

Краснодарский университет МВД России

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ 1 КУРСА  
(2 семестр)**

Учебное пособие

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Составитель *С. В. Кулинская*

Рецензенты:

*Л. М. Дегтярева*, кандидат филологических наук, доцент (Ростовский юридический институт МВД России);

*Б. Н. Селин*, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент (Белгородский юридический институт МВД России имени И. Д. Путилина).

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Содержатся профессионально ориентированные тексты на английском языке для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков устной и письменной речи.

Пособие позволяет овладеть специальной лексикой, узнать об истории и функционировании государственных, политических и судебных структур России, Великобритании и США.

Для курсантов Краснодарского университета МВД России, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02 – Правоохранительная деятельность.

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для обучения английскому языку курсантов, слушателей, студентов 1 курса, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02 – правоохранительная деятельность.

Пособие соответствует учебно-тематическому плану и рассматривает основные элементы государственных, правовых и судебных структур России, Великобритании и США. Основная цель пособия – обеспечить практическое владение обучающимся английскому языку всеми видами речевой деятельности по данным темам.

В пособие включены современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы из правовых источников Великобритании и США, которые позволяют овладеть специальной лексикой, узнать о функционировании судебных структур данных стран, о работе полиции Великобритании и США, а также развить столь необходимые для юриста навыки анализа текста и ведения дискуссии. Каждая тема содержит тексты для изучающего и синтетического чтения, а так же грамматический и лексический материал, обрабатываемый дифференцированно (для устной речи и чтения). Должное внимание уделяется коммуникативным упражнениям, которые включают:

- подстановочные упражнения, целью которых является правильное коммуникативное использование готовых вариантов;
- ситуационно обусловленные коммуникативные упражнения на завершение ситуации, аргументирование, выражения своего отношения и т.д.;
- упражнения, стимулирующие свободное высказывание, а также задания, которые требуют многократного обращения к тексту.

Данное пособие имеет тематический словарь, тексты для основного чтения и тексты для дополнительного чтения, тесты для самоконтроля усвоенных знаний, контрольные вопросы, а также грамматический раздел.

## **Рекомендации курсантам для успешного усвоения учебного материала**

### **1. Рекомендации по общей «стратегии» и «тактике» чтения.**

1. Вдумайтесь в заголовок: возможно, он подскажет вам, о чем текст.
2. Прочитайте бегло весь текст или его законченный отрывок, обходя трудности, чтобы составить себе, общее представление о его содержании; это поможет в последующем при чтении преодолеть трудности.
3. При встрече с незнакомым словом – не останавливайтесь: дальнейшее изложение может внести ясность в понимание его значения, при этом старайтесь использовать свои знания фактов, событий действительности, о которых упоминается в тексте.
4. Постарайтесь догадаться о значении слова; языковая догадка возможна, если данное незнакомое слово:
  - напоминает по своему звучанию или графическому образу слово родного языка;
  - состоит из знакомых словообразовательных элементов;
  - относится к интернациональным словам;

– включено в словосочетание, элемент, / элементы которого вам известны.

5. Слова, значение которых не удалось установить, найдите в словаре. Для этого необходимо:

– знать условные обозначения, принятые в словаре (они даются в начале любого словаря), и его структуру;

– усвоить правила расположения слов в словаре, в частности тот факт, что место слова определяется не только первой буквой алфавита, но и последующими буквами;

– уметь придать слову исходную словарную форму, отталкиваясь от его производной контекстной формы;

– выбрать нужное значение из имеющихся значений, проверить его соответствие тексту.

## **II. Рекомендации для самостоятельной подготовки монологического высказывания.**

1. Представьте, о чем вы будете говорить, и составьте план своего высказывания.

2. Прочитайте текст (тексты) на нужную вам тему.

3. Выделите из текста (текстов) материал – слова, словосочетания, предложения, нужные для вашего высказывания; соотнесите его с пунктами плана.

4. Вспомните, какой еще языковой материал вы сможете использовать в своем высказывании и припишите его.

5. Сделайте преобразования, необходимые для передачи замысла.

6. «Прорепетируйте» свое высказывание, пользуясь построенной вами программой.

## **III. Рекомендации для самостоятельной подготовки устного высказывания на основе опор.**

1. Представьте, что вы хотите сказать по данной теме / ситуации, и спланируйте свое высказывание.

2. Подберите к каждому пункту плана соответствующие языковые средства: слова, словосочетания, предложения из данных в учебнике и по памяти.

3. Скомбинируйте этот материал для передачи своего замысла (помните при этом о времени, лице, числе и т.д.).

4. Представьте себе конкретных слушателей и, обращаясь к ним, произнесите свое высказывание.

## **IV. Рекомендации для выполнения лексико-грамматических упражнений.**

1. Прочитайте задание и определите в чем его суть.

2. Если задание предполагает подстановку или ответ на вопрос, припомните (выясните, уточните) значение требуемого языкового явления.

3. Установите его грамматические формы, обратите внимание на порядок слов. (Если забыли, как образуются грамматические формы, то обратитесь к словарю и грамматическому справочнику.)

4. Письменно вставьте данное языковое явление в предложение (или в ответ на вопрос), придав ему сначала соответствующую производную форму.

## Тема № 8

### Исполнительная ветвь власти США.

#### Президент и его кабинет

##### 1. Some new words to the text:

Amendment	поправка
Government	правительство
Branch	отрасль, ветвь
Executive	исполнительный
Legislative	законодательный
Judicial	судебный
To elect	выбирать
Election	выборы
Resident	житель
To carry out	выполнять
To enforce a law	проводить закон в жизнь
To negotiate	вести переговоры
To conduct	проводить
To pardon	помиловать
To appoint	назначать
Ambassador	посол
Representative	представитель
To override	не принять во внимание
To (dis)approve	(не) одобрять
Chamber	палата
To sign	подписывать
To try	разбирать (в судебном порядке)

## 2. Read and translate the text:

### Us government and the President



By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, and the judicial one.

The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for a term of 4 years by electors of each state. The Presidential election is held every four year in November. The President of the USA must be a native born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years and at least 35 years old.



The President is to carry out the programs of the Government, to recommend much of the legislation to the Congress.

The President is also responsible for:

- carrying out and enforcing laws made by Congress;
- nominating people for federal offices;
- negotiating treaties with other nations;
- conducting wars.

In addition, the President is given the power:

- to pardon people convicted of crimes;
- to send and receive ambassadors to and from other countries.

*Veto.* The president shares in the legislative power through veto. Although the president can veto a bill passed by Congress, the bill can still become a law if two-thirds of both houses of Congress vote to override the veto.

*Appointments.* The power to appoint executive branch officials and federal judges is shared with Congress. The president has the power to nominate persons

to fill those positions, but the Senate has the right to approve or disapprove of the persons nominated. To prevent corruption of Congress, members of Congress are not allowed to hold another federal office.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress of the United States consisting of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each state elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of people in each particular state.

In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must pass both the Houses and must be signed by the President.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the United States and the head of the judicial branch of power. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices.

There are about 90 district courts in the different parts of the USA. The district courts are lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts.

### **3. Read and translate the international words without dictionary:**

Civil, constitution, Congress, criminal, control, department, Senate, bills, resolution, President, resident, programs, system, to recommend, Secretaries.

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

- по конституции 1787 года и поправкам к ней
- исполнительная ветвь власти
- президентские выборы
- Конгресс США
- Палата Представителей
- на срок 4 года

- выполнять программу
- помиловать осужденных
- послы в другие страны
- для того, чтобы стать законом
- Верховный судья
- разбирать в судебном порядке уголовные и гражданские дела.

**5. Make up as many different word-combinations as you can with the next verbs:**

*to carry out*

*to appoint*

*to elect*

*to negotiate*

*to pardon*

*to sign*

*to pass*

*to try*

**6. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A, B) and translate them:**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Government	judges
Presidential	case
Native-born	power
Federal	representatives
Executive	departments
House of	citizen
Supreme	election
Criminal	court



**7. Give the corresponding verbs of the same root from the following nouns.**

**Translate them:**

Government, legislation, election, appointment, recommendation, head, trial, composition, resolution, dependence.

**8. Confirm or deny the statements using the following phrases:**

*It's right...*

*Quite so...*

*I quite agree with it...*

*I don't agree with it...*

*Excuse me but...*

*On the contrary...*

*I am afraid it's not quite so...*

1. The government of the USA is composed of three branches.
2. The legislative power is vested in the President.
3. The US President must be 40 years old.
4. The US President carries out and enforces laws made by Congress.
5. In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must only be signed by the President.
6. The Supreme Court is the head of executive branch of power in the United States of America.
7. The district courts are the highest ones in the Federal court system.

**9. Read the sentences completing them according to the text:**

1. By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of ....
2. The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for a term of ...
3. ... must be a native born citizen, resident in the country for ... and at least ... years old.

4. ... shares in the legislative power through veto.
5. The legislative power belongs to ... consisting of two chambers: ... and ...
6. In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must ....
7. There are about ... district courts in the different parts of the USA.

**10. Read and translate the sentences paying attention to the pronoun *one*:**

1. The government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive *one*, the legislative *one*, and the judicial *one*.
2. The district courts are lowest *ones* in the Federal court system.
3. *One* can say that lobbyists in the American legislation are more influential than the Congressmen.
4. The USA is divided into 50 states; each *one* has its own constitution.
5. *One* should say that politics in the USA as in many other countries is «a commercial enterprise as any other *one*».
6. In many countries the more money *one* can pay the better lawyer *one* can have.

**11. Revise Grammar: change the sentences using Passive Voice.**

Model: *The district court tries most of the criminal and civil cases.*

*Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by the district court.*

1. The executive, legislative and judicial branches of power compose the government of the USA.
2. A Federal Court of Appeals serves each judicial circuit.
3. So-called «lobbyist» plays an important role in the American legislation.
4. Electors from each state elect the President of the USA.
5. The President recommends much of the legislation to the Congress.
6. The President appoints Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries.

**12. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogue.**

*Two students speak about executive branch of power in the USA.*

**A:** The President is the head of the executive branch of power, isn't he?

**B:** That's right.

**A:** What term of office is the President elected for?

**B:** For a term of 4 years. He may be reelected but no longer than for two terms.

**A:** Who can be elected a President?

**B:** Any native-born citizen at least 35 years old and a resident of the country for 14 years can.

**A:** What are the President's functions?

**B:** The President is empowered to recommend legislation to the Congress, he appoints Federal Judges, heads of government departments, ambassadors to other countries and so on.

**13. Complete the following text with the words and phrases from the box, using them in the appropriate form:**

<i>voters;</i>	<i>responsibility;</i>	<i>to govern;</i>
<i>to name;</i>	<i>violation;</i>	<i>to be elected (2)</i>
<i>to be appointed;</i>	<i>to be removed from office</i>	

All government in the USA is «of, by and for people». Members of Congress, the President, state officials and those who (a)\_\_\_ counties and cities (b) \_\_ by popular vote. The President (c) \_\_\_ the heads of federal departments while judges are either (d) \_\_\_ directly by the people or (e) \_\_\_ by elected officials. (f)\_\_\_ mark unsigned ballots in private booths, so that no one else can find out for whom a citizen (g)\_\_. Public officials may (i) \_\_ for failing to perform their duties properly, as well as for serious (j) \_\_\_ of law.

**14. Answer the following questions:**

1. What branches is the government of the USA composed of?
2. Who does the highest executive power in the USA belong to?
3. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
4. What are some of the functions of the President?
5. Who is the legislative power vested in?

6. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
7. What must all bills and resolutions pass in order to become a law?
8. What is the head of judicial branch of power?
9. Where are most of the criminal and civil cases tried?

**15. Retell the text with the help of the table.**

### US Government

Branch	Member	How chosen	Term	Powers
	2	3		5
1 <b>legislative (Congress)-</b>	Senate (Two from each state)	State election	4 6 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Writes new laws.</li> <li>-Sets federal taxes.</li> <li>-Approves Presidential appointments.</li> <li>-Overrules Presidential vetoes.</li> <li>-Approves treaties.</li> <li>-Declares war.</li> <li>-Impeaches the President.</li> </ul>
	House of Representatives (Numbers of Representatives varies according to state population)	State election	2 years	
<b>Executive</b>	President	national election	4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Enforces federal laws.</li> <li>-Appoints and remove high</li> </ul>

				federal officials.  -Commands the armed forces.  -Conducts foreign affairs.  -Recommends laws to Congress.  -Approves or vetoes new laws.
	Executive Departments	Presidential appointment	No set term	-Conducts the administration of the national government
	Independent Agencies	Presidential appointment	No set term	Oversees government regulations
<b>Judicial</b>	Supreme Court Nine Justices	Presidential appointment	Life	-Interprets laws according to the Constitution.  -May declare actions of the Executive and Legislative branches unconstitutional
	Lower federal Courts	Presidential appointment	Life	-Decides cases that involve the Constitution and federal laws



## CHECK YOURSELF

**Choose the right variant:**

- The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - President*
  - Prime Minister*
  - Congress*
  - Parliament*

2. This ambassador speaks English \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. *well*
  - b. *good*
  - c. *better*
  - d. *goodly*
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you meet her at the Congress yesterday?
  - a. *did*
  - b. *do*
  - c. *does*
  - d. *is*
4. Whom is the executive power in the USA vested in?
  - a. *The President*
  - b. *The Prime-Minister*
  - c. *The Senate*
  - d. *The Vice-President*
5. Who is the President of USA now?
  - a. *Jim Curry*
  - b. *Barak Obama*
  - c. *Donald Trump*
  - d. *Hillary Clinton*
6. How long does the President hold his office?
  - a. *2 years*
  - b. *3 years*
  - c. *4 years*
  - d. *6 years*
7. The President is ... of the armed forces.
  - a. *the Head*
  - b. *the President*
  - c. *the General*
  - d. *Commander-in-Chief*
8. Who forms the Cabinet?
  - a. *The President*
  - b. *The Secretaries*
  - c. *Ministers*
  - d. *The Heads of the States*
9. The Cabinet is a kind of a (n) ... group to the President.
  - a. *Political*
  - b. *Unnecessary*
  - c. *Consultative*
  - d. *Advisory*
10. The government of the USA is composed of \_\_\_\_ branches
  - a. *two*
  - b. *three*

- c. four*  
*d. five*
11. The district courts are the \_\_\_\_\_ ones in the Federal court system.  
*a. lowest*  
*b. highest*  
*c. largest*  
*d. biggest*
12. How many Amendments have been added to the Constitution since 1787?  
*a. 20*  
*b. 22*  
*c. 24*  
*d. 26*
13. Although the president can veto a bill passed by Congress, the bill can still become a law if \_\_\_\_\_ of both houses of Congress vote to override the veto  
*a. Two-thirds*  
*b. One-thirds*  
*c. Three-fourths*  
*d. One-fourths*
14. Can the President be elected for more the two terms?  
*a. Yes, he can*  
*b. No, he can't*  
*c. Yes, he does*  
*d. No, he doesn't*
15. How many amendments is the Bill of Rights composed of?  
*a. Four*  
*b. Six*  
*c. Seven*  
*d. Ten*

## Тема №9

### Конгресс США

#### 1. Some new words to the text:

District	район, округ
Election	выборы
To win	выигрывать, побеждать
Winner	победитель
Compromise	компромисс

Tax	налог
To set	устанавливать
Naturalization	акклиматизация
Declare	объявить, заявить

## 2. Read and translate the text

### Congress



Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government, is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 Senators, two from each state. One third of the Senators are elected every two years for six-year terms of office. A senator must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the United States for 9 years, and live in the state he or she represents.

The House of Representatives has 435 members. They are elected every two years for two-year terms. They represent the population of «congressional districts» into which each state is divided. A representative must be at least 25 years old, a citizen for 7 years, and live in the state. The number of Representatives from each state is based upon its population. For instance, California, the state with the largest population, has 45 Representatives, while Delaware has one. There is no limit to the number of terms a Senator or a Representative may serve.

Almost all elections in the United States follow the «winner-take-all» principle: the candidate who wins the largest number of votes in a Congressional district is the winner.

