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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Общеизвестно, что обучение иностранным языкам на неязыковых факультетах высших учебных заведений должно носить профессионально-ориентированный характер. Изучение иностранного языка в целях получения и обмена информацией по специальности содействует повышению уровня профессиональной подготовки студентов, курсантов и слушателей.

Особая значимость профессионально-ориентированного подхода к обучению иностранного языка заключается в формировании у курсантов, студентов и слушателей способности иноязычного общения в конкретных профессиональных, деловых, научных сферах и ситуациях с учетом профессионального мышления.

Реализации этих задач в полной мере способствует изучение отдельной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции», которая вводит в предметную область специальности на иностранном языке. В целом иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции как дисциплинарный феномен обслуживает определенную сферу человеческой деятельности, формирует владение предметно-языковым материалом и профессиональной иностранной терминологией.

В предлагаемом учебном пособии представлены аутентичные тексты на английском языке по проблемам права, деятельности органов полиции, судов, пенитенциарных учреждений Великобритании и США. Все тексты взяты из оригинальных источников (работ английских и американских авторов) и почти не адаптированы.

Учебное пособие предназначено для курсантов и слушателей ведомственных учебных заведений Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации и студентов юридических факультетов неязыковых вузов, которые уже изучили общие разделы лексики и грамматики английского языка, владеют определенным запасом общеупотребительных слов, знакомы с языковыми конструкциями, умеют самостоятельно работать со словарем.

Содержание пособия позволяет использовать его в процессе преподавания дисциплины «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» курсантам и слушателям.

Пособие состоит из введения, шести глав. В каждой главе представлены тексты, знакомящие курсантов, студентов и слушателей с деятельностью судов англоязычных стран, особенностями организации британской и американской пенитенциарной систем, и проблемами системы уголовного правосудия. По замыслу автора выполнение разнообразных лексико-грамматических упражнений и тестов самоконтроля позволят курсантам, студентам и слушателям в полной мере усвоить изучаемый материал и использовать его в ситуациях, максимально приближенных к ситуациям повседневного профессионального общения.

UNIT I. COURTS

Text 1. The Courts



The court is a government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice. The court resolves conflicts involving individuals, organizations, and governments. It also decides the legal guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes and sentences the guilty.

All courts are presided over by **judges**. **Judges** decide all questions of law, including what evidence is fair to use and state how criminals should be punished. In many cases, the judge also decides the truth or falsity of each side's claims.

The **claimant** or **complainant** is the party who initiates a lawsuit (also known as an action) before a court.

A **defendant**, also known as the **accused**, is someone that has been charged with a criminal offence.

Witnesses are a vital part of the justice system. Their evidence helps the judge determine the truth and make a fair decision.

The legal process in which a court of law decides whether or not someone is guilty of a crime is a **trial**. The trial when the case is heard by a judge alone is called a **bench trial**.

The judge decides whether to keep the defendant in jail until the trial or to release the person on **bail**. **Bail** is a promise to come back to court for the trial or sentence.

Bail may include special conditions such as reporting to police regularly, or surety, that means someone will put up money or property to guarantee the defendant's appearance in court.

A defendant who cannot put up bail must stay in **jail** until the trial. The courts cannot require bail so high that no one can furnish it. But the judge may deny bail to a person considered likely not to return for trial. Some states also prohibit bail for individuals who





are accused of such serious crimes as espionage and murder.

In other cases, a **jury** decides any questions of fact. Usually jury consists of twelve ordinary people. However, in some states the juries may have as few as 6 members.

Cases of murder, kidnapping, or other especially serious crimes may be presented to a **grand jury**. This panel, which consists of 16 to 23 citizens in most states, decides if the evidence against the defendant justifies bringing the case to trial. The purpose of the grand jury is to protect the defendant from being accused of a crime with insufficient evidence.

A lawyer who tries to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime in a court of law is a **prosecutor**.

A law professional who tries to show that the defendant is innocent and not guilty of a crime is a **defender**.

If the defendant is found not guilty, he or she is **released**.

If the defendant is found guilty, the judge pronounces **sentence**.

Sentence is a penalty a person must pay if convicted in court of committing a crime. **Punishment** is the practice of imposing something unpleasant on a subject as a response to some unwanted or immoral behavior or disobedience that the subject has displayed.

A sentence **may be determined by a judge or a jury, or by a law**. Convicted criminals may be required **to pay a fine, to repay the victim (to pay restitution), their property can be forfeited, can get community corrections (community service, community work), can be placed on probation, sent to prison, or executed**.

In some cases, criminals may be fined in addition to being placed on probation or imprisoned.

Sentences have several purposes, for example, a sentence puts a criminal in prison **to prevent the person from hurting others**. Some law enforcement experts believe sentences **deter (discourage) crime** by showing a potential criminal the result of breaking the law.



Many people think the main purpose should be to **punish criminals**. They also believe the harshness of a sentence should depend on the seriousness of the crime.

Others believe sentences should **rehabilitate criminals** – that is, change them into law-abiding citizens.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	accused syn. defendant prisoner at the bar	ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый
2	to administer justice	отправлять правосудие
3	bail	залог
4	bailiff	судебный бейлиф пристав,
5	civil law	гражданское право
6	claimant syn. 1. plaintiff 2. complainant	истец, заявитель
7	clerk	секретарь суда
8	community correction	общественные работы
9	complainant	истец, заявитель
10	court	суд
11	courtroom	зал суда
12	criminal law	уголовное право
13	death sentence syn. 1. death penalty 2. capital punishment 3. execution	смертная казнь
14	to decide legal guilt	установить юридическую виновность
15	to decide legal innocence	установить юридическую невиновность
16	to defend	защищать на суде, выступать защитником
17	defender	адвокат, защитник

18	to determine a sentence	определить наказание
19	to find (found) guilty	признать виновным
20	to find (found) innocent	признать невиновным
21	fine	штраф
22	forfeiture	конфискация
23	guilt	вина, виновность
24	guilty	виновный
25	imprisonment	тюремное заключение
26	innocence	невиновность
27	innocent	невиновный
28	jail syn. prison	тюрьма
29	judge syn. magistrate	судья
30	jury	суд присяжных
31	law	право, закон
32	law-abiding citizen	уважающий законопослушный человек закон,
33	law-breaker syn. 1. offender	правонарушитель
	2. wrongdoer	
34	lawsuit	иск
35	life imprisonment	Пожизненное заключение
36	oath	клятва
37	probation	пробация, условное освобождение на поруки
38	prosecutor	обвинитель
39	punishment syn. penalty	наказание
40	purpose syn. 1. goal 2. aim	цель
41	restitution	возмещение убытков
42	rule	правило
43	sentence syn. judgment	судебный приговор
44	to settle legal disputes	уладить судебный спор
45	to resolve conflicts	разрешать конфликты
46	trial	судебный процесс

Exercises:

I. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following word-combinations and reproduce situations where they are used.

1. Государственное учреждение; 2. Суд; 3. Судебное решение; 4. Судебный процесс; 5. Судья; 6. Присяжные, суд присяжных; 7. Судебный приговор; 8. Наказание; 9. Право, закон; 10. Ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый.

II. Complete the following sentences.

1. The government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice is ____.
2. The presiding officer of a court is ____.
3. A lawyer who tries to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime in a court of law is a ____.
4. The legal process in which it is decided if someone is guilty or innocent of a crime is ____.
5. Bench trial is the trial when the case is heard by ____.
6. A person who is accused of a crime ____.
7. A law professional who tries to prove the innocence of the defendant is ____.
8. The defendant will be released if he or she is found ____.
9. The accused will be punished if he or she is found ____.
10. A penalty a person must pay if he is found guilty is a ____.

III. Make the right choice.

1. Punishment is a ____.

- a) defendant;
- b) penalty;
- c) prison.

2. Crime is ____.

- a) misconduct, forbidden by law;
- b) a room, where trial is held;
- c) a penalty.

3. Bail is ____.

- a) a sentence;
- b) a judge;
- c) money, paid so that the defendant can leave prison till trial.

4. A person accused of a crime is a ____.

- a) sentence;
- b) group of people in a court who decide if the accused is guilty;
- c) person who is supposed to commit the crime.

5. Law-breaker is a ____.

- a) person, who does something illegal;
- b) a person, obeying laws;
- c) set of rules, people must follow.

6. A building for imprisoning persons convicted of a crime is ____.

- a) a prison;
- b) a court room;
- c) a jail.

7. The man in the picture is Mr. Jones. So Mr. Jones is ____.

- a) juror;
- b) judge;
- c) defendant.

8. Jury ____.

- a) are people, who defend a person accused of crime;
- b) is a group of ordinary people in a court who decide if the accused is guilty of crime committing;
- c) is a person, whom is the court presided by.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the word «court» mean?
2. What disputes are settled in the court?
3. What are the main functions of the court?
4. Who is the presiding officer in court?
5. What are the main duties of a judge?
6. What is trial?
7. What trial is called a bench trial?
8. What is bail?
9. How many members are there in a jury?
10. Who defends a person accused of a crime?
11. Who can determine the sentence?
12. What are the goals of punishment?

Text 2. Protocols and courtroom rules



The court operates under strict rules and everyone behaves very formally. Everyone that appears in court should:

- dress neatly;
- turn off their mobile phone;
- not eat, drink or chew gum;
- sit quietly;
- not make an audio or visual recording of proceedings – (unless permitted by the magistrate or judge);
- not speak to any member of the jury in the District Court or Supreme Court.

To acknowledge the judge or magistrate, everyone should:

- stand whenever the clerk or bailiff calls «All rise» when the magistrate or judge enters or leaves the courtroom;
- bow their head to acknowledge the magistrate or judge every time they enter or leave the courtroom;
- address the magistrate or judge as «Your Honour».

Defendants. When inside the courtroom a defendant should:

- stand up whenever the judge or magistrate is speaking to them;
- speak clearly and read from notes if needed.

Witnesses. Before giving evidence, the magistrate will ask each witness to swear an oath on the Bible (or other holy book) or make an affirmation (promise) to tell the truth. It is important that the witness takes an oath according to their religious beliefs. The following oath and affirmation are given in the Supreme Court and District Court:

Oaths. «The evidence which you shall give to the court and jury sworn between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner/s at the bar shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God».

The witness will respond: «So help me God».



Affirmation. «Do you solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that the evidence you shall give to the court and jury sworn between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner/s at the bar shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?»

The witness will respond: «I do».

Exercises:

I. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations.

1. Строгие правила. 2. Официально. 3. Окружной суд. 4. Верховный суд. 5. Приветствовать суд. 6. Дать клятву на Библии. 7. Дать обещание говорить правду. 8. Торжественно, искренне и правдиво.

II. Make the right choice.

1. Every court participant should ____.

- a) not speak;
- b) behave formally;
- c) be formally dressed.

2. All the court proceeding should be ____.

- a) written by a clerk;
- b) recorded only if it is permitted by the judge;
- c) broadcast on TV.

3. To acknowledge the judge or magistrate, everyone should ____.

- a) stand from sit;
- b) take an oath;
- c) bow their head.

4. To address the judge everyone in court should say ____.

- a) Your Honour;
- b) Her Majesty;
- c) My Dear Judge.

5. As the judge or magistrate enters or leaves the courtroom ____ should be said by ____.

- a) «Stand up», bailiff;
- b) «All rise», the clerk or bailiff;
- c) «Your Honour», jury.

6. Before giving evidence, the ____ should ____.

- a) magistrate, say «All rise»;
- b) witness, take an oath;
- c) defendant, drink water.

7. «To take an oath» means ____.

- a) to swear not to lie;
- b) to keep silence;
- c) to promise to tell the truth.

8. The Bible is the ____.

- a) Constitution;
- b) holy book of the Christian religion;
- c) holy book of the Muslim religion.

9. «The prisoner at bar» is synonymic to ____.

- a) defendant;
- b) bailiff;
- c) accused.

10. When taking an oath the witness will respond ____.

- a) Yes, it is;
- b) So, help me God!
- c) In God we trust.

11. Clerk in court is a person who ____.

- a) makes recordings of everything what is said and shown during the trial;
- b) defends a person accused of a crime;
- c) gives evidence.

12. Bailiff is a/an ____.

- a) person, whose job is to take people's property when the owe money (*BrE*);
- b) defends a person accused of a crime;
- c) official, whose job is to guard the prisoners in a court of law (*AmE*).

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What rules does the court operate under?
2. What should be done to provide silence in a courtroom during the trial?
3. What should the trial participants do to greet the judge or magistrate?
4. What are the court rules for defendants?
5. What should be done by a witness before giving testimony?
6. Are there any difference between taking an oath and giving an affirmation?
7. How should everyone in court address the judge or magistrate?
8. Are there any difference between «judge» and «magistrate»?

Text 3. The trial

a) Read the following text and fill in the missing word.



Mr. Green is suspected of committing robbery.

So Mr. Green is a/an _____.

It was Mr. Teen whose house was robbed and moreover during the crime committing his wife Mrs. Teen was injured. So Mr. and Mrs. Teen are _____.

Mrs. Pink says that Mr. Green couldn't commit the crime, because that day he was in another place. So Mrs. Pink tries to prove Mr. Green's innocence as she is a/an _____.

Though Mrs. Pink is a very experienced lawyer, it's very difficult for her to prove that Mr. Green is not guilty of the crime. As there is a person, who has seen Mr. Green on the day of crime committing near the crime place. That person's name is Mrs. Swan. Mrs. Swan is a _____.

Mrs. White is the opponent of Mrs. Pink. So she is responsible for the accusation of Mr. Green. As Mrs. White is a _____, she does her best to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime.

Mr. Brown is the presiding officer of a court. His job is to decide how the criminal should be punished. So Mr. Brown is _____.

Mr. Black, Mr. Red and Mrs. Orange are members of the _____, who decide if the accused is guilty. They study all the evidence presented during the trial, listen to testimonies, given by witnesses.

Mrs. Young is a _____. She makes recordings of everything what is said and shown during the trial.

