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водного господарства та природокористування

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Вивчення іноземних мов, особливо англійської, є невід’ємним компонентом сучасної вітчизняної вищої освіти, яка рухається у напрямку інтеграції до європейського освітнього простору й, відповідно, вимагає модернізації та фундаменталізації фахової іншомовної підготовки майбутнього фахівця. Це передбачає вивчення англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням, що безпосередньо пов’язано із майбутнім фахом студентів.

Навчальні завдання укладено відповідно до навчальної і робочої програм. Структурно вони містять 13 текстів із галузі «Право» й післятекстові завдання, які передбачають закріплення й активізацію вокабуляру, винесеного в передтекстові завдання, що полегшує студентам опрацювання тексту й засвоєння лексики, повторення граматичного матеріалу. Основна увага зосереджена на засвоєнні термінології, що здійснюється на основі виконання комплексу вправ, знання якої є важливою передумовою успішного спілкування у професійній сфері. Вправи укладено в порядку зростання їх складності.

Навчальні завдання включають також два додатки, які містять перелік найбільш уживаних фразових дієслів (phrasal verbs) і скорочень (abbreviations) у правовому дискурсі сучасної англійської мови.

Виконання поданих завдань допоможе студентам поглибити знання з англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням, сприятиме формуванню їх мовленнєвої культури, глибшому засвоєнню професійної термінології, умінню аналізувати і синтезувати отриману інформацію з майбутньої професійної сфери.

Навчальні завдання розроблено для студентів першого курсу напрямку підготовки «Право».

MODULE 1



Essential vocabulary

<i>authorized</i>	<i>уповноважений</i>
<i>behaviour</i>	<i>поведінка</i>
<i>court</i>	<i>суд</i>
<i>crime</i>	<i>злочин</i>
<i>facilitate</i>	<i>полегшувати</i>



govern
legislature
law
maintain
penalty
prohibit
property law
remedy
respond to
society
unacceptable

управляти
законодавчий орган
закон
підтримувати
покарання
забороняти
майнове право
засіб судового захисту
реагувати на
суспільство
неприйнятний

Text 1. Law

Law is a body of official rules and regulations. It is generally found in constitutions, legislation and judicial decisions. Law is used to govern a society and to control the behavior of its members. The nature and functions of law have varied throughout history. In modern societies, some authorized body such as a legislature or a court makes the law. It is supported by the coercive power of the state, which enforces the law by means of appropriate penalties or remedies.

Formal legal rules and actions are usually distinguished from other means of social control and guides for behavior such as morality, public opinion, and custom or tradition. Of course, a lawmaker may respond to public opinion or other pressures, and a formal law may prohibit what is morally unacceptable.

Law serves a variety of functions, basic of which are:

1. Keeping the peace.
2. Enforcing standards of conduct and maintaining order.
3. Facilitating planning.
4. Promoting social justice.

Laws against crimes, for example, help to maintain a peaceful, orderly, relatively stable society. Courts contribute to social stability by resolving disputes in a civilized fashion. Property and contract laws facilitate business activities. Laws limit the powers of government and help to provide some degree of freedom that would not otherwise be possible. Law has also been used as a mechanism for social change; e.g. at various times laws have been passed to improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education, and welfare.



Law is not completely made by humans; it also includes natural law. The best-known version of this view, that God's law is supreme, has had considerable influence in the U.S. and other western societies. Muslim societies also embrace a kind of natural law, which is closely linked to the religion of Islam.

I. Answer the questions.

1. Which documents usually explicate law?
2. In what way is law enforced in the life of the society?
3. What are the basic functions of law?
4. Which branch of law regulates business activities?
5. How can law be a mechanism of social regulations?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. Law can usually be found in legends and rituals.
2. The nature of law has never changed throughout the whole history of the humanity.
3. State provides appropriate tools to enforce law.
4. A lawmaker never responds public opinion.
5. The power of government is limited by law.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. Law is a body of ... rules and regulations.
2. Law is used to ... a society and to control the behavior of its members.
3. A ... may respond to public opinion or other pressures.
4. Laws against ... help to maintain an orderly society.
5. Law is also a mechanism for ... change.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1) legislation | a) a thing or things belonging to someone |
| 2) crime | b) the process of making or enacting laws |
| 3) rule | c) the aggregate of people living together in a more or less ordered community |
| 4) society | d) an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law |
| 5) property | e) one of a set of explicit or understood regulations or principles governing conduct or procedure |

V. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. Law (to help) to maintain a peaceful, orderly, relatively stable society.
2. Lawmakers (to respond) public opinion.
3. Laws (to be made) not completely by humans.
4. Society (to be governed) by law.
5. Law (to limit) the power of government.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

<i>adultery</i>	<i>фальсифікація, підтасування фактів</i>
<i>appease</i>	<i>замиряти, догоджати</i>
<i>authority</i>	<i>влада, повноваження</i>
<i>avenge</i>	<i>мстити</i>
<i>breach</i>	<i>порушення (закону)</i>
<i>debt</i>	<i>борг</i>
<i>emerge</i>	<i>з'являтися</i>
<i>expulsion</i>	<i>заслання</i>
<i>influence</i>	<i>впливати</i>
<i>kinship</i>	<i>(кровна) спорідненість</i>
<i>murder</i>	<i>вбивство</i>
<i>priest</i>	<i>священик; жрець</i>
<i>reveal</i>	<i>викривати; показувати, свідчити</i>
<i>revelation</i>	<i>задоволення</i>
<i>revenge</i>	<i>помста</i>
<i>sacrifice</i>	<i>офіра, пожертва</i>
<i>sacrilege</i>	<i>святотатство, богохульство</i>
<i>theft</i>	<i>злодійство, крадіжка</i>
<i>tribe</i>	<i>плем'я</i>
<i>victim</i>	<i>жертва</i>
<i>worship</i>	<i>віросповідання, вірування</i>
<i>wrath</i>	<i>гнів, лють</i>
<i>wrong</i>	<i>порушення законних прав; правопорушення</i>
<i>wrong-doer</i>	<i>злочинець, правопорушник; кривдник</i>



Text 2. Development of Law

Law develops as society evolves. Historically, the simplest societies were tribal. The members of the tribe were bonded together initially by kinship and worship of the same gods. Even in the absence of courts and legislature there was law – a blend of customs, morality, religion, and magic. The visible authority was the ruler, or chief; the highest authorities were the gods whose will was revealed in the forces of nature and in the revelations of the tribal head or the priest. Wrongs against the tribe, such as sacrilege or breach of tribal customs, were met with group sanctions, and, the tribe members thought, with the wrath of the gods. People appeased the gods in ritualistic ceremonies ending perhaps in sacrifice or expulsion of the wrongdoer. Wrongs against individuals, such as murder, theft, adultery, or failure to repay a debt, were avenged by the family of the victim, often in actions against the family of the wrongdoer. Revenge of this kind was based on tribal custom, a major component of early law.

Tribal society gradually evolved into territorial confederations. Governmental structures emerged, and modern law began to take shape. The most significant historical example is Roman law, which influenced most of the legal systems of the world.

The common-law systems of England, and later of the U.S., developed in a different manner. Before the Norman Conquest (1066), England was a loose confederation of societies, the laws of which were largely tribal and local. The Anglo-Norman rules created a system of centralized courts that operated under a single set of laws. This legal system, known as the common law of England, began with common customs, but over time, it involved the courts in lawmaking (in response to changes in society).