Congress makes all laws, and each house of Congress has the power to introduce legislation. Each can also vote against legislation passed by the other. Because legislation only becomes law if both houses agree, compromise between them is necessary. Congress decides upon taxes and how money is spent. The



Congress can also declare war. And the House of Representatives can also impeach the President. This means that the House can charge the President with a crime. In addition, Congress regulates commerce among the states and with foreign countries. It also sets rules for the naturalization of foreign citizens.

**3. Translate the following word-combinations:**

- «congressional districts»
- almost all elections
- «winner-take-all» principle
- six-year terms
- a citizen of the United States
- the number of representatives
- the largest number of votes
- foreign citizens.

**4. Make up as many different word-combinations as you can with the next verbs:**

- to make
- to introduce
- to vote against
- to become
- to declare
- to impeach
- to set .

**5. Translate from Russian into English using the information of the text above:**

Законодательная ветвь власти, состоять из, создавать законы, голосовать против, объявлять войну, обвинить в каком-либо преступлении, налоги, подвергнуть президента импичменту.

**6. Complete the sentences according to the text:**

1. Congress is made up of ... and ... ..
2. One third of the Senators are elected ... .. for six-year terms of office.
3. The House of Representatives has ... ..
4. The number of Representatives from each state is based upon ... .
5. Each house of Congress has the power ... ..
6. Congress also sets rules for the naturalization of foreign ... .

**7. How can you call in one word?**

- a) a member of Congress;
- b) a member of Senate.

**8. Here is the definition of the word. Guess the meaning:**

*... is the highest law-making body of the US, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.*

**9. Complete the following text by translating the words or expressions in brackets.**

The (законодательная ветвь) - (конгресс) – consists of the (Сенат) and the (Палата Представителей). Each (сенатор) is elected for six years and each (представитель) for two years, with no limitation on the number of (сроков).

Each of the 50 states elects two (сенатор) under a system in which one-third of the (Сенат) is elected every two years. A (сенатор) must be (старше) 30 years old and must have been an American citizen for (по меньшей мере) years.

The (Палата Представителей) has 435 members. Each state is divided into congressional districts of roughly (равное) population, and the (избиратели) of each district elect one (представитель) to (Конгресс). A member must be (старше) 25 years of age and must have been an American citizen for at least seven years.

Both (палата) of (Конгресс) must (одобрить) bills before they become law. The (Сенат) alone (утверждает) the President's (кандидаты) for high-level official positions and (ратифицирует) treaties with other nations.

**10. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:**

*Two students speak about the US state structure before the lesson*

**A:** Can you tell me, what is the legislative body in the USA?

**B:** It's US Congress.

**A:** Does it consist of two or three chambers?

**B:** Congress is composed of two chambers: Senate and the House of Representatives

**A:** What is the number of Congressmen?

**B:** The Senate consists of 2 members from each state. The number of Representatives in the House depends on the people in each particular state.

**A:** And how are laws adopted?

**B:** In order to become a law all bills must pass both the Houses and must be signed by the President.

**11. Retell the text about US Congress.**



**CHECK YOURSELF**

**Choose the right variant:**

1. What chambers does Congress consist of?

- a. the Supreme Court and the Federal Courts*
- b. the House of Representatives and the Senate*
- c. the House of Commons and the House of Lords*
- d. the Senate and the Federal Courts*

2. The Senate consists of 2 members from each state, ...?
- a. hasn't it*
  - b. isn't it*
  - c. doesn't it*
  - d. to know*
3. How many branches of power are there in the USA government?
- a. one*
  - b. two*
  - c. three*
  - d. four*
4. Congress is the \_\_\_\_\_ branch of the federal government
- a. legislative*
  - b. executive*
  - c. judicial*
  - d. temporal*
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ members in the Senate
- a. 100*
  - b. 200*
  - c. 425*
  - d. 500*
6. Today the \_\_\_\_\_ has 435 members.
- a. House of Lords*
  - b. Senate*
  - c. House of Commons*
  - d. House of Representatives*
7. The highest law-making body of the US, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Congress*
  - b. Senate*
  - c. House of Commons*
  - d. House of Representatives*
8. Where was the Constitution of 1787 proclaimed?
- a. Washington*
  - b. Philadelphia*
  - c. New York*
  - d. Texas*

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Congress make all laws?
- a. does*
  - b. do*
  - c. has*
  - d. is*
10. In order to become a law all bills must pass both the Houses and must be signed by the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. President*
  - b. Senator*
  - c. Congressman*
  - d. Prime Minister*
11. The Senate consists of \_\_\_\_\_ members from each state
- a. two*
  - b. three*
  - c. four*
  - d. five*
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the Senate consist of two or three chambers?
- a. does*
  - b. is*
  - c. has*
  - d. do*
13. According to the Constitution of 1787 the President is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. a head of Government*
  - b. a chief commander*
  - c. a head of ministers*
  - d. all above*
14. Who is the head of Government and Chief Commander of the armed forces according to the Constitution?
- a. the President*
  - b. the Head of the Senate*
  - c. the Head of the House of Representatives*
  - d. the Prime Minister*
15. May the President abolish a law or agreement accepted by the Congress?
- a. yes, he can, if he does not agree to it*
  - b. no, he can not*
  - c. yes, he does*
  - d. no, he doesn't*

# Supplementary Reading

## Text №1

### The President and Federal Departments



The President of the United State is elected every four years to a four years term of office, with no more than two full terms allowed. As is true with Senators and Representatives, The president is elected directly by the voters (through state electors). In other words, the political party with the most Senators and Representatives does not choose the President. This means that the President can be from one party and the majority of those in House of Representatives or Senate (or both) from another. This is not uncommon.

Thus, although one of the parties may a majority in the midterm Elections (those held every two years), the President remains President remains President, even though his party may not have a majority in either house. Such a result could easily hurt his ability to get legislation through Congress, which must pass all laws, but this is not necessarily so. In any case, the President's policies must be approved by the House of Representative and the Senate before they can become law. In domestic as well as in foreign policy, the President can seldom count upon the automatic support of Congress, even when his own party has a majority in both the Senate and the House. Therefore, he must be able to convince Congressmen, the Representatives and Senators, of his point of view. He must bargain and compromise. This is a major difference between the American system and those in which the nation's leader represents the majority party or parties that is parliamentary system.

Within the Executive Branch, there are a number of executive departments. Currently these are the departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Resources, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, and Education. Each department is

established by law, and, as their names indicate, each is responsible for a specific area. The head of each department is appointed by the President. These appointments, however, must be approved by the Senate. None of these Secretaries, as the department heads are usually called can also be serving in Congress or in another part of the government. Each is directly responsible to the President and only serves as long as the President wants him or her to. They can best be seen, therefore, as Presidential assistants and advisers. When they meet together, they are termed «the President's Cabinet». Some Presidents have relied quite a bit on their Cabinets for advice and some very little.

**1. Explain the meanings of the following words and expressions from the text.**

**Make sentences with each of them**

- Midterm elections;
- Term of office;
- Senator;
- Representative;
- Congressman;
- Parliamentary system of government;
- Executive departments;
- The President's Cabinet.

**2. Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets:**

The President of the United States is chosen in a national election for a four-year (пребывание у власти), and may be (переизбран) for a second (срок). He must be a native-born citizen at least 35 years old. His salary is \$200,000 a year, and he also gets an extra \$50,000 for expenses; but he must pay (подходный налог) on the whole amount. He receives up to \$100,000 tax-free for travel and \$20,000 for official entertainment, and is provided with a home and extensive office space at the White House.

As head of the Executive Branch, the President must (выполнять) the government programs (принятые) by Congress. He recommends programs and laws to Congress and requests money for federal government operations. If a President «vetoes» or refuses to sign a bill passed by the Congress, his (вето) may be (отменено) by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress. The President (назначает) federal (судей), (послов) and hundreds of government (чиновников), and assigns duties to the elected Vice President. If a President dies, (уходит в отставку) or becomes permanently disabled, the Vice President (принимает на себя его обязанности) until the next election.

Under the US Constitution a sitting President may be (смещён с должности) before his term expires only by an impeachment process that begins with the House of Representatives. If upon sufficient evidence, the House drafts a «bill of impeachment», which must be (одобрен) by two thirds of its membership, (Судебный процесс) in the Senate, with the Chief Justice of the United States acting as the judge and the Senator as the jury, follows. Only one American President has ever been impeached: Andrew Johnson, who was (судим и оправдан) in 1868. But 1974 saw an equally historic confrontation arising out of the «Watergate» affair, which centered on illegal campaign contributions and involved (высокопоставленные государственные чиновники), including President Richard Nixon. Before a trial could take place, however, President Nixon (подал в отставку), and Gerald R. Ford, then Vice President, (сменил) him. The transition was quick and orderly as the business of the nation went on.

### **3. Answer the questions:**

1. How many terms may a Senator or a Representative serve?
2. Which house of Congress has the power to introduce laws?
3. Name at least three functions of Congress.
4. Does the President always belong to the party which has the majority in Congress?
5. What is the major difference of the American system of government from parliamentary ones?



6. Name at least three functions of the President?
7. Who succeeds the President if he dies or resigns?
8. Under what circumstances can the President be removed from office before his term expires?
9. Who does the President's Cabinet consist of?

## **Text № 2**

### **The American System of Government**

The governmental systems in the United States - federal, state, county, and local - are quite easy to understand, that is, if you grew up with them and studied them in school. One foreign expert complained, for example, that the complexity of just the cities' political and governmental structure is "almost unbelievable." The "real Chicago," he explained, spreads over 2 states, 6 counties, 10 towns, 30 cities, 49 townships, and 110 villages. Overlaid upon this complex pattern are 235 tax districts and more than 400 school districts..."

There are, however, several basic principles which are found at all levels of American government. One of these is the "one person, one vote" principle which says that legislators are elected from geographical districts directly by the voters. Under this principle, all election districts must have about the same number of residents.

Another fundamental principle of American government is that because of the system of checks and balances, compromise in politics is a matter of necessity, not choice. For example, the House of Representatives controls spending and finance, so the President must have its agreement for his proposals and programs. He cannot declare war, either, without the approval of Congress. In foreign affairs, he is also strongly limited. Any treaty must first be approved by the Senate. If there is no approval, there's no treaty. The rule is "the President proposes, but Congress disposes." What a President wants to do, therefore, is often a different thing from what a President is able to do.

**1. Complete the following text with the verbs from the box, using them in the appropriate form.**

<i>to divide;</i>	<i>to manage;</i>	<i>to warrant;</i>
<i>to be based on;</i>	<i>to follow;</i>	<i>to provide;</i>
<i>to track down;</i>	<i>to deal with;</i>	<i>to cross;</i>
<i>to be put;</i>	<i>to be enforced;</i>	<i>to involve;</i>
<i>to break;</i>	<i>to be established;</i>	<i>to be presented.</i>

The whole system of American government a)\_\_\_\_\_ the principles b)\_\_\_\_\_ in the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The people believe that the government should c)\_\_\_\_\_ a framework of law and order in which they are much the same pattern as the federal left free to run their own lives.

The state governments d)\_\_\_\_\_ government. Each has a governor as the chief executive, with power e)\_\_\_\_\_ among the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches. State governments

f)\_\_\_\_\_ such affairs as maintaining order, educating children and young adults, and building highways. The federal government g)\_\_\_\_\_ national problems and international relations and with regional problems that h)\_\_\_\_\_ more than one state. Laws affecting the daily lives of citizens i)\_\_\_\_\_ by police in the cities and towns. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation - the famous FBI - j)\_\_\_\_\_ criminals who k)\_\_\_\_\_ state borders or who l)\_\_\_\_\_ federal laws.

Before an accused person can m)\_\_\_\_\_ on trail for a serious crime in a federal court -or in the courts of many states - the case must n)\_\_\_\_\_ o)\_\_\_\_\_ to a grand jury of private citizens who decide whether there is enough evidence of probable guilt p)\_\_\_\_\_ a trial.

**2. Find in the texts the English equivalents for the following words and expressions**

- избиратель;
- избирательный округ;
- объявлять войну;
- законодатель;

- международный договор;
- одобрение Конгресса;
- внешняя политика;
- глава исполнительной власти;
- проводить в жизнь закон;
- поддерживать правопорядок;
- отслеживать преступников;
- быть строго ограниченным;
- представить дело на рассмотрение жюри присяжных заседателей.

### **3. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the basic principles which are found at all levels of American government?
2. How do you understand the saying: "The President proposes, but Congress disposes"?
3. Who is the chief executive in each state?
4. What laws do the local police enforce?

## **Text № 3**

### **Cost of Government**

The average cost of all governments - federal, state and local - to each man, woman and child in the United States is \$4,539 a year. About two-thirds of all taxes collected go to the federal government.

The individual income tax provides the federal government slightly less than half its revenues. A person with an average income pays about 11 per cent of it to the government; those with very large incomes must pay up to 50 per cent. Many states also have their own income taxes. Many other taxes - on property, entertainments,

automobiles, etc. - are levied to provide funds for national, state and local governments.

Federal government spending for defense purposes, including military help to other nations, has fallen as a portion of total government expenditures from 58.7 per cent in 1958 to 25.7 per cent in fiscal year 1981. The remaining 74.3 per cent of the federal budget has gone into public welfare programs, development of water and land resources, public health and education. As a result of the expansion and increased costs of government services, the national debt has increased greatly since World War II.

### **1. Find in the text the English equivalents for the expressions below**

- взимать налоги;
- средняя стоимость;
- на оборонные цели;
- личные доходы;
- подоходный налог;
- налог на имущество;
- военная помощь другим странам;
- федеральный бюджет;
- Национальный долг.

### **2. Using the information in the unit above, discuss the following questions:**

1. What differences are there between: the government of the USA and Congress; the federal and state governments?
2. Which of the two houses of Congress has more power?
3. Which of these people are not elected: the Vice President, the Secretary of State, a Senator, the Supreme Justice, and the Attorney General?
4. Which areas of government do these people deal with: the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Associate Justices, Representatives in Congress?
5. If the President wants to introduce a new law, what are the functions of the

following: the President himself, the House of Representatives, members of the Cabinet?

6. List some similarities and differences between the US system of government and that of your own country.

7. Who has the right of Legislative Initiative?

## **Text № 4**

### **Federalism: State and Local Governments**

The fifty states are quite diverse in size, population, climate, economy, history, and interests. The fifty state governments often differ from one another, too. Because they often approach political, social, or economic questions differently, the states have been called "laboratories of democracy". However, they do share certain basic structures. The individual states all have republican forms of government with a senate and a house. (There is one exception, Nebraska, which has only one legislative body of 49 "senators"). All have executive branches headed by state governors and independent court systems. Each state has also its own constitution. But all must respect the federal laws and not make laws that interfere with those of the other states (e.g., someone who is divorced under the laws of one state is legally divorced in all). Likewise, cities and local authorities must make their laws and regulations so that they fit their own state's constitution.

The Constitution limits the federal government to specific powers, but modern judicial interpretations of the Constitution have expanded federal responsibilities. All others automatically belong to the states and to the local communities. This has meant that there has always been a battle between federal and state's rights. The traditional American distrust of a too powerful central government has kept the battle fairly even over the years. The states and local communities in the US have rights that in other countries generally belong to the central government.

All education at any level, for example, is the concern of the states. The local communities have the real control at the public school level. They control administration of the schools. They elect the school board officials, and their local

community taxes largely support the schools. Each individual school system\* therefore hires and fires and pays its own teachers. It sets its own policies within broad state guidelines. Similarly, there is no national police force, the FBI influence being limited to a very few federal crimes, such as kidnapping. Each state has its own state police and its own criminal laws. The same is true with, for example, marriage and divorce laws, driving laws and licenses, drinking laws, and voting procedures. In turn, each city has its own police force that it hires, trains, controls, and organizes. Neither the President nor the governor of a state has direct power over it. By the way, police departments of counties are often called "sheriffs departments". Sheriffs are usually elected, but state and city police officials are not.

There are many other areas which are also the concern of cities, towns, and villages. Among these are opening and closing hours for stores, street and road repair, or architectural laws and other regulations. Also, one local community might decide that a certain magazine is pornographic and forbid its sale, or local school board might determine that a certain novel should not be in their school library. (A court, however, may later tell the community or school board that they have unfairly attempted to exercise censorship.) But another village, a few miles down the road, might accept both. The same is true of films.