- b) Think of the ending of the court trial and verdict of the jury.**
- c) Try to prove whether Mr. Green is guilty or not of committing the crime.**
- d) Think of a possible punishment the criminal can get if found guilty.**

Role-playing.



- a) Describe what and whom you see on the picture.**
- b) Reproduce the situation of the text 2 with your fellow-students in a role play.**

Text 4. The Judgment of Solomon

Two young women who lived in the same house and who both had an infant son came to Solomon for a judgment. One of the women claimed that the other, after accidentally smothering her own

son while sleeping, had exchanged the two children to make it appear that the living child was hers.

The other woman denied this and so both women claimed to be the mother of the living son and said that the dead boy belonged to the other.



After some deliberation, King Solomon called for a sword to be brought before him. He declared that there was only one fair solution: the live son must be split in two, each woman receiving half of the child.

Upon hearing this terrible verdict, the boy's true mother cried out, «Oh Lord, give the baby to her, just don't kill him!». The liar, in her bitter jealousy, exclaimed, «It shall be neither mine nor yours –divide it!». The king declared the first mother as the true mother, as a true, loving mother would rather surrender her baby to another than hurt him, and gave her the baby.

The king declared the first mother as the true mother, as a true, loving mother would rather surrender her baby to another than hurt him, and gave her the baby.

King Solomon's judgment became known throughout all of Israel and was considered an example of profound wisdom.

The expressions «splitting the baby» or «cutting the baby in half» are sometimes used in the legal profession for a form of simple compromise: solutions which «split the difference» in terms of damage awards or other remedies (e.g. a judge dividing fault between the two parties in a comparative negligence case).



Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	accidentally	случайно, ненамеренно
2	after deliberation	обдумав, взвесив
3	bitter jealousy	горькая зависть
4	to claim	обвинять
5	to deny	отрицать
6	to exchange children	поменять детей
7	fair solution	подходящее решение
8	to hurt	причинить боль
9	infant son	младенец
10	liar	лгуня
11	negligence case	случай проявления халатности
12	profound wisdom	глубокая мудрость
13	to smother [smʌðə]	задушить
14	to split in two	разделить на две части
15	to surrender baby to another	уступить ребенка другому
16	true mother	настоящая мать

Exercises:

1. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

- Solomon was the king of Israel.
- Two young women came to Solomon because they wanted him to punish the criminal who had killed their baby.
- One of the women intentionally killed her son by strangulating him.
- The woman whose child died exchanged him to the alive baby of the second woman.
- Both of them wanted an alive baby belong to her.

6. Solomon decided to kill both of women, as he supposed them to be criminals.

7. The judge's verdict was to divide the baby into two parts and give each woman half of the child.

8. The true mother asked Solomon not to kill her baby and surrender him to another woman.

9. Solomon realized that one of women was a liar; because she agreed to kill a baby and this proved that she didn't really love him.

10. King Solomon was a very wise man and talented judge as he managed to find the only possible solution of the problem.

II. Find in the text sentences proving the following statements:

1. The woman whose child died had no intention to kill him.

2. The first woman was the true mother.

3. The second woman was a liar.

4. Solomon's judgment was an example of profound wisdom.

III. Discuss the following questions with your fellow-students.

1. It's very difficult to be a judge.

2. A judge must be a good psychologist.

Test on unit I.

1. The government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice is a ____.

- a) state;
- b) law;
- c) crime;
- d) court;
- e) legislature.

2. The legal process in which a court of law decides whether or not someone is guilty of a crime is a ____.

- a) trial;
- b) law;
- c) crime;
- d) court;
- e) legislature.

3. All courts are presided over by ____.

- a) witnesses;
- b) presidents;
- c) jury;
- d) trial;
- e) judges.

4. The trial when the case is heard by a judge alone is called a ____.

- a) bench trial;
- b) jury;
- c) criminal court;
- d) civil court;
- e) testimony.

5. The English equivalent for « право » is ____.

- a) judge;
- b) law;
- c) legal;
- d) illegal;
- e) jury.

6. «To administer justice» is translated as ____.

- a) отправлять правосудие;
- b) проявлять халатность;
- c) председательствовать в суде;
- d) совершать преступление;
- e) нарушать закон.

7. Crime is ____.

- a) misconduct, forbidden by law;
- b) a room, where trial is held;
- c) a penalty;
- d) a person, who breaks law;
- e) a law-breaking.

8. A synonym to «criminal» is ____.

- a) culprit;
- b) law-breaking;
- c) penalty;
- d) defender;
- e) attorney.

9. An antonym to «guilt» is ____.

- a) innocent;
- b) innocence;
- c) not guilty;
- d) not innocent;
- e) to find guilty.

10. A synonym to «an accused» is ____.

- a) criminal;
- b) defender;
- c) defendant;
- d) attorney;
- e) witness.

11. The party who initiates a lawsuit is a ____.

- a) claimant;
- b) clerk;

- c) complainant;
- d) claim;
- e) bail

12. A formal statement, as made by a witness in a court of law is a/an ____.

- a) evidence;
- b) warrant;
- c) order;
- d) testimony;
- e) questioning.

13. Things found on the crime scene, used in crime investigation and on the trial to prove the guilt or innocence of an accused is called ____.

- a) witnesses;
- b) evidence;
- c) weapon;
- d) losers;
- e) testimonies.

14. The word «prosecutor» is translated as ____.

- a) секретарь суда;
- b) заявитель;
- c) ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый;
- d) обвинитель;
- e) невиновный.

15. Punishment is a ____.

- a) defendant;
- b) penalty;
- c) prison;
- d) bail;
- e) defender.

16. Bail is ____.

- a) a sentence;
- b) a judge;

- c) money, paid so that the defendant can leave prison till trial;
- d) court trial;
- e) verdict.

17. A person accused of a crime is a ____.

- a) sentence;
- b) juror in a court who decides if the accused is guilty or not of crime committing;
- c) man whom is the court presided by;
- d) lawyer who defends an accused;
- e) man who is suspected of crime committing and whose guilt or innocence should be proved during the court trial.

18. Law-breaker is a ____.

- a) person, who does something illegal;
- b) a person, obeying laws;
- c) set of rules, people must follow;
- d) lawyer who defends an accused;
- e) juror in a court who decides if the accused is guilty.

19. A building for imprisoning persons convicted of a crime is ____.

- a) a prison;
- b) a court room;
- c) a jail;
- d) a trial;
- e) a verdict.

20. A lawyer who tries to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime in a court of law is a ____.

- a) witness;
- b) prosecutor;
- c) defender;
- d) defendant;
- e) accused.

UNIT II. THE BRITISH COURT SYSTEM

Text 1. The UK court system



In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the judicial power is exercised by a number of courts.

In England and Wales the highest judicial body is the Supreme Court, established by Part 3 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005. Before the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 this role was held by the

House of Lords. The UK Supreme Court started its work on the 1st of October, in 2009.

It is located in London in Middlesex Guildhall. There are 12 members in the Supreme Court, who are appointed by the Queen on advice of the Prime Minister. The UK Supreme Court is headed by the President.

The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the Supreme Court in all matters under English Law, Northern Ireland Law and Scottish Civil Law. It is the court of last resort and higher appellate court in the United Kingdom. However, the High Court of Judiciary remains the Supreme Court for criminal cases in Scotland.

In England and Wales more serious civil cases and most appeals from the county courts are handled by the High Court of Justice. It also hears some appeals from magistrates' courts. The High Courts of Justice has three divisions: Queen's Bench Division, Family Division and Chancery Division.

The Queen's Bench Division hears cases concerning contract law, tort law, commercial law and admiralty. Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division is formally part of the High Court but is concerned with criminal, not civil, cases. It hears appeals from the magistrates' courts on points of law, not on points of fact. This Meta of appeal is called an appeal «by way of case stated».

The Family Division deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children. It also contains Probate registry. The Division is headed by a President.

The Chancery Division deals with equities and trusts, wills, companies and issues relating to patents.

Although historically the Coroner's Court had extensive powers, it is now concerned primarily with determining cause of death and the identity of the deceased. Coroner's Courts are often involved when death is suspicious, violent, or «unnatural», or takes place in a prison or mental institution. If a



person has been formally accused of causing a death, then the Coroner's Court formally adjourns until sentence is passed and no verdict is offered.

The Court of Appeal deals entirely with appeals from other courts. It has a Criminal Division, which deals with appeals from the Crown Courts and the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, and a Civil Division for appeals from the High Court, County courts and tribunals.

Crown Courts try criminal cases. The 93 Crown Court centers hear most of the more serious criminal cases, and cases appealed from the magistrates' courts on points of fact. They may also determine sentence in cases where an offender has been found guilty by a magistrates' court.

The Crown Court deals with more serious criminal offences which will be tried by judge and jury, appeals from the magistrate's court – which are dealt with by a judge and at least two magistrates, convictions in the Magistrates' court that are referred to the Crown Court for sentencing. Imprisonment and fines in the Crown Court are more severe than in the Magistrates' court.

County courts try civil cases. There are 226 county courts in England which hear most civil cases, particularly financial matters like non-payment of debt, and disputes over land boundaries, consumer disputes, for example, faulty goods or services, personal injury claims (injuries caused by negligence), for example, traffic accidents, falling into holes in the pavement, accidents at work and other matters.

Magistrates' courts, of which there are about 900, hear most criminal cases initially. Magistrates' courts also hear a number of civil actions, particular relating to licensing, and some may deal with family matters. Magistrates' courts normally consist of three members. Magistrates are not necessarily professional lawyers (stipendiary magistrates), but residents of the local community in good standing (lay magistrates) JPs – Justices of Peace.

Vocabulary Notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	Magistrates' Court	суд магистрата
2	Justice of Peace	мировой судья
3	County court	суд графства
4	Crown Court	суд короны
5	High Court of Justice	высокий суд правосудия
6	Queen's Bench Division	отдел королевской скамьи
7	Chancery Division of High Court	отдел канцелярии
8	Family Division of High Court	отдел по семейным делам
9	Probate registry	отдел регистрации завещания
10	Coroner's Court	суд коронеров
11	Civil Division of Court of Appeal	отдел по гражданским искам апелляционного суда
12	Criminal Division of Court of Appeal	отдел по уголовным искам апелляционного суда
13	Court of Appeal	апелляционный суд
14	High Court of Judiciary	Высокий суд правосудия
15	Supreme Court	Верховный суд
16	contract law	контрактное право
17	tort law	гражданско-правовой деликт
18	commercial law	коммерческое право
19	non-payment of debt	неуплата долга
20	disputes over land boundaries	земельные правоотношения
21	consumer disputes	потребительские споры
22	faulty goods or services	предоставление некачественных товаров и услуг
23	accidents at work	несчастный случай на производстве
24	personal injury	получение травм
25	equities ['ekwiti]	акции
26	divorce	развод
27	trust	доверительное управление имуществом
28	will	завещание

Exercises:

I. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. Уголовное дело. 2. Гражданский иск. 3. Передать дело в суд.
4. Рассматривать дело в суде. 5. Вынести решение. 6. Семейные проблемы. 7. Дорожно-транспортное происшествие. 8. Несчастный случай на производстве.

II. Complete the following sentences.

1. The UK highest judicial body is the ____.
2. It has been working since ____.
3. The UK Supreme Court is located in ____.
4. The UK Supreme Court includes ____.
5. The members of the UK Supreme Court are appointed by ____.
6. The head of the UK Supreme Court is ____.
7. In Scotland the Supreme Court for criminal cases is ____.
8. After the Supreme Court ____ comes.
9. The main divisions of the UK High Court are ____.
10. The cases of contract, tort, commercial law and admiralty are heard by ____.

III. Make the right choice.

1. The presiding officer of the UK Supreme Court is ____.

- a) the Chief Justice;
- b) the President;
- c) Justice of Peace.

2. The court of the first instance in the UK is the ____.

- a) County court;
- b) Magistrates' court;
- c) Coroner's court.

3. After the magistrates' courts ____ come.

- a) Crown court;
- b) County court;
- c) Coroner's court.

4. County courts try ____.

- a) civil cases;
- b) criminal cases;
- c) cases of violent and unnatural deaths.

5. Crown courts try ____ cases.

- a) civil cases;
- b) criminal cases;
- c) cases of violent and unnatural deaths.

6. The court that determines the cause of death and identifies the deceased person is a ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Magistrates' court;
- c) Country court.

7. In England and Wales more serious civil cases and most appeals from the county courts are handled by the ____.

- a) Crown Court;
- b) High Court of Justice;
- c) Coroner's court.

8. The court that hears cases concerning contract law, tort law, commercial law and admiralty is the ____.

- a) Family Division;
- b) Queen's Bench Division;
- c) High Court of Justice.

9. The court that deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children is the ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Family Division;
- c) High Court of Justice.

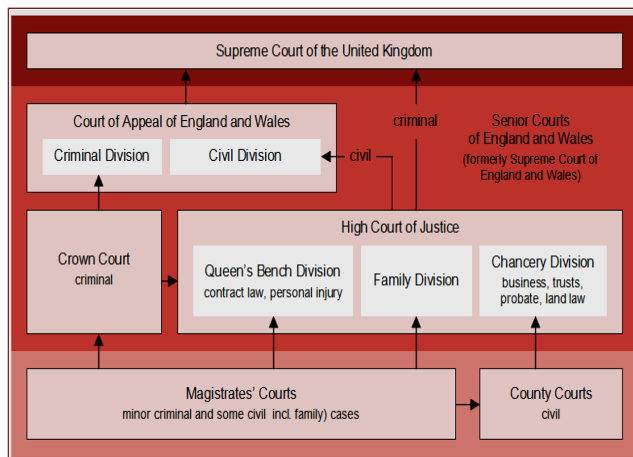
10. The court that deals with equities and trusts, wills, companies and issues relating to patents is the ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Chancery Division;
- c) High Court of Justice.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the UK highest judicial body?
2. When was the UK Supreme Court established?
3. When did the UK Supreme Court start its work?
4. How many members are there in the UK Supreme Court?
5. Whom are the UK Supreme Court members appointed by?
6. What is the Supreme Court for criminal cases in Scotland?
7. What are the main divisions of the High Court of Justice?
8. What cases are tried by the Queen's Bench Division?
9. What court deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children?
10. What does the Chancery Division deal with?
11. What court investigates cases of violent, sudden and unnatural deaths and determines the cause of the deaths?
12. What are the main duties of the Court of Appeal?
13. How many Crown courts are there in the UK?
14. What cases are tried by the Crown Courts?
15. What do the County courts deal with?
16. What are the initial courts in the UK?
17. Who are the members of the UK magistrates' court?
18. What is the difference between lay and stipendiary magistrates?