I. Answer the questions.

1. By what were the members of the tribe bonded together?
2. What were the highest authorities during the tribal age?
3. What were possible wrongs against the tribe?
4. Which legal system influenced the law of many countries?
5. When did the Norman Conquest of England happen?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. Tribesmen were bonded together by constitution.
2. The simplest societies were based on slavery.



3. Vengeance was often used in primitive societies.
4. In 1066 England was invaded by Saxons.
5. The legal system of the USA developed on the English basis.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. Law develops as ... evolves.
2. ... was a blend of customs, morality, religion, and magic.
3. Wrongs against the tribe were met with group
4. ... was based on tribal custom.
5. The common-law ... of England developed in a different manner.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1) law | a) a set of things working together |
| 2) tribe | b) the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members |
| 3) system | c) the action or crime of stealing |
| 4) conquest | d) a social division in a traditional society consisting of families |
| 5) theft | e) the act or an instance of conquering or the state of having been conquered |

V. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. The first law systems (to develop) long ago.
2. Kinship (to bond) together the members of the primitive societies.
3. England (to be conquered) by Normans in 1066.
4. Most modern legal systems (to be influenced) by Roman law.
5. The common law of England (to begin) to develop after the Norman Conquest.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

<i>awareness</i>		<i>обізнаність, інформованість</i>
<i>barrister</i>		<i>адвокат, баррістер</i>
<i>competition</i>		<i>конкуренція</i>
<i>deal with</i>		<i>мати справу з</i>



demand
inescapable
investigator
judge
lawyer
legal
notary
prosecutor
skills
solicitor
succeed

вимагати, потребувати
неминучий
слідчий
суддя
юрист, адвокат
правовий
нотаріус
прокурор
вміння, навички
солісітор, адвокат
мати успіх

Text 3. Legal Profession

The legal profession is changing and responding positively to the outside world. The future demands greater professional responsibility and self-management skills to succeed. The better and informed future lawyers – judges, prosecutors, notaries, investigators in Ukraine, barristers and solicitors in the United Kingdom – are, the more aware they are of their strengths and ambitions, the more they will be able to manage future career opportunities.

The legal profession is driven both by the changing needs of the client and by government policy and new legislature frameworks. Lawyers need to ensure that services and standards are properly regulated, maintained and enhanced.

The legal profession is increasingly international – global economy, the EU influence different aspects of life of a European lawyer. Many lawyers deal with international business and clients now. In the UK, it tends to be solicitors who work for international law firms, but barristers may also be representing international clients.

Increased competition is a growing aspect of the legal profession. Clients look for high-quality specialist services. Within the legal profession in the UK there is a healthy competition between solicitors and barristers.

Information technology is an inescapable fact of modern life. You can't get away from IT – you ought to be, and need to be, computer literate. You have to depend on relevant IT solutions – the legal profession here is no exception. Expect to make good use of specialist software packages and other IT services for research and client support as part of your everyday job.



As a prospective lawyer you will need to consider your options carefully:

- where do I train – what is a best course and training opportunity for me?
- what branch of the profession and areas of law do I eventually want to practice in and what are the opportunities?

You should be starting to ask yourself these questions now. Remember that as well as academic excellence, employers place a premium on good communication and teamwork skills combined with professional awareness.

I. Answer the questions.

1. Why is the legal profession constantly changing?
2. What does the future demand from the lawyer?
3. What do the lawyers need to ensure?
4. Why is the legal profession called international?
5. What is the influence of the information technologies?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. The legal profession always remains the same.
2. Barristers and solicitors can be found in Ukraine.
3. Services and standards should be properly regulated.
4. Competition is an important aspect of the legal profession.
5. The importance of the IT is rapidly increasing.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. The ... profession is changing and responding positively to the outside world.
2. The legal profession is driven both by the changing needs of the ... and by government policy
3. The legal profession is increasingly international – global ..., the EU influence different aspects of lives of a European lawyer.
4. Many ... deal with international business and clients now.
5. Information ... is an inescapable fact of modern life.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1) legal | a) the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods |
| 2) client | b) the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes |
| 3) economy | c) relating to the law |



4) lawyer

d) a person or organization using the services of a lawyer or other professional person or company

5) technology

e) a person who practices or studies law

V. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. The legal profession (to respond) to the outside world.
2. The needs of the client (to drive) the legal profession.
3. The global economy (to influence) different aspects of lives of a European lawyer.
4. There (to be) a healthy competition between solicitors and barristers in England.
5. IT services (to be used) for research and client support.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

advice

порада, рекомендація

advocacy

оборона, захист; адвокатура

the bar/the Bar

адвокатура

brief

докладно інформувати

chamber

контора адвоката; кабінет судді

contest

суперництво, змагання

counsel

адвокат, юрист-консул

eliminate

усувати

in-house

внутрішньо організаційний, відомчий

investigation

розслідування

profit

прибуток

salary

зарплата

successfully

успішно

turn out

виявитися

Text 4. Solicitor or Barrister?

You can't live without the people who are in legal profession. The legal profession becomes more numerous internationally. The solicitor is the first point of contact with the law for a person who needs the services of lawyer in the UK. The solicitor listens carefully to the client to make



sure their needs are clearly understood and then explains the legal position and gives advice. By contrast, barristers will only see the client in the company of a briefing solicitor. The barrister is the specialist with particular abilities to do well in advocacy, a consultant who will examine the case and decide what line to take in court. There are only a few solicitors who have chances to present cases in the higher courts. Much more solicitors spend much of their time in an office making investigations, giving advice to clients and preparing documents for counsel. A barrister spends much time either in a courtroom or preparing his arguments for the court. Barristers are self-employed in the independent Bar. Solicitors are normally salaried and may be offered a share in the profits of the practice if they turn out successfully. There is a healthy contest between solicitors and barristers.

The Bar is a small but influential independent body with just over 8,000 practicing barristers in over 400 chambers in England and Wales. In addition, there are about 2,000 barristers employed as in-house lawyers. The Bar is an advocacy profession. The work divides equally between civil and criminal law.

But many people believe the distinction between barristers and solicitors should be eliminated in England, as has already happened in Australia. The government is considering various proposals, but there are for keeping in existence, as well as removing, the division.

Neither kind of lawyer needs a university qualification. The vast majority of barristers and most solicitors do in fact go to university, but they do not necessarily study law there. This arrangement is typically British.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What is the first point of contact with law in the UK?
2. Who usually represents the client in the courtroom?
3. Which kind of a lawyer usually gets salary?
4. What is the number of barristers in GB?
5. Is a university diploma strictly required for a lawyer in Britain?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. Solicitors and barristers have the same functions.
2. Barristers and solicitors can be found all over the world.
3. Solicitors usually provide the first step in most legal cases.
4. Barristers usually represent client's interests in the court.