Most states and some cities have their own income taxes. Many cities and counties also have their own laws saying who may and may not own a gun. Many airports, some of them international, are owned and controlled by cities or counties and have their own airport police. Finally, a great many of the most hotly debated questions, which in other countries are decided at the national level, are in America settled by the individual states and communities. Among these are, for example, laws about drug use, capital punishment, abortion, and homosexuality.

A connecting thread that runs all the way through governments in the US is the "accountability" of politicians, officials, agencies, and governmental groups. This means that information and records on crimes, fires, marriages and divorces, court cases, property taxes, etc. are public information. It means, for example, that when a small town needs to build a school or buy a new police car, how much it will cost

(and which company offered what at what cost) will be in the local newspaper. In some cities, meetings of the city council are carried live on the radio. As a rule, politicians in the US at any level pay considerable attention to public opinion. Ordinary citizens participate actively and directly in decisions that concern them. In some states, such as California, in fact, citizens can petition to have questions (i.e., "propositions") put on the ballot in state elections. If the proposition is approved by the voters, it then becomes a law. This "grass roots" character of American democracy can also be seen in New England town meetings or at the public hearings of local school boards.

Adding this up, America has an enormous variety in its governmental bodies. Its system tries to satisfy the needs and wishes of people at the local level, while at the same time the Constitution guarantees basic rights to anyone, anywhere in America. This has been very important, for instance, to the Civil Rights Movement and its struggle to secure equal rights for all Americans, regardless of race, place of residence, or state voting laws. Therefore, although the states control their own elections as well as the registration procedures for national elections, they cannot make laws that would go against an individual's constitutional rights.

### **1. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following expressions below**

- ставить вопрос на голосование;
- расширить круг обязанностей;
- независимо от;
- транслировать по радио в прямом эфире;
- запретить продажу чего-либо;
- городской совет;
- общественное мнение;
- обеспечить равные права.

### **2. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the common principles in the structures of governments of individual states?

2. Who is the head of the executive branch of power in each state?
3. How must laws and constitutions of different states correlate?
4. What is meant by the "battle" between federal and states' rights?
5. Give at least 5 examples of the areas of public life that the states are responsible for.
6. What is a "sheriff department" and who is a sheriff?
7. Are income taxes and prices of goods the same in different states?
8. What is meant by the "accountability" of politicians and officials?

## **Тема № 10**

### **Правительство Великобритании. Премьер-министр Великобритании**

#### **1. Some new words to the text:**

Monarchy	монархия
Hereditary	наследственный
Elective	выборный, избирательный
Power	власть, сила
To be exercised by	осуществляться (чем-либо)
Independent	независимый
Agreement	соглашение
Separate	раздельный, отдельный
Majority	большинство



To be responsible for	быть ответственным за (что-либо)
To direct	руководить, направлять
Local authorities'	местные органы власти
Particular	частичный, особый
Statutory boards	государственные органы

## 2. Read properly the following names and terms:

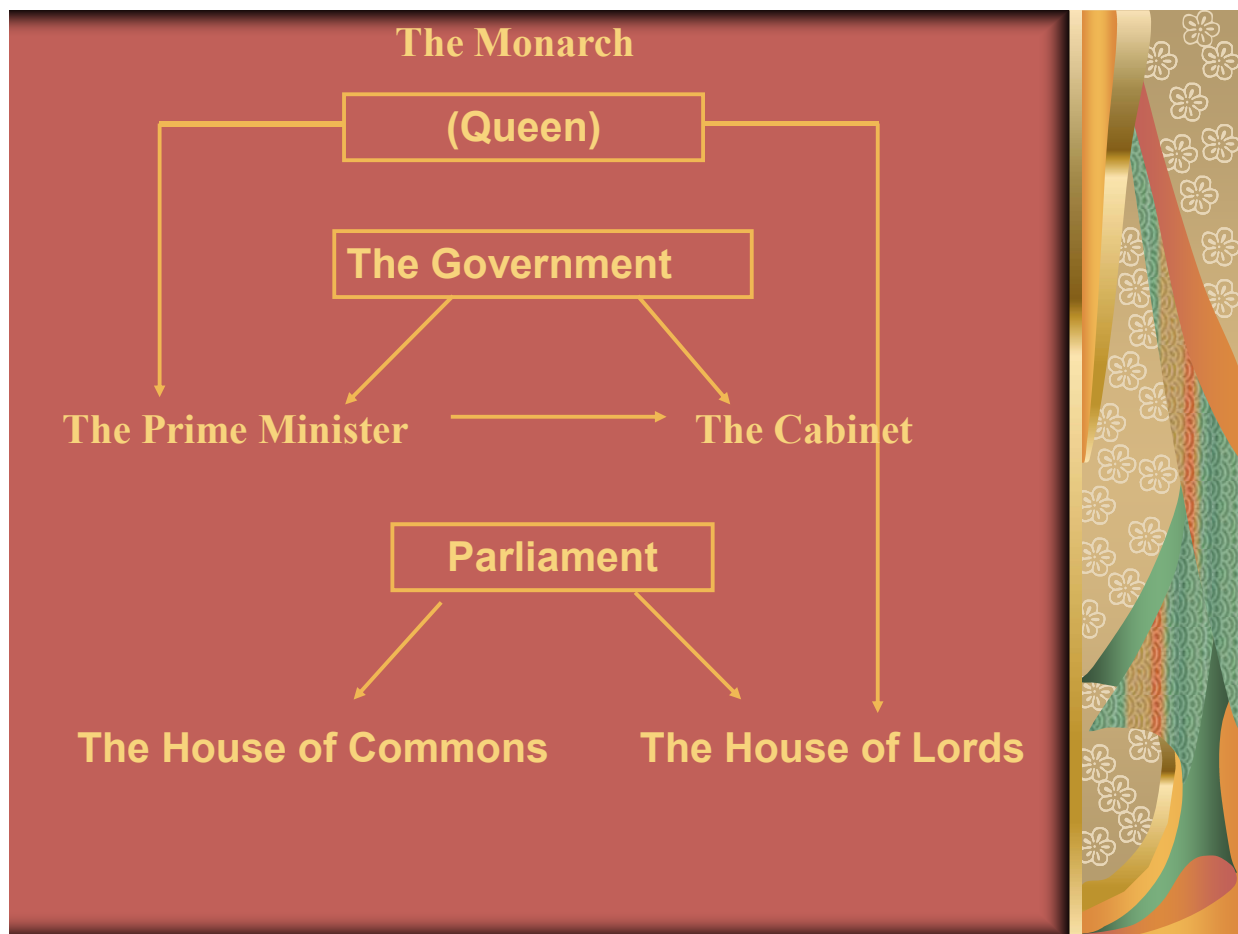
Great Britain; the Prime Minister; number 10 Downing Street; the Houses of Parliament; Westminster; Parliamentary government; the United Kingdom; government departments; ministers of the Crown; the House of Lords; the House of Commons; Anglican Church; Commonwealth.

## 3. Read and translate the text:

### The Bodies of Government in the United Kingdom



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy, with the Queen Elizabeth II, as a Head of State. The powers of Queen are hereditary, and not elective. The Queen is considered to be the supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces, the temporal head of the Anglican Church and the head of the Commonwealth. The Queen has a lot of rights, but in fact she is only nominal chief of state, the royal powers and prerogatives are almost entirely in the hands of the Cabinet of ministers.



The government of the United Kingdom is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, and the judicial one.

The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Parliament together with the Queen. The Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. These two Houses are considered independent of each other; they are constructed on different principles, and have separate residences and different powers. But in order that laws may be adopted, it is usually necessary that both Houses come to an agreement.

The executive bodies consist of 1) the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown who are responsible for directing national policy; 2) government departments, who are responsible for administration at the national level; 3) local authorities who administer and control many services at the local level; and 4) statutory boards, who are responsible for the operation of particular nationalized industries or public services.

The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the House of Lords.

**4. Look through the text and say in what meaning these words are used in the text:**

To exercise – упражняться, тренироваться, осуществлять

A house – дом, торговая фирма, театр, палата

A branch – ветка, отрасль, филиал, ветвь

A body – тело, группа людей, организация, орган

Power - сила, энергия, власть, способность, держава

**5. Find in the text the following verbs and make as many word-combinations as you can.**

Выбирать, управлять, состоять, осуществлять, контролировать.

**6. Write out the pairs of synonyms:**

Term	Veto	Happen	Matter
Chamber	Supervise	Pass	Restrict
Limit	Adopt	Issue	Take place
Reject	Period	Amend	Scrutinize
Propose	House	Examine	Make
			amendments
Control	Suggest		

**7. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

- глава государства
- конституционная монархия
- наследственная власть
- глава Содружества
- законодательная власть
- верховный главнокомандующий
- министры Короны
- национальная политика
- прийти к соглашению
- местные органы власти

- департаменты правительства
- высший судебный орган

**8. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A, B) and translate them:**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Constitutional	Crown
Royal	departments
Statutory	Lords
Government	boards
Local	monarchy
House of	power
Chief of	authority
Ministers of	state

**9. Make up 6 sentences and try to say each of them by heart:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The legislative power                           | 1. Are hereditary, not elective                |
| 2. Local authorities.                              | 2. Are elected by the people                   |
| 3. The members of the<br>House of Commons          | 3. Control many services at the<br>local level |
| 4. The House of Lords                              | 4. Direct national policy                      |
| 5. The powers of the Queen.                        | 5. Is exercised by the Parliament              |
| 6. The Cabinet and other ministers<br>Of the Crown | 6. Is the highest judicial body                |

**10. Say if it is right or wrong. Give a full answer:**

1. The British state is a federal republic.
2. There are two branches of power in the Great Britain: the legislature and the executive.
3. The legislative power in the country is exercised by the House of Lords.
4. The Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown direct national policy.

5. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people.
6. The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the House of Lords.
7. The powers of Queen are elective, and not hereditary.

**11. Put the letters in underlined words in the necessary order, and then translate sentences:**

1. Britain has a sotntintiolacu noyharcem, which means that the powers and rights of the Queen or King are limited by the basic laws and principles of the country.
2. The name of the current monarch is Queen itaelEhzb II, and she has nidgree the country since 1952.
3. Her official London residence is at miucnBaghk ealPca, but she has other residences around the country that she uses.
4. The monarch's limited powers and rights are known as the royal pogtrevraie. However, her role is one of a egfiredhua (a leader with no real power or influence) is largely mociaereln.
5. The Queen meets and greets foreign heads of state. Each year she also opens maenrlaPti and gives the sueQn'e hpesce, in which she outlines the ielospic of the government for the coming year.
6. This speech does not express her views: it expresses the views of the meriP stinirMe and the nlguri political party.
7. The monarch must accept any decisions made by the naCited and by Parliament.

## Text № 2

**1. Some new words to the text:**

Senior	старший
Treasury	казна, казначейство
To run (зд.)	управлять
To appoint	назначать

To create	создавать
Church	церковь
Activity	деятельность
To indicate	указывать, показывать
Seat	место
To call (upon)	вызывать
To initiate	вводить, устанавливать

## 2. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What are the major functions of the Prime Minister in the UK?
2. Who can become a Prime Minister?
3. What are the functions of the Cabinet?

### The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom



The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the most senior officer of Her Majesty's Government. The full title of the office is the Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Minister for the Civil Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Prime Minister's main responsibilities include: running the Government; appointing Cabinet Ministers and other ministers; coordinating the activities of the Cabinet and Government Departments; appointing judges, creating Life Peers and making appointments to senior positions in the Church of England; leading the majority party; being the «face» of the government in the UK and abroad.

The Prime Minister is technically appointed by the Monarch. The appointment takes place after the results of a General Election indicate which political party

wins the majority of seats in the House of Commons. After a General Election, the Queen calls upon the leader of the largest party to officially appoint him to a post of a Prime Minister, who then forms the Government and the Cabinet.

The Cabinet is composed of about 20 ministers, although the number can vary. The functions of the Cabinet are to initiate and decide on policy, to exercise the supreme control of government and to coordinate Government Departments.

The Cabinet meets for a few hours each week on a Thursday morning at No. 10 Downing Street which is very near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster. The Prime Minister can summon the Cabinet to meet at any time and meetings will be more frequent when the political situation so requires. It is the Prime Minister's duty to meet the Queen during the weekly audiences and inform her about the business of Government.

**3. Find in the text above the Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

- to have a majority in the House of Commons
- the most senior officer
- First Lord of the Treasury
- to coordinate the activities of the Cabinet
- being the «face» of the government
- to officially appoint
- to initiate and decide on policy
- to exercise the supreme control of government
- for a few hours a week

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

- всеобщие выборы
- формировать правительство
- возглавлять партию большинства

- самый старший по должности чиновник
- руководить деятельностью правительства
- назначать на пост Премьер министра
- член (представитель) парламента
- исполнять обязанности руководителя страны
- созывать Кабинет
- Обязанности Премьер-министра

**5. Open the brackets using the verbs in a proper form, review the Present Simple Tense:**

1. The Prime Minister (to hold) Cabinet meetings at his or her house at number 10 Downing Street.
2. The Prime Minister usually (to take) policy decisions with the agreement of his Cabinet.
3. The Prime Minister (to be) usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons.
4. The Prime Minister (to be) the most senior officer of Her Majesty's Government.
5. After a General Election, the Queen (to appoint) the leader of the largest party to a post of a Prime Minister.
6. The Cabinet (to meet) for a few hours each week.

**6. Read and translate the text without dictionary:**

In theory, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is a *primus inter pares* (first among equals) in the British Cabinet. In appointing a Cabinet the Prime Minister generally includes members of parliament who have political bases of their own and who could potentially be rival of the Prime Minister. However, in practice, a strong Prime Minister can so dominate government that he becomes a «semi-president», and fulfils the leadership role in a country in the same way as



presidents do. Examples include David Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Margaret Thatcher, Tony Blair, Gordon Brown and David Cameron.

**7. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:**

*Two students speak about governmental structure of the UK*

**A:** As far as I know, Great Britain is a monarchy, isn't it?

**B:** Yes, but Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The Queen is not absolute.

**A:** By whom are the Queen's powers limited?

**B:** They are limited by Parliament.

**A:** Parliament in Britain has a two-chamber structure, hasn't it?

**B:** Yes, Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

**A:** How often is Parliament elected?

**B:** The House of Commons is elected every 5 years. The membership in the House of Lords is hereditary.

**A:** Well, the legislature consists of the Queen and Parliament. And what can you tell me about the executive power?

**B:** The highest executive body is the Cabinet of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

**A:** Is the Prime Minister appointed?

**B:** The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party which has a majority in the House of Commons.

**A:** And where is the residence of the Prime Minister located?

**B:** The residence of the Prime Minister is at number 10 Downing Street.

**A:** And who does the supreme judicial power belong to?

**B:** The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the House of Lords.

**A:** I highly appreciate your detailed replies.

**B:** You are welcome.

**8. Read and translate this funny text and make your own list of qualities for a model prime minister.**

*Politics are too serious a matter to be left to the politicians.*

**Charles de Gaulle**

Politicians in Britain do not have a good reputation. To describe someone who is not a professional politician as a «politician» means to criticize him or her, just regard them with a high degree of suspicion. Here is a satirical description of a «model» top-rank politician: «... A candidate for a Prime Minister must have the following qualities: he must be malleable, flexible, and likeable, have no firm opinions, no bright ideas, not be intellectually committed, and be without the strength of purpose to change anything. Above all, he must be someone who can be professionally guided, and who is willing to leave the business of government in the hands of experts».

**10. Complete the following text with the words and expressions from the box, using them in the appropriate form**

<i>To appoint;</i>	<i>prominent;</i>	<i>local councils;</i>	<i>minority;</i>
<i>To elect (2);</i>	<i>proportion (3)</i>	<i>to appeal.</i>	



Some people suppose that there are few women and members of the ethnic (a)\_\_\_\_\_ in Parliament. In 1979, Margaret Thatcher became the first woman Prime Minister, yet she never (b)\_\_\_\_\_ a woman to her Cabinet, and until

1983 the (c)\_\_\_\_\_ of women (d)\_\_\_\_\_ to the House of Commons was under 5% . In the election in 1992, 59 women (e)\_\_\_\_\_ to the House of Commons. This total is still below the (f)\_\_\_\_\_ in other European countries. Although the Conservatives choose few women as their candidates for the House of Commons' seats, women are very active in the affairs of the party as a whole. The Laborites have also tried to (g)\_\_\_\_\_ to women voters by giving women (h)\_\_\_\_\_ positions. In all parties, a higher (i)\_\_\_\_\_ of women is elected to (j)\_\_\_\_\_ than the House of Commons.

