lease	продление срока аренды
report	доклад, отчет
represent	представлять
representation	представительство
representative	представитель
reprimand	выговор
reprisal	репрессалия, расправа, ответная мера
reprisal law	право возмездия
repulse	опровергать (обвинение)
reputation	репутация, доброе имя, уважение
repute	общее мнение, репутация
reputed	известный, предполагаемый
request	запрос, ходатайство
require	требовать
requirement	требование
statutory requirement	требование, предусмотренное законом
reservation	резервирование
reserve	резервировать
reserve the right	резервировать право
reside	проживать
residence	проживание, резиденция
legal residence	законное место жительства
residence qualification	ценз оседлости
resident	постоянный житель, резидент
resident alien	иностранец-резидент
resist	сопротивляться
resistance	сопротивление
resolution	резолюция, решение
draft resolution	проект резолюции
joint resolution	совместная резолюция
respite	отсрочка, дать отсрочку

get a respite	получить отсрочку
grant a respite	дать отсрочку
resort to	прибегать к чему – либо
respond	отвечать, нести ответственность
responsibility	ответственность, обязанность
assume responsibility (accept, take)	взять ответственность
responsible	ответственный, несущий ответственность
restitution	восстановление первоначального правового положения, реституция
restoration	восстановление (прав); реставрация
restore	восстанавливать
restore property	возвратить собственность
restrain	ограничивать, запрещать
restraint	ограничение, запрещение, принуждение
restraint of prices	эмбарго
restraint of trade	ограничение свободы торговли
impose restraint	вводить ограничение
restrict	ограничивать
restricted data	данные служебного пользования, за- крытые данные
restriction	ограничение
impose restrictions	вводить ограничение
lift restrictions	снимать ограничения
restrictive condition	ограничительное условие
restrictive speed	ограниченная скорость
retain	удерживать, сохранять, нанимать (адвоката)
retaliation	возмездие
retard	задерживать, замедлять
retard the cause of justice	мешать отправлению правосудия
retire	удаляться
retire for deliberations	удаляться на совещание
retirement	выход, изъятие из обращения
retroaction	обратная сила (закона)
retrospective	имеющий обратную силу
reunification	воссоединение
reunify	воссоединять
reversal	отмена судебного решения
reversal of a judgement	кассация судебного решения
reverse	отменять судебное решение

reversible	обратимый
reversible error	ошибка, дающая основание для отмены решения
revert	возвращаться к прежнему юридическому положению
revest	переходить обратно, восстанавливать (о праве владения)
review	пересматривать
court of review	кассационный суд
revise	изменять, пересматривать
revision	изменение, ревизия, пересмотр
revival	возобновление (договора)
revive	возобновлять, вновь обретать силу
reward	вознаграждение, компенсация
right	право, правомерный
human rights	права человека
robbery	грабеж
roguery	мошенничество, жульничество
roll	протокол
roll call	поименное голосование
rowoly	хулиган, буян
royal	королевский
royal assent	Королевская санкция
rule	правило, постановлять
S	
sabotage	саботаж, диверсия
safe	безопасный
safeguard	охрана, защита, гарантия
safety	безопасность
public safety	общественная безопасность
traffic safety	правила безопасности уличного движения
safety arrangements and precautions	охрана труда
safety measures	меры безопасности
salary	зарплата
fixed salary	твердый оклад
sanction	санкция
apply sanctions	применять санкции
attach sanctions	налагать санкции
remit sanctions	отменять санкции
sane	вменяемый, находящийся в здравом уме, здравомыслящий

sanity	вменяемость
sanity of judgement	здравость суждения
satisfaction	удовлетворение, исполнение
satisfactory	достаточный, удовлетворительный
satisfactory evidence	достаточные (убедительные) доказательства
save	спасать, сохранять действие
saving	изъятие, исключение, оговорка
saving clause	статья, содержащая оговорку
science	наука
secret	тайный, секретный
secret ballot (vote)	тайное голосование
secret treaty	тайный договор
top secret	совершенно секретно
secretary	секретарь, министр
Secretary General (of the United Nations)	Генеральный Секретарь (ООН)
Secretary of the Interior	Министр внутренних дел США
secure	предоставлять, обеспечивать, гарантировать
secure judgement	выигрывать дело, добиваться реше- ния в свою пользу
security	безопасность, гарантия
Security Council	Совет Безопасности (ООН)
personal security	личная безопасность
public security	общественная безопасность
security service	служба безопасности
seek	искать, розыскивать, добиваться
seizure	захват, изъятие, конфискация
self	сам, само
self – control	самоконтроль
self – defence	самооборона
self – determination	самоопределение
sell	продавать
Senate	сенат
senior	старший, главный, преимущественный
sense	чувства, рассудок, смысл
sense of hearing	слух
sense of sight	зрение
sense of taste	вкус
sense of touch	осязание
common sense	здравый смысл