5. Many people believe the distinction between barristers and solicitors should be eliminated in England.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. The ... is the first point of contact with the law for a person.
2. The ... is the specialist with particular abilities to do well in advocacy.
3. A barrister spends much time either in a courtroom or preparing his arguments for the
4. There is a healthy ... between solicitors and barristers.
5. Neither kind of lawyer needs a university

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) qualification | a) an event in which people compete for supremacy |
| 2) court | b) the action or fact of becoming qualified as a recognized practitioner |
| 3) contest | c) an instance of a particular situation |
| 4) distinction | d) a body of people presided over by a judge |
| 5) case | e) a difference or contrast between similar things or people |

V. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. The legal profession (to become) more numerous international recently.
2. There (to be) only a few solicitors who have chances to present cases in the higher courts.
3. Solicitors (to be paid) salary.
4. The government (to consider) different ideas right now.
5. The distinction between barristers and solicitors (to be eliminated) already in Australia.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



MODULE 2



Essential vocabulary

<i>accomplice</i>	спільник, співучасник (злочину)
<i>arson</i>	підпал
<i>assassin</i>	убивця
<i>assaulter</i>	особа, що погрожує фізичним насильством
<i>be contrary to</i>	суперечити
<i>bigamist</i>	двоєженець
<i>burglar</i>	зłodій-зломщик, нічний грабіжник
<i>commit</i>	учиняти (злочини, тощо)
<i>complain</i>	позов, порушення карної справи
<i>consequential</i>	важливий, значимий
<i>crime</i>	злочин
<i>distribute</i>	розповсюджувати
<i>drug</i>	наркотик
<i>drug dealer</i>	торговець наркотиками
<i>embezzle</i>	привласнювати, розтрачувати (чужі гроші)
<i>enterprise</i>	підприємство
<i>forgery</i>	фальсифікатор
<i>gamble</i>	спекулювати
<i>hijacking</i>	захоплення (літака); повітряне піратство
<i>illegal</i>	нелегальний
<i>insider trading</i>	нелегальна торгівля на фондовій біржі для власної вигоди за рахунок доступу до конфіденційної інформації
<i>kidnapper</i>	викрадач дітей (людей)
<i>larceny</i>	крадіжка, зłodійство
<i>laundering</i>	відмивання грошей
<i>offender</i>	правопорушник, злочинник
<i>prosecute</i>	порушувати судову справу (проти кого-неб.)
<i>racial</i>	расистський
<i>rape</i>	звалтування
<i>robbery</i>	крадіжка, пограбування
<i>shoplifter</i>	крамничний зłodій
<i>smuggle</i>	займатися контрабандою
<i>spy</i>	шпигун, таємний агент



<i>stowaway</i>	<i>пасажир без квитка, заєць (на пароплаві, літаку)</i>
<i>tax evasion</i>	<i>(незаконне) ухиляння від сплати податків</i>
<i>theft</i>	<i>злодійство, крадіжка</i>
<i>thief</i>	<i>злодій, крадій</i>
<i>traitor</i>	<i>зрадник</i>
<i>urban</i>	<i>міський</i>
<i>victim</i>	<i>жертва</i>
<i>victimless</i>	<i>без жертв</i>
<i>weapon</i>	<i>зброя</i>
<i>white-collar</i>	<i>канцелярський, конторський</i>

Text 1. Types of Crimes

A crime is defined as any act that is contrary to legal code or laws.

Crimes against persons, also called personal crimes, include murder, aggravated assault, rape, and robbery. Personal crimes are unevenly distributed in the United States, with young, urban, poor, and racial minorities committing these crimes more than others.

Property crimes involve theft of property without bodily harm, such as burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. Like personal crimes, young, urban, poor, and racial minorities generally commit these crimes more than others.

Crimes against morality are also called victimless crimes because there is not complainant, or victim. Prostitution, illegal gambling, and illegal drug use are all examples of victimless crimes.

White-collar crimes are crimes that are committed by people of high social status who commit their crimes in the context of their occupation. This includes embezzling (stealing money from one's employer), insider trading, and tax evasion and other violations of income tax laws. White-collar crimes generally generate less concern in the public mind than other types of crime, however in terms of total dollars; white-collar crimes are even more consequential for society. Nonetheless, these crimes are generally the least investigated and least prosecuted.

Organized crime is crime committed by structured groups typically involving the distribution of illegal goods and services to others. Many people think of the Mafia when they think of organized crime, but the term can refer to any group that exercises control over large illegal enterprises (such as the drug trade, illegal gambling, prostitution, weapons smuggling, or money laundering).

I. Answer the questions.

1. How can crime be defined?
2. Which crimes are called personal crimes?
3. What crimes can be defined as victimless?
4. Which crimes are the least investigated?
5. How do we call the crimes committed by structured groups?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. A thought or intention can be called 'a crime'.
2. Personal crimes include robbery.
3. Murder belongs to property crimes.
4. White-collar crimes are committed by high-rank officials.
5. Illegal gambling is usually controlled by organized groups.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. ... are made against a person.
2. Crimes are often committed among ... people.
3. A ... crime is a crime without direct victim.
4. Organized criminal groups are sometimes called ...
5. Weapons ... is an example of organized crime.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words meaning law breakers.

A

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. arsonist 2. shoplifter 3. offender 4. vandal 5. burglar 6. murderer 7. kidnapper 8. pickpocket 9. accomplice 10. drug dealer 11. spy 12. terrorist | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) sets fire to property illegally b) anyone who breaks the law c) breaks into houses or other buildings to steal d) steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer e) kills someone f) causes damage to property g) steals things from people's pockets in crowded places h) gets secret information from another country i) buys and sells drugs illegally j) takes away people by force and demands money for their return k) helps a criminal in a criminal act l) uses violence for political reasons |
|--|---|



B

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. assassin | a) causes damage or disturbance in public places |
| 2. hooligan | b) hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey |
| 3. stowaway | c) takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course |
| 4. thief | d) murders for political reasons or a reward |
| 5. hijacker | e) someone who steals |
| 6. forger | f) makes false money or signatures |
| 7. robber | g) a member of a criminal group |
| 8. smuggler | h) steals money etc. by force from people or places |
| 9. traitor | i) marries illegally, being married already |
| 10. gangster | j) a soldier who runs away from the army |
| 11. deserter | k) brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax |
| 12. bigamist | l) betrays his or her country to another state |

V. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

bigamy	civil	classes	community
countries	crimes	criminal law	felony
fine	forgery	laws	life imprisonment
misdemeanour	offences	punishment	person
prison	state	term	treason

Crime

Crime violates the laws of a community, ... or nation. It is punishable in accordance with these "The definition of crime varies according to time and place, but the laws of most ... consider as crimes such ... as arson, ..., burglary, ..., murder, and ...".

Not all offences against the law The laws that set down the punishments for crimes form the This law defines as crimes those offences considered most harmful to the On the other hand, a ... may wrong someone else in some other way that offends the ... law.

The common law recognizes three ... of crime: treason, ..., and misdemeanour. Death or ... is the usual punishment ... for treason. Laws in the United States, for example, define a felony as a crime that is punishable by a ... of one year or more in a state or federal A person who commits a ... may be punished by a ... or a jail term of less than one year.

VI. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. Crimes against persons (to include) murder.
2. Property crime (to involve) theft.
3. We usually (to consider) crimes against morality as victimless.
4. Mafia (to appear) in Italy long ago.
5. More and more crimes (to be committed) every year.