### **10. Speak on:**

1. Great Britain as a monarchy and the powers of the Queen.
2. The legislative, executive and judicial branches of power.
3. The Prime Minister and his (her) powers.

### ***It's interesting to know***

*The first Prime Minister in the history of England was Sir Robert Walpole during the reign of King George I (1714 – 1727). In fact he was filing the role of the King at Council meetings, that George with his poor grasp of English could not manage (born in Germany the King never learned English and was never happy in England, always preferring his beloved Hanover).*

*The term Cabinet was first used during the reign of Charles II. At that time the King used to summon a few favored members of his Privy Council for consultations in his private apartments and such courtiers became known as members of his «Cabinet».*

*The official residence of the Prime Minister (PM) does not have a special name. Nor, from the outside, does it look special. It is not even a detached house! Inside, though, it is much larger than it looks. It is in this house that the Cabinet meets.*

*The PM lives «above the shop» on the top floor. The Chancellor of the Exchequer lives next door, at No. 11, and the Government Chief Whip at No. 12, so that the whole street is a lot more important than it appears. Still there is something very domestic about this arrangement. After the government loses an election all three ministers have to throw out their rubbish and wait for the furniture vans to turn up, just like anybody else moving house.*



## **CHECK YOURSELF**

**Choose the right variant:**

1. The Prime Minister lives and works at \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. *No 10 Downing Street*
  - b. *Parliament Square*
  - c. *Whitehall*
  - d. *Capitol*
2. Great Britain is a \_\_\_\_\_, which means that the powers of the King or Queen are limited by the basic laws of the country
  - a. *constitutional monarchy*
  - b. *absolute monarchy*
  - c. *presidential republic*
  - d. *federal republic*
3. The Parliament consists of \_\_\_\_\_ chambers
  - a. *two*
  - b. *three*
  - c. *four*
  - d. *five*
4. The powers of Queen are \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. *hereditary*
  - b. *primary*
  - c. *elective*
  - d. *temporal*
5. The government of the United Kingdom is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ branches of power.
  - a. *three*
  - b. *four*
  - c. *five*
  - d. *six*

6. The legislative power in the country is exercised by the \_\_\_\_\_ together with the Queen
- a. Parliament*
  - b. House of Lords*
  - c. House of Commons*
  - d. Prime Minister*
7. The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Parliament*
  - b. House of Lords*
  - c. House of Commons*
  - d. Prime Minister*
8. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Parliament*
  - b. House of Lords*
  - c. House of Commons*
  - d. Prime Minister*
9. Parliament in Britain has a two-chamber structure, \_\_\_\_\_?
- a. hasn't it*
  - b. hadn't it*
  - c. haven't it*
  - d. didn't it*
10. The Prime Minister is technically appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Monarch*
  - b. President*
  - c. General Attorney*
  - d. Chief Justice*
11. The Cabinet \_\_\_\_\_ for a few hours each week
- a. meets*
  - b. is meeting*
  - c. has met*
  - d. had met*
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most senior officer of Her Majesty's Government.
- a. Prime Minister*
  - b. Queen*
  - c. President*
  - d. Judge*
13. The House of Commons is elected every \_\_\_\_\_ years
- a. four*
  - b. five*
  - c. three*

- d. two*
14. The highest executive body is the \_\_\_\_\_ headed by the Prime Minister
- a. Lord Chancellor*  
*b. Prime Minister*  
*c. Speaker*  
*d. Cabinet of Ministers*
15. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ duty to meet the Queen during the weekly audiences.
- a. Lord Chancellor's*  
*b. Prime Minister's*  
*c. Speaker's*  
*d. Cabinet of Ministers'*

## Тема № 11

### Парламент Великобритании

#### 1. Some new words to the text:

Comprise	включать в себя
Upper chamber	верхняя палата
Lower chamber	нижняя палата
Constitute	основывать, устанавливать
Taxation	налогообложение
Safeguard	охрана, защита
To scrutinize	рассматривать, рассмотреть
Issue	вопрос, предмет обсуждения
Proposal	предложение
To attract	привлекать
To deliver	произносить, высказывать
To draw up	составлять, выписывать
Policy	политика

## 2. Read and translate the text:

### The UK Parliament



Parliament is the most important democratic institution in the United Kingdom. It comprises the House of Lords (the upper chamber), the House of Commons (the lower chamber) and the Monarch as its head. The House of Lords and the House of Commons sit separately and are constituted on entirely different principles. The legislative process involves both Houses of Parliament and the Monarch.

The main functions of Parliament are:

- To make laws regulating the life of the community;
- To provide, by voting for taxation, the means of carrying on the work of government;
- To protect the public and safeguard the rights of individuals;
- To scrutinize government policy and administration, including proposals for expenditure;
- To debate the major issues of the day;
- To examine European proposals before they become law.



Parliament has a maximum duration of five years. Each term is divided into sessions, which usually last for one year – normally ending in October or November when Parliament is «prorogued», followed shortly by the State Opening of Parliament.

The State Opening of Parliament marks the start of the new parliamentary session. It is the main ceremonial event of the parliamentary year, attracting large crowds, both in person and watching on television. The Queen delivers her speech from the Throne in the House of Lords. The speech is given in the presence of members of both Houses. Although the speech is made by the Queen, the content of speech is entirely drawn up by the Government and approved by the Cabinet. It contains an outline of the Government's policies and proposed legislative program for the new parliamentary session. Following the State Opening, the government's program is debated by both Houses.

**3. Find in the text the words and expressions which mean the following:**

- to include
- the upper House
- to be based on principles
- law-making process
- the term of service
- to discontinue a session of the British Parliament
- to protect the rights
- to examine in much detail
- spending
- to write a speech
- to pronounce a speech
- a plan/brief review of the Government's policies.

**4. Make up as many word-combinations as you can using the following words (A, B) and translate them:**

A	B
Legislative	session
Parliamentary	principles
Different	duration
Ceremonial	program



Government	issues
Major	policy
Maximum	event

**5. Say if it is right or wrong. Give a full answer:**

1. The House of Lords is the most important democratic institution in the United Kingdom.
2. Parliament comprises the House of Commons and the Senate.
3. The executive process involves both Houses of Parliament and the Monarch.
4. Parliament has a maximum duration of five years.
5. The State Opening of Parliament marks the end of the new parliamentary session.
6. The speech is given in the presence of members only of the House of Lords.
7. The House of Lords and the House of Commons sit together and are constituted on similar principles.

**6. Speak on the functions of the UK Parliament using the information from the text.**

**7. Guess the words:**

1. *Britain's main law maker.*
2. *Someone who has a job in politics.*
3. *The head of the British government.*
4. *A group of members of a government.*
5. *The basic law of a country.*
6. *A country ruled by a king or queen.*

## 8. Read and translate the text without dictionary:

### The Major Political Parties

The Parties		
The Labor Party	The Conservative Party	The Liberal Democrats
•emerged at the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	• came to power in 18 <sup>th</sup> century	•Formed in the late 1980s
•The leader isJeremy Bernard Corbyn	•-Theresa Mary May is the leader of the party nowadays	•Close relations whit Labour Party
•It is still popular	•It returned to power in 2016	

British parliamentary democracy has traditionally been dominated by the two-party system, with two main parties forming the government and the official Opposition. Over the years these have been Whigs and Tories, i.e. Liberals and Conservatives and, since the development of the Labor Party at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Labor and Conservatives. A number of other parties have also won seats in Parliament.

Nowadays there are three major national political parties in the United Kingdom. They are:

- The Labor Party
- The Conservative Party
- The Liberal Democrats.

### Observe the topic about UK government and UK Parliament

9. Complete the following text with the verbs from the box, using them in the appropriate form (active or passive).

*Form; determine; govern; support; become; appoint; exercise(2)*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that Great Britain (1) **is governed** by Parliament and the Queen is Head of State.

The legislative power in the country (2) ... by the House of Parliament. The British parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The executive power (3) ... by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The government (4) ... usually ... by the political party which (5) ... by the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and (6) ... by the Queen. The Prime Minister chooses a team of ministers; twenty of the ministers are in the Cabinet.

The second largest party (7) ... the official opposition with its own leader and the Shadow Cabinet. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the Conservative Party (the Tories) and the Labor Party.

The judiciary branch of the government (8) ... common law and is independent of both the legislative and the executive branches.

There is no written constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions.

10. Complete the following text with the words and expressions from the box.

<i>Proportional representation;</i>	<i>polling day;</i>	<i>by-election</i>
<i>Member of Parliament;</i>	<i>canvassing;</i>	<i>eligible;</i>
<i>Call an election;</i>	<i>secret ballot;</i>	<i>campaigns;</i>
<i>House of Commons;</i>	<i>constituents;</i>	<i>turn-out.</i>
<i>Stand for election;</i>	<i>constituencies;</i>	
<i>General Election</i>	<i>polling stations</i>	

Middle ford Election Result. No. of registered voters: 100,000

Mr. G. Smith (Labor)

30,000 votes

Mrs. R. Green (Conservative)	25,000 votes
Miss L. Jones (Independent)	10,000 votes
Mr. W. Woods (Communist)	5,000 votes

A (a)\_\_\_\_\_ has just taken place all over the United Kingdom, These must take place every five years unless the Prime Minister decides to (b)\_\_\_\_\_ earlier. Above is the result in Middle ford, one of the approximately 650 (c)\_\_\_\_\_ into which the country is divided for this purpose. (d)\_\_\_\_\_ was last Thursday, when the election (e)\_\_\_\_\_ and door-to-door (f) stopped and the people of Middle ford went to the (g)\_\_\_\_\_ to make their choice, in a (h)\_\_\_\_\_, from the four candidates (anyone over the age of 21 can (i)\_\_\_\_\_. Voting is not compulsory and the number of people (j)\_\_\_\_\_ to vote in Middle ford (everyone over 18) was 100,000, so the (k)\_\_\_\_\_ was 70 per cent. Now Mr. Smith will become the (l)\_\_\_\_\_ for Middle ford, which means he will represent the people of Middle ford in the (m)\_\_\_\_\_ in London. If he should die or be forced to give up his seat, the people of Middle ford will have to vote again, in a (n)\_\_\_\_\_ to replace him. It is a very simple system and Mr. Smith will try to represent all his (o)\_\_\_\_\_ fairly, whether they voted for him or not. However, the fact remains that most voters in Middle ford voted for candidates (and parties) other than Mr. Smith, and their votes are now lost. It is seats which are important in Parliament, not votes, and it is easy to see why smaller parties would like a system of (p)\_\_\_\_\_, in which the number of votes they won was reflected in the number of seats they received in Parliament.

# 11. Complete the following text with the words and expressions from the box.

## The House of Commons

<i>Cabinet;</i>	<i>benches;</i>	<i>Foreign Secretary;</i>
<i>Bask benchers;</i>	<i>Budget;</i>	<i>Shadow Cabinet;</i>
<i>Prime Minister;</i>	<i>Speaker;</i>	<i>Home Secretary;</i>
<i>Ministers;</i>	<i>Front bench;</i>	<i>Leader of the Opposition;</i>
<i>Debates;</i>	<i>Opposition;</i>	<i>Chancellor of the Exchange</i>

This is the House of Commons, where Members of Parliament take their seats on the green leather (a)\_\_\_\_\_ according to their party and position. One of them is chosen to be the (b)\_\_\_\_\_, who acts as a kind of chairman of the (c)\_\_\_\_\_ which take place in the House. In front of him on his right sit the MPs of the biggest party, which forms the government, and facing them sit the MPs of the parties who oppose them, the (d)\_\_\_\_\_. The leaders of these two groups sit at the front on each side. MPs without special positions in their parties sit behind their parties sit behind their leaders at the back. They are called (e)\_\_\_\_\_.

The leader of government, the (f)\_\_\_\_\_, sits on the government (g)\_\_\_\_\_, of course, next to his or her (h)\_\_\_\_\_. The most important of these form the (i)\_\_\_\_\_. The minister responsible for relations with other countries is called the (j)\_\_\_\_\_. The one responsible for law and security is called the (k)\_\_\_\_\_. The one who deals with financial matters and prepares the annual (i)\_\_\_\_\_ speech on the economic state of the country is called the (m)\_\_\_\_\_. Opposite this group sits the (n)\_\_\_\_\_ (the main person in the largest party opposing the government) and the (o)\_\_\_\_\_, each member of which specializes in a particular area of government.

**12. Complete the following text with the words and expressions from the box and translate them into Russian.**

*Cabinet; alliance; right-wing; prime minister; split;  
Coalition; majority; left-wing; opposition; one-party states.*

In most countries, except (a)\_\_\_\_\_, there are several different political parties. The one with the (b)\_\_\_\_\_ of seats normally forms the government, and the parties which are against the government are called (c)\_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes no single party wins enough seats, and several parties must combine together in a (d)\_\_\_\_\_ to form a government. The principal ministers in the government from a group are called the (e)\_\_\_\_\_. The leader of this group, and of the government, is the (f)\_\_\_\_\_. Of course, there are many different kinds of

parties and governments. A socialist or communist party is often described as (g)\_\_\_\_\_. A conservative party on the other hand, is usually said to be (h)\_\_\_\_\_. Political situations are always changing. Sometimes in a party or between two parties there is a big argument or deep difference of opinion. This is called a (i)\_\_\_\_\_. When, on the other hand, two parties work together, this is sometimes called an (j)\_\_\_\_\_.

**13. Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.**

<i>With; for; against; to; in; between</i>
--

- (a) I voted \_\_\_\_\_ the Liberal candidate.
- (b) Put your voting papers \_\_\_\_\_ the ballot box.
- (c) He's very right-wing, so he's \_\_\_\_\_ the socialists.
- (d) She belongs \_\_\_\_\_ the Communist Party.
- (e) The Liberals formed an alliance \_\_\_\_\_ the Social Democrats.
- (f) There's a split \_\_\_\_\_ the two parties.
- (g) There's a spilt \_\_\_\_\_ the party.

***It's interesting to know***

*Parliamentary Oath: «I ... swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God».*

*Members of both Houses of Parliament are required by law to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown on taking their seat in Parliament. Until the oath/affirmation is taken, a Member may not sit in the House or vote, and may not receive salary or make use of the facilities of the House.*

*To hear the Queen's speech at the State Opening of Parliament the Commons are summoned by an official known as «Black Rod». In a symbol of the Commons' independence, the door to their chamber is slammed in his face and not opened until he has knocked on the door with his staff of office.*

*Before the State Opening, the cellars of the Palace of Westminster are to this day searched by the Yeomen of the Guard – a precaution dating back to the Gunpowder Plot of November 1605.*



## **CHECK YOURSELF**

**Choose the right variant:**

1. The leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons
  - a. *Lord Chancellor*
  - b. *Prime Minister*
  - c. *Speaker*
  - d. *Her Majesty*
2. The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. *House of Lords*
  - b. *British Parliament*
  - c. *Cabinet*
  - d. *Ministry of Justice of the UK*
3. The powers of Queen are limited by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. *House of Commons*
  - b. *the Cabinet*
  - c. *the Parliament*
  - d. *the Shadow Cabinet.*
4. Parliament has a maximum duration of \_\_\_\_\_ years
  - a. *five*
  - b. *four*
  - c. *three*
  - d. *two*
5. The State Opening of Parliament marks the \_\_\_\_\_ of the new parliamentary session
  - a. *start*
  - b. *end*
  - c. *continuing*
  - d. *finishing*
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses
  - a. *House of Lords*
  - b. *House of Commons*

- c. Parliament*
- d. Government*

7. A British Prime Minister known chiefly for his leadership of the United Kingdom during World War II is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Franklin Roosevelt*
  - b. Clement Richard Attlee*
  - c. James Gordon Brown*
  - d. Sir Winston Leonard Spencer – Churchill*
8. The collective decision making body of Her Majesty's Government in the UK, composed of the Prime Minister and some 22 Cabinet Ministers is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a. the British Parliament*
  - b. the Shadow Cabinet*
  - c. the Cabinet*
  - d. Ministry of Justice of the UK*
9. The Chairman in the House of Commons of Great Britain is the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Clerk of the House*
  - b. Lord Chancellor*
  - c. Prime Minister*
  - d. Speaker*
10. The legislative process involves both Houses of Parliament and the Monarch, \_\_\_\_\_?
- a. doesn't it*
  - b. don't it*
  - c. didn't it*
  - d. isn't it*
11. Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_ by the Parliament and the Queen as the Head of State.
- a. is governed*
  - b. is governing*
  - c. governed*
  - d. governs*
12. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the \_\_\_\_\_ Party (the Tories) and the Labor Party
- a. Conservative*
  - b. Communist*
  - c. Democratic*
  - d. Liberal*



13. There is \_\_\_\_\_ written constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions
- a. no*
  - b. any*
  - c. some*
  - d. one*
14. Public and Private Bills \_\_\_\_\_ through Parliament in much the same way
- a. are passed*
  - b. is passed*
  - c. passes*
  - d. pass*
15. Members of Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ salaries since 1911
- a. have been paid*
  - b. has been paid*
  - c. being paid*
  - d. having been paid*

## **Supplementary Reading**

### **Text № 1**

#### **THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT**

##### **1. Read the text**

In theory, the constitution has three branches: Parliament, which makes laws, the government, which «executes» laws, i.e. puts them into effect, and the law courts, which interpret laws. Although the Queen is officially head of all three branches, she has little direct power.