IV. Study the following scheme and speak about the UK Court System.



Text 2. British officers of the court



Judges preside over the court ensuring cases are heard and verdicts returned within a legal framework. The judge will decide on the appropriate sentence in criminal cases or decision in civil cases. The judge normally sits at the head of the courtroom on a raised platform, which is known as the Bench. In some cases the judge may

sit at the court table in the well of the court.

Crown prosecutor. A Crown prosecutor is a lawyer who presents the case against the accused.

Barrister is a lawyer in Britain who can work in the higher law courts. Barrister is also known as barrister-at-law or Bar-at-law. Barristers specialize in courtroom advocacy and litigation that is the process of taking legal action in a court of law. So their tasks include speaking and arguing as an advocate in the higher courts.

Barristers are distinguished from **solicitors**.

Solicitor is a lawyer in Britain who gives legal advice, deals with the buying and selling of houses, making wills and works in the lower courts of law. Solicitors also prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in Magistrates' court.

Till 1881 there were **attorneys** who did the same work as solicitors do at present. But in the USA the word «attorney» is still used to denote a defender.



Other Court Officials. Coroners. Coroners are responsible for finding out the causes of sudden or accidental deaths. As coroners have medical or legal training, or both of them, they are inquired into violent or unnatural deaths.

The clerk of court assists the judge and assures the smooth running of the court. The clerk records the proceedings and advises court users on procedures. He or she normally sits at the table immediately in front of the judge, facing into the courtroom.

The court or bar officer in the High Court or Court of Session, calls the accused and witnesses into the courtroom. He or she will show them where to sit or stand, and part of their duty is to help maintain order in the courtroom. The court officer also advises court users. He or she also takes the judge on and off the Bench.

The Police. In most courtrooms, there will be at least one police officer, who helps maintain order if necessary.

Exercises:

I. Complete the following.

1. The lawyer in Britain who specializes in courtroom advocacy in the higher law courts is a ____.
2. The lawyer in Britain who prepares cases for barristers to present in the higher courts may represent the client in Magistrates' court and gives legal advice is a ____.
3. The presiding officer of the court who decides on the appropriate sentence in criminal cases or decision in civil cases is a ____.
4. The court official whose duty is to record the proceedings during the trial is a ____.
5. The officer who helps to maintain order in the courtroom and calls the accused and witnesses is a ____.
6. The lawyer who presents the case against the accused is a ____.

II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

1. The judges preside over the court, defending the person accused of a crime.
2. The judge can sit at the head of the courtroom on a raised platform.

3. At present there are two kinds of lawyers, defending the accused in a court of law in Britain. They are a barrister and solicitor.

4. Barristers deal with defending the clients in the Magistrates' court.

5. Barristers are lawyers who can represent their clients in the higher courts.

6. Both solicitors and attorneys in Britain are responsible for preparing all the necessary documents for the trial.

7. Attorneys worked for their clients representing them in lower courts till the end of the 19th century.

8. Coroners are experienced in determining the cause of sudden, violent or unnatural deaths.

9. The court officer or bar officer is responsible for maintaining order in the courtroom.

10. The clerk of court calls the accused and witnesses into the courtroom and shows them where to sit or stand.

III. Speak on the following issue.

Mr. Whitten (judge), Mr. Hif (prosecutor), Mr. Dead (barrister), Mrs. White (solicitor), Mr. Bay (clerk), Mr. Hailey (coroner), Mr. Heat (court officer) are speaking about their work.

Text 3. Jury and witnesses



A jury hears the evidence in serious criminal cases and some civil hearings. In criminal cases, the jury is made up of 15 members of the public chosen at random from the electoral register. In civil cases, there are 12 jurors.

They sit in the jury box, which is usually at one side of the courtroom, near the judge. The names of the public who attend as potential jurors are placed in a glass bowl and picked at random in open court. Once selected jurors are sworn in and take an oath or affirmation.

Juror Oath. The jurors raise their right hand and the clerk of court asks them «Do you swear by Almighty God that you will well and truly try the accused and give a true verdict according to the evidence». The jurors reply: «I do».

Juror Affirmation. The juror is asked to repeat after the clerk of court "I [*name*] do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that I will well and truly try the accused and give a true verdict according to the evidence".

The witnesses. Witnesses give the evidence in a case. They stand in the witness box, which is usually at the opposite side of the court to the jury box. Witnesses take an oath or affirmation that they will tell the truth. They can be asked questions by the lawyers or directly by persons who are not represented by lawyers.

Witness Oath. The witness raises his/her hand and repeats after the judge «I swear by Almighty God that I will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth».

Witness Affirmation. The witness is asked to repeat after the judge «I solemnly, sincerely and truly declare that I will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth».



Exercises:

I. Complete the following.

1. A group of ordinary people who hear the evidence in serious criminal cases and some civil 2. hearings is ____.
3. If the criminal case is heard the jury should be made up of ____.
4. In civil cases the jury consists of ____.
5. All the selected jurors should take ____.
6. When taking an oath, the jurors swear to say ____.
7. The place where witnesses stand for giving evidence is a ____.

II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

1. Jurors decide the legal guilt or innocence of a person accused of the crime.

2. Jury sits in a witness box.
3. The names of people who will be chosen jurors are written on a sheet of paper and are given to the judge.
4. All the jurors are selected at random from the group of ordinary people.
5. After being selected all the jurors should read the Bible.
6. When taking oath jurors should raise their both hands and repeat after the barrister the definite words.
7. When taking oath, the jurors promise not to lie.
8. Before giving evidence in a court of trial a witness should promise to tell the truth.

III. Dramatize the procedure of taking an oath or affirmation.

- a) by the jurors;**
- b) by a witness.**

Test on unit II.

1. The UK Supreme Court was established in accordance with the ____.

- a) UK Constitution;
- b) Constitutional Reform Act;
- c) Magna Charter;
- d) jury's decision;
- e) decision of the UK Supreme Court President.

2. The presiding officer of the UK Supreme Court is ____.

- a) the Chief Justice;
- b) the Vice President;
- c) the President;
- d) the Prime Minister;
- e) the King (Queen)

3. The court of the first instance in the UK is the ____.

- a) County court;
- b) Crown court;
- c) Supreme court;
- d) Magistrates' court;
- e) jury.

4. JP stands for ____.

- a) Judge of Penalty;
- b) Judge of Peace;
- c) Justice of Peace;
- d) Jury of People;
- e) Jury for Peace.

5. Justices of Peace are members of the ____.

- a) County court;
- b) Crown court;
- c) Supreme court;
- d) Magistrates' court;
- e) jury.

6. There are ____ types of magistrates in the Magistrates' Court:

_____.

- a) two; lay and stipendiary;
- b) three; jury, lay and Justice of Peace;
- c) four; three Justices of Peace and a judge;
- d) twelve; President and eleven Law Lords;
- e) two; female JP and male JP.

7. After the Magistrates' courts ____ come.

- a) Crown court;
- b) County court;
- c) Supreme court;
- d) Coroner's court;
- e) jury.

8. County courts try ____.

- a) civil cases;
- b) criminal cases;
- c) juvenile matters;
- d) cases of unnatural deaths;
- e) appeals.

9. Crown courts try ____ cases.

- a) civil cases;
- b) criminal cases;
- c) juvenile matters;
- d) cases of unnatural deaths;
- e) appeals.

10. The court that determines sentence in cases where an offender has been found guilty by a magistrates' court is a ____.

- a) Crown court;
- b) County court;
- c) Supreme court;
- d) Coroner's court;
- e) High court.

11. The court that deals entirely with all the appeals from other courts is a ____.

- a) Crown court;
- b) County court;
- c) Court of Appeal;
- d) Coroner's court;
- e) Magistrates' court.

12. The court that determines the cause of death and identifies the deceased person is a ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Magistrate court;
- c) Crown court;
- d) Queen's Bench Division;
- e) County court.

13. In England and Wales more serious civil cases and most appeals from the county courts are handled by the ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Magistrate court;
- c) Crown court;
- d) High Court of Justice;
- e) County court.

14. The High Court of Justice has ____ divisions.

- a) two;
- b) three;
- c) four;
- d) twelve;
- e) five.

15. The court that hears cases concerning contract law, tort law, commercial law and admiralty is the ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Family Division;
- c) Crown court;
- d) Queen's Bench Division;
- e) Chancery Division.

16. The court that deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children is the ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Family Division;
- c) Crown court;
- d) Queen's Bench Division;
- e) Chancery Division.

17. Probate registry is a part of the ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Chancery Division;
- c) Crown court;
- d) Queen's Bench Division4
- e) Family Division.

18. The legal ending of a marriage, when a husband and wife agree to live apart from each other is ____.

- a) wedding;
- b) family;
- c) will;
- d) divorce;
- e) separation.

19. A legal document in which it is said that the owner of the property wants to give his/her money and property to someone after he/she dies is a ____.

- a) wedding;
- b) family;
- c) will;
- d) divorce;
- e) separation.

20. The court that deals with equities and trusts, wills, companies and issues relating to patents is the ____.

- a) Coroner's court;
- b) Chancery Division;
- c) Crown court;
- d) Queen's Bench Division;
- e) Family Division.

UNIT III. THE US COURT SYSTEM

Text 1. The US court system



In the United States the court system has two levels – **federal and state**. The powers of the federal courts derive from the US Constitution and federal laws. The powers of the state courts derive from the state constitutions and state laws.

The federal courts are composed of three levels of courts: the Supreme courts, the US Courts of Appeals and District courts.

The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) was established pursuant to Article III of the United States Constitution in 1789 as the Highest Federal Court in the United States. The Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices who are nominated for life by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The Court meets in the United States Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C. The Supreme Court of the United States is the court of last resort. In both civil and criminal law, the Supreme Court is the final court of appeal.

The US has 13 judicial circuits. Each judicial circuit has a **court of appeal**. The United States courts of appeals (or circuit courts) are the intermediate appellate courts of the United States federal court system.

All federal courts, except for the US Supreme Court, were created by Congress. There are ninety four **federal district courts** across the country, with at least one in every state (larger states have up to four). There are about 550



federal district-court judges who are appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate.

District courts are the only courts in the federal system in which juries hear testimony in some cases, and most cases at this level are presented before a single judge. Most federal cases end with the district court's decision.

Each **state** has a court system that exists independently from the Federal courts. **State court systems** have **trial courts** at the bottom level and **appellate courts** at the top. Over 95 % of the nation's legal cases are decided in the State courts.

On a state level, there are **courts of special jurisdiction**. The **family courts** settle such issues as divorce and child-custody disputes. The **probate courts** handle the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. Below these specialized trial courts are less formal trial courts, such as **magistrate courts** and **justice of the peace courts**. These handle a variety of minor cases, such as traffic offenses, and usually do not use a jury.

Court of Military Appeals. The Court of Military Appeals hears appeals of military court-martial (when a person who is in the military commits a crime they can be tried and punished by the military courts).

Court of International Trade. The Court of International Trade hears cases involving appeals of rulings of the US Customs offices.

Court of Claims. The Court of Claims hears cases in which the U.S. Government is sued.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
	1	2
1	US Supreme Court	верховный суд
2	Chief Justice	главный судья
3	associate justice	помощники главного судьи
4	federal court	федеральный суд
5	court of appeals	апелляционный суд
6	district court	окружной суд
7	state court	суд штата

Продолжение табл.

	1	2
8	trial courts	суды первой инстанции
9	family courts	суды по семейным делам
10	probate courts	суды, рассматривающие спорные вопросы по завещаниям
11	justice of the peace courts	суды с участием мирового судьи
12	Court of Military Appeals	Федеральный военно-апелляционный суд
13	Court of International Trade	Федеральный суд по вопросам международной торговли
14	Court of Claims	суд претензии

Exercises:

I. Complete the following sentences.

1. The US dual court system is represented by ____ levels.
2. The US Constitution and federal laws are the basis for ____ courts.
3. The powers of the state courts derive from ____.
4. The SCOTUS stands for ____.
5. The US Supreme Courts were established in accordance with ____.
6. The highest federal court in the United States is ____.
7. The members of the US Supreme Court are ____.
8. The US circuit courts are ____.
9. The lowest federal courts are ____.
10. On the state level the lowest courts are ____.

II. Make the right choice.

1. The SCOTUS has ____ members.

- a) eight;
- b) twelve;
- c) nine.

2. The members of the US Supreme Court are appointed by the _____ for _____.

- a) US President with approval of the Senate, life;
- b) US Congress and Chief Justice, life;
- c) US President with approval of the House of Representatives, for nine years.

3. The seat of the Supreme Court is in _____.

- a) New York, in Empire State Building;
- b) Washington, in Capitol;
- c) Washington, D.C. in the US Supreme Court Building.

4. The US are divided into 13 _____.

- a) judicial circuits;
- b) court district;
- c) judicial states.

5. There are _____ Federal Courts of Appeal in the US.

- a) fifty;
- b) ninety four;
- c) thirteen.

6. All federal courts, except for the US Supreme Court were created by _____.

- a) the US Congress;
- b) the US President;
- c) the US Senate.

7. There are ninety four _____.

- a) federal district courts;
- b) state courts;
- c) federal Courts of Appeal.

8. The initial courts in the US federal courts system are _____.

- a) federal district courts;
- b) state courts;
- c) federal courts of appeal.

9. The initial courts in the US state court system are ____.

- a) District courts;
- b) state courts;
- c) trial courts.

10. The cases of divorce and child abuse are tried by ____.

- a) family courts;
- b) probate courts;
- c) Magistrate courts.

11. The issues concerning wills are tried by ____.

- a) family courts;
- b) probate courts;
- c) Magistrate courts.