in one's right senses	в здравом уме и твердой памяти
legal sense	юридический смысл
sixth sense	интуиция
sentence	приговор, наказание
life sentence	пожизненное заключение
nominal sentence, probationary suspend sentence	условный приговор
separate	отделяться, отдельный
separate account	специальный счет
separate opinion	особое мнение
separate vote	раздельное голосование
separation	отделение, разделение
separation of powers	разделение ветвей власти
service	служба
civil service	государственная служба
session	сессия, заседание
hold a session	проводить заседание
settle	урегулировать, устанавливать, решать
settle difference (dispute)	урегулировать разногласие
settle document	составлять документ
settlement	урегулирование
peaceful settlement	мирное урегулирование
interim settlement	временное урегулирование
terms of settlement	условия соглашения
sex	пол
sex delinquency	половая преступность
shelter	убежище, укрывать
shoot	стрелять
shop-lifter	магазинный вор
shop lifting	кража в магазине, магазинная кража
shot	выстрел
shot gun	дробовик (ружье)
show	показывать, доказывать
show cause	представлять основание
sick	больной
sick list	больничный лист
side	сторона
sight	взгляд, точка зрения
sign	подписывать, расписываться
signature	подпись

similar	однородный, подобный
simple	простой, элементарный
simple majority	простое большинство
sit	заседать
sitting	заседание
slander	устное оскорбление
slaughter	убийство
sleuth	собака-ищейка
smuggle	заниматься контрабандой
smuggled goods	контрабанда (товар)
smuggling	контрабанда
sole	единственный, исключительный
sole judge	единоличный судья
sole right	исключительное право
solemn	важный, торжественный
solemn oath	торжественная присяга
solicitor	солиситор, поверенный (готовящий дело для барристера и выступающий только в низших судах)
solitary	одинокий, отдельный, уединенный
solve a crime	раскрыть преступление
sound	действительный, обоснованный, правильный
sound argument	обоснованный договор
source	источник, начало, первопричине
sovereign	верховный, северный монах
sovereign state	суверенное государство
sovereignty	суверинитет
speaker	спикер (председатель палаты общин в парламенте Великобритании)
spoliation	преднамеренное уничтожение или искажение документа
spotter	сыщик, детектив (амер.)
spy	шпион, заниматься шпионажем
stab	наносить удар колющим оружием
stain	пятно
staff	штат служащих, служебный персонал
state	положение, состояние
state of affairs	состояние дел
state of the case	обстоятельства дела
emergency state	чрезвычайное положение
state of health	состояние здоровья

state	заявлять, утверждать
state a case	излагать свою аргументацию
state	государство, штат (в США)
legislature	законодательный орган (в США)
state ownership	государственная собственность
state service	государственная служба
state structure	государственное устройство
state trial	политический служебный процесс
statehood	государственность
statement	заявление, изложение
formal statement	официальное заявление
opening statement	вступительная речь
verbal atstatement	устное показание
written statement	письменное показание
statement of the accused	показание обвиняемого
statement of the defence	изложение обстоятельств дела защитой
status	гражданское состояние
duty status	исполнение служебных обязанностей
statute	статут, законодательный акт
statute law	статутное право
statutory	действующий в силу закона; предусмотренный закон
steal	красть
stipendiary	оплачиваемый
stipendiary magistrate	мировой судья, получающий жалование
stipendiary offence	оплачиваемая должность
stipulate	обуславливать, оговаривать
stipulation	обуславливание, оговорка
strict	строгий
strike	забастовка
general strike	всеобщая забастовка
lightning strike	забастовка без предупреждения
stay in strike	сидячая забастовка
wild – cat strike	забастовка, не санкционированная профсоюзом
strong evidence	убедительные доказательства
subject	субъект, предмет, вопрос, тема
subject matter	предмет договора
subject of law	субъект права
submission	представление на рассмотрение; подчинение