Parliament has two parts: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Members of the House of Commons are elected by the voters of 650 constituencies. They are known as MPs, or Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister, or leader of the Government, is also an MP, usually the leader of the political party with a majority in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister is advised by a Cabinet of about twenty other ministers. The Cabinet includes the ministers in charge of major government departments or ministries. Departments and ministries are run by civil servants,

who are permanent officials. Even if the Government changes after an election, the same civil servants are employed.

The House of Lords consists of Lords Temporal and the Lords Spiritual. The Lord Spiritual is the Archbishop of York and Canterbury, together with twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. The Lord Temporal consists of hereditary peers who have inherited their titles; life peers who are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Government for various services to the nation; and the Lords of Appeal (Law Lords) who become life peers on their judicial appointments. The latter serve the House of Lords as the ultimate court of appeal. This appeal court consists of some nine Law Lords who hold senior judicial office. They are presided over by the Lord Chancellor and they form a quorum of three to five when they hear appeal cases.

## **2. Answer the questions:**

1. Which of these people are not elected: a peer, an MP, a civil servant, the Prime Minister?
2. What is the difference between life peers and hereditary peers, Lords Temporal and Lords Spiritual?
3. What are civil servants?
4. Which areas of government do these people deal with: the Chancellor of the Exchange, the Home Secretary, and the Lord Chancellor?
5. Find two examples executive organizations outside central government?

## **Text № 2**

### **1. Read the text**

#### **Making New Laws: Bills and Acts**

The functions of Parliament are: making laws; providing money for the government through taxation; examining government policy, administration and spending; debating political questions.

Every year Parliament passes about a hundred laws directly, by making Acts of Parliament. Because this can be a long process, Parliament sometimes passes a

very general law and leaves a minister to fill in the details. In this way, it indirectly passes about 2,000 additional rules and regulations.

No new law can be passed unless it has completed a number of stages in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The monarch also has to give a Bill of Royal Assent, which is now just a formality. Since 1707 no sovereign has refused a Bill. While a law is still going through Parliament it is called a Bill. There are two main types of Bills-Public Bills which deal with matters of public importance and Private Bills which deal with local matters and individuals.

Public and Private Bills are passed through Parliament in much the same way. When a Bill is introduced in the House of Commons, it receives a formal first reading. It is then printed and read a second time, when it is debated but not amended. After the second reading the Bill is referred to a committee, either a special committee made up of certain members of the House, or to the House itself as a committee. Here it is discussed in detail and amended, if necessary. The Bill is then presented for a third reading and is debated. If the Bill is passed by the Commons it goes to the Lords, and provided it is not rejected by them, it goes through the same procedure as in the Commons. After receiving the Royal Assent the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. In order to be enforced, it must be published in Statute form, becoming a part of Statute Law. The power of the Lords to reject a Bill has been severely curtailed. A money Bill must be passed by the Lords without amendment within a month of being presented in the House. The Act of 1949 provides that any Public Bill passed by the Commons in two successive parliamentary sessions and rejected both times by the Lords, may be presented for the Royal Assent, even though it has not been passed by the Lords. The Lords, therefore, can only delay the passage of a Public Bill, they cannot reject it.

## **2. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following expressions.**

-абсолютное большинство;

-отклонить законопроект;

-выдвинуть законопроект;

- налогообложение;
- внести поправку в законопроект;
- обсуждать политические вопросы;
- королевская санкция;
- ассигновать деньги для нужд правительства;
- принять закон;
- обсуждать законопроект;
- подробно обсудить;
- направить законопроект на рассмотрение;
- отложить принятие законопроекта;

### **3. Explain the meaning of the following expressions from the text.**

- Statute Law;
- to be published in Statute form;
- to receive a formal reading;
- to enforce an Act of Parliament;
- to be severely curtailed;
- a money Bill;
- The Ministry;
- Government Departments
- Civil Service;
- The Home (Foreign) Office;
- The Treasury.

### **4. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following expressions.**

- вступать в должность;
- сформировать правительство;
- круг вопросов;
- почётная должность;
- единогласное решение;
- осуществлять политику правительства;
- подлежать контролю;

## **5. Answer the questions.**

1. What are the functions of:
  - a) Parliament;
  - b) The Prime Minister;
  - c) The Privy Council;
  - d) The Cabinet;
  - e) The Government Departments?
2. Who does the cabinet consist of?
3. What is «collective responsibility»?
4. Who is each department headed by? What are their functions?
5. What is a government agency?

### **Text № 3**

#### **1. Read the text**

##### **Members of Parliament in Great Britain**

Each Member of Parliament (MP) represents one of 650 constituencies in the UK. British elections are usually fought between political parties, not individuals. Therefore, people who want to be elected to Parliament need to be nominated by one of main political parties.

There is nothing to stop unconventional candidates from standing for election, however. A candidate has only to put down a deposit of 500 pounds and collect ten signatures from residents in the constituency where he wants to stand. A candidate who gets less than 5 per cent of the total votes loses his deposit. For somebody who is standing for election for publicity purposes, this is a small prize to pay.

Although MPs will support a particular party, they are not controlled by that political party and theoretically do not have to vote with their party in Parliament. MPs represent everyone in the constituency, not just the people who voted for them.

A lot of MPs' work has nothing to do with voting in Parliament. There are hundreds of things MPs have to deal with in the day-to-day business of

constituency life, such as housing or health care. MPs are there to help people and to try to make sure their rights under the law are not violated.

Some MPs hold an advice bureau in their constituencies, where people can go for advice. Anyone who feels that he has been unfairly treated by the central government can complain to their local MP who will do his best to see that the problem is solved.

Members of Parliament have been paid salaries since 1911. The rate has lately been nearly twice the average industrial worker's wages. Since 1965 the allowances for travel, living in London; and paying part-time secretaries and research assistants, have all been increased. Still many MPs insist that they need to have outside earnings, through journalism, work in the law courts or business, to enable them to live up to the standard they expect.

## **2. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following phrases.**

- обращаться за советом;
- баллотироваться в своём избирательном округе;
- нарушать права;
- выдвинуть свою кандидатуру на партии;
- собирать подписи;
- участвовать в избирательной компании в рекламных целях;
- несправедливо обойтись с кем либо.

### **Text № 4**

#### **The legal system in the United Kingdom (UK)**

The study of law distinguishes between public law and private law, but in legal practice in the UK the distinction between civil law and criminal law is more important to practising lawyers. Public law relates to the state. It is concerned with laws which govern processes in local and national government and conflicts between the individual and the state in areas such as immigration and social security. Private law is concerned with the relationships between legal persons, that is, individuals and corporations, and includes family law, contract law and property law. Criminal law deals with certain forms of conduct for which the state

reserves punishment, for example murder and theft. The state prosecutes the offender. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights, and their duties. It is also concerned with conduct which may give rise to a claim by a legal person for compensation or an injunction - an order made by the court. However, each field of law tends to overlap with others. For example, a road accident case may lead to a criminal prosecution as well as a civil action for compensation.

Substantive law creates, defines or regulates rights, liabilities, and duties in all areas of law and is contrasted with procedural law, which defines the procedure by which a law is to be enforced.

### **The constitution**

The head of state is the monarch, currently the Queen in the UK, but the government carries the authority of the Crown (the monarch). The Westminster Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons, which sit separately and are constituted on different principles. The Commons is an elected body of members. Substantial reform is being carried out in the upper house, the House of Lords, where it is proposed that the majority of members be appointed, with a minority elected, replacing the hereditary peers. There is no written constitution, but constitutional law consists of statute law (see Unit 2), common law (see Unit 3), and constitutional conventions.

### **Jurisdiction**

There are four countries and three distinct jurisdictions in the United Kingdom: England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. All share a legislature in the Westminster Parliament for the making of new laws and have a common law tradition, but each has its own hierarchy of courts, legal rules and legal profession. Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own Assembly and since 1999 Scottish Members of Parliament (SMPs) have sat in their own Parliament. Under an Act of the Westminster Parliament, the Scottish Parliament has power to legislate on any subject not specifically reserved to the Westminster Parliament such as defence or foreign policy. The UK's accession to the European

Communities in 1973, authorised by the European Communities Act 1972, has meant the addition of a further legislative authority in the legal system. The UK is also a signatory of the European Convention of Human Rights and this has been incorporated into UK law.

## **Тема № 12**

### **Государственное устройство РФ**

#### **1. Some new words to the text**

To vest in	облекать, наделять
To make treaties	заключать договоры
To enforce laws	проводить законы в жизнь
To approve	одобрять
To observe	соблюдать
To defend	защищать
To hold	занимать
Popular vote	всеобщее голосование
Extensive powers	широкие полномочия
Consent	согласие
To reject	отклонять
To proceed	продолжать
To dissolve	распускать
To establish	учреждать
To confirm	утверждать
A state of emergency	чрезвычайное положение

#### **2. Read and translate the text**

##### **STATE SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a presidential republic. The federal government consists of



three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.



The President of the Russian Federation is the Head of a state and a Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. He has extensive powers. He observes and defends the Constitution and holds generally a central position in the system of Government. He is elected by popular vote for a six-year term.

The President may preside at meetings of the Government. He establishes and chairs the Security Council, confirms the Russian military doctrine, appoints a number of the leading officials. Acting with the consent of the State Duma, the President appoints the Prime Minister. If the State Duma rejects the President's candidates three times, the President will proceed with appointment, dissolve the State Duma and announce a new election.

The declaration of war or of a state of emergency is within the President's prerogative too, but he must inform the Parliament of such decisions and must seek the approval of the Federation Council.

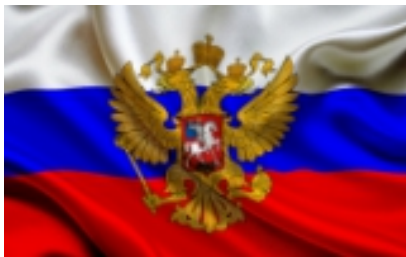
The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It is a permanently functioning body. It consists of two separately functioning chambers: the Federation Council (the upper Chamber) and the State Duma (the lower chamber).

The Federation Council (the upper Chamber) includes two representatives from each constituent entity of the Russian Federation and the State Duma (the lower chamber) consists of 450 deputies. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. Legislature is initiated in the Lower Chamber. But in order to become a law a bill must be approved by both Chambers and must be signed by the President. The President may also veto the bill. The State Duma may override the veto.



The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The government presents a draft budget to be discussed by the State Duma and it provides its implementation and realization of financial, credit and monetary policies. The government also ensures state security, realization of foreign policy, implementation of a uniform state policy in the sphere of culture, science, education, social security, health, and ecology.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional (lower) courts. The Supreme Court is the highest instance for civil and criminal cases. The responsibility of the Constitutional Court is to analyze the new laws to make sure they correspond to the laws of the state.



Today the state symbol of Russia is a three-colored banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. The hymn of Russia has been created by Alexandrov and Mikhalkov. Now the national coat of arms is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Ruricivich signifying the succession of the Russian state from the Byzantine Empire.

**3. Find in the text above the Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

- two separately functioning chambers
- the most ancient symbol
- to announce a new election

- a state of emergency
- the national coat of arms
- a number of the leading officials
- Popular vote
- Military doctrine
- to override the veto
- a three-colored banner
- to have extensive powers.

#### **4. Match the synonyms:**

A bill	to veto
To enforce	a proposed law
To prohibit	to exert
A chamber	to be composed of
To consist	a house

#### **5. Complete the following sentences. Consult the text:**

1. Russia is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The federal government consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Now the national coat of arms is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The stripes of the three colored banner symbolize \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The executive power belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Legislature is initiated \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The members of the State Duma are elected \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **6. Translate the sentences, use the information from the text:**

1. Государственная власть в Российской Федерации разделяется на три ветви: законодательную, исполнительную и судебную власть.
2. Президент РФ может наложить вето на законопроект, предложенный Федеральным собранием.
3. По Конституции право законодательной инициативы принадлежит обоим палатам российского парламента.

4. Исполнительная власть в РФ принадлежит Премьер-министру, который назначается Президентом.

5. Конституция РФ регулирует отношения между государством и его гражданами.

### **7. Fill in the blanks.**

Under the Constitution Russia is a presidential republic. The federal government consists of three (1) \_\_\_\_: legislative one, executive one and judicial one. Each of them is balanced by the President. The legislative power is (2) \_\_\_\_ in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The (3) \_\_\_\_\_ chamber is the Council of Federation. The lower chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is (4) \_\_\_\_ by the Speaker. Legislature is initiated in the Lower Chamber. But in order to become a law a bill must be (5) \_\_\_\_\_ by both Chambers and must be signed by the President.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is (6) \_\_\_\_ the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, (7) \_\_\_\_ Court and the regional courts.

### **8. What else do you know about your country? Answer the following questions:**

1. How often are general elections held in Russian Federation?
2. When was the last general election held?
3. Can you name the last three Prime Ministers?
4. Can you name the Minister of Internal Affairs?
5. Can you give an example of the recent change of government?
6. How many political parties are there in Russian Federation?



**9. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogue:**

*Two British students speak about governmental structure of Russian Federation*

**A.** Do you know is Russia a constitutional monarchy or a presidential republic?

**B.** As far as I know, Russia is a presidential republic.

**A.** What is the state power of Russia carried out by?

**B.** It is carried out by dividing power into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

**A.** What can you say about the legislative branch?

**B.** It is vested in the Federal Assembly consisting of two separately functioning chambers: the Federation Council (the upper Chamber) and the State Duma (the lower chamber).