VII. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VIII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

<i>adept</i>	<i>знавець, експерт</i>
<i>bullet</i>	<i>куля</i>
<i>cartridge</i>	<i>набій, патрон, заряд</i>
<i>DNA profiling/ DNA</i>	<i>експертиза ДНК</i>
<i>fingerprinting</i>	
<i>evidence</i>	<i>доказ; показання свідка (обвинуваченого)</i>
<i>fingerprint</i>	<i>(дактилоскопічний) відбиток пальця</i>
<i>firearm</i>	<i>вогнепальна зброя</i>
<i>forensic</i>	<i>судовий</i>
<i>infallible</i>	<i>безпомилковий</i>
<i>justice</i>	<i>законність, обґрунтованість; юстиція, правосуддя</i>
<i>law enforcement</i>	<i>правоохоронний</i>
<i>offense</i>	<i>правопорушення, злочин</i>
<i>ridge pattern</i>	<i>папілярний узор</i>
<i>shoot</i>	<i>стріляти</i>
<i>specimen</i>	<i>зразок, екземпляр</i>
<i>suspect</i>	<i>підозрюваний, підозріла особа</i>
<i>tissue</i>	<i>біол. тканина</i>

Text 2. Crime Investigation

Forensic science and scientific expertise serve the administration of justice by providing scientific support in the investigation of crime and providing evidence to the courts. Scientific expertise is available on a case-by-case basis to different law enforcement agencies. It is very important during investigation of many crimes, particularly fires where



arson is suspected, cases involving DNA profiling and offences involving the use of firearms.

The scientists have a wide range of experience in fire-scene examination, incl. fatal fires in domestic premises, large industrial fires and vehicle fires.

DNA profiling is a revolutionary scientific testing process, which can positively identify an individual from a specimen of blood, hair roots, tissue, etc. Its application to crime specimens represents the greatest advance in forensic science in decades. The vast potential of DNA profiling is recognized by the police and the legal profession, and its use in criminal investigation has increased.

Forensic science experts provide advice on firearms and related matters and assistance in the investigation of shooting incidents. When presented with a suspect weapon, the expert is able to establish whether or not it was the weapon used in a crime. Experts are particularly adept in the microscopic examination of spent bullets and cartridge cases.

The expert also use fingerprints, method of identification using the impression made by the ridge patterns found on the fingertips. No two persons have exactly the same arrangement of ridge patterns, and the patterns of any one individual remain unchanged through life. Fingerprints may be classified and filed on the basis of the ridge patterns, setting up an identification system that is almost infallible.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What is the task of the forensic science?
2. What is DNA profiling?
3. Which specimen are used in DNA profiling?
4. Which procedures are used in firearms expertise?
5. Can two different persons have the same fingerprints?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. Scientific expertise provides scientific support in the investigation of crimes.
2. DNA profiling is a long-existing procedure.
3. Only blood specimen can be used in DNA profiling.
4. The microscopic examination of spent bullets is used in firearms expertise.
5. Fingerprints change when a person gets older.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. Scientific ... is available on a case-by-case basis to different law enforcement agencies.
2. ... profiling is a revolutionary scientific testing process.
3. ... science experts provide advice on firearms and related matters.
4. The experts also use ... , method of identification using the impression made by the ridge patterns found on the fingertips.
5. No two persons have exactly the same arrangement of ridge

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) fingerprint | a) expert skill or knowledge in a particular field |
| 2) forensic | b) a regular and intelligible form or sequence |
| 3) expertise | c) an impression or mark made on a surface by a person's fingertip |
| 4) pattern | d) a weapon, esp. a portable gun or pistol |
| 5) firearms | e) relating to or denoting the application of scientific methods and techniques to the investigation of crime |

V. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. DNA profiling (to become) an important branch of crime investigation recently.
2. Fingerprints (to be used) in forensic science.
3. Specialists (to identify) criminals using DNA profiling.
4. Forensic science experts (to provide) advice on firearms and related matters.
5. The word 'firearm' (to relate) to guns and pistols.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

belongings

charge with

dust

hang

improve

речі, пожитки

обвинувачувати, висувати обвинувачення у

запиляти, запорошувати

вішати

покращувати, вдосконалювати



latent

measurement

powder

preserve

proof

secretion

shopkeeper

skin

smooth

subsequently

supersede

thumb

transmit

treat

yield

*прихований, латентний, у прихованому
стані*

розмір

порошок, пудра

зберігати

доказ

виділення, секреція

крамар, власник (невеликої) крамниці

шкіра

гладкий, рівний

згодом, пізніше, опісля

замінити, заміщати

великий палець (руки)

передавати

поводитися

давати, створювати

Text 3. Fingerprints

Very many books and scientific papers have been published on the subject of fingerprints and the reference to “the prints from man’s hand” can even be found in the Bible.

The first recorded use of fingerprints was by the ancient Assyrians and Chinese for the signing of legal documents. The study of the application of fingerprints for useful forensic purposes was recorded in the latter part of the 17th century when, in 1684, the anatomist Doctor N. Grew published a paper on the subject which he illustrated with drawings of various fingerprints patterns. About the same period, in Italy, Prof. Malpigni was investigating the functions of the skin.

The use of fingerprints for identification purposes was proposed late in the 19th century by the British scientist Sir Francis Galton, who wrote a detailed study of fingerprints in which he presented a new classification system using prints of all ten fingers, which is the basis of identification systems still in use. Subsequently, the use of fingerprinting as a means for identifying criminals spread rapidly throughout Europe and the US, superseding the old system of identification by means of body measurements.

One of the cases involving the use of fingerprints identification was in 1905, when a thumb print left on a cash box at the scene of a murder in Deptford of shopkeepers Mr. and Mrs. Farrow, was identified as



belongs to Alfred Stratton, one of two brothers. As a result they were jointly charged with the crime and subsequently hanged.

As crime-detection methods improved, law enforcement officers found that any smooth, hard surface touched by a human hand would yield fingerprints made by the oily secretion present on the skin. When these so-called latent prints were dusted with powder or chemically treated, the identifying fingerprint pattern could be seen and photographed or otherwise preserved. Today, law enforcement agencies can also use computers to digitally record fingerprints and to transmit them electronically to other agencies for comparison. By comparing fingerprints at the scene of a crime with the fingerprint record of suspected persons, officials can establish absolute proof of the presence or identity of a person.

I. Answer the questions.

1. When was the first recorded use of fingerprints?
2. When were they first used for forensic purposes?
3. Who proposed the use of fingerprints for identification purposes?
4. In what way did crime-detection methods improve?
5. How can fingerprints be preserved nowadays?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. The first recorded use of fingerprints was by the ancient Egyptians for the signing of legal documents.
2. Sir Francis Galton was the first to study fingerprints.
3. During the 17th century fingerprints were studied only in Italy.
4. Americans were the first to use fingerprints in crime investigation.
5. Nowadays fingerprints can be preserved digitally.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. The first recorded use of ... was by the ancient Assyrians and Chinese.
2. The study of the ... of fingerprints for useful forensic purposes was recorded in the latter part of the 17th century.
3. The use of fingerprints for ... purposes was proposed late in the 19th century.
4. The use of fingerprinting as a means for identifying ... spread rapidly throughout Europe.