12. Cases of military crimes can be tried by ____.

- a) courts of military appeals;
- b) district courts;
- c) federal courts of appeal.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the US Highest judicial body?
2. When was the US Supreme Court established?
3. How many members are there in the US Supreme Court?
4. Whom are the US Supreme Court members appointed by?
5. How many federal courts of appeal in the US?
6. What are the main procedural courts in the US Federal courts system?
7. How many Federal district courts are there in the US?
8. What cases are tried in the US Federal district courts?
9. What cases are tried by the US State trial courts?
10. What court deals with divorce and similar family matters, particular those relating to the care of children?
11. What are the main duties of the probate court?
12. What do Court of Military Appeals try?

feels will best serve both the offender and society. Laws may provide a maximum and minimum sentence according to the crime involved. In some cases, the recommendation of the jury determines the sentence that may be given to the offender.

The judge may put a convicted offender on probation to protect the individual from the harmful effects of being imprisoned with experienced criminals. A law-breaker who is on probation remains free, but must follow certain rules. A probation officer assigned by the court supervises the individual's conduct. A probationer who violates any of the rules of his or her probation may be sent to prison. Some judges require offenders to repay their victims, either with money or by working with them without pay.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	acquittal	оправдание, оправдательный приговор
2	double jeopardy	запрещение повторного преследования по одному и тому же делу
3	to forbid	запрещать
4	to impose punishment	назначать наказание
5	to pronounce sentence	выносить приговор
6	to reach a verdict	вынести вердикт
7	to repay the victim	возместить потерпевшему нанесенный ущерб
8	to take a case to court	передать дело в суд
9	to try a person twice	судить человека дважды
10	innocence presumption	презумпция невиновности

Exercises:

I. Find the English equivalents for the following:

уголовное дело; свидетельства против обвиняемого; свидетельства в пользу обвиняемого; признать обвиняемого виновным; однако; освободить; прокурор; основной закон США.

II. Complete the following sentences, using the given words and word- combinations:

- a) prison; b) appellate; c) judge;
d) released; e) bench; f) double jeopardy.

1. A chief officer of the court, whom is the court trial headed by is a ____.
2. The trial when the case is heard by a judge alone is called ____ trial.
3. If the defendant is found guilty he will be sent to ____.
4. If the individual is found innocent, he will be ____.
5. If the defendant does not agree with court verdict, he has a right to take the case ____ court.
6. According to the US Constitution a person cannot be tried twice for one and the same crime. That is called ____.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main rights of a defendant? The main rights of a defendant are ____.
2. How can the criminal case be tried?
3. Who chooses the form of criminal case hearing?
4. How many members are there in a state court trial jury?
5. What are main duties of juries?
6. What does the judge do, if the individual is found guilty?
7. When do convicted defendants take their case to an appellate court?
8. Can the defendant be tried twice for one and the same crime?
9. When can the defendant be released?
10. What sentence can be imposed by the judge to the convicted offender if he has committed a felony?
11. What penalty will be given to the convicted in case of his committing a misdemeanor or any other non-violent crime?
12. What is the difference between the imprisonment and probation?
13. How can the convicted offenders compensate the victim?

Text 3. Inside the Supreme and District Courtroom

People in the courtroom.

The judge. The judge controls the courtroom and ensures evidence is relevant. If the defendant pleads guilty or the jury finds the defendant guilty, the judge will decide the sentence. The judge is addressed as «Your Honour» and usually wears a wig and a robe.

The judge's associate. The judge's associate wears a plain black robe and no wig and sits below the judge.

They help the judge by reading out the charges, taking the defendant's plea and asking the jury for its verdict.

Crown prosecutor. The Crown prosecutors are lawyers who work in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. They present the case against the defendant.



Defence lawyer. The defendant is usually represented by an attorney. If the defendant cannot afford his/her own attorney, a public defender will be offered to him/her.

The jury. The jury is present if the defendant pleads not guilty. The jury is made up of 12 people selected at random from the community.

They decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. The jury remains in court unless the judge is discussing a point of law with the lawyers.

The bailiff. The bailiffs will sit or stand near the jury. They help everything run smoothly by calling defendants when the judge is ready, announcing the beginning and end of sessions, looking after the jury and calling witnesses to give evidence and administering the oath or affirmation.

Court reporters. Occasionally court reporters record what is said during the trial on tape or on a shorthand machine. Often, court proceedings are recorded remotely.

Defendant. The person who is accused of committing the offence. They sit in the dock near a corrective services officer who is present at all times.

Witnesses. People whom the prosecution or defence call to give evidence.

Both the prosecutor and the defence lawyer will ask the witness questions.

The public. The public and media are able to sit in the public gallery to watch events unless the judge has ordered that the court should be closed.

Exercises:

I. Complete the following sentences.

1. The court official who presides in the courtroom, controlling over the whole court procedure is a ____.
2. When addressing to judge everyone in the courtroom should say ____.
3. In the US courtroom there is a person who helps the judge during the trial and that is ____.
4. A lawyer, who presents the case against the defendant.
5. The defence lawyers are ____.
6. There will be no jury in the courtroom if the defendant ____.
7. The court official who is responsible for announcing the beginning and end of sessions, looking after the jury and calling witnesses is a ____.
8. A court officer who records what is said during the trial is a ____.

II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

1. The judge presents the case against the defendant.
2. The Crown prosecutor helps the defendant trying to prove that the crime has not been committed by him or her.
3. The bailiff is addressed as «Your Honour».
4. The judge usually wears a wig and a robe.
5. The jury members are selected at random from the community.

6. The defendant can be represented by a public defender.
7. The court reporter wears a plain black robe and no wig and sits below the judge.
8. The public are people whom the prosecution or defence call to give evidence.

III. Speak about the procedure of the court trial.

- a) as if you were a journalist.
- b) as if you were a witness.

IV. Look at the picture of the US courtroom and try to describe it.



Test on unit III.

1. The SCOTUS has ____ members.

- a) three;
- b) twelve;
- c) nine;
- d) eight;
- e) twenty four.

2. All federal courts, except for the US Supreme Court were created by ____.

- a) The US Congress;
- b) the US President;
- c) the US Senate;
- d) Chief Justice;
- e) jury.

3. A lawyer, who defends an accused in the US courts, is called a/an ____.

- a) accused;
- b) defendant;
- c) attorney;
- d) judge;
- e) JP.

4. Arrested suspected persons must be given a formal accusation of crime within ____.

- a) twenty-four hours after the detention;
- b) seventy-two hours after the accusation;
- c) a day after the apprehension;
- d) thirty-six hours after the arrest;
- e) twenty-four days after the arrest.

5. A formal accusation against the suspect is called a/an ____.

- a) arrest;
- b) testimony;
- c) indictment;

- d) information;
- e) guilt.

6. A sum of money that a defendant is required to pay to the court instead of staying in prison before a trial is a ____.

- a) cash;
- b) dollar;
- c) bail;
- d) security money;
- e) release cash.

7. The document, where a formal charge is written, is called a/an ____.

- a) testimony;
- b) indictment;
- c) information;
- d) commitment;
- e) prosecution.

8. Hearing at which defendants are informed of the formal charges against them and required to enter a plea of guilty, not guilty is called ____.

- a) release;
- b) information;
- c) court trial;
- d) arraignment;
- e) bail.

9. One of the most important rights of any defendant is the right of ____.

- a) pleading his guilt;
- b) being arrested on suspicion;
- c) innocence presumption;
- d) reducing the sentence;
- e) being sent to prison.

10. Confession of guilt given by defendants in exchange for reduced charges or a lighter sentence is called ____.

- a) innocence presumption;
- b) plea bargaining;
- c) accusation;
- d) reducing the sentence;
- e) imprisonment.

11. Defendants who are suspected of committing felonies can't be ____.

- a) released on bail;
- b) imprisoned;
- c) pleaded guilty;
- d) found innocent;
- e) questioned in presence of an attorney.

12. The lowest court in the US federal court system is the ____.

- a) trial court of original jurisdiction;
- b) district court;
- c) Magistrates' court;
- d) Supreme court;
- e) High court.

13. A place in a courtroom where witnesses give their evidence ____.

- a) cell;
- b) courtroom;
- c) witness stand;
- d) jury box;
- e) defendant stand.

14. A person who makes the recording of all the oral statements made during the trial is a ____.

- a) clerk or court reporter;
- b) accused;
- c) attorney;

- d) jury;
- e) judge or magistrate.

15. A person who testifies under oath before a court regarding what was seen, heard or observed is a ____.

- a) clerk or court reporter;
- b) accused;
- c) attorney;
- d) witness;
- e) judge or magistrate.

16. A place in a courtroom where juries sit during the trial is a ____.

- a) cell;
- b) courtroom;
- c) witness stand;
- d) jury box;
- e) defendant stand.

17. A decision of the defendant's guilty or innocence made by the jury in the trial is a ____.

- a) prosecution;
- b) defence;
- c) indictment;
- d) accusation;
- e) verdict.

18. A court employee who maintains order in the courtroom and is responsible for custody of the jury is a ____.

- a) prosecutor;
- b) bailiff;
- c) attorney;
- d) jury;
- e) witness.

19. A bench for a judge in a courtroom is a ____.

- a) cell;
- b) courtroom;
- c) judge's bench;
- d) jury box;
- e) defendant stand.

20. A state-paid defence attorney representing a defendant who cannot afford a lawyer is a ____.

- a) public defender;
- b) bailiff;
- c) attorney;
- d) jury;
- e) witness.

UNIT IV. PUNISHMENT

Text 1. Types of punishment

For committing crimes criminals should be punished. There are different types of punishment a criminal should pay if his or her guilt is proved during the court trial. The main types of punishments are fine, forfeiture, restitution, community corrections (community service, community work), probation, imprisonment, life imprisonment and execution.

The definite sum of money which must be paid by an offender as a punishment is called a fine. Fine is imposed for committing petty crimes, such as disorderly conduct, violation of traffic rules.

If the criminal damages the victim during the crime committing, he or she will have to compensate the loser. This type of punishment is called compensation or restitution.

Legal taking of someone's property as a punishment is known as forfeiture. This type of punishment can be imposed if a person has committed such white-collar crimes as corruption or embezzlement.

Community corrections demand from the convict offender that he or she has to work for community during a definite period of time.

Probation is considered as an alternative to imprisonment. It is a conditional penalty, supervised release which means the allowing of a law-breaker to go free and punished if he or she will promise to behave well. There is a number of definite probation rules which must be followed by a convicted placed on probation. If the probationer violates one of those rules he or she will be put into prison.

An act of putting a convicted offender into prison is called an imprisonment or incarceration. Imprisonment can be short-term or long-term. If the criminal has committed not very serious crime, he or she can be put into prison for a short term. In case of committing a more serious crime the criminal can get a penalty of a long term imprisonment.

For committing such felonies as murder, homicide, treason, robbery, kidnapping resulting in hostage's death, hijacking and terrorism, criminals get a capital punishment. In countries where there is no death sentence a convicted offender will be sent to prison for all his life. That type of punishment is called life imprisonment. The most dangerous criminals can be given LWOP that is life imprisonment without parole.

Punishment has several purposes. It is implemented for punishing offenders, for isolating dangerous criminals from society (in case of imprisonment), for prevention of more crimes committing and reducing the number of committed crimes by showing a potential criminal the result of breaking the law.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	community correction	общественные работы
2	compensation <i>syn.</i> restitution	компенсация
	death sentence <i>syn.</i> 1. death penalty 2. capital punishment 3. execution	смертная казнь
3	fine	штраф
4	forfeiture	конфискация
5	imprisonment <i>syn.</i> incarceration confinement	тюремное заключение
6	to impose punishment	назначить наказание
7	life imprisonment LWOP – life imprisonment without parole	пожизненное заключение пожизненное заключение без права условно-досрочного освобождения
8	parole	условное освобождение из тюрьмы
9	probation	пробация, условное освобождение на поруки (особенно несовершеннолетнего)
10	punishment, penalty	наказание
11	restitution	возмещение убытков

Exercises:

I. Find in the text the names of penalties and translate into Russian. Give their definitions.

II. Connect the words in the left column with their synonyms in the right one. Translate them.

1. offender	a) incarceration
2. convicted offender	b) to put into prison
3. petty crime	c) to be released from prison
4. to implement a sentence	d) misconduct, not serious crime
5. punishment	e) compensation
6. restitution	f) felony, dangerous crime
7. imprisonment	g) inmate, prisoner
8. to leave the prison	h) to impose a sentence
9. grave crime	i) law-breaker, criminal
10. to send to prison	j) penalty, sentence

III. Make the right choice.

1. An officer in court who imposes a sentence to a convicted offender is a ____.

- a) police officer;
- b) a judge

2. An amount of money paid as a punishment is a ____.

- a) parole;
- b) fine.

3. A person who defends a suspect during the trial is a ____.

- a) defender;
- b) defendant.

4. A person who was found guilty during the trial is a/an ____.

- a) convicted offender;
- b) accused.

5. At present in the UK there is no ____.

- a) life imprisonment;
- b) death penalty.

6. A person who is kept in prison is a/an ____.

- a) inmate;
- b) parolee.

7. The place where all the legal disputes are resolved is a ____.

- a) court;
- b) judge.

8. The building where all the convicted offenders are incarcerated is a ____.

- a) prison;
- b) prison cell.

9. The offender should retribute the victim in case of ____.

- a) damaging him;
- b) defending him.

10. In case of committing corruption crime, the offender's property should be ____.

- a) bought;
- b) forfeited.

IV. Complete the following sentences.

1. The main types of punishments are ____.

2. The penalty which is imposed for committing petty crimes is ____.

3. Such crimes as murder, homicide, and treason, robbery, kidnapping resulting in hostage's death, hijacking and terrorism are considered ____.