**A.** And whom does the executive power belong to?

**B.** It belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister.

**A.** And what do you know about the judicial branch?

**B.** It is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional (lower) courts.

**A.** It's very interesting. Thank you.

**B.** You're welcome.

**10. Retell the text.**



**CHECK YOURSELF**

**Choose the right variant:**

1. The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 1993
  - b. 1999
  - c. 1992
  - d. 1994
2. The federal government consists of \_\_\_\_\_ branches
  - a. two
  - b. three
  - c. four
  - d. five
3. The Head of State is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. the Prime Minister
  - b. the President
  - c. the Chairman of the Duma
  - d. the Head of the Parliament
4. The President of the Russian Federation has \_\_\_\_\_ powers
  - a. extensive
  - b. little
  - c. absolute
  - d. constitutional
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ establishes and chairs the Security Council, confirms the Russian military doctrine, appoints a number of the leading officials
  - a. President
  - b. Prime Minister
  - c. Chief Justice
  - d. Leader of the Party
6. How many branches are there in the political system of Russian Federation?
  - a. four
  - b. two
  - c. one
  - d. three
7. What political system does the Russian Federation represent?
  - a. presidential republic
  - b. parliamentary republic
  - c. absolute monarchy
  - d. bounded monarchy
8. Russia is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ federal subjects
  - a. 80

- b. 83*
  - c. 85*
  - d. 89*
9. The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. the Prime Minister*
  - b. the President*
  - c. the judge*
  - d. the commander in chief*
10. The legislative power is vested in the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Federal Assembly*
  - b. State Duma*
  - c. Federation Council*
  - d. Senate*
11. Each chamber \_\_\_\_\_ by the Speaker
- a. is headed*
  - b. is heading*
  - c. heads*
  - d. head*
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ branch of a government decides whether laws are good and whether people have disobeyed these laws
- a. executive*
  - b. legislative*
  - c. judicial*
  - d. fiscal*
13. All bills must first be considered by the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. State Duma*
  - b. Federation Council*
  - c. Parties*
  - d. Senate*
14. What \_\_\_\_\_ the most important special powers of the Federation Council?
- a. are*
  - b. is*
  - c. do*
  - d. does*
15. The Federation Council \_\_\_\_\_ the bill yesterday.
- a. rejected*
  - b. rejects*
  - c. has rejected*
  - d. had rejected*

# **Topical Vocabulary**

## **Судебная система США,**

## **Судебная система Великобритании**

### **Типы судов / Types of courts**

Court – 1. суд, состав суда, судьи. 2. здание суда

Court of appeals – апелляционный суд

Court of honor – суд чести

Court of justice – суд, судебный орган

Court of last resort – суд высшей инстанции

Court of general jurisdiction – суд общей юрисдикции

Court of law - суд

Court martial - трибунал

Court of original jurisdiction – суд первой инстанции

Court system – судебная система

City police court – городской полицейский суд

Civil court – суд по гражданским делам

Coroner's court – суд коронера

Criminal police court – уголовный полицейский суд

Crown court – суд короны

Circuit court – выездной окружной суд

District court – окружной суд

European court of Justice – Европейский суд

High court – Высокий суд

Higher / superior courts – суды более высокой инстанции

Inferior / lower courts – суды более низкой инстанции

International court of Justice – Международный суд ООН

Juvenile court – суд по делам несовершеннолетних

Magistrates' court – суд магистров, мировой суд

Supreme Court – Верховный суд



### **Зал суда / Courtroom**

Bar – барьер, за которым находится суд

Bench – место судей

The dock – скамья подсудимых

Jury box – места присяжных

Prisoner's box – место обвиняемого

Witness box / witness stand – место для дачи свидетельских показаний

### **Обращение в суд / Taking a matter to court**

Action / claim complaint - иск

To answer the complaint / to challenge the complaint – рассматривать иск / жалобу

Application - ходатайство

To be sued – отвечать в суде

Case / suit – судебное дело, тяжба

Charge - обвинение

Complaint - жалоба

Counter-charge – встречное обвинение

Counter-claim – встречный иск

Declaration / statement – заявление

To file a complaint – подавать жалобу

To go to court – обращаться в суд

To initiate a civil action – возбуждать гражданский иск

Legal action – судебный иск

Petition for review - заявление в суд о пересмотре дела

Plaint – исковое заявление

Plaint – исковое заявление

Prayer – просьба, ходатайство (в суде)

To sue – возбуждать иск, дело; подавать в суд

### **Участники судебного процесса / Participants of legal procedure**

Adjudicator – судья, арбитр

Accused – обвиняемый, ответчик

Accuser – свидетель обвинения, жалобщик

Appellant – лицо, подающее апелляционную жалобу

Arbitrator – третейский судья, арбитр

Attorney / barrister / lawyer / counsel for the defense / defending counsel – адвокат

Bar / court in bank - суд в полном составе

Bailiff / constable - судебный пристав

Bench – суд, судьи, состав суда

Chief witness – главный свидетель

Claimant / plaintiff – истец (в гражданских делах)

Counsel for plaintiff / attorney for the plaintiff (US) – защита истца (в гражданских делах)

Counsel for the prosecution / counsel for the state – защита обвинения (в уголовных делах)

Coroner – коронер (следователь, специальной функцией которого является расследование случаев насильственной или внезапной смерти)

Defendant - подзащитный

Judge - судья

Jury – присяжные (заседатели)

Juror – присяжный заседатель

Justice of the peace – мировой судья

Lay magistrate – мировой судья

Litigant – сторона в судебном процессе

Parties to a lawsuit – стороны судебного разбирательства

Plaintiff - истец

Prisoner at the bar – обвиняемый (на скамье подсудимых)

Prosecution - обвинение

Prosecutor / procurator / counsel for the prosecution / the prosecuting counsel - прокурор

Solicitor – ходатай, поверенный

State – истец (в уголовных делах)

Witness - свидетель

Witness for the prosecution – свидетель обвинения

Witness for the defense – свидетель защиты

### **Судебные слушания / Court hearings**

To abjure – отрицать (что-либо) под присягой

To adjudicate – рассмотреть спор, разрешить дело, решить (в судебном порядке)

Adjudication of claim – рассмотрение иска

To accuse (smb for smth) – обвинять (кого-либо в чем-либо)

To administer justice – отправлять, осуществлять правосудие

Alleged - инкриминируемый

To be alleged – подозреваться

To be brought before the court / to appear before the court / to face the court – предстать перед судом

To be charged (with smth) – обвиняться (в чем-либо)

To bring to court – отдавать под суд

To call a witness – вызвать свидетеля

Capital charge – обвинение в преступлении, предусматривающем высшую меру наказания

To charge (smb with smth) / to indict (smb on/for smth) – предъявлять обвинение (кому-л. в чем-л.)

Charge (of smth) – обвинение (в чем-либо)

Contempt of court - неуважение к суду

To commit to court – предавать суду

To find (smb.) guilty – признать (кого-либо) виновным

To judge (smb for smth) / to try (smb for smth) – судить (кого-либо за что-либо)

To judge in secret – слушать в закрытом суде

Just cement – судопроизводство, ход дела  
Lawsuit / judicial proceedings – судебный процесс  
Legal proceeding(s) – судопроизводство, процессуальные действия  
To make an open statement – сделать открытое заявление  
Minor charge – обвинение в незначительном проступке  
Objection - протест  
Plea – заявление (ответчика)  
To plead a case – вести, защищать дело (в суде)  
To plead (not) guilty – признать себя (не) виновным  
Pleading – выступление защиты, ходатайство  
To perjure - лжесвидетельствовать  
Perjurer - лжесвидетель  
Perjury – лжесвидетельство  
To produce an alibi – предоставить алиби  
To state the case – излагать дело  
To swear - клясться  
To take an oath / to swear an oath – приносить клятву  
To testify before a court – давать показания в суде

### **Приговор / Sentence**

To acquit smb (of/on smth) – оправдать, признать невиновным кого-то (в чем-то)  
To adjudge smb guilty – признать кого-либо виновным  
To adjudge to die – приговорить к смертной казни  
To adjudge to jail – приговорить к судебному заключению  
Adjudication – судебное решение, приговор, осуждение  
To appeal against a sentence – обжаловать приговор  
To be sentenced (to smth) - быть приговоренным (к чему –либо)  
To bring in / to give (a verdict) – выносить вердикт  
To bring in a verdict of guilty – вынести обвинительный вердикт  
To commit a sentence - смягчить приговор

To condemn (to smth) – 1. осуждать, приговорить (к чему-либо)

2. конфисковать

Condemnation – 1. осуждение 2. конфискация 3. отказ в иске

To convict – объявлять виновным, осудить

Conviction – осуждение, обвинительный приговор

Court ruling / court injunctions – постановление суда, судебное предписание, решение

Fine / penalty - штраф

Judgment – решение суда, приговор

To overrule / to reserve / to quash (a conviction) – аннулировать (обвинение)

To pass a sentence / to impose a sentence – выносить приговор

To pass a judgment (on smb) – выносить приговор (кому-либо)

A reserved judgment – отсроченное решение

Rule of court - судебный приказ, судебное постановление

Sentence – приговор

Suspended sentence - условный приговор

To sum up – обобщать, оценивать, исследовать

Verdict – вердикт, заключение

**1. Match the names of participants of legal procedure with their definitions. Translate into Russian:**

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1) bailiff   | a) a person who testifies under oath in court regarding what was seen, heard or otherwise observed |
| 2) coroner   | b) a public officer whose principal duty is to inquire into the case of any unnatural death        |
| 3) defendant | c) a person, company, etc. against whom a criminal charge or civil claim is made                   |
| 4) jury      | d) the party who begins an action, complains or sues   |
| 5) juror     | e) one who is engaged in a lawsuit   |
| 6) litigant  | f) a member of a jury  |
| 7) plaintiff | g) an act of pursuing a lawsuit or criminal trial; the party that initiates a criminal case        |

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 8) prosecutor  | h) a specific number of people, usually six or twelve, selected as prescribed by law to render a decision in a trial  |
| 9) prosecution | i) a court employee who among other things maintains order in the courtroom and is responsible for custody of the jury  |
| 10) witness    | j) the public officer who represents the interests of the state in criminal trials and the county in all legal matters involving the county in criminal cases; he has the responsibility of deciding who and when to prosecute. |

**2. Match the verbs on the left with their meanings on the right. Use topical vocabulary:**

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) to be charged (with smth) | a) to be found guilty (of anything)  |
| 2) to accuse                 | b) to ask all witness involved in a case question  |
| 3) to appeal                 | c) to act as a judge   |
| 4) to allege                 | d) to charge with an offence; to blame   |
| 5) to defend                 | e) to carry on a lawsuit   |
| 6) to prosecute              | f) to testify, to act as legal witness   |
| 7) to judge                  | g) to find a defendant not guilty in a criminal trial  |
| 8) to litigate               | h) to request for information, to investigate  |
| 9) to plead                  | i) to bring criminal charges against someone   |
| 10) to witness               | j) to say smth happened though the fact hasn't been proved yet   |
| 11) to acquit                | k) to take a case to higher court for rehearing and a new decision   |
| 12) to cross-examine         | l) to act as a legal representative in court; to maintain by argument in the face of opposition or criticism |
| 13) to inquire               | m) to argue a case as an advocate in a court; to make or answer an allegation in a legal proceeding          |

14) to investigate

n) to conduct an official inquiry to make an  
examination or study

You must know that the Russian expression **СУДЕБНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС** has the following equivalents in English:

**1) litigation – судебный процесс, спор, тяжба**

civil litigation – судебный процесс по гражданскому делу

local litigation – тяжба в местном суде

litigation expenses – судебные издержки

issue in the litigation – предмет судебного спора

**2) lawsuit – судебный процесс, судебное дело, иск, тяжба, правовой спор, судебный спор, судебное разбирательство**

to be cast in lawsuit – проиграть судебный процесс

party to a lawsuit – сторона по делу

to file a lawsuit – подать иск

**3) suit – судебный процесс, иск, преследование по суду, судебное дело, судебная тяжба, судопроизводство**

to win / to lose a suit – выиграть / проиграть судебный процесс

to mount a suit – предъявить иск

to press a suit – оказывать давление на ход судебного процесса

to bring a suit – возбудить дело, тяжбу

**4) trial – судебный процесс, судебное разбирательство, слушание дела**

open (-court) trial – открытый судебный процесс

to conduct / hold a trial – вести судебный процесс

staged trial – инсценированный судебный процесс

trial by jury – рассмотрение дела с участием присяжных

to bring to trial / to put (up) on trial / to place on trial – предать суду

to face trial – предстать перед судом

to stand trial – отвечать перед судом

civil trial – гражданское судопроизводство  
criminal trial – уголовное судопроизводство  
preliminary trial – предварительное слушание дела  
case for trial / trial case – дело, подлежащее судебному рассмотрению  
case on trial – дело на стадии судебного рассмотрения  
delay in trial – задержка судебного разбирательства, отсрочка судебного разбирательства  
trial docket / trial list – список дел к слушанию  
investigation at the trial – судебное следствие  
party to a trial – сторона в процессе, участник процесса

**5) cause – судебный процесс, судебное дело, тяжба**

legal cause – судебное дело, законное основание  
major / minor cause – дело о тяжком / малозначительном правонарушении  
costs in the cause – судебные издержки, издержки в процессе  
cause list – список дел к слушанию  
side in a cause – сторона по делу

**6) controversy – гражданский судебный процесс, правовой спор, судебный спор**

legal controversy – правовой спор, судебный спор  
to decide a controversy – решить спор  
party in controversy – сторона в судебном споре

**7) process – судебный процесс, процедура, порядок, производство дел, судопроизводство, процессуальные нормы**

arrest process – приказ суда об аресте

**8) proceeding(s) – судебный процесс, рассмотрение дела в суде, судебное разбирательство, судебная процедура, производство по делу, судопроизводство**

to take criminal proceeding(s) – возбудить уголовное преследование  
civil proceeding(s) – гражданское производство  
criminal proceeding(s) – уголовное судопроизводство



forfeiture proceeding(s) – процедура конфискации

**Find in the list above the English equivalents for the following Russian expressions:**

1. судебные издержки
2. сторона по делу
3. тяжба
4. проиграть / выиграть судебный процесс
5. возбудить дело
6. предъявить иск

*There are many Latin terms in written English legal text, although recent reforms in the English justice system have encouraged the use of English rather than Latin. Some Latin terms are used so frequently that they are in general English use (e.g. **ad hoc**, **bona fide**, **pro rata** etc.). It is useful to be able to recognize their meaning and a dictionary will help you. Forms of pronunciation vary.*

**Ad hoc** – for this purpose

**Affidavit** – witnessed, signed statement

**Bona fide** – in good faith

**Caveat** – warning

**De facto** – in fact

**De jure** – by right

**Et cetera (etc.)** – and so on

**Exempli gratia (e.g.)** – for example

**Ex parte (ex p.)** – by a party without notice

**Id est. (i.e.)** – that is

**In camera** – hearing a case in private

**In cruria** – in open court

**In situ** – in its original situation

**Inter alia** – among other things

**Ipsa facto** – by the fact

**Per pro** – on behalf of another

**Per se** – by itself

**Prima facie** – at first sight

**Pro rata** – in proportion

**Quasi** – as if it were

**Sub judice** – in the course of trial

**Ultra vires** – beyond the power

**Videlicet (viz)** – namely

*A number of linking terms are used in older written legal texts (case reports, legislation, court documentation, etc.) to refer to other parts of the same text, to different legal documents, or to related contexts.*

**Hereafter** – after this

**Hereby** – in this way / by this

**Herein** – in this (document)

**Hereof** – of this

**Hereto** – to this

**Herewith** – with this

**Notwithstanding** – despite

**Thereafter** – after that

**Thereby** – in that way / by that

**Therein** – in that (document)

**Thereof** – of that

**Thereto** – to that

**Therewith** – with that

## Тема №13

### Судебная система США

#### 1. Look, listen, repeat

Specialist

Jurisdiction

National

Organize

Veto

Block

Bill

Mayor

Federal Court of Appeal

#### 2. Some new words for the text:

To coexist

сосуществовать

Court of last resort

суд последней инстанции

Claim

требование, претензия

Traffic

(дорожное) движение

Bar exam

экзамен на право выступать в суде

To fall under

попадать под

To sue

подать иск

Litigation

тяжба, судебный процесс

Tier

ряд, ярус

To resolve

решать, разрешать (судебные дела)