5. Today, law enforcement agencies can also use computers to digitally ... fingerprints.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) criminal | a) the action or process of identifying someone or something |
| 2) digital | b) set down in writing or some other permanent form for later reference |
| 3) identification | c) involving or relating to the use of computer technology |
| 4) record | d) the action or process of identifying the presence of something concealed |
| 5) detection | e) a person who has committed a crime |

V. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

- The first recorded use of fingerprints (to be) for the signing of legal documents.
- Digital recording (to grow) rapidly nowadays.
- The anatomist Doctor N. Grew (to publish) a paper on the subject.
- The methods of analysis (to improve) in future.
- Absolute proof of the presence or identity of a person can (to be established) with the help of fingerprints.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>achieve</i> | <i>досягати</i> |
| <i>appoint</i> | <i>призначати</i> |
| <i>conduct</i> | <i>поведінка</i> |
| <i>constable</i> | <i>констебль, поліцейський чин</i> |
| <i>curb</i> | <i>стримувати</i> |
| <i>deliberation</i> | <i>обмірковування, обговорення</i> |
| <i>detect</i> | <i>розслідувати (злочин), викривати</i> |
| <i>emerge</i> | <i>з'являтися, показуватися</i> |
| <i>enforce</i> | <i>забезпечувати додержання (виконання)</i> |
| <i>estate</i> | <i>майно</i> |
| <i>fiefdom</i> | <i>територія чи сфера інтересів</i> |



fit
guardian
in effect
lawlessness
maintain order
noble
onset
populace
prevent
principality
remain
significant
watchman

придатний, відповідний
охоронець, захисник
у дії
недотримання законів, правопорушення
підтримувати порядок
вельможний, знатний
початок
простий народ, простолюття
запобігати
князівство
залишати(ся)
значний, вагомий, важливий
сторож, вахтер, вартітник

Text 4. Police

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

The conception of the police force as a protective and law enforcement organization developed from the use of military bodies as guardians of the peace, such as the Praetorian Guard of ancient Rome. 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. Beginning in the 5th century, policing became a function of the heads of fiefdoms and principalities.

During the Middle Ages, policing authority, particularly in England, 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.

In France during the 17th century King Louis XIV maintained a small central police organization consisting of some 40 inspectors who, with the help of numerous paid informants, supplied the government with details about the conduct of private individuals. The king could then exercise a kind of summary justice as he saw fit. 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 well as a few constables remained the only form of policing in the city.

The inability of watchmen and constables to curb lawlessness, particularly in London, led to a demand for a more effective force to deal with criminals and to protect the populace. After much deliberation in Parliament, the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829 established London Metropolitan Police, which became the world's first modern organized police force. The development of the British police system is especially significant because the pattern that emerged not only became a model for the American police system but also had great influence on the style of policing in almost all industrial societies.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What is police?
2. What is the basic police mission?
3. How were guardians called in ancient Rome?
4. Who provided policing authority in England in the Middle Ages?
5. Which date is considered to be the beginning of the modern police?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. Praetorians were civilian volunteers.
2. First patrolling of London started in 1663.
3. The nobility provided order in the Middle Ages.
4. London Metropolitan police was established by R. Peel.
5. The British police became a model for the American police.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. ... is an agency of a community or government that is responsible for maintaining public order
2. The basic police ... was the same in ancient societies as it is in sophisticated urban environments.
3. During the Middle Ages, policing authority was the responsibility of local ... on their individual estates.
4. The British ... Sir Robert Peel in 1829 established London Metropolitan Police.
5. The ... of the British police system is especially significant.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1) mission | a) a specified state of growth or advancement |
| 2) police | b) the power or right to give orders, make decisions |
| 3) development | c) set up on a firm or permanent basis |
| 4) authority | d) the civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime |
| 5) establish | e) an important assignment given to a person or group of people |

V. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. The basic police mission (to be) to preserve order.
2. In 1663 the city of London (to begin) paying watchmen to guard the streets at night.
3. London police (to exist) for almost 200 years up to now.
4. The king (to exercise) a kind of summary justice in those years.
5. American police system (to be based) on the British model.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

<i>armed</i>	<i>озброєний</i>
<i>beat</i>	<i>дозір, обхід; район (обходу)</i>
<i>patrol</i>	<i>охороняти, патрулювати</i>
<i>round</i>	<i>наполегливо працювати</i>

Text 5. The Police Officer

The British police officer – sometimes called “the bobby” after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force – is a well-known figure to everybody who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns or cities keeping law and order, either walking in the streets (“pounding the beat”) or driving in cars (known as “panda cars” because of their distinctive markings).

To be a policeman means doing beat work, wearing a uniform and working in a small area of London, preventing crime and arresting criminals.



In most countries the police carry guns. The British police generally do not keep firearms, except in Northern Ireland. Only a few police officers are regularly armed – for example, those who guard politicians and diplomats or who patrol airports.

I. Answer the questions.

1. How is the British police officer called sometimes?
2. Who was the founder of the Metropolitan police?
3. What are the tasks of the policemen?
4. Why do they call police vehicles 'panda cars'?
5. In what part of the UK do police officers carry guns?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. British policemen are often called 'tommy'.
2. Sir R. Peel was the founder of London police.
3. 'Pounding the beat' is a kind of entertainment.
4. Policemen usually wear uniform.
5. The policemen in the UK carry guns only in Northern Ireland.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. The British police officer is sometimes called
2. Sir Robert Peel was the ... of the police force.
3. Policemen keep order and
4. In most countries the police carry
5. Those, who guard politicians and diplomats, usually ... guns.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1) bobby | a) a weapon incorporating a metal tube from which bullets, shells, or other missiles are propelled by explosive force |
| 2) guard | b) a police officer |
| 3) gun | c) the arrangement or disposition of people or things in relation to each other |
| 4) uniform | d) watch over in order to protect or control |
| 5) order | e) the distinctive clothing worn by members of the same organization |

V. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. British policemen (to be called) often 'bobby'.
2. A policeman usually (to carry) a gun.



3. First police uniform (to appear) in the 19th century.
4. Sir Robert Peel (to found) London police in 1829.
5. The task of the policemen (to be) to patrol cities and towns.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.

Module 3



Essential vocabulary

<i>appeal</i>	подавати апеляційну скаргу
<i>application</i>	застосування
<i>approximately</i>	приблизно
<i>authority</i>	повноваження
<i>carry out</i>	здійснювати, виконувати
<i>case</i>	випадок; факти, докази, аргументи
<i>charge with</i>	долучати, покладати відповідальність
<i>coercion</i>	приборкання, використання сили для придушення заворушення
<i>confidence</i>	довіра
<i>consent</i>	згода
<i>constitute</i>	складати
<i>defend</i>	захистити
<i>dismiss</i>	звільнити
<i>employ</i>	працевлаштовувати
<i>entrust</i>	надавати право, довіряти
<i>handle</i>	вирішувати
<i>head</i>	очолювати
<i>investigation</i>	розслідування
<i>liberty</i>	свобода
<i>magistrate</i>	державний чиновник, магістрат, суддя суду найнижчої інстанції з сумарною і обмеженою юрисдикцією з карних й іноді цивільних справ
<i>observance</i>	дотримання, виконання (закону)
<i>office</i>	посада
<i>pre-trial</i>	досудовий
<i>proceedings</i>	судочинство



prosecute
prosecutor
report to
resignation
restraint

submit
supervision
trial

vary

порушувати судову справу проти
прокурор
доповідати ком.
полишення (або відмова) від посади
запобіжний захід, позбавлення волі,
ув'язнення
подавати
нагляд
судовий розгляд, судове слідство,с удовий
процес, суд
різнитися

Text 1. The Prosecutor's Office

Prosecutor is a government official charged with bringing defendants in criminal cases to justice in the name of the state. Although responsibilities vary from one jurisdiction to another, many prosecutors are in charge of all phases of a criminal proceedings, from investigation by the police through trial and beyond to all levels of appeal. Many also defend the state in civil actions. In the UK prosecution is carried out in the name of the crown. In this sense the crown can be said to prosecute, and the prosecution is often referred to as “the crown”.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine constitutes a unified system that is entrusted with:

- 1) prosecution in court on behalf of the State;
- 2) representation of the interests of a citizen or of the State in court in cases determined by law;
- 3) supervision of the observance of laws by bodies that conduct detective and search activity, inquiry and pre-trial investigation;
- 4) supervision of the observance of laws in the execution of judicial decisions in criminal cases, and also in application of other measures of coercion related to the restraint of personal liberty of citizens.