4. Inmate is a person who has been found guilty of committing ____.

5. For committing a dangerous crime the convicted offender should be ____.

6. A parolee is a person who has been released from prison before the official end of ____.

7. A conditional sentence which allows a law-breaker not to be imprisoned is a ____.

8. A probationer must follow certain probation rules otherwise he ____.

V. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you agree with the opinion that all the criminals should be punished? Try to prove your answer.
2. What types of punishment do you know?
3. What is the most severe punishment in the UK, the USA and the Republic of Kazakhstan?
4. What must a convicted offender do in order to be placed on probation?
5. Why do people call probation an alternative to imprisonment?
6. What is parole? Who is called a parolee?
7. What is the difference between probation and parole?
8. What types of imprisonment are implemented at present?
9. What's rehabilitation?
10. What programs do you know that help inmates to find a job after their release from prison?

Text 2. Parole and probation



There are alternatives to imprisonment. Two programs which allow offenders to live in society are **parole and probation**. Parole is the early release of criminals from prison, in most cases as a reward for good behavior. Probation is condition in which a person found guilty of a crime is sentenced to supervised release rather than imprisonment.

The programs are similar in that the freed offenders live in normal communities under supervision. Offenders both on probation and on parole must report periodically to a parole or probation supervisor.

Under supervision, the offenders have certain restrictions. For example, they are not allowed to associate with known criminals. They must have a job. They are not allowed to drink alcohol or handle firearms. Any violation of these restrictions – or any legal act, such as use of drugs

–typically results in the offender’s serving the remainder of the sentence in prison.

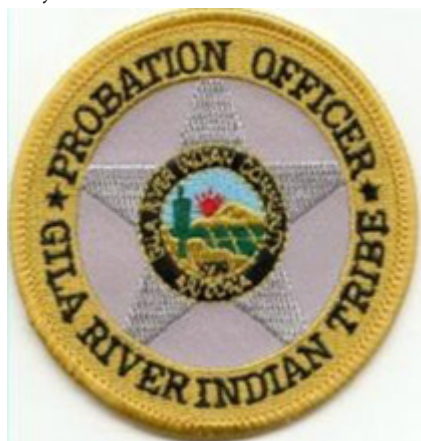
Parole may be granted after an offender serves a mandatory prison term. The seriousness of the offence is a factor in determining how soon offenders are eligible for parole. After the mandatory term, a parole board reviews an offender’s case, generally once a year, to decide whether to grant parole. The board looks for some evidence that the person is making an earnest effort to reform.

Parole has several purposes. Some criminal justice officials believe parolees have a better chance of becoming law-abiding citizens than criminals released without supervision. Parole also tries to protect society by preventing offenders from committing new crimes. In addition, parole costs society less than keeping people in jail.

Probation may be granted by the judge at the time of sentencing as an alternative to prison. The entire sentence may be served in the community under the supervision of the probation authority or the judge may sentence a person to serve a certain amount of time in prison, followed by a certain amount of time on probation.

Thus, there are certain differences between parole and probation. Parole is granted through the correctional authority; probation is granted through the courts. Of the two, probation may allow the offender to spend the entire sentence away from prison under supervision in the community.

One of the features that support the use of parole and probation programs is the fact that persons freed under these programs can be returned to prison if they violate the terms of their release. This is an important feature of these release programs. The participants, in the majority of cases, are actually under sentence from a court. This sentence can be carried out through imprisonment. Parole or probation remains in effect only as long as the offenders continue to prove that they are meeting the conditions under which the release programs were set up.



Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	freed offender	освобожденные правонарушитель
2	to grant parole	предоставлять условно-досрочное освобождение
3	mandatory prison term	обязательный тюремный срок
4	the remainder of the sentence	остальная часть тюремного срока
5	parole board	совет по условно-досрочному освобождению
6	parolee	условно-досрочно освобожденный
7	restriction	ограничение
8	reviews an offender's case	пересматривать дело правонарушителя
9	under supervision	под наблюдением
10	to violate the rule	нарушать правило

Exercises:

I. Complete the following sentences.

- Two programs, alternatives to imprisonment, which allow offenders to live in society, are ____.
- The early release of criminals from prison after serving the mandatory term as a reward for good behavior is a ____.
- Supervised release from punishment that is given instead of imprisonment is ____.
- Offenders placed on probation and those who are on parole should follow the rules ____.
- The body that decides what inmate should be paroled is ____.
- The main goals of parole are ____.
- Probation may be granted by the ____.
- There are ____ ways of probation implementation.
- In the first case the probationer serves the entire sentence under ____.

10. In the second case the offender should spend a part of the sentence in ____.

II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

1. The main alternatives to imprisonment are parole, probation and incarceration.

2. An offender may be paroled for good behavior, for keeping prison rules soon after he entered the prison.

3. A parolee should spend a mandatory term in prison before being released.

4. The prison administration together with the Parole Board decides if the offender is able to be paroled.

5. On parole the offender should find the job so as to pay to prison administration.

6. The probation can be granted only for those criminals who have committed non-violent crimes.

7. Probation is determined by Parole Board members.

8. Probationer should be under supervision and follow certain rules not allowing using drugs and weapon.

9. Both parolees and probationers are forbidden to meet with known criminals and commit more crimes.

10. If the offenders violate the probation or parolee rules they will be sent to prison for life.

III. Study the A, B, C information given below and speak about the main characteristics of parole and probation.

A) The difference between parole and probation

Probation: 1) is given to a person instead of being put into prison; 2) granted by the judge in the court; 3) a probationer doesn't go to prison.	Parole 1) is given to a prisoner who has spent a part of his or her term of imprisonment in prison; 2) granted by Parole Board or Parole Commission; 3) a parolee spends a mandatory term in prison.
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B) The similarity between parole and probation

- allow offenders to live in society;
- criminals are supervised by a parole officer or a probation officer;
- if offenders break the law they are put into prison.

C) Restrictions for parolees and probationers

- must report to a parole or a probation supervisor;
- must not meet with known criminals;
- must have a job; must work;
- must not drink alcohol;
- must not use drugs;
- must not have and use weapon.

Text 3. Community Corrections Programs

More recently, other approaches have been taken to the task of reorienting offenders from confinement to the communities in which they will live after they have served their sentences. These relatively new methods fall between the level of probation or parole and total imprisonment. Two methods currently being used in many communities include **work-release programs and half-way houses**.

A work release, or work-furlough program releases a convict from prison to hold a job in the outside community. Typically, the person leaves prison in the morning, works all day, they return to confinement for the evening meal and for ever night custody.

Another version of a **work-furlough program** might be applied to a situation where a judge feels the offender can benefit from family life which is as normal as possible. This approach is also reserved, in most cases, for first-time offenders or persons believed to be good candidates for rehabilitation. Such persons may be permitted, for example, to spend the normal working week at home with their families, serving their confinement time over weekends and holidays. This permits a normal working and family relationship most of the time, while applying a punishment believed to fit minor crimes and to help promote rehabilitation.



Still another approach to rehabilitation lies in so-called **half-way houses** and its other forms. So, there are **halfway-houses**, residence facilities for offenders placed in community corrections programs; **halfway-in-houses** for people who have not been sentenced to prison and **halfway- out-houses**, for individuals released from prison.

These are often homes within normal communities that are set up as residences for small numbers of offenders. Persons nearing

completion of prison terms are transferred to these half-way houses as a step toward release and rehabilitation. State or county agencies help to secure employment for these people. They can hold jobs and carry on many normal functions of persons who have been released into the communities, except that they are accountable to the operation of the half-way houses. Usually, offenders must return to the residence each evening or risk being sent back to prison.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	after serving the sentences	после отбывания тюремного срока
2	completion of prison term	завершение тюремного срока
3	first-time offenders	лица, осужденные впервые
4	half-way house	учреждение для реабилитации
5	to hold a job	иметь работу, работать
6	to transfer	перевести
7	work-furlough program	программа, по которой заключенному предоставляется возможность работать за пределами исправительного учреждения
8	work-release program	программа, по которой заключенного отпускают работать

Exercises:

I. Complete the following sentences.

1. The program that allows a convicted offender to be released for holding the job outside the prison is ____.
2. The work-release program is also named as ____.
3. These programs can be applied to persons who have been imprisoned ____.
4. According to work-furlough or work-release program the offender leaves prison in the morning, works all day, but should come back to prison ____.
5. If the judge feels the offender can benefit from family life, he can allow the offender ____.
6. Residences for convicted offenders establish with the goal of their rehabilitation are ____.
7. Persons nearing completion of prison terms are transferred to ____.
8. Residence facilities for offenders placed in community corrections programs are ____.
9. Residence facilities for people who have not been sentenced to prison are ____.
10. Residence facilities for individuals released from prison are ____.

II. Define whether the following sentences true or false.

1. The work-release programs are used to convicted offenders who have committed violent felonies.
2. Habitual criminals and those who have committed grave crimes cannot be applied to work-release programs.
3. The work-release programs are widely used because they do much in inmate's rehabilitation.
4. When being on a work-furlough program a convicted offender has an opportunity to spend all the time with their family and come back to prison once a month.
5. Juvenile convicted offenders and especially those who have committed the crime for the first time should be applied to work-release or work-furlough programs.
6. The half-way houses have been established with the aim of inmates' reforming and socialization.

III. Speak on the following situations.

Mr. Black, Mr. Green and Mr. Brown are offenders applied to release programs. Discuss with your fellow students all the possible ways of their reforming, if Mr. Black has been placed on community correction program for committing theft for the first time, Mr. Green has not been sentenced to prison as he has disabled child, whom he has to look after and Mr. Brown is going to leave prison after serving the mandatory term and is believed to be a good candidate for rehabilitation.

Test on unit IV.

1. An officer in court who imposes a sentence to a convicted offender is ____.

- a) police officer;
- b) judge;
- c) attorney;
- d) public defender;
- e) coroner.

2. A person who defends a suspect during the trial is a/an ____.

- a) defender;
- b) defendant;
- c) attorney;
- d) accused;
- e) judge.

3. A person who was found guilty during the trial is a/an ____.

- a) convicted offender;
- b) accused;
- c) defendant;
- d) attorney;
- e) judge.

4. The main types of punishments are ____.

- a) fine, imprisonment, probation, death sentence, whipping;
- b) fine, forfeiture, restitution, community corrections, probation, imprisonment, life imprisonment and execution;
- c) questioning, investigation, paying bail, arrest, death;
- d) suspicion, questioning, apprehension imprisonment, death sentence;
- e) killing, murder, manslaughter, suicide, homicide.

5. An amount of money paid as a punishment is a ____.

- a) parole;
- b) fine;
- c) bail;
- d) cash;
- e) credit.

6. The sentence, according to which defendants must repay victims, is a ____.

- a) restitution;
- b) fine;
- c) forfeiture;
- d) criminal case;
- e) imprisonment.

7. At present in the UK there is no ____.

- a) life imprisonment;
- b) death penalty;
- c) probation;
- d) correction work;
- e) fine.

8. «Incarceration» is synonymic to ____.

- a) fine;
- b) parole;
- c) imprisonment;
- d) death sentence;
- e) confinement.

9. A person who is kept in prison is a/an ____.

- a) inmate;
- b) parolee;
- c) accused;
- d) prisoner;
- e) warder.

10. The building where all the convicted offenders are incarcerated is a ____.

- a) prison;
- b) prison cell;
- c) court;
- d) jail;
- e) courtroom.

11. The offender should retribute the victim in case of ____.

- a) murdering him;
- b) defending him;
- c) damaging him;
- d) breaking the law;
- e) questioning him.

12. In case of committing corruption crimes, the offender's property should be ____.

- a) bought;
- b) forfeited;
- c) taken away;
- d) given to the judge;
- e) given to police officers.

13. The penalty which is imposed for committing petty crimes is ____.

- a) parole;
- b) fine;
- c) life imprisonment;
- d) cash;
- e) credit.

14. For committing such felonies as murder, homicide, treason, robbery, kidnapping resulting in hostage's death, hijacking and terrorism criminals can get ____.

- a) short-term imprisonment;
- b) probation;
- c) death sentence;
- d) capital punishment;
- e) life imprisonment.

15. «Capital punishment» is synonymic to ____.

- a) death sentence;
- b) execution;
- c) death penalty;
- d) life imprisonment;
- e) killing.

16. A parolee is a person who has been released from prison before the official end of ____.

- a) verdict;
- b) penalty;
- c) prison term;
- d) probation;
- e) parole.

17. A conditional sentence which allows a law-breaker not to be imprisoned is a ____.

- a) parole;
- b) community correction;
- c) forfeiture;
- d) probation;
- e) death sentence.

18. A probationer must follow certain probation rules otherwise he will be ____.

- a) sent to community correction;
- b) sent back to prison;
- c) imprisoned;
- d) executed;
- e) fined.

19. The main alternatives to imprisonment are ____.

- a) fine and incarceration;
- b) death penalty and life imprisonment;
- c) parole and execution;
- d) probation and parole;
- e) capital punishment and forfeiture.

20. Parole and probation are two programs which allow offenders ____.

- a) to live in society;
- b) to commit more crimes;
- c) not to be imprisoned;
- d) to get capital punishment;
- e) to start a new life without crime.

UNIT V. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Text I. The Correctional System

The correctional system, often called simply corrections, carries out sentences given by the court to convicted offenders.

This system includes **probation, imprisonment and parole.**

Probation is the system of allowing a law-breaker to go free and unpunished if he/she will promise to behave well.

Parole is the letting out of a person from prison, conditional upon good behavior, before the end of the official period of imprisonment.

An act of putting a convicted offender into prison is called an **imprisonment or incarceration.** Imprisonment can be short-term or long-term. If the criminal has committed not very serious crime, he or she can be put into prison for a short term. In case of committing a more serious crime the criminal can get a penalty of a long term imprisonment.

For committing such felonies as murder, homicide, treason, robbery, kidnapping resulting in hostage's death, hijacking and terrorism, criminals get a **capital punishment.** In countries where there is no **death sentence** a convicted offender will be sent to prison for all his life. That type of punishment is called **life imprisonment.**

Criminologists – and people in general – disagree about the role of the correctional system. Some people believe the purpose of imprisoning offenders is to prevent them from committing more crimes. But this prevention may be only a temporary solution unless a criminal is imprisoned for life. Other individuals think the correctional system should punish convicted offenders so that a sense of justice in society can be maintained. So the corrections policy goals can be treated as the following.