To appeal

подавать апелляцию

Exception

исключение

Generalist

To appoint

назначать

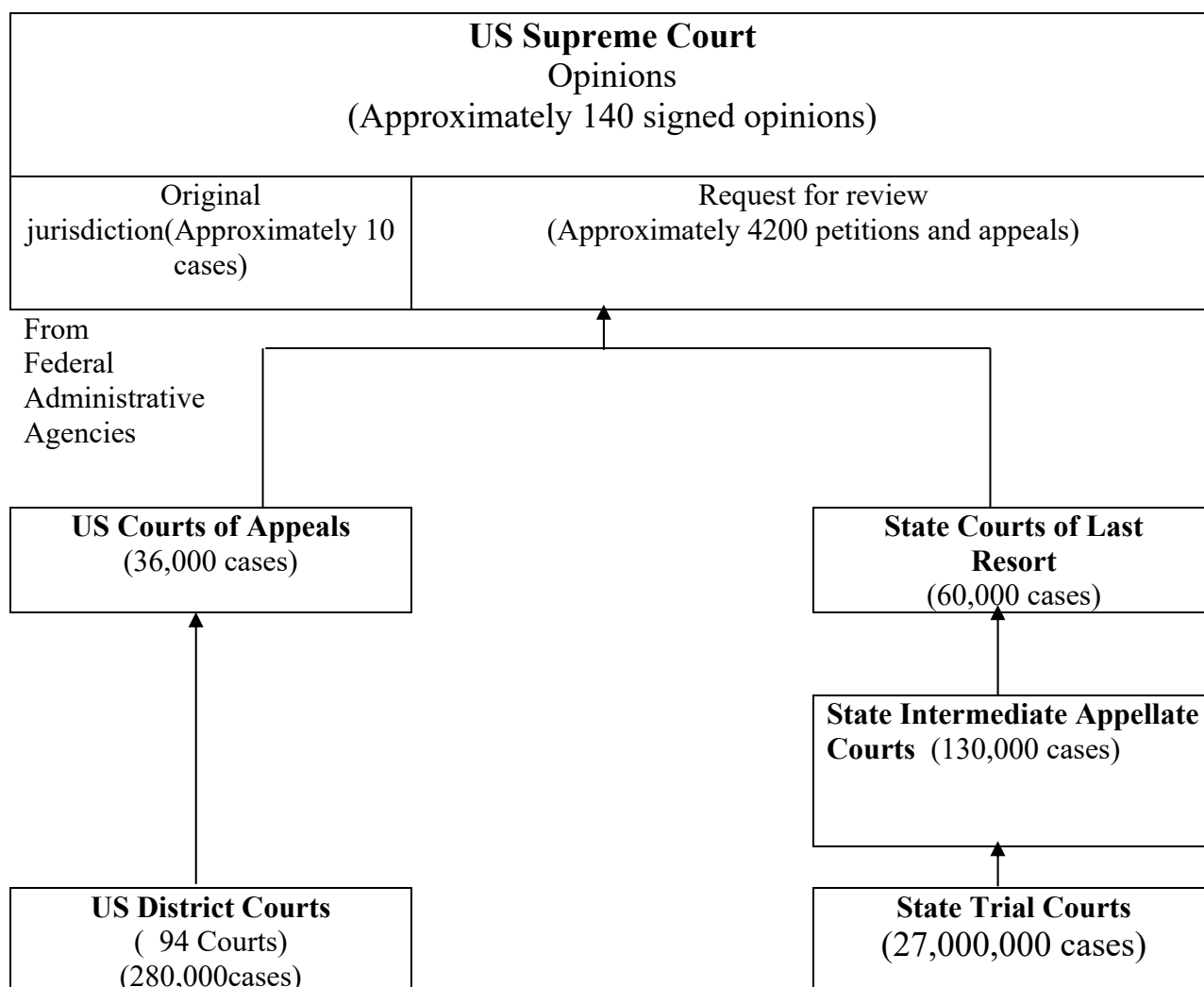
For life

пожизненно

Unjust

несправедливый

### 3. Examine the chart and read the text given below



### The Court System of the USA



The American court system is complex, mainly because of the federal system of government in the USA. Each state runs its own court system, and no two are identical. In addition, there is a separate system of federal courts which coexists with the state courts.

The structure of state courts varies from state to state. Usually there are minor trial courts for less serious cases, major trial courts for more serious cases, intermediate appellate courts and courts of last resort. The state's minor trial courts have various names: justice courts, small-claim courts, traffic courts, police courts, municipal courts. The judges in these courts are usually quite professional, but some states still have Justices of the Peace – men and women who have never gone to law school and never taken the bar exam.

Individuals fall under jurisdiction of two different court systems, their state courts and federal courts. They can sue or be sued in either system, depending mostly on what their case is about. The vast majority of cases are resolved in the state courts.

The federal courts are organized in three tiers, like a pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid are the US district courts, where litigation begins. There are about ninety four district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts. The district court is the only Federal court where trials are held, juries are used, and witnesses are called. There are about two hundred district judges in the USA. In the middle are the US courts of appeals. At the top is the US Supreme Court. To appeal means to take a case to a higher court. The courts of appeals and the Supreme Court are appellate courts, with few exceptions; they review cases that have been decided in lower courts. Most federal courts hear and decide a wide array of cases; the judges in these courts are known as generalists and they are appointed for life.

The Supreme Court hears cases in which someone claims that a lower court ruling is unjust or in which someone claims that Constitutional law has been violated. The U.S. Supreme Court has only nine justices, headed by Chief Justice. The decisions of this Court are final and become legally binding.

**4. Read and translate the following words paying attention to suffixes and prefixes in word-building:**

To advise – adviser – advisory – advice; to just – justice – justify; to appoint – appointed – appointing – appointment; to try – tried – untried – trial; to decide – decided – deciding – decision; to imprison – imprisonment; to differ – differing – difference – different; to depend – dependent – independent – dependence – independence.

**5. Review vocabulary for the text by reading and translating the following word-combinations:**

To coexist with the state courts; to vary from state to state; state's minor trial courts; more serious criminal cases; to take the bar exam; to hear civil cases; to handle cases of serious crime; to be appointed for life; to fall within federal jurisdiction; to sit alone; to violate the law; to hear and decide a wide array of cases; to become legally binding.

**6. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

- суды штатов
- частные лица
- суд последней инстанции
- подать иск
- федеральные суды
- подавляющее большинство
- трех ярусная система судов
- окружные суды
- высшие суды
- низшие суды
- исключение
- попадать под юрисдикцию
- на всю жизнь, пожизненно
- рассматривать дело
- Верховный суд США

**7. Match the name of the courts with their jurisdictions:**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Supreme Court   | 1. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by this court.            |
| 2. Court of Appeal | 2. It hears appeals from lower courts.                                      |
| 3. District Court  | 3. It has the right to declare unconstitutional any law passed by Congress. |

**8. Read the sentences completing them according to the text:**

1. The American court system is complex, mainly because of ...
2. The structure of state courts varies ...
3. The state's minor trial courts have various names: justice courts, ... .
4. The federal courts coexist with ...
5. Federal courts are also organized in three tiers: district courts, courts of appeal and ...
6. ... are appointed for life.
7. Individuals fall under jurisdiction of two different court systems ... and ... .
8. ... are the lowest ones in the Federal court system.
9. The Supreme Court has ... headed by Chief Justice.
10. The decisions of the Supreme Court are ...

**9. Answer the following questions:**

1. Who is responsible for making laws in the US?
2. Name American courts in the descending order.
3. In what way are the federal courts organized?
4. Where does litigation begin?
5. What does the word «to appeal» mean?

**10. Use these words in the following sentences and translate them:**

*Unconstitutional*

*executive*

*appellate*

*Associate*

*Supreme*

*Chief*

1. The head of the judicial organ of the USA is the ...Court.
2. The Court is made up of the ... Justice and eight ... Justices.
3. If the Constitution does not give Congress the power to pass a certain law, the Court declares the law ...
4. Unconstitutional laws cannot be enforced by the President and his ... officers.
5. The Court of Appeals has only ... jurisdiction.

**11. Read the information about federal courts system in the USA and translate (into Russian):**

**Courts of Claims**      The government can be sued for unpaid salary, property taken for public use and personal injuries for which the Federal government is responsible.

The Court of Claims consists of a chief justice and 4 associate justices who are appointed by the President with Senate approval.

**Customs Court**      This court deals with all the cases arising at the customs when goods enter the country. This court was established in 1890 and is located in New York where most of its business is conducted.

**Court of Customs and**

**Patent Appeals**      The court hears appeals from decisions of the Customs Court and the Patent Office. Its judgments and decrees are final.

**12. Read and translate the short dialogue, using the vocabulary of the text above. Then reproduce it**

**A.** - What is the judicial branch of power in the USA?

**B.** - The judicial branch of government is the system of courts.



A. - And what is its job?

B. - Its job is to enforce the law.

A. - Is it true that Supreme Court is the highest court in the country?

B. - Yes, it's true. This court consists of 9 justices: one Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices.

A. - Who appoints the justices to the Supreme Court?

B. - The US President appoints the justices, but the Senate must approve them. The justices are appointed for life. The judicial branch works together with the legislative and executive branches to protect the Constitution and the right of the citizens of the USA.

### **13. Translate the sentences into English using Passive Voice:**

1. Меня попросили рассказать о судебной системе США.
2. Эти судьи назначаются президентом.
3. Этого свидетеля вызвали последним.
4. Присяжные используются в наиболее серьезных случаях.
5. Закон был принят вчера.
6. Страна разделена на несколько судебных округов.
7. Большинство гражданских дел рассматривается судами магистрата.
8. Существующие системы судов штатов возглавляются Верховными Судами штатов.
9. Суды штатов организованы подобно федеральным судам.

### **14. Fill in the blanks.**

#### **Federal and State Court System**

The federal courts have three tiers: (a)\_\_\_\_\_ courts, courts of (b)\_\_\_\_\_ and the (c)\_\_\_\_\_ Court. The (d)\_\_\_\_\_ Court was created by the Constitution; all other (e) \_\_\_\_\_ courts were created by Congress. Most litigation occurs in (f) \_\_\_\_\_ courts. The structure of (g)\_\_\_\_\_ courts varies from state to state; usually there are (h)\_\_\_\_\_ for less serious cases, (i)\_\_\_\_\_ for more serious

cases, intermediate(j)\_\_\_\_\_ courts, and courts of last (k)\_\_\_\_\_. State courts were created by state constitutions.

**15. Ситуация.** Предположим, что вы – один из судей Верховного Суда США. Иностранные корреспонденты задают вам вопросы о судебной системе США. Дайте точные ответы на их вопросы.

The word **EVIDENCE** has the following meanings in Russian:

1) *доказательство*

Evidence at law – судебные доказательства

2) *показания*

Evidence for the defense – показания свидетелей защиты

3) *улики*

Evidence of crime - улики

4) *свидетельство*

Written evidence – письменное свидетельство

**Match the following English expressions with their Russian equivalents:**

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. evidence in the case           | 1. вещественное доказательство          |
| 2. evidence on oath               | 2. доказательства вины                  |
| 3. to give (offer) evidence       | 3. доказательства или показания по делу |
| 4. to plant evidence              | 4. доказательство из первых рук         |
| 5. to weigh evidence              | 5. заключение эксперта                  |
| 6. to withhold evidence           | 6. косвенное доказательство             |
| 7. evidence of guilt              | 7. лжесвидетельство                     |
| 8. circumstantial evidence        | 8. ложное доказательство, показания     |
| 9. conclusive (decisive) evidence | 9. недостаточное доказательство         |
| 10. expert evidence               | 10. неопровержимое доказательство       |
| 11. false evidence                | 11. оценить доказательства              |
| 12. first hand evidence           | 12. показания под присягой              |
| 13. insufficient evidence         | 13. скрыть доказательства               |

14.irrefutable evidence	14. сфабриковать доказательства
15.perjured evidence	15. окончательное, решающее
16.physical evidence	16. давать (предоставлять)
17.evidence wrongfully obtained	доказательство, доказательства 17. доказательства, полученные с нарушением закона

### *Just for fun*

**Read the following jokes. Try to retell them. You may do it in Russian:**

1. *A friend of a judge dropped in for a visit one morning before court opened and looked around. «Goodness, you certainly have a lot of criminals to try this morning, haven't you?» he observed.*

*«Oh, not so many», answered the judge. «You are looking at the wrong bench – those are lawyers».*

2. *Lawyer: «Now that we have won, will you tell me confidentially if you stole the money?»*

*Client: «Well, after hearing you talk in court yesterday, I am beginning to think I didn't».*

1. *Judge: «Have you anything to say before I pass sentence on you?»*

*Prisoner: «Yes, Your Honor, I should like you to have your lunch first».*

4. *A man was accused of stealing a pair of trousers. After a long examination he was acquitted, because the evidence against him was not sufficiently strong. He stayed, however, in the dock after his acquittal had been pronounced. The lawyer who had defended him, observing that he didn't go away, informed him that he was free to go whenever he wanted. The man shook his head slightly, but remained. By this time the court was nearly empty. Again his lawyer told him that he could go.*

*«I can't go till all the witnesses against me have left the court», said the man.*

*«And why may that be» asked the lawyer.*

*«Because of the stolen trousers, sir. I've got them on».*



## CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. The head of the judicial organ of the USA is the ...Court.
  - a. *Appellate*
  - b. *Supreme*
  - c. *District*
  - d. *Constitutional*
2. If a person breaks the law he must ...first before a magistrates' court.
  - a. *bring*
  - b. *be brought*
  - c. *bringing*
  - d. *brought*
3. The structure of state courts \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. *are fixed in all states*
  - b. *varies from state to state*
  - c. *are not complex*
  - d. *are complex*
4. The state's minor trial courts are called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. *The courts of last resort*
  - b. *Circuit courts*
  - c. *Justice courts, small-claim courts, police courts, traffic courts, municipal courts, mayors' courts*
  - d. *federal courts*
5. Federal courts are organized in \_\_\_\_\_ like a pyramid
  - a. *Two tiers*
  - b. *One tier*
  - c. *Three tiers*
  - d. *four tiers*
6. All federal judges are appointed for \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. *Life*
  - b. *Two months*
  - c. *Ten years*
  - d. *one year*
7. The district courts are \_\_\_\_\_ in the Federal court system
  - a. *The highest ones*
  - b. *The lowest ones*
  - c. *Intermediate appellate ones*

- d. of last resort*
8. Most of the criminal and civil cases \_\_\_\_\_ by the district courts
- a. is tried*
  - b. are tried*
  - c. tried*
  - d. trying*
9. To appeal means -----
- a. to take a case to a higher court*
  - b. to take a case to a lower court*
  - c. to review a case*
  - d. to delay a case*
10. \_\_\_\_\_ are appointed for life
- a. All federal judges*
  - b. district judges*
  - c. state judges*
  - d. prosecutor*
11. Some states have Justices of the Peace -
- a. Men and women who have never taken bar exams*
  - b. Lawyers of high qualification*
  - c. Senior pupils*
  - d. magistrates*
12. The person who thinks that a judge has made a mistake may ---- to a higher court
- a. appeal*
  - b. authorize*
  - c. administer*
  - d. adjudicate*
13. All twelve members of the ----- were convinced of Davidson's guilt
- a. bystanders*
  - b. court*
  - c. jury*
  - d. police*
14. The only Federal court where trials are held, juries are used, witnesses are called is:
- a) The Supreme court*
  - b) The Appellate court*
  - c) The district court*
  - d) The magistrate court*
15. Why \_\_\_\_\_ the American court system complex?

- a. is*
- b. do*
- c. does*
- d. are*

## Supplementary Reading

### Text№1

**1. Read and translate two texts which come from a handbook on jury service for US citizens. The following words will help you understand the texts:**

Freedom	свобода
On the one hand	с одной стороны
On the other hand	с другой стороны
Legal issue	вопрос права, правовая проблема
In order to	для того, чтобы
Ability	способность, склонность
To keep an open mind	оставаться беспристрастным
Common sense	здравый смысл
Fair	справедливый, честный
Honest	честный
To influence	влиять, оказывать влияние
Prejudice	предубеждение
To challenge	оспаривать, заявлять
Experience	опыт
Registration record	регистрационный архив
To evaluate	оценивать, давать оценку
Eligible	подходящий, соответствующий
Felony	тяжкое уголовное преступление
To meet the requirements	удовлетворять требования
To interfere	мешать, вредить

### Jury Service – an Important Job and a Rewarding Experience



The right to trial by a jury of our fellow citizens is one of our most important rights and is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. By serving on a jury, then, you are helping to guarantee one of our most important freedoms.

Your job as a juror is to listen to all the evidence presented at trial and to «decide the fact» – that is, to decide what really happened. The judge, on the other hand, «decides the law» – that is, makes decisions on legal issues that come up during the trial. For example, the judge may have to decide whether you and other jurors may hear certain evidence or whether one lawyer may ask a witness a certain question. You should not try to decide these legal issues, sometimes you will even be asked to leave the courtroom while they are being decided. Both your job and that of the judge must be done well if our system of trial by jury is to work. In order to do your job you do not need any special knowledge or ability. It is enough that you keep an open mind, concentrate on the evidence being presented, use your common sense, and be fair and honest. Finally, you should not be influenced by sympathy or prejudice: it is vital that you be impartial with regard to all people and all ideas.