submit	представлять на рассмотрение
submit to terms	принять условия
subornation	подкуп
suborner	дающий взятку, взяточдатель
subsequent	последующий
substance	содержание, существо
substantial	существенный, важный
substantial argument	важный аргумент
substantiate	доказывать, подкреплять доказательствами
substantive	касающийся существа; материально-правовой; основной
substantive motion	предложение по существу
substitute	заменять, замена, заместитель, представитель
substitution	замена
subversion	подрывная деятельность, диверсия
subversive activity	подрывная деятельность
succeed	наследовать, быть приемником
successful	успешный, удачный
successful party	сторона, выигравшая дело
succession	правопреемство, наследование
sue	предъявлять иск
sue charges	судебные издержки истца
sufferance	разрешение, допущение
sufficiency	достаточность, обоснованность
law sufficiency	юридическая обоснованность
sufficient	достаточный, обоснованный
suffrage	избирательное право
suit	иск
summary	суммарный, краткий, выводы, резюме
summon	созывать, вызывать
summon a witness	вызывать свидетеля
superintendent	старший полицейский офицер
superior	высший, вышестоящий
superiority	старшинство, превосходство, преобладающее значение
supersede	отменять, заменять собой
suoersedeas	приказ апелляционного суда о приостановлении исполнения решения нижестоящего суда
supervise	наблюдать, осуществлять надзор

supervisor	инспектор
supervisory	контролирующий, наблюдатель
supervisory authority (body)	наблюдательный орган
supplement	приложение, дополнение
supply	поставка, поступление
supply of food	поставка продуктов питания
support	поддерживать, обосновать аргументацию
suppress	подавлять, провекать
suppression	подавление, присечение
suppression of civic rights	приостановление действия гражданских прав
supremacy	верховенство
world supremacy	мировое государство
supreme	верховой, высший
Supreme Court	Верховный суд
supreme power	верховная власть
at the supreme moment	в критический момент
maintain surveillance	установить наблюдение
survey	обозрение, обследование
suspect	подозреваемое лицо
political suspect	политически неблагонадежное лицо
suspect evidence	не доверять показаниям
suspend	приостанавливать, прерывать, откладывать
suspend relations	прерывать отношения
suspended	приостановленный
suspended sentence	условное наказание
suspension	приостановление, перерыв
suspension of arms	перемирие
suspension of statute	приостановление действия закона
suspensive	приостанавливающий
suspensive condition	отлагательное условие
suspensive veto	временный запрет
suspicion	подозрение
suspicious	подозрительный
sustain	принимать (возражение, ходатайство); защищать право
sustain a claim	поддерживать претензию
sustain an objection	поддерживать возражение
swear (in)	заявлять под присягой; проволить к присяге

swear (take) an oath	приносить присягу
swear a witness (a jury)	приводить свидетеля (присяжных) к присяге
sworn	присягнувший
sworn evidence	показания под присягой
Т	
tempe	фальсифицировать, подделывать
a charge of tampering with a jury	по обвинению в подкупе присяжных
tap	подключать, перехватывать
tap the line	подслушивать телефонный разговор
tax	налог
tax collection	взымание налога
tax evasion	уклонение от уплаты налога
taxation	установление размера издержек (налога)
term	срок, период, время
term of appeal	срок подачи апелляции
term of office	срок полномочий
terms of contract	условия договора
terms of employment	условия найма
terms of reference	компетенция, круг полномочий
settle terms	регулировать условия
territorial	территориальный, краевой
territorial integrity	территориальная целостность (неприкосновенность)
territory	территория, край
testament	завещание
testamentary	завещательный, основанный на завещании
testify	давать показания, представлять доказательства
testimony	доказательство; свидетельское показание в суде
testimonial	свидетельский
testimonial evidence (proof)	свидетельские показания
testimony	показание, данное в устной или письменной форме под присягой; доказательство
false testimony	ложные показания
uncorroborated testimony	неподтвержденное свидетельство
give (take) testimony to	свидетельствовать о чем-либо