The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine is headed by the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, who is appointed to office with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and dismissed from office by the President of Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may express no confidence in the Prosecutor General of Ukraine that results in his or her resignation from office. The term of authority of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine is five years.



In the UK the Crown Prosecution Service is responsible for prosecuting people charged with a criminal offence. As the principal prosecuting authority in England and Wales, it is responsible for:

- advising the police on cases for possible prosecution;
- reviewing cases submitted by the police;
- preparing cases for court;
- presentation of cases at court.

The head of the Crown Prosecution Service is the Director of Public Prosecutions. The Director of Public Prosecutions reports to the Attorney General, who holds Parliamentary responsibility for the Service. The Crown Prosecution Service employs approximately 7,700 staff including lawyers and administrators. These key personnel are located throughout the country and handle over 1.3 million magistrates' court cases and 115,000 Crown court cases every year. The Crown Prosecution Service started operating in 1986 when the Prosecution of Offences Act (1985) became law. Before this time local police forces were responsible for deciding whether to prosecute particular cases.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What are the prosecutor's responsibilities?
2. What are the tasks of the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine?
3. What is the Crown Prosecution Service responsible for?
4. When did the Crown Prosecution Service start operating?
5. Who is the Head of the Crown Prosecution Service?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. The prosecutor's responsibilities do not differ in all jurisdictions.
2. In Ukraine the prosecution is carried out in the name of the crown.
3. The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine cannot represent the citizen's interests in court in cases determined by law.
4. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine doesn't participate in the appointment of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine to office.
5. In England the Crown Prosecution Service's personnel handle over 1.3 million magistrate's court cases.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. The Prosecutor General of Ukraine is dismissed from ... by Petro Poroshenko.



2. The Crown Prosecution Service in England and Wales is responsible for ... the police on cases for possible prosecution.
3. Many prosecutors are in charge of all phases of a criminal
4. The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine supervises the observance of ... in the execution of judicial decisions in criminal cases.
5. The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine represents the ... of a citizen or of the State in

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. prosecutor | a) a breach of law or rule; an illegal act |
| 2. consent | b) a person, esp. a public official, who institutes legal proceedings against someone |
| 3. trial | c) manage (a situation or problem) |
| 4. offense | d) a formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings |
| 5. handle | e) permission for something to happen or agreement to do something |

V. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. The Prosecutor General of Ukraine ... (to appoint) last month.
2. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ... (to express) no confidence in the Prosecutor General by the end of last year.
3. The term of authority of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine ... (to be) five years.
4. The Prosecutor is out. He ... (to represent) the interests of Mr. Valkiv in court at the moment.
5. In the UK the Crown Prosecution Service ... (to prosecute) people charged with a criminal offence.

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

accuse of

abolish

arrest for

charge with

звинувачувати, висувати обвинувачення у

скасовувати

арештовувати за (через)

обвинувачувати у



*community
service*

confess to

convict of

corporal

detention

deter

execute

fine

guilty of

impose

imprisonment

innocent

offend

offender

parole

penalty

prison

prisoner

punish

punishment

release

review

seize

sentence

sentence to... for

suspend

ultimate

громадські роботи

зізнаватися у

визнавати винним у; засуджувати за

тілесний

арешт, тримання під арештом

застерігати

виконувати (судове рішення)

штраф

винний у

обкладати

ув'язнення, позбавлення волі (свободи)

невинний

учинити злочин (провину); порушувати

(закон)

правопорушник, злочинець

звільнення ув'язненого під слово честі

покарання, штраф

тюрма

ув'язнений

карати, накладати стягнення

покарання, кара, стягнення

вивільнення, звільнення (з ув'язнення)

перегляд (судової справи)

конфісковувати

судовий вирок, судове рішення

засуджувати до ... за

(тимчасово) припиняти

остаточний

Text 2. Punishment

There are several kinds of punishment available to court. In civil cases the most common punishment is fine. For criminal offences fines are also often used when the offence is not a very serious one and when the offender has not been in trouble before. Another kind of punishment available in some countries is community service. This requires the offender to certain amount of unpaid work, usually for a social institution such as hospital. For more serious crimes the usual punishment is imprisonment.



Some prison sentences are suspended: the offender is not sent to prison if he keeps out of trouble for a fixed period of time, but if he does offend again both suspended sentence and any new one will be imposed. The lengths of sentences vary from a few days to a lifetime. However, a life sentence may allow the prisoner to be released after a suitably long period if a review (parole) board agrees his detention no longer serves a purpose. In some countries, such as the Netherlands, living conditions in prison are fairly good because it is felt that deprivation of liberty is punishment in itself and should so be reduced that the prisoner deters the possibility of the re-education and reforming himself. In other countries, conditions are rather bad. Britain and the USA are trying to solve the shortage of space by allowing private companies to open prisons.

In some countries there is also corporal punishment (physical). In Saudi Arabia theft and possession of alcohol may be punished by cutting off the offender's hand or foot. They believe that it deters others from committing such crimes.

The ultimate penalty is death. But many countries have abolished it or ceased to use the death penalty because the innocent people can be executed by mistake.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What kinds of punishment are mentioned in the text?
2. What punishment is the most common in civil cases?
3. What does the 'community service' require from the offender?
4. What does it mean: 'some prison sentences are suspended'?
5. Why do some countries have abolished the ultimate penalty death?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. Fines are not used for criminal offences.
2. Serious crimes foresee for the offender to be sentenced to death penalty in all countries.
3. Prison sentence can be suspended when the offender does not get in trouble for certain period of time.
4. The length of sentences differs according to the seriousness of the crime.
5. Living conditions in prisons are very bad in all countries.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. I believe that my friend is ... because he killed in self-defense.



2. The length of ... varies from a few days to a lifetime.
3. Serious crimes foresee ... as a usual punishment.
4. The Netherlands provide fairly good living conditions in a
5. ... can result in cutting off the offender's hand or foot in Saudi Arabia.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. fine | a) the action or crime of stealing |
| 2. imprisonment | b) culpable of or responsible for a specified wrongdoing |
| 3. life sentence | c) the state of being imprisoned |
| 4. theft | d) a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority |
| 5. guilty | e) a punishment of life imprisonment or of imprisonment for a specified long period |

V. Put the right proposition after each verb.

1. John confessed ... shoplifting.
2. Tom was accused ... bigamy.
3. Geoffrey was charged ... assault.
4. Sven was convicted ... murder.
5. Tony was found guilty ... kidnapping.
6. Mary was sentenced ... 4-year imprisonment ... smuggling.
7. Nick was arrested ... possession of marijuana.