Many jurors find that it is exciting to learn about this most important system «from the inside», and challenging to deal fairly and thoroughly with the cases they hear. We hope that you, too, find your experience as a juror to be interesting and satisfying.

### **How You Were Chosen**

Your name was selected at random from voter registration records and placed on a list of potential jurors. Next, your answers to the Questionnaire for Jurors were evaluated to make sure that you were eligible for jury service and were not exempt from service. To be eligible, you must be over 18 years of age, a citizen

of the United States, a resident of the state in which you are to serve as a juror, able to communicate in the English language and if you have been convicted of a felony, you must have had your civil rights restored. People who meet these requirements may be excused from jury service if they have illnesses that would interfere with their ability to do a good job, would suffer great hardship if required to serve, or are unable to serve for some other reason.

You are here because you were found to be eligible for jury duty and were able to serve. You are now part of the «jury pool», the group of people from which trial juries are chosen.

**2. Find in the texts above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

1. показания
2. анкета для присяжных
3. списки избирателей
4. предубеждение
5. судебное разбирательство
6. вопросы права
7. фонд, резерв присяжных
8. сохранить объективность в подходе к делу, вопросу
9. освобождать от обязанностей присяжного
10. подходить для службы
11. заслушивать показания
12. исключать из состава присяжных
13. восстанавливать в гражданских правах
14. тщательно и беспристрастно рассматривать дело
15. удовлетворять требованиям

**3. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:**

- fellow citizens
- evidence
- to decide the law



- to decide the facts
- courtroom
- common sense
- prejudice
- to be impartial

**4. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the job of a juror?
2. What is a job of a judge?
3. What qualities should a good juror have?
4. What requirements should one meet to be eligible for jury service?
5. What are the reasons for a person to be excused from jury service?
6. What is a jury pool?

## **Text №2**

**1. Read the text and say in Russian what is the text about. See the notes:**

To dismiss – прекратить дело

To acquit - оправдать

To fail – терпеть неудачу

Delay - задержка

Robbery - грабеж

### **The Criminal Justice System in the USA**

The criminal justice system is composed of those agencies which must enforce the laws that society has enacted for its self-protection and preservation. Theoretically, it is an integrated apparatus whose functions are to apprehend, prosecute, convict, sentence, and correct offenders. The US system is federal by its nature, i.e. it consists of three subsystems: state, local and federal criminal justice agencies. The system is composed of three components: police, court and corrections. Each component must contribute to the same goal – the prevention and control of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders. So the effectiveness of the whole system depends on the efficient functioning of each component and their efficient interaction. But at present the criminal justice system doesn't work successfully. Of the several million serious crimes

reported every year to police, ranging from murder to car theft, only one in nine results in a conviction. The rate of solution varies with different crimes. Murder is usually reported, and 86 per cent of all reported murders lead to arrests. Among those arrested, however, only 64 per cent are prosecuted and not more than 43 per cent of the cases prosecuted result in convictions. Of persons prosecuted for murder 19 per cent are convicted of lesser crime and 38 per cent are acquitted or dismissed. In contrast, only 19 per cent of all the burglaries reported to police lead to an arrest. Four out of five arrested are prosecuted and 56 per cent are found guilty. So, for every twelve burglaries reported there is one conviction. Robbery – taking property from a person by force or threat of force – is a crime of violence, dangerous to life and increasing rapidly. But chances of a robber being convicted are small. Only 27 per cent of all robberies lead to an arrest. Of those arrested, 63 per cent are prosecuted, of whom one-half are convicted. Less than two-thirds of the cases in which individuals are charged with murder and robbery are prosecutable. Often the reasons are: insufficient evidence, mistaken identity, unprofessional work of law enforcement agencies, etc. Long delays in trials may lead to dismissals because witnesses die or disappear, evidence is stale or lost. When we consider the performance of correctional agencies, the failure of the criminal justice system becomes quite evident. While there may be only one conviction for every fifty or more serious crimes, only one in four convicted will go to prison, and most who are imprisoned will commit crimes after their release. Thus from among the very small portion of all people who commit serious crimes and are finally imprisoned, the system fails to rehabilitate the majority.

## **2. Find English equivalents in the text:**

- С применением силы или под угрозой силы
- Преступления, регистрируемые ежегодно полицией
- Коэффициент раскрываемости
- Длительные задержки в судебном разбирательстве
- Быть обвиненным в убийстве или грабеже

- Приводить к осуждению
- Предупреждение и борьба с преступлениями.

### **3. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the structure of the US criminal justice system?
2. What are the components of the criminal justice system?
3. Does the criminal justice system function effectively?
4. Can you give any examples to prove it?
5. What is necessary for its efficient functioning?

## **Text №3**

### **1. Read text and give a brief summary of the text. The following words will help you understand the text:**

faithful execution – справедливое выполнение (исполнение)

consent - согласие

to relinquish – сдавать, передавать, уступать (кому-либо)

to harbor - скрывать, затаить

to generate reels and reams - вызвать волнение, вызвать резонанс

to launch a successful career – сделать успешную карьеру

shudder - дрожь, содрогание

### **US Attorneys**

The Justice Department is responsible for faithful execution of the laws under the president's authority. The main administrators of federal law enforcement are ninety-four US attorneys, appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate. Unlike federal judges, these appointees serve at the pleasure of the president and are expected to relinquish their positions when the reins of government change hands.

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

US attorneys are political appointees who often harbor political ambitions. Their position commands media attention and can serve political goals. In 1983

President Reagan appointed Rudolph Giuliani as US attorney for the Southern District of New York (covering a large portion of the New York metropolitan area). Over the next five years, Giuliani notched his briefcase with dozen of successful prosecutions of elected officials, judges, organized crime figures, and Wall Street inside traders. Giuliani's activities generated reels and reams of favorable press coverage, he even appeared on a Newsweek cover. This kind of public exposure can help US attorneys launch a successful career in elected office. As a powerful prosecutor or potential opponent, Giuliani's name must make some politicians shudder.

**2. Paraphrase the following expressions:**

- a) faithful execution of laws
- b) under somebody's authority
- c) consent
- d) appointee
- e) to relinquish
- f) amount of litigation
- g) to prosecute
- h) elected office
- i) to harbor political ambitions
- j) to launch a career.

**3. Answer the questions:**

1. What is an attorney in the US? How is he appointed?
2. When does an attorney resign?
3. What does the number of assistant attorneys in federal judicial districts depend on?
4. What makes attorneys so important in American communities?
5. How do attorneys in the US realize their political ambitions?
6. What example in the text proves that US attorneys harbor political ambitions?

## Тема № 14

### Судебная система Великобритании

#### 1. Repeat after the speaker:

Professional statute

Precedent

Process

Analogy

Scheme

Magistrate

Appeal

Central

Final

Appellate

#### 2. Memorize the following universally accepted translations of the terms describing the elements of the English court system.

The European Court of Justice – Суд Европейских Сообществ

The Court of Appeal – Апелляционный суд

The High Court – Высокий суд

The Crown Court – Суд Короны

County court – Суд Графств

Magistrates' court – Суд Магистров, Мировой суд

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council – Судебный комитет Тайного совета

The Queen's Bench Division – Отделение королевской скамьи

The Commercial Court – Коммерческий суд (суд по делам торговли)

The Admiralty Court – Суд по морским делам (морской суд)

The Administrative Court – Административный суд

The Family Division – Отделение по семейным делам

The Chancery Division – Канцелярское отделение

The Civil Division – Отделение по гражданским делам

The Criminal Division – Отделение по уголовным делам

Law Lords – Судебные лорды (члены апелляционного комитета палаты лордов)

The Lord Chief Justice – Лорд-главный судья

Lord Justice of Appeal – Судья апелляционного суда

The Supreme Court – Верховный суд

### **3. The word CASE has the following legal meaning in Russian:**

#### **1) судебное дело, судебный процесс**

legal case – судебное дело

#### **2) случай, прецедент**

to follow the case - следовать прецеденту

#### **3) судебная практика**

under the case - в соответствии с судебной практикой

#### **4) судебный иск**

to bring a case - возбудить иск

### **4. Match the following English expressions with their Russian equivalents:**

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) to argue / plead a case | a) возбудить иск, обвинение, судебное дело              |
| 2) to decide a case        | b) выиграть дело, выиграть процесс                      |
| 3) to hear / try a case    | c) вынести решение по делу                              |
| 4) to lose a case          | d) рассматривать судебное дело                          |
| 5) to win a case           | e) оспаривать обвинение, выступать в защиту обвиняемого |
| 6) to dismiss a case       | f) пересмотреть дело                                    |
| 7) to file a case          | g) подать иск   |
| 8) to initiate a case      | h) прекратить дело                                      |
| 9) to review a case        | i) проиграть дело / судебный процесс                    |

## Text № 1

### 1. Some new words for the text:

Source	источник
Distinction	различие
Statute	статут, законодательный акт
Common Law and Equity	общее право и право справедливости
Case law, judge-made law	прецедентное право
Judicial precedent	судебный прецедент
Similar	подобный, похожий
Judgment	судебное решение
Preside	председательствовать
Justice of the Peace (JP)	мировой судья
Judge made	право, созданное на основе судебной практики
Accused	обвиняемый
To try	разбирать в судебном порядке
County	графство
Crown	королевский
Trial	судебное разбирательство
Jury	присяжные
Juvenile	подросток, несовершеннолетний
Coroner	коронер ( <i>следователь, специальной функцией которого является расследование случаев насильственной или внезапной смерти</i> )
Defendant	подзащитный
Violent	насилованный
Fair	справедливый
Taxation	налогообложение

## **2. Read the text and answer the following questions:**

1. How many systems of law are there in the United Kingdom?
2. What sources of law do these systems include?
3. What does the term «judicial precedent» mean?
4. What kinds of courts are there in the United Kingdom?
5. What are their functions?

### **British Courts**



There are four countries and three separate systems of law in the United Kingdom: the legal system of law and courts of 1.England and Wales; 2.Scotland; 3.Northern Ireland. However, there are some common features to all systems in the U.K.: the sources of law, the distinctions between civil and criminal law.

The sources of law include written law (statutes, Acts of Parliament) and unwritten law (Common law and Equity). Common law is based on judicial precedent. It means that when one judge had decided a point of law, any other judge who has the similar set of facts must decide case in the same way as in the earlier judgment.

The lowest courts are called Magistrates' courts, or police courts. Magistrates' courts are presided over by Justices of the Peace (JP), or lay magistrates. They work part-time and are unpaid. The courts consist of between two to seven magistrates. There are about 700 magistrates' courts and about 30,000magistrates.

More serious criminal cases go to the Crown court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Appeals from Magistrates' courts are also heard there. The accused have the right to be tried by the jury.



There is the Central Criminal Court of London. It is known as the Old Bailey.

County courts are the main civil courts. The High court hears all those civil cases that cannot be decided by county courts.

The Court of Appeal hears both criminal and civil appeals. But the final criminal appellate tribunal is the House of Lords. Ten judges in the House of Lords are called the «Law Lords».

The legal system also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and coroners' courts (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

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

Источник права; различие между уголовным и гражданским правом; основанное на судебном прецеденте; подобные факты; суды низшей инстанции; работать бесплатно; иметь право на судебное разбирательство с судом присяжных; гражданские апелляции; члены палаты лордов, рассматривающие судебные дела, правонарушитель, насильственная смерть.

**4. Give as many word combinations as you can with the given words:**

*To try* (уголовное дело, гражданское дело и т.д.);

*Court* (низшей инстанции, апелляционный, мировой и т.д.);

*Case* (возбудить, судебное, решать и т.д.);

*To appoint* (председателя суда, судью, прокурора и т.д.).

**5. Find in the text above the Russian equivalents for the following key words and expressions:**

- Separate system of law

- common features
- lay magistrate
- to work part-time
- a point of law
- unwritten law
- to hear criminal appeals
- final appellate tribunal
- juvenile courts
- administrative tribunals
- fair decisions
- sudden and unnatural deaths.

**6. Write down the words from which the adjectives are formed and translate the words into Russian:**

Judicial _____	parliamentary _____
Constitutional _____	decisive _____
Systematical _____	unwritten _____
Elementary _____	conventional _____
Legislative _____	knowledgeable _____
Governmental _____	advisory _____

**7. Make up 6 sentences and try to say each of them by heart:**

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Magistrates' courts. | 1. hears all civil cases that cannot be decided by county courts. |
| 2. County courts.       | 2. is the final appellate tribunal.                               |
| 3. Crown courts.        | 3. are the main civil courts.                                     |
| 4. High court.          | 4. try the majority of all criminal cases and some civil cases.   |
| 5. Court of Appeal.     | 5. hears both criminal and civil appeals.                         |
| 6. House of Lords.      | 6. deals with all the more serious criminal cases.                |

**8. Confirm or deny the statements using the following phrases:**

*It's right...*

*Quite so...*

*I quite agree with it...*

*I don't agree with it...*

*Excuse me but...*

*On the contrary...*

*I am afraid it's not quite so...*

1. There are two separate systems of law in the United Kingdom.
2. Common law is based on judicial precedent.
3. The lowest courts are called Crown courts.
4. The Crown courts consist of between two to seven magistrates.
5. County courts are the main criminal courts.
6. The Court of Appeals hears only civil appeals.
7. The final criminal appellate tribunal is the House of Commons.
8. There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality.

**9. Use the verbs in the correct forms and translate the sentences:**

1. Prosecution in the UK (*to initiate*) and conducted by the police.
2. Police courts in towns (*to hear*) less serious cases.
3. Police courts (*to consist*) of 2 – 7 justices of the peace who (*to be*) often without legal training.
4. In some cases the magistrates (*to advice*) by Clerks of the Court.
5. A magistrates' court (*to be*) in session two times a week.

**10. Choose the correct form and translate the sentences:**

1. If a person breaks the law he must *bring/be brought* first before a magistrates' court.

2. A magistrates' court has the power *to fine/to be fined* people up to 100 pounds.
3. A magistrates' court can also *send/be sent* people to prison for up to six months.
4. If a case is too serious it *sends/is sent* to the Crown Court.
5. If there are any appeals they *send/are sent* to the Court of Appeals.
6. Appeals on very serious cases *consider/are considered* by the House of Lords Court of Appeals.

**11. Retell the text using the following key word combinations:**

Three separate systems of law; based on judicial precedent; to have similar set of facts; to work part-time; to deal with all more serious cases; the main civil courts; the final criminal appellate tribunal; juvenile courts; coroners' courts.

**12. Give the explanation of the following in English:**

- a) *the Old Bailey*;
- b) *Law Lords*.

**13. Translate the following definitions into Russian:**

1. **trial** – the presentation of evidence in court to a tier of facts who applies the applicable law to those facts and then decides the case.
2. **action** – proceeding taken in court synonymous to case, suit, lawsuit.
3. **evidence** – a form of proof legally presented at a trial through witnesses, records, documents, etc.
4. **stipendiary** – full-time paid magistrate who has qualified as a lawyer.
5. **lay magistrate** – unpaid and established member of the local community.
6. **plaintiff** – the party who begins an action, complains or sues.

**14. Circle the odd ones out:**

- |                |          |             |
|----------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. prosecution | defense  | theft       |
| 2. sentence    | alibi    | excuse      |
| 3. verdict     | decision | complaint   |
| 4. try         | convict  | find guilty |
| 5. evidence    | court    | proof       |
| 6. lawyer      | judge    | defendant   |

**15. Complete the following sentences with the words and expressions from the box. Translate the sentences.**

*County court; jury; coroner's court; judge; Crown court; magistrate; solicitor; barrister; House of Lords; Court of Appeal.*

- a. A \_\_\_\_ is a civil or criminal court to which a person may go to ask for an award or sentence to be changed.
- b. A \_\_\_\_ is one of the types of court in England and Wales which hears local civil cases.
- c. A \_\_\_\_ is a court in England and Wales where minor crimes are judged. It can also commit someone for trial or sentencing