Retribution. The belief that a person who harms another or commits a crime should be punished. In recent years, it has been called just deserts. Punishment is the main goal of retribution policies.

Deterrence. Two meanings exist for this term. Specific deterrence is the belief that if a person is punished for committing a crime, he or she is less likely to commit another crime (analogous to a child's learning not to touch a stove after burning his or her hand on it). General deterrence

is the notion that the person who is punished can serve as an example to others, who will then be unlikely to commit a crime for fear of being caught and punished.

Rehabilitation. Based on the idea that a person who commits a crime can be treated and once again become a law-abiding citizen. Many criminologists believe the correctional system should help criminals become such law-abiding people. This goal is called **rehabilitation**. Prison programs rehabilitate inmates through vocational training and psychological counseling. These programs also help find jobs for men and women on probation or parole.

Incapacitation. Means that a person who commits a crime will be placed in a restricted or isolated environment, such as a jail or prison, during which time he or she will not be able to commit another crime.

Exercises:

I. Fill in appropriate words and word-combinations:

1. The correctional system includes probation, imprisonment, and ____.
2. Probation allows a law-breaker to go ____ and ____ if he/she will promise to ____ well.
3. The letting out of a person from prison, conditional upon good behavior, before the end of the official period of imprisonment is ____.
4. One of the purposes of imprisoning offenders is to ____ them from ____ more crimes.
5. The correctional system should ____ convicted offenders.
6. The corrections should help criminals become ____ citizens.
7. The process of helping criminals become ____ citizens is called ____.
8. Prison programs rehabilitate inmates through vocational ____ psychological ____ and ____.
9. Vocational training and psychological counseling help find jobs for men and women on ____ or ____.
10. The belief that a person who harms another or commits a crime should be punished is ____.
11. The belief that if a person is punished for committing a crime, he or she is less likely to commit another crime is ____.

12. If person who commits a crime will be placed in a restricted or isolated environment that is ____.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the correctional system include?
2. What is probation?
3. What must a convicted person promise to go free and unpunished?
4. What is parole?
5. What is the main difference between probation and parole?
6. What are the goals (purposes) of imprisoning?
7. What is rehabilitation?
8. What are the programs which help inmates find job after serving the sentence?

Text 2. Prison

Prison is an institution for confining and punishing people who have been convicted of a crime.

A prison warden, also chief warden is the chief administrative official of a prison. The warden supervises all the operations in the prison, dealing with the personnel staff. The prison personnel staff includes prison officers, prison doctors, janitors, cooks, and other officials.



Every prison warden has been trained as both corrections officers and as administrators to the prison that they work at. Prison wardens need to house, feed, and clothe prisoners, and they are also expected to provide services like health care, access to education, psychiatric care, and opportunities to engage in rehabilitation and reentry programs. Prison wardens would need to know how to handle emergency situations like prison

gang violence or dealing with newly arrived prisoners with controversial backgrounds that would cause a problem.

A prison officer (*also correctional officer, corrections officer, detention officer or penal officer*) is a person responsible for the supervision, safety, and security of prisoners in a prison, jail, or similar form of secure custody.

A prisoner, also known as an inmate or detainee, is a person who is deprived of liberty against his or her will.

Prisons punish criminals by severely restricting their freedom. For example, prisons limit where inmates (prisoners) may go, what they do, and with whom they may associate. Inmates serve sentences ranging from a year to rest of their lives. Prisons are important because they help protect society from dangerous criminals.

In the United States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons operates about 90 federal prisons. The individual states run a total of about 750 state prisons. Today, federal and state prisons hold more than 700 000 inmates, and the number of prisoners is rising.

The Correctional Service of Canada operates about 40 federal prisons, which have about 14 000 convicts. In addition, prisons run the provincial governments of Canada hold more than 17 000 inmates.

Various names have been used for prisons and other institutions that confine convicted lawbreakers or people awaiting trial. The most common terms include penitentiaries, correctional centers, correctional facilities, and reformatories. Many people consider prisons to be only those institutions that confine adults convicted of major crimes. Institutions for youthful offenders include training schools and juvenile detention centers. In addition, such facilities as city and county jails, federal detention centers hold people who are awaiting trial or serving sentences for minor offences.

Women form about 5 per cent of all inmates in the United States. Most of them are held in prisons that house only women.

Experts classify prisons by the degree of security or control they provide. The main types are (1) maximum security prisons, (2) medium security prisons, and (3) minimum security prisons.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	to await trial	быть подследственным
2	convict, convicted offender, inmate, prisoner, detainee	заключенный, преступник, отбывающий наказание, связанное с тюремным заключением
3	detention center	арестный дом
4	to house	размещать
5	jail, gaol, prison	тюрьма
6	low security prison	тюрьма низкой степени безопасности
7	maximum security prison	тюрьма максимальной степени безопасности
8	medium security prison	тюрьма средней степени безопасности
9	minimum security prison	тюрьма минимальной степени безопасности
10	prison population	тюремное население
11	prison warden <i>syn.</i> Chief warden	начальник тюрьмы
12	prison officer <i>syn.</i> correctional officer, corrections officer, detention officer, penal officer	сотрудник тюрьмы, сотрудник исправительного учреждения
13	remand prison	следственный изолятор
14	training school	исправительная школа, училище
15	open prison	открытая тюрьма

Exercises:

I. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

Остаток жизни; защитить общество; осужденный за совершение преступления, заключенный; опасный преступник; Федеральное Бюро тюрем; ограничивать свободу; тюремный срок (срок заключения); отбывать наказание; малозначительное преступление; количество заключенных; подследственные; исправительный центр; исправительное учреждение; взрослые заключенные; несовершеннолетний заключенный.

II. Give synonyms to:

Crime, criminal, convicted offender, prison, to keep in prison, prisoner, female prisoner, male prisoner, adult prisoner, juvenile prisoner, unconvicted prisoner.

III. Complete the following sentences:

1. An institution for confining and punishing people who have been convicted of a crime is a ____.
2. The chief administrative official of a prison is a ____.
3. The prison warden is responsible for ____.
4. A person responsible for the supervision, safety, and security of prisoners in a prison is a ____.
5. Prisoner is a ____.
6. Prisons punish criminals by ____.
7. Prison sentences can be from ____.
8. Prisons help protect society from ____.
9. Prisons hold not only adult prisoners and convicted offenders but also ____.
10. In the United States all the prisons are headed by ____.
11. There are about ninety ____.
12. The number of state prison is ____.
13. In the US federal and state prisons there are ____.
14. In Canada there are about ____.

IV. Explain the meaning of the following words:

Prison warden	Juvenile prisoner	Male prison
Prisoner	Adult prisoner	Female prison
Convicted offender	Unconvicted offender	Prison officer

V. Make the right choice:

1. A person who is convicted for crime committing is a ____.
 - a) criminal;
 - b) crime;
 - c) crime scene.

2. A place where the crime has been committed is a ____.

- a) prison;
- b) prisoner;
- c) crime scene.

3. A building where all the prisoners are kept is a ____.

- a) court;
- b) prisoner;
- c) prison.

4. Penitentiary is a ____.

- a) jail;
- b) prison;
- c) criminal.

5. The US prisons are governed by ____.

- a) Correctional Service;
- b) Federal Bureau of Prisons;
- c) State Bureau of Prisons.

6. Institutions for juvenile offenders include ____.

- a) male inmates, female inmates and dangerous criminals;
- b) training schools and juvenile detention centers;
- c) state prison, federal prisons and provincial prisons.

7. Women are held in ____.

- a) federal male prisons;
- b) state adult jails;
- c) female prisons.

8. The term of imprisonment in prison lasts ____.

- a) from a year to twenty-five years;
- b) from a year to rest of life;
- c) from two years to fifteen years.

9. In prisons inmates ____.

- a) must not do what they want;
- b) may go anywhere they want within the territory of prison;
- c) may do everything except for drinking and taking drugs.

10. When the criminal is in prison he ____.

- a) can visit his relatives;
- b) can't leave the prison and isn't allowed to meet with his relatives at all;
- c) must keep the prison rules and may associate and meet with his relatives and friends if it is permitted by the prison administration.

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. What is prison?
2. Who is kept in prison?
3. What may prisoners do and what they mustn't do in prison?
4. What term of imprisonment can a prisoner get?
5. What does the term of inmate's imprisonment depend upon?
6. Why are prisons important?
7. What is the main body in the USA which governs the work of prisons?
8. What prisons are there in the USA?
9. What is number of prison population in the USA and in Canada?
10. What correctional institutions are juvenile offenders kept?
11. Are women and men prisoners kept in one and same prison?
12. What prison are for women offenders?
13. How are the US prisons classified according to the degree of security?
14. What do you think what type of prison dangerous criminals are kept?
15. Who can be sent to minimum security prison? What is your point of view?

VII. Read the following passage and try to guess what prison it is about?

It was a prison in the 16th and 17th century. It is called «the key to London», as it is situated on the bank of the river Thames and was an ancient fortress for many years. It is now a museum and the place where the crown jewels are kept.

What prison is it?



Answer. The Tower of London



Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress, more commonly known as the Tower of London, is a historic castle on the north bank of the River Thames in central London, England. Black ravens are kept there, as Englishmen believe them to be sacred birds, symbols of British monarchy and prosperity.

Text 3. Inside the prison

Male and female prisoners are typically kept in separate locations or separate prisons. Prison accommodation, especially modern prisons in the developed world, is often divided into wings. A building holding more than one wing is known as a «hall». Many prisons are divided into two sections, one containing prisoners before trial and the other containing convicted prisoners.



Amongst the facilities that prisons may have are:

1. A main entrance, which may be known as the «gate lodge» or «sally port» (stemming from old castle nomenclature).

2. A religious facility, which will often house chaplaincy offices and facilities for counseling of individuals or groups.

3. An «education facility», often including a library, providing adult education or continuing education opportunities.

4. A gym or an exercise yard, a fenced, usually open-air-area which prisoners may use for recreational and exercise purposes.

5. A healthcare facility or hospital.



6. A segregation unit (also called a «block» or «isolation cell»), used to separate unruly, dangerous, or vulnerable prisoners from the general population, also sometimes used as punishment (see solitary confinement).

7. A section of vulnerable prisoners (VPs), or protective custody (PC) units, used to able with other prisoners.

8. A section of safe cells, used to keep prisoners under constant visual observation, for example when considered at risk of suicide.

9. A visiting area, where prisoners may be allowed restricted contact with relatives, friends, lawyers, or other people.

10. A death row in some prisons, a section for criminals awaiting execution.

11. A staff accommodation area, where staff and corrections officers live in the prison, typical of historical prisons.

12. A service/facilities area housing support facilities like kitchens.

13. Industrial or agricultural plants operated with convict labor.

14. A recreational area containing a TV and pool table.

15. A prison cell or holding cell or lock-up which is a small room in a prison, where a prisoner is held.

16. Prison cells are usually about 6 by 8 feet in size with steel or brick walls and one solid or barred door that locks from the outside.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	cell <i>syn.</i> holding cell, lock-up	камера
2	death row	камера смертников
3	education facility	учебный отдел
4	female prisoners	заключенные женщины
5	healthcare facility	медицинский пункт
6	main entrance	главный вход
7	male prisoners	заключенные мужчины
8	prison accommodation	условия размещения в тюрьме
9	prison section	тюремная секция
10	prison wing	тюремное крыло
11	protective custody	изолятор
12	punishment cell	карцер
13	recreational area	зона отдыха
14	section of vul- nerable prisoners (VPs)	изолятор, отдел для уязвимой части заклю- ченных
15	segregation unit	штрафной изолятор
16	separate prisons	отдельные тюрьмы
17	solitary confinement	одиночная камера
18	shared cell	общая камера
19	staff accommodation area	отделение, где размещается персонал
20	visiting area	комната свиданий

Exercises:

I. Complete the following sentences.

1. Places for offenders' incarceration are ____.
2. Prisons for confining women inmates are ____.
3. Many prisons are divided into two sections ____.
4. A small room in a prison or police station where a prisoner is held is called a ____.
5. The confinement of a prisoner in cell or other place in which he or she is completely isolated from others is ____.
6. A part of a prison where there is a chaplaincy office and facilities for counseling inmates is a ____.
7. A prison section that has a library and provides adult education or continuing education opportunities is ____.
8. A place in a prison which is used to separate unruly, dangerous, or vulnerable prisoners from the general population is a ____.
9. Prison hospital is a ____.
10. A prison area where prisoners have an opportunity to contact with relatives, friends, lawyers, or other people is a ____.

II. Make the right choice.

1. **The prison section for criminals awaiting execution is a ____.**
 - a) death row;
 - b) death penalty;
 - c) gas chamber.
2. **The fenced, open-air-area where prisoners are allowed to exercise is ____.**
 - a) segregation unit;
 - b) exercise room;
 - c) gym.
3. **The prison section of safe cells is for prisoners who ____.**
 - a) should be under constant visual observation;
 - b) are inclined to committing suicide;
 - c) are paroled.

- 4. «Lock-up» is synonymic to ____.**
a) prison;
b) cell;
c) section.
- 5. Prisoners sentenced to capital punishment are kept in ____.**
a) solitary confinement;
b) punishment cell;
c) death row.
- 6. A special prison area where the prison staff and corrections officers live is ____.**
a) gym;
b) staff accommodation area;
c) campus.
- 7. There is a TV and pool table in the ____.**
a) recreational area;
b) visiting area;
c) healthcare facility.
- 8. If prisoners are ill, they can go to ____.**
a) segregation unit;
b) protective custody;
c) healthcare facility.
- 9. The prison section used to isolate unruly, dangerous prisoners so as to punish them is ____.**
a) punishment cell;
b) visiting area;
c) shared cell.
- 10. The prison support facilities like kitchens are housed in ____.**
a) section of vulnerable prisoners (VPs);
b) service area;
c) facilities area.



11. Definite part of a prison in the picture is ____.

- a) prison cell;
- b) prison section;
- c) visiting area.



- d) gym;
- e) recreational area.

12. A prison cell for confinement more than one inmate is ____.

- a) shared cell;
- b) punishment cell;
- c) solitary confinement;

- d) single cell;
- e) canteen.