VI. Put the verbs *to steal* or *to rob* into the correct tense form.

1. Last night an armed gang ... the post office.
2. My handbag ... at the theatre yesterday.
3. Every year large number of banks
4. She regularly ... from her employees.
5. They stole ... \$5,000.

VII. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VIII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

<i>accused</i>	<i>обвинувачений</i>
<i>administer</i>	<i>управляти, вести (справи)</i>
<i>adversarial system</i>	<i>принцип змагання</i>



appoint
argue

argument
burden
charge
compelling
compose
corporate entity
counsel
court setting
defense attorney
detail
disinterested

dispose
dispute
elect
event
evidence
incriminate

judge
jury panel
panel of judges
party
reasonable
settle
sound
suspect
unbiased
venue

призначати (на посаду)
обговорювати; *переконувати;*
свідчити, бути доказом
дискусія, доказ, аргумент
ноша, тягар
обвинувачення
непереборний
складати
спільне підприємство
радити, рекомендувати
судове засідання
адвокат захисту
удаватися в подробиці, деталізувати
незацікавлений
закінчувати, завершувати
спір
вибирати
подія, випадок
свідчення, доказ
обвинувачувати (у злочині), ставити за
провину, інкримінувати
суддя
журі (список) присяжних засідателів
склад суддів
сторона (у суді)
розсудливий, прийнятний
вирішувати (спори)
розумний
підозрюваний, підозріла особа
неупереджений
судова округа, де має слухатися
справа; місце збору (зустрічі)

Text 3. The Courts

The courts serve as the venue where disputes are settled and justice is administered. With regard to criminal justice, there are a number of critical people in any court setting. They are referred to as the courtroom work group including the judge, prosecutor, and the defense attorney. The judge is a person, elected or appointed, who is knowledgeable in the



law, and whose function is to objectively administer the legal proceedings and offer a final decision to dispose of a case.

In the U.S. and in a growing number of nations, guilt or innocence is decided through the adversarial system. In this system, two parties will both offer their version of events and argue their case before the court. The case should be decided in favor of the party who offers the most sound and compelling arguments based on the law.

The prosecutor is a lawyer who brings charges against a person, persons or corporate entity. It is the prosecutor's duty to explain to the court what crime was committed and to detail what evidence has been found which incriminates the accused.

A defense attorney counsels the accused on the legal process, likely outcomes for the accused and suggests strategies. It is the defense attorney's duty to represent the interests of the client, raise procedural and evidentiary issues, and hold the prosecution to its burden of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

The final determination of guilt or innocence is typically made by a third party, who is supposed to be disinterested. This function may be performed by a judge, a panel of judges, or a jury panel composed of unbiased citizens.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What are the main functions of the court?
2. Who belongs to the courtroom work group?
3. What are the judge's duties?
4. What does the adversarial system mean?
5. What are the defense attorney's duties?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. The prosecutor determines the final decision in the court.
2. The adversarial system is used in all countries of the worlds to decide if the person is innocent or guilty.
3. That party wins in the courtroom that brings the most sound facts and evidences.
4. The prosecutor details the found evidences showing that the accused is guilty.
5. The judge is responsible for the ultimate decision in the court.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. The judge is a person responsible for administering the legal proceedings and offering a ... decision.
2. In the U.S. guilt or ... is decided through the adversarial system.
3. The prosecutor ... a person, persons or corporate entity.
4. A defense attorney ... the accused on the legal process.
5. The ... party in the court may be a judge, a panel of judges, or a jury panel composed of unbiased citizens.
6. The high court judge will pass ... next week.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. charge | a) a public officer appointed to decide cases on a law court |
| 2. judge | b) action taken in a court to settle a dispute |
| 3. unbiased | c) formally accuse someone of something, esp. an offense under law |
| 4. proceedings | d) a body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrates, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases |
| 5. court | e) showing no prejudice for or against something; impartial |

V. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. The thieves scattered the papers all over the room while they ... (to search) for the money.
2. This ... (to be) one of the crimes he did not commit.
3. The counsel ... (to sentence) the accused to 15 years in prison yesterday.
4. At the end of the trial he ... (to convict) of murder.
5. The suspect denied that he ... (to assault) a policeman.
6. The accused man was able to prove his innocence at the trial and ... (to acquit).

VI. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VII. Retell the text.



Essential vocabulary

<i>accusation</i>	обвинувачення; обвинувальний акт
<i>adviser</i>	радник, консультант
<i>advocate</i>	адвокат, радник
<i>aid</i>	допомога
<i>appellate court</i>	апеляційний суд
<i>apply</i>	застосовувати
<i>attorney</i>	повірений, адвокат, юрист
<i>bring about</i>	призводити, спричиняти
<i>bylaw</i>	постанова, положення
<i>cause</i>	спричиняти, причина
<i>compromise</i>	компроміс, угода сторін
<i>confer</i>	обговорювати, радити
<i>counsel</i>	давати поради, радити; адвокат
<i>counselor</i>	адвокат
<i>derive from</i>	брати початок з; походити від
<i>distinction</i>	відмінність, різниця
<i>divorce</i>	розлучення
<i>file</i>	підшивати до справи
<i>interrogate</i>	допитувати
<i>lawyer</i>	юрист
<i>litigation</i>	судовий процес, судова справа
<i>loyalty</i>	лояльність
<i>magistrate</i>	державний чиновник, магістрат, суддя суду найнижчої інстанції з сумарною і обмеженою юрисдикцією з карних й іноді цивільних справ
<i>necessitate</i>	зумовлювати
<i>negotiation</i>	переговори
<i>plead</i>	виступати в суді
<i>pleader</i>	адвокат
<i>pleading</i>	виступ у суді
<i>probate</i>	офіційне затвердження заповіту
<i>reconciliation</i>	улагоджування (суперечок)
<i>relief</i>	звільнення (від сплати штрафу, тощо)
<i>restrict</i>	обмежувати
<i>seek</i>	шукати



Национальний університет
водного господарства
та природокористування
settlement
will
witness

урегулювання, улагодження
заповіт
свідок

Text 4. The Lawyer

Advocate, in law, is a person who is professionally qualified to plead the cause of another in a court of law. As a technical term, advocate is used mainly in those legal systems that derived from the Roman law. In Scotland the word refers particularly to a member of the bar of Scotland, the Faculty of Advocates. In France *avocats* were formerly an organized body of pleaders. In Germany, until the distinction between counsellor and pleader was abolished in 1879, the *Advokat* was the adviser rather than the pleader. The term has traditionally been applied to pleaders in courts of *canon law*, and thus in England those who practiced before the courts of civil and canon law were called advocates. In the United States the term *advocate* has no special significance, being used interchangeably with such terms as *attorney*, *counsel*, or *lawyer*.

A lawyer is trained and licensed to prepare, manage, and either prosecute or defend a court action as an agent for another and who also gives advice on legal matters that may or may not require court action.

A lawyer applies the law to specific cases. He investigates the facts and the evidence by conferring with his client and reviewing documents, and he prepares and files the pleadings in court. At the trial he introduces evidence, interrogates witnesses, and argues questions of law and fact. If he does not win the case, he may seek a new trial or relief in an appellate court.

In many instances, a lawyer can bring about the settlement of a case without trial through negotiation, reconciliation, and compromise. In addition, the law gives individuals the power to arrange and determine their legal rights in many matters and in various ways, as through wills, contracts, or corporate bylaws, and the lawyer aids in many of these arrangements.