something	
theft	кража
petty theft	мелкая кража
ticket	билет, избирательный список; список кандидатов
general ticket	общий список
mixed ticket	избирательный бюллетень с кандидатами из списков разных партий
time	время, срок
full time worker	штатный работник
part time worker	нештатный работник
time work	повременная работа
tool	орудие, рабочий инструмент
tort	деликт, гражданское правонарушение
town	город, административный центр
trace	след, выслеживать
trace a criminal	выслеживать преступника
tracking	розыск
track	след
trade	профессия; дело; торговля
trade council	объединение профессиональных союзов
trade mark	товарный знак
trade restraint	ограничение торговли
traffic	движение, сообщение, транспорт
traffic accident	дорожное происшествие
traffic bottleneck (congestion, jam)	«пробка», скопление транспорта
traffic control	регулирование движения
traffic regulations	правила уличного движения
traffic lights	светофор
traffic signs	дорожные знаки
train	обучать, готовить кадры
training	обучение, подготовка, воспитание
traitor	изменник, предатель
transcript	копия
transfer	передавать, переводить
transferred intention	изменяющиеся намерения
transgression	правонарушение
treason	измена
high treason	государственная измена
treasurer	казначей

treasury	казначейство (англ.); министерство финансов
treasury department	министерство финансов (амер.)
treat	обходиться, обращаться, рассматривать
treatment	режим, обращение, лечение
treaty	договор, соглашение
treaty of alliance	договор о союзе
peace (ful) treaty	мирный договор
tresspass	правонарушение
tresspasser	правонарушитель
trial	судебное разбирательство, судебный процесс
trial by jury	рассмотрение дела с участием суда присяжных
tripartite	трехсторонник
truce	перемирие
true	подлинный, верный, правильный
true bill	утвержденный обвинительный акт
trust	вера, доверие
trustee	доверительный собственник
U	
ultimate	последний, окончательный
ultimatum	ультиматум
unacceptable	неприемлемый
unalienable	неотъемлемый
unanimity	единогласно
unanimous	единодушный, единогласный
unbiased	беспристрастный
unconscious	бессознательный
unconstitutional	неконституционный
uncover	обнаруживать, раскрывать
understanding	понимание, достигнутое соглашение
mutual understanding	взаимопонимание
undertake	обязываться, брать на себя обязанность
undertake responsibility	взять ответственность
undue	больший, чем необходимо, неправомерный
undue influence	злоупотребление влиянием
unenforceable	не могущий служить основанием для иска
unequal	неравный

unfair	несправедливый
unfounded	необоснованный
unfounded accusations	необоснованные обвинения
unification	обвинение, унификация, создание единообразия
unified	единообразный
unify	объединять, унифицировать
unilateral	односторонний
unilateral contract	односторонняя сделка
unit	единица, часть, подразделение
administration unit	административная единица
unitary	единичный, унитарный, единый
unitary state	унитарное государство
unite	соединяться, объединяться
united	объединенный, соединенный
united action	совместные действия
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
United Nations	ООН, Организация Объединенных Наций
unity	единство, совместное владение имуществом
unity of joint property	неделимость общей собственности
universal	всеобщий, всемирный, универсальный
universal authority	всестороннее полномочие
universal peace	всеобщий мир
universal suffrage	всеобщее избирательное право
unjust	несправедливый, неправомерный
unknown	неизвестный, незнакомец
untimted	неограниченный, бессрочный
unlimited liability	неограниченная ответственность
unpunished	безнаказанный
get away unpunished	остаться безнаказанным
unqualified	безоговорочный, неправомочный
unqualified statement	решительное заявление
unreasonable	неразумный, чрезмерный
unreasonable delay	неоправданная задержка
unrestricted	неограниченный
unrestricted authority	неограниченные полномочия
unsound	слабый, необоснованный
unsound arguments	необоснованные доводы
unwritten	неписанный