III. Read the following and say what criminal is he.

Mr. Shamurnderer was put into prison for committing a very serious crime. He has been kept in maximum security prison. He is a life prisoner. He is a LWOP prisoner.



Text 4. Types of correctional institutions



Maximum security prisons generally hold prisoners serving long sentences. These prisoners have committed murder, robbery, kidnapping, treason, or other felonies (serious crimes). Maximum security prisons hold about 35 per cent of US inmates.

High stone walls or strong chain fences surround most

maximum security prisons. Many of these barriers have electronic detection devices and powerful spotlights. Prisoners live in cells with steel bars or heavy gratings on one side. Many cells do not have windows. Inmates eat in their cells or in a dining hall. Prison officials limit the length and number of visits by family and friends. During such visits, thick glass or wire screens separate some prisoners and visitors to prevent the exchange of such prohibited items as drugs and weapons. Other prisoners and visitors are allowed to be together. Some prison use X-ray devices to check visitors for hidden weapon.

Medium security prisons hold inmates who have committed either felonies or misdemeanors (crimes less serious than felonies). Common misdemeanors include assaults and small thefts. The inmates in medium security prisons are generally less dangerous than inmates of maximum security prisons. Medium



security prisons hold about 45 per cent of US inmates. Some medium security prisons resemble campuses though they may be surrounded by fences with guard towers. Inmates may live in dormitories or in private rooms. Many of these prisons have educational and athletic facilities similar to those at some schools.

Minimum security prisons are the most open and least restrictive prisons. They hold about 20 per cent of the US prison population. Inmates of minimum security prisons are not considered dangerous and are unlikely to flee prison. Many of these inmates were convicted of such nonviolent crimes as forgery, cheating on taxes, business theft, perjury, and obstruction of justice. They live in comfortable rooms and usually may move about within the prison as they please. Minimum security prisons range from large institutions to small farm or forestry camps. Some of these prisons have tennis courts, swimming pools, and golf courses.



Juvenile correctional institutions generally hold offenders under the age of 18. The institutions keep young prisoners from the bad influence of dangerous adult criminals. Juvenile detention centers hold young people who have been accused of committing crimes and are waiting trial. Training schools offer

counseling, education, job training, and recreation. The inmates live and eat together in cottages or dormitories that hold fewer than 20 prisoners.

Jails hold people accused of crimes who are awaiting trial. They also house people convicted of the least serious crimes as well as such offenders as disorderly intoxicated persons. Prisoners may stay in jail for only a few hours or for more than a year.

Conditions in most jails are worse than those in other types of correctional institutions. Jails frequently overcrowded, and the same facility often holds men and women, and adults as well as juveniles. Some prisoners are kept in small cells, and others are crowded together in large cells. Many jails do not meet minimum health and safety standards, and some cells lack a sink or a toilet. Most jails have few professionally trained staff members.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	athletic facilities	спортивные сооружения
2	barrier	препятствие, ограждение
3	campus	кампус
4	chain fence	цепочная ограда
5	cheating on taxes	мошенничество при уплате налогов
6	guard tower	сторожевая башня, вышка
7	grating	решетка
8	job training	профессиональная подготовка
9	obstruction of justice	препятствие правосудию
10	overcrowded	переполненный
11	perjury	лжесвидетельство
12	spotlight	осветительный прожектор
13	wire	провода, провод
14	X-ray device	рентгеновское устройство

I. Give the English equivalents to:

1. Исправительное учреждение для несовершеннолетних заключенных. 2. Вышка. 3. Следственный изолятор. 4. Профессионально обученный персонал. 5. Арестный дом для несовершеннолетних. 6. Условие содержания. 7. Человек, находящийся в состоянии сильного опьянения. 8. Длительный срок заключения. 9. Обвиняемый в преступлении. 10. Ненасильственное преступление.

II. Connect the words in the left column with their synonyms in the right one.

1. to flee prison	a) grating; bar, barrier
2. fence, fencing	b) toilet
3. to prohibit	c) administrative offence; petty crime
4. felony	d) to escape from prison
5. misdemeanor	e) vocational training
6. job training	f) serious crime
7. WC	g) not to allow

III. Complete the following sentences:

1. In the USA the prisoners serving long sentences are kept in ____.
2. Such serious crimes as murder, robbery, kidnapping, and treason are called ____.
3. About 35 per cent of all US inmates are held in ____.
4. Most maximum security prisons are surrounded by ____.
5. In maximum security prisons prisoners live in ____.
6. In most of maximum security prison cells there are no ____.
7. In maximum security prisons convicted offenders have meals in ____.
8. Inmates of maximum security prisons are limited in ____.
9. Crimes less serious than felonies are called ____.
10. Inmates who have committed either felonies or misdemeanors are kept in ____.
11. Common misdemeanors include ____.
12. Some medium security prisons may be surrounded by ____.

13. In medium security prisons inmates live in ____.
14. Minimum security prisons are called ____.
15. In minimum security prisons there are inmates who ____.
16. Those who are kept in minimum security have committed such crimes as ____.
17. Inmates of minimum security prisons live in ____.
18. Young prisoners are kept in ____.
19. The main goal of keeping juvenile offenders in separate correctional institutions is ____.
20. Young people who have been accused of committing crimes and are waiting trial are held in ____.
21. Counseling, education, job training, and recreation are offered to juvenile offenders in ____.
22. People, accused of crimes and those, who are awaiting trial are kept in ____.
23. Conditions in most jails are ____.
24. In most of jails men and women, adults and juveniles are held ____.

IV. Make the right choice:

- 1. Prisoners serving long sentences are kept in ____.**
 - a) medium security prisons;
 - b) maximum security prisons;
 - c) open prisons.
- 2. Felonies are ____.**
 - a) serious crimes;
 - b) petty crimes;
 - c) habitual criminals.
- 3. Maximum security prisons hold about ____.**
 - a) forty-five per cent of US inmates;
 - b) thirty-five per cent of US inmates;
 - c) fourteen per cent of US inmates.
- 4. During prison visits, thick glass or wire screens are used to ____.**
 - a) separate prisoners and visitors;

- b) prevent the exchange of prohibited things;
- c) give the prisoners drugs and weapons.

5. In some prison X-ray devices are used in order ____.

- a) to prevent murder and other crimes committing;
- b) to check visitors for hidden weapon and drugs;
- c) to separate prisoners and visitors.

6. Prisoner of medium security prisons have committed ____.

- a) felonies;
- b) misdemeanors;
- c) crimes against people.

7. Some medium security prisons ____.

- a) resemble students' campuses;
- b) are surrounded by high stone walls or strong chain fences;
- c) are surrounded by fences with guard towers.

8. The most open and least restrictive prisons are ____.

- a) high security prisons;
- b) medium security prisons;
- c) open prisons.

9. Inmates of minimum security prisons are ____.

- a) habitual criminals;
- b) male prisoners;
- c) not dangerous offenders.

10. Juvenile correctional institutions are ____.

- a) Juvenile detention centers and training schools;
- b) juvenile maximum security prisons;
- c) juvenile female prisons.

11. Jails are ____.

- a) prisons for pre-trial detainees;
- b) remand prisons;
- c) female prisons.

VI. Read the following passage and try to guess what prison is it about?



That prison was in the USA. It was situated on an island. Very dangerous criminals such as Al Capone or Robert Stroud (known as a cannery breeder) were imprisoned there. Moreover, that prison has been described in one of the books about young magician Harry Potter. In that book it was called Azkaban.

So what prison is it?

Answer. Alcatraz

Alcatraz was a military prison located on a small island in the middle of San Francisco Bay in California, United States. In the 20th century Alcatraz was a federal maximum security prison. The most dangerous criminals had been imprisoned there for about 30 years from the time of Great Depression till 1963 when it was closed and became a national recreation area.

imprisoned there for about 30 years from the time of Great Depression till 1963 when it was closed and became a national recreation area.



VII. Find in the Internet the additional information about the different types of the US correctional institutions. Make use of the following: [www. Google. US prisons.](http://www.Google.com)

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is it situated?
2. How many prisoners are there?
3. What prisoners are kept there?
4. What crimes have been committed by the prisoners?
5. Write down your answers in the following table.

	Federal prison	State prison	Municipal prison
Name of a prison			
Number of prisoners			
Status of prisoners (what crimes they have committed)			
Types of prison security			
Additional information			

Test on unit V.

1. A building where all the prisoners are kept is a ____.

- a) court;
- b) prisoner;
- c) prison;
- d) cells;
- e) crime scene.

2. Penitentiary is a ____.

- a) jail;
- b) prison;
- c) criminal;
- d) court;
- e) hospital.

3. The US prisons are governed by ____.

- a) Correctional Service;
- b) Federal Bureau of Prisons;
- c) State Bureau of Prisons;
- d) Department of Prisons;
- e) Federal Bureau of Investigation.

4. Institutions for juvenile offenders include ____.

- a) male inmates, female inmates and dangerous criminals;
- b) training schools and juvenile detention centers;
- c) state prison, federal prisons and provincial prisons;
- d) supermax prison and reformatories;
- e) female prisons and open prisons.

5. Women are held in ____.

- a) federal male prisons;
- b) state adult jails;
- c) female prisons;
- d) reformatories;
- e) half way houses.

6. The term of imprisonment in prison lasts ____.

- a) from a year to twenty-five years;
- b) from a year to rest of life;
- c) from two years to fifteen years;
- d) from one month to the rest of life;
- e) for life.

7. In prisons inmates ____.

- a) must not do what they want;
- b) may go anywhere they want within the territory of prison;
- c) may do everything except for drinking and taking drugs;
- d) must obey probation rules;
- e) must not violate parole regulations.

8. When the criminal is in prison he ____.

- a) can visit his relatives;
- b) can't leave the prison and isn't allowed to meet with his relatives at all;
- c) must keep the prison rules and may associate and meet with his relatives and friends if it is permitted by the prison administration;
- d) should not speak;
- e) can have an attorney present during questioning.

9. Prisoners serving long sentences are kept in ____.

- a) medium security prisons;
- b) maximum security prisons;
- c) jails;
- d) minimum security prisons;
- e) female prisons.

10. Felonies are ____.

- a) serious crimes;
- b) petty crimes;
- c) administrative offences;
- d) dangerous criminals;
- e) habitual prisoners.

11. Maximum security prisons hold about ____.

- a) 45 per cent of US inmates;
- b) 35 per cent of US inmates;
- c) 20 prisoners;
- d) 20 per cent of the US prison population;
- e) 45 per cent of UK inmates.

12. During prison visits, thick glass or wire screens are used to ____.

- a) separate prisoners and visitors;
- b) prevent the exchange of prohibited things;
- c) give the prisoners drugs and weapons;
- d) check visitors for hidden weapon;
- e) to check visitors for hidden drugs.

13. In some prison X-ray devices are used in order ____.

- a) to prevent murder and other crimes committing;
- b) to check visitors for hidden weapon and drugs;
- c) to separate prisoners and visitors;
- d) change the prisoner into law abiding citizens;
- e) to reform the criminals.

14. Prisoner of medium security prisons have committed ____.

- a) felonies;
- b) misdemeanors;
- c) crimes against people;
- d) murder and kidnapping;
- e) prison crimes.

15. Some medium security prisons ____.

- a) resemble students' campuses;
- b) are surrounded by high stone walls or strong chain fences;
- c) are surrounded by fences with guard towers;
- d) use X-ray devices to search prisoners;
- e) prohibit visits of inmates by their relatives.

16. The most open and least restrictive prisons are ____.

- a) high security prisons;
- b) medium security prisons;
- c) open prisons;
- d) minimum security prisons;
- e) jails.

17. Inmates of minimum security prisons are ____.

- a) habitual criminals;
- b) male prisoners;
- c) not dangerous offenders;
- d) prisoner who will not try to escape from prison;
- e) adult prisoners.

18. Juvenile correctional institutions are ____.

- a) Juvenile detention centers and training schools;
- b) juvenile maximum security prisons;
- c) juvenile female prisons;
- d) juvenile jails;
- e) young prisons.

19. Jails are ____.

- a) prisons for pre-trial detainees;
- b) remand prisons;
- c) open prisons;
- d) female prisons;
- e) juvenile correctional institutions.

20. The prison section for criminals awaiting execution is a ____.

- a) death row;
- b) death penalty;
- c) gas chamber;
- d) cell;
- e) solitary confinement.

UNIT VI. FROM THE HISTORY OF CORRECTIONS

Text 1. Early prisons

Before the 1700's, governments seldom imprisoned criminals for committing crime as a penalty. Instead, people were imprisoned while awaiting trial.

Common punishments at that time included branding, imposing fines, whipping, and capital punishment (execution). The authorities punished most offenders in public to discourage people from breaking the law. Some criminals were punished by being made to row the oars on ships called galleys.

English and French rulers, however, kept their political enemies in such prisons as the Tower of London and the Bastille in Paris. In addition, people who owed money were held in debtor's prisons. In many such cases, offender's families could stay with them and come and go as they pleased. But the debtors had to stay in prison until their debts were settled.

During the 1700's, many people criticized the use of executions and other harsh punishments. These critics included the British judge Sir William Blackstone. As a result, governments turned more and more to imprisonment as a form of punishment.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	branding	выжигать клеймо на теле
2	debtor	должник
3	discourage	лишать мужества, напугать
4	enemy	враг
5	fine	штраф
6	galley	галера
7	offence (BrE), offense (AmE)	правонарушение
8	to owe money	задолжать деньги
9	to row the oars on galley	грести на галере
10	whipping	порка, избивание хлыстом

Exercises:**I. Give synonyms to:**

1. Criminal 2. Severe punishment 3. Crime 4. Capital punishment

II. Connect the words in the left column with their definitions in the right.

1. branding	a) a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court
2. debtor	b) an amount of money paid as a punishment
3. whipping	c) a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court
4. execution	d) making of a mark on one's body by burning to show ownership
5. fine	e) a beating as a punishment
6. enemy	f) a ship which was rowed by slaves
7. debtor	g) lawful killing as a punishment
8. offence/ offense	h) a person who owes money
9. galley	i) a wrong, crime
10. prison	j) a person who hates or dislikes another person
11. judge	k) to have to pay
12. to imprison	l) to try to prevent, to frighten
13. to discourage	m) a large (state) building where criminals are kept locked up as a punishment
14. to row the oars	n) to put in prison or keep in a place or state from which one cannot get out as one wishes
15. to owe money	to move a boat through the water with long pole with flat ends.