A lawyer has several loyalties in his work. They include that to his client, to the administration of justice, to the community, to his associates in practice, and to himself. When these loyalties conflict, the standards of the profession are intended to effect reconciliation.

Legal practice varies from country to country. In England lawyers are divided into *barristers*, who plead in the higher courts, and *solicitors*, who do office work and plead in the lower courts. In the United States



attorneys often specialize in limited areas of law such as criminal, divorce, corporate, probate, or personal injury, though many are involved in general practice.

In Ukraine, the advocates act to ensure the right to a defense against accusation and to provide legal assistance in deciding cases in courts and other state bodies.

In addition to these professional groups there are nonprofessional legal counsellors who give advice on various legal problems and are often employed by business firms. In almost all civil-law countries there are notaries, who have exclusive rights to deal with such office work as marriage settlements and wills.

In Germany the chief distinction is between lawyers and notaries. The German attorney, however, plays an even smaller courtroom role than the French avocat. Attorneys are often restricted to practice before courts in specific territories. There are further restrictions in that certain attorneys practice only before appeals courts, often necessitating a new attorney for each level of litigation. In Germany lawyers are employed in the administration of government to a greater extent than in common-law countries.

In France numerous types of professionals and even non-professionals handle various aspects of legal work. The most prestigious is the avocat, who is equal in rank to a magistrate or law professor. Roughly comparable to the English barrister, the avocat's main function is to plead in court.

I. Answer the questions.

1. Who is an advocate?
2. What are the duties and responsibilities of the lawyer?
3. What are the lawyer's loyalties in the work?
4. What are the distinctions of legal practice in different countries?
5. What do the notaries do?

II. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. A lawyer has to pass the final decision in the court.
2. A lawyer can settle a case without trial through negotiation and compromise.
3. In Germany attorneys are restricted to practice in specific territories.
4. In the USA lawyers are divided into barristers and solicitors.
5. In France an avocat is equal in rank to a law professor.

III. Insert the proper word into the following sentences and explain its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

1. At the trial the lawyer interrogates
2. In his work the lawyer has several
3. The advocates in Ukraine ensure the right to a defense against
4. The lawyer aids individuals in arranging and determining their legal rights through ..., contracts or corporate bylaws.
5. The ... have exclusive rights to deal with marriage settlements and wills.

IV. Find a proper definition for the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. witness | a) a person called to the bar and entitled to practice as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts |
| 2. lawyer | b) discussion aimed at reaching an agreement |
| 3. negotiation | c) a picture of a person, esp. one sought by the police, reconstructed from typical facial features according to witnesses' descriptions |
| 4. solicitor | d) a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place; a person giving sworn testimony to a court of law or the police |
| 5. barrister | e) a member of the legal profession qualified to deal with conveyancing, the drawing up of wills, and other legal matters; he may also instruct barristers and represent clients in some courts |
| 6. notary | f) a legal document containing instructions as to what should be done with one's money and property after one's death |
| 7. will | g) a person who practices or studies law, esp. (in the UK) a solicitor or a barrister or (in the US) an attorney |
| 8. identikit | h) a person authorized to perform certain legal formalities, esp. to draw up or certify contracts, deeds, and other documents for use in other jurisdictions |

V. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. I think this lawyer will be able ... (to settle) the case through negotiations without the trial.



2. I should like to call two witnesses who can ... (to testify) on my client's behalf.
3. Roman law ... (to influence) many modern European legal systems.
4. Don't come in! The identikit of the maniac-murderer ... (to make).
5. A body of expert lawyers ... (to need) to apply the law.

VI. All the verbs in the box relate to legal matters. Use the past tense forms to complete the sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

accuse	confess	drop	fine
acquit	award	engage	imprison
arrest	charge	grant	plead
release	seize	serve	

1. After six hours of questioning the accused man *confessed*.
2. The government ... an amnesty to all political prisoners.
3. Her boss ... her of stealing money.
4. The secret police ... him for six months in a high security jail.
5. We ... the best commercial lawyer we could find to represent us but we still lost the case.
6. The prisoner ... guilty to all charges.
7. On 12 August they ... him with murder.
8. The policeman stopped the car and ... the driver.
9. The president ... the opposition leader from prison.
10. The court ... him \$2,500 for obtaining money by false pretences.
11. After consideration, the plaintiff ... the against his neighbour.
12. The customs ... the shipment of books.
13. He ... six months in a local prison.
14. The Crown Court ... the plaintiff \$75,000 in damages plus costs.
15. Two of the men were sent to prison, but the judge ... the third.

VII. Give a short summary of the text in English.

VIII. Retell the text.

Appendix 1

Phrasal verbs often used in legal cases

1. **break down:** to stop because of failure
2. **break in:** to go into a building by force in order to steal
3. **break off:** to stop a discussion or negotiation



4. **break up:** to divide (a company) into separate units
5. **bring forward:** to change to an earlier date
6. **hand down:** to give to the next generation through inheritance
7. **hold up:** (1) to rob from a bank or vehicle using weapons; (2) to stay at a high level; (3) to delay
8. **pass off:** to pretend something is not what it is to cheat a customer
9. **put down:** to pay as a deposit
10. **put into:** invest
11. **take in:** to trick, to deceive
12. **take over:** (1) to start to do something in place of someone else; (2) to buy a company
13. **wind up:** (1) to end a meeting; (2) to put a company into liquidation

Complete the sentences using phrasal verbs.

1. The company ACT has been broken up into seven autonomous divisions.
2. He had a factory which manufactured cheap sports clothes which he as high-quality designer goods.
3. He ... all of us ... with his promise of quick profits and low risks.
4. He was caught to a clothes shop at night.
5. He the meeting with a vote of thanks to the chairman.
6. I'm very busy on Wednesday: can I ... our meeting ... to Tuesday?
7. John is leaving in June and there will be a gap of one month before the new manager
8. Management and unions could not agree and negotiations at midnight yesterday.
9. Payment will be until the contract is signed.
10. Shares in ACT have increased in price by 35 pence with the news that they are to be by Giant PLC.
11. The car was still under guarantee when it
12. The company was insolvent and the court ordered it to be
13. The share price well through the summer and then fell in September.
14. They are accused of a security van and stealing \$45,000.
15. This watch was to me from my great-grandfather.
16. When he lost his job he ... his savings ... into opening a design studio.



17. You have to ... \$200 ... now and then pay \$100 a month for eighteen months.

Appendix 2

Abbreviations connected with Law

1.	a.k.a.	also known as
2.	AOB	any other business (at the end of an agenda for a meeting)
3.	c.o.d.	cash on delivery
4.	DA	district attorney
5.	e.&o.e.	errors and omissions exepcted
6.	e.g.	from example (from Latin <i>exempli gratia</i>)
7.	f.o.b.	free on board
8.	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
9.	FO	Foreign Office
10.	GBH	grievous bodily harm
11.	GNP	gross national product
12.	ID	identity
13.	Inc	incorporated
14.	IOU	I owe you
15.	JP	Justice of the Peace
16.	L/C	letter of credit
17.	MEP	Member of the European Parliament
18.	p.p	used to show that a letter has been signed on behalf of someone else (from Latin <i>per procurationem</i>)
19.	PLC	Public Limited Company
20.	PR	proportional representation
21.	QC	Queen's Counsel
22.	recd	received
23.	v.	versus
24.	VAT	value added tax

ВИКОРИСТАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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