unwritten law	прецедентное право
upper	верхний, высший
upper house	верхняя палата
urban	городской
urban crime	городская преступность
urban district	городской район
usher	судебный пристав
utmost	крайний, предельный
utmost care	наивысшая степень заботливости
utter	издавать, пускать в обращение, про- износить, сбывать
utter false coin	сбывать фальшивые деньги
V	
valid	юридически действительный, имею- щий силу, неоспоримый
valid ballot papers	действительные избирательные бюллетени
valid claim	обоснованное притязание
valid proof	убедительное доказательство
validity	юридическая сила, срок действия
validity of an argument	весомость довода
validity of a conclusion	обоснованность вывода
value	ценность, стоимость, цена
probative value	доказательная сила
total value	общая стоимость
venue	место совершения действия, место рассмотрения дела
verbal	словесный, устный
verbal agreement	устное соглашение
verbal contract	устный договор
verbal evidence	устные доказательства
verbatim	дословный, стенографический
verdict	вердикт, решение суда присяжных
verdict of acquittal (non-dulity)	вердикт о невиновности
verdict of conviction (guilty)	вердикт о виновности
deliver (make) a verdict	вынести вердикт
set aside a verdict	отменять приговор
directed verdict	указание судьи присяжным о выне- сении отдельного решения
verification	проверка, сверка
verified copy	заверенная копия

verify	проверять, сверять
vest	облекать, наделять (правами, властью)
vested rights	закрепленные права
vested with	облеченный, наделенный (правом, властью)
veto	вето, налагать вето
veto power	право вето
vicarious	замещающий другого
vicarious agent	доверенное лицо
vicarious liability	субсидарная ответственность
vice-chairman	заместитель председателя
vice-president	вице-президент
victim	потерпевший, жертва
vindicate	отстоять (право); реабилитировать
vilication	защита, реабилитация, оправдание
violate	нарушать (право, закон)
violation	нарушение, насилие
virtue	сила, действие, нравственность
virtue and vice	добродетель и порок
visa	виза, визировать
visit	посещать, инспектировать
visit and search	осмотр и обыск
vocational	профессиональный
voluntary	добровольный, безвозмездный
voluntary confession	добровольное признание
voluntary contributions	добровольные взносы
voluntary settlement	полюбовное соглашение
vote	голос, голосование, голосовать
vote aye	голосовать «за»
vote by roll call	поименное голосование
vote by show of hands	голосование поднятием рук
casting (decisive) vote	решающий голос
secret (open) vote	тайное (открытое) голосование
voter	избиратель
voting	голосование, участие в голосовании
vote for a list	голосовать за список кандидатов какой – либо партии
W	
Wages	заработная плата
Waive a claim	отказаться от иска
Waive an objection	снять возражение
Want	хотеть, желать, требовать
Wanted by the police	разыскивается полицией
Wanton	безмотивный, необоснованный, бессмысленный
Warrant	ордер, приказ, свидетельство
Watch and ward	строгое наблюдение

Watch committee	наблюдательный комитет
Watchman	ночной сторож, караульный
Weapon	оружие, орудие, средство
Weight of evidence	вес доказательств
Welfare	благополучие
General welfare	общее благополучие
White – collar crime	преступность должностных лиц
Wilful	преднамеренный, умышленный, сознательный
Will	воля, завещание
Good will	добрая воля
Win	выиграть, одержать победу
Win a case (lawsuit)	выиграть дело
Win an election	одержать победу на выборах
Win the power	прийти к власти
Withdraw	браться назад, отзываться, выводить
Withdrawal	отзыв, отвод, выход из состава
Witness	свидетель
Witness box stand	место для дачи свидетельских показаний
Witness for the defence	свидетель защиты
Witness for the prosecution	свидетель обвинения
Complaining witness	истец
Credible witness	свидетель, заслуживающий доверия
False witness	лжесвидетель
Hostile witness	свидетель противной стороны
Skilled witness (expert)	свидетель-эксперт
Swift witness	пристрастный свидетель
Worded	изложенный, сформулированный
Wording	формулировка, редакция, текст
Wound	рана, ранение
Written contract	письменный договор
Written evidence	письменные доказательства
Written law	статутное право
Wrought	правонарушение, деликт
Wrong act	неправомерное действие
Wrongdoer	правонарушитель
Wrongdoing	правонарушение
Wrongful	противоправный
Y	
Yea	голос «за», утвердительный ответ
Yeas and nays	поименное голосование
Young adult offender	молодой совершеннолетний преступник
Youth	молодежь

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Использование учебного пособия «Английский язык для обучающихся по специальности 40.05.03 “Судебная экспертиза”» способствует успешному овладению дисциплиной «Иностранный язык», 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 и профессионального иноязычного общения.

Пособие также способствует более полному формированию профессиональных компетенций в сферах нормотворческой, правоприменительной, правоохранительной и экспертной деятельности благодаря расширению возможностей использовать аутентичные источники на английском языке.

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