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. Before the 1700's people were imprisoned while ____.
2. At that time the most common punishments were ____.
3. Criminals were punished in public in order to ____.

4. Another type of punishment was ____.
5. Political enemies of English and French rulers were kept in such prisons as ____.
6. People who owed money were held in ____.
7. The debtors had to stay in prison until ____.
8. Sir William Blackstone was a ____.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Was imprisonment in frequent use before the 1700's?
2. What offenders were imprisoned that time?
3. What were common punishments used before the 1700's?
4. Why did the authorities punish most offenders in public?
5. Who were kept in such prisons as the Tower of London and the Bastille in Paris?
6. Who were held in debtor's prisons?
7. Who could stay with offenders in debtor's prisons?
8. How long should inmates have been kept in debtors prisons?
9. Who criticized the use of executions and other harsh punishments during the 1700's?
10. What was the result of those critics?

Text 2. Early prison reform

Early prisons were dark, dirty, and overcrowded. They locked all types of prisoners together, including men, women, and children, plus dangerous criminals, debtors, and the insane. During the late 1700's, the British reformer John Howard toured Europe to observe prison conditions. His book «The state of the Prisons in England and Wales» (1777) influenced the passage of a law that led to the construction of the first British prisons designed partly for reform. These prisons attempted to make their inmates feel penitent (sorry for doing wrong) and became known as penitentiaries.

In 1787, a group of influential Philadelphians, mostly Quakers, formed the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons (now the Pennsylvania Prison Society). They believed that some criminals could be reformed through hard work and meditation.

The Quakers urged that dangerous criminals be held separately from nonviolent offenders and men and women prisoners be kept apart. These ideas became known as the Pennsylvania System, and were put into practice in 1790 at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Jail. This jail is considered the first prison in the United States.

The Pennsylvania System was the first attempt to rehabilitate criminals by classifying and separating them on the basis of their crimes. As a result, the most dangerous inmates spent all their time alone in their cells. In time, however, the system failed, chiefly because overcrowding made such separation impossible. Some inmates in this system became insane because of long years of isolation.

Vocabulary notes

	<i>English</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1	to alleviate	облегчить
2	dangerous	опасный
3	insane	безумный, сумасшедший
4	isolation	изоляция
5	jail/gaol	тюрьма
6	meditation	медитация
7	misery	нищета
8	penitent	раскаивающийся
9	penitentiary	пенитенциарии, тюрьма
10	to put into practice	осуществить
11	quaker ['kweikə]	квакер
12	to rehabilitate	реабилитировать

Exercises:

I. Give all the derivatives of the following words:

1. Crime 2. To punish 3. Danger 4. Prison 5. Penitent

II. Say in one word.

1. An illegal activity is a ____.
2. Someone who is proved guilty of a crime is ____.

3. A place where convicted criminals are locked is a ____.
4. A place, where the crime has been committed is ____.
5. All the weapon, fingerprints, footprints found on the crime scene, and which can be connected with crime are called ____.

III. Connect the words in the left column with their definitions in the right.

a) to alleviate	1. not sane, not healthy in mind.
b) dangerous	2. to make (pain, suffering, anger) less.
c) insane	3. feeling or showing sorrow for having done wrong, with the intention not to do so again.
d) isolation	4. to make able to live an ordinary life again, as by training.
e) jail/gaol	5. making yourself very calm by relaxing completely, and thinking only about one thing such a sound or a religious idea.
f) meditation	6. able or likely to harm to you.
g) misery	7. a place where a criminal is kept as a punishment; prison.
h) penitent	8. when someone or something is alone and separate from other people or places.
i) penitentiary	9. to start using something as an idea or plan.
j) to put into practice	10. a prison, especially in the US.
k) Quaker ['kweikə]	11. to put or to allow too many people or thing in one place.
l) to rehabilitate	12. great unhappiness or great pain and suffering (of body or of mind).
m) overcrowd	13. a member of a Christian religious group which opposes violence.

IV. Give the English equivalents for the words in brackets and translate the whole sentences in Russian.

1. It is very (опасный) to drive a car while drunk.
2. There are many (тюрьмы) in the USA.

3. As the bus was (переполнен) I have to wait for another one.
4. «IOU», an informal abbreviation of («я вам должен»), is a piece of paper that in Russian corresponds to «долговая расписка».
5. A person who is locked in jail or prison is called a (заключенный).

V. Complete the following sentences.

1. In early prisons all types of prisoners were kept ____.
2. The British reformer John Howard toured Europe in order to ____.
3. After his tour sir John Howard wrote a book entitled ____.
4. That book described ____.
5. Sir Howard's book influenced ____.
6. These prisons attempted to make their inmates feel ____.
7. A group of influential Philadelphians, mostly Quakers, formed ____.
8. That Society was called as ____.
9. From Quakers' point view criminals could be reformed through ____.
10. According to their demands dangerous criminals and nonviolent offenders, male and female prisoners were ____.
11. Quakers' ideas became known as ____.
12. It is considered that the first prison in the United States was ____.
13. The Pennsylvania System the system failed because ____.

VI. Answer the following questions.

1. How can you characterize the early prisons?
2. What prisoners were kept in early prisons?
3. Who observed the prison conditions in Europe during the late 1700's?
4. What book did Sir J.Howard write?
5. How did his book influence on British prison conditions?
6. Why the first prisons were called penitentiaries?
7. Who were called Quakers?
8. What did they form?
9. What reforms did they introduce in the correctional system?

10. What was Walnut Street Jail?
11. What way did Quakers try to rehabilitate criminals?
12. Were the Quakers' reforms successful or not?

Text 3. The Auburn and Elmira System. Systems of prison organization

During the 1800's, New York prison officials developed two major systems of prison organization – the Auburn System and Elmira System. The Auburn System, introduced at Auburn (N.Y.) Prison in 1821, became widely adopted. Under this system, prisoners stayed in solitary confinement at night and worked together during the day. The system emphasized silence. Prisoners could not speak to, or even look at one another. Prison officials hoped that this silence and isolation would cause inmates to think about their crimes and reform. They believed that the prisoner's spirit must be broken before reform could take place. However, the system failed partly because the rigid rules and isolation drives inmates insane.

In 1876, the Elmira (N.Y.) Reformatory opened as a model prison for offenders between the ages of 16 and 30. The Elmira System made use of indeterminate (flexible) sentences and allowed prisoners to earn parole (early release) for good behavior. It also offered physical and military training and an educational program.

The reformatory's emphasis on rehabilitation through education became its major contribution. But it did not fully achieve its high expectations, largely because it judged inmates on their prison behavior instead of their actual fitness for release. Studies showed that most inmates committed new crimes after their release.

Exercises:

I. Give all the derivatives of the following words:

1. Prisoner 2. Young 3. Cell 4. Single cell 5. Penalty

II. Connect the words in the left column with their definitions in the right.

1. to fail	a) letting to someone go free after keeping him in a prison.
2. inmate	b) the early release of a prisoner from prison conditional upon his good behavior.
3. isolation	c) a punishment that a judge gives to someone who is guilty of a crime.
4. reformatory	d) a small room in a prison where only one prisoner is kept.
5. release	e) when someone or something is alone and separate from other people or places.
6. sentence	f) a person's mind.
7. single cell	g) to be unsuccessful in doing something.
8. solitary confinement	h) a type of correctional institution, especially for juvenile offenders.
9. spirit	a person who is kept in prison.
10. parole	a punishment in which a prisoner is kept alone.

III. Make the right choice:

1. A person who is locked in jail or prison is called ____.

- a) an inmate;
- b) a juvenile;
- c) a cell.

2. A punishment, given to a convicted person in a court is a ____.

- a) prison;
- b) sentence;
- c) fine.

3. A person who is released before the official end of his prison term is called ____.

- a) a prison official;
- b) a reformatory;
- c) a parolee.

4. A place where convicted criminals are locked is ____.

- a) a court;
- b) a prison;
- c) a judge.

5. A type of correctional institution for juvenile offenders is called a ____.

- a) reform;
- b) reformatory;
- c) reformation.

IV. Give the English equivalents for the words in brackets and translate the whole sentences in Russian.

1. Mr. Brown was (освобожден) because he wasn't guilty of (совершение преступления).

2. (Заключенные) should keep the prison rules.

3. If the inmate's (поведение) is good, he can be released before the end of his term of imprisonment.

4. In the USA and UK (несовершеннолетние) criminals are held in reformatories.

5. He was given a (приговор) of four years of imprisonment for burglary.

V. Complete the following sentences.

1. Two major systems of prison organization developed during the 1800's were ____.

2. The Auburn System was first introduced in ____.

3. According to the Auburn System prisoners should ____.

4. Besides the prisoners hadn't to ____, they had to keep ____.

5. Prison officials thought that prisoners could be reformed through ____.

6. The Auburn System failed because ____.

7. The Elmira Reformatory in New York was opened as a model prison for ____.

8. In the Elmira System prison officials used ____.

9. Besides prisoner had a chance of getting ____.

10. According to parole the prisoners could be ____.
11. In the Elmira system there were also used different ____.
12. Prison officials believed that prisoner could be reformed through ____.
13. That system wasn't successful because ____.

Answer the following questions.

1. What prison systems were developing in the USA during the 1800's?
2. When and where was the Auburn System introduced?
3. What did the prisoners have to do according to those rules?
4. Why were the prisoners kept in solitary confinements?
5. Why was that system unsuccessful?
6. When and where was the first reformatory opened?
7. Who were imprisoned in that reformatory?
8. What sentences were used in the Elmira System?
9. What could the young prisoners of the reformatory get?
10. How did juvenile convicted earn parole?
11. What was the main idea of reformatory creation?
12. Was the creation of reformatories successful work?

Test on unit VI.

1. The main types of corporal punishments used in early British prisons were ____.

- a) shooting and hanging;
- b) death penalty and execution;
- c) whipping and branding;
- d) quartering and electrocution;
- e) electrocution and guillotine.

2. Before the 1700's the main prisons were ____.

- a) open prisons;
- b) remand reformatories;
- c) debtor's prisons;
- d) penalty colonies;
- e) female prisons.

3. In early prisons people who owed money were held in ____.

- a) debtor's prisons;
- b) solitary confinement;
- c) jails;
- d) reformatories;
- e) shared cells.

4. Before the 1700's, people were imprisoned ____.

- a) only for committing felonies;
- b) while awaiting trial;
- c) in death rows;
- d) in reformatories;
- e) in solitary confinements.

5. The common punishments implemented before the 1700's were ____.

- a) branding, imposing fines, whipping, sending to galley and execution;
- b) electrocution, death sentence, probation;
- c) imposing fines, parole and life imprisonment;

- d) whipping, branding, death sentence, LWOP;
- e) whipping, forfeiture, execution.

6. The criminals were punished in public ____.

- a) to frighten potential criminals;
- b) to discourage people from breaking the law in future;
- c) to reform them;
- d) to show the result of breaking the law;
- e) to make the offenders feel sorry.

7. The political enemies of French rulers were kept in ____.

- a) debtor's prisons;
- b) the Tower;
- c) the Bastille;
- d) reformatories in Paris;
- e) shared cells.

8. During the 1700's, many people criticized ____.

- a) prison conditions;
- b) the use of executions and other harsh punishments;
- c) the use of punishments in public;
- d) the use of life imprisonment;
- e) the debtor's prisons.

9. Sir William Blackstone was ____.

- a) one of those who criticized the use of severe penalties and execution;
- b) the British reformer;
- c) the author of the book about the British early prisons;
- d) an American Quaker;
- e) the British Judge.

10. Early prisons were overcrowded.

- a) The prison population was too high;
- b) The prison population was low;
- c) The condition in prisons was poor;
- d) There were no prisoners at all;
- e) All the prisons were dark and dirty.

11. In early prisons all types of prisoners were kept ____.

- a) in a solitary confinement;
- b) in a punishment cell;
- c) together;
- d) in open prisons;
- e) in reformatories.

12. John Howard was the ____ reformer.

- a) American;
- b) German;
- c) Irish;
- d) British;
- e) French.

13. John Howard toured Europe ____.

- a) to attend court sessions;
- b) to observe prison conditions;
- c) to learn German and French;
- d) to write a book;
- e) to visit other reformers.

14. John Howard's book was entitled ____.

- a) «The state of the Prisons in England and Wales»;
- b) «The state of the Prisons in Europe»;
- c) «Prisons»;
- d) «The British Prisons»;
- e) «The History of the Prisons in England and Wales».

15. John Howard's book leads to ____.

- a) the establishment of the first European reformatory;
- b) the construction of the first British prisons;
- c) reforming of the correctional system in Britain;
- d) improvement of prison conditions;
- e) development of a new approach in prison problems study.

16. The first penitentiaries were founded with the goal of ____.

- a) inmates' feel sorry for committing the crime;
- b) rehabilitation of inmates;

- c) improving the prison conditions;
- d) reforming inmates through hard work;
- e) punishing the offenders.

17. The Pennsylvania Prison Society was created by ____ in ____.

- a) John Howard, during the late 1700's;
- b) former prisoners, in 1821;
- c) Quakers, 1787;
- d) British lawyers, 1872;
- e) European judges, 1812.

18. The systems of prison organization developed during the 1800's were.

- a) the Pennsylvania and Alcatraz System;
- b) the Auburn and Elmira systems;
- c) John Howard's system;
- d) William Blackstone's system;
- e) Reformatory Systems.

19. The Auburn System was first introduced in ____.

- a) Washington DC;
- b) New York;
- c) Chicago;
- d) London;
- e) Detroit.

20. Under the Auburn System prisoner ____.

- a) were held in punishment cells;
- b) worked at night;
- c) worked together during the day;
- d) had to keep silence;
- e) were held in solitary confinement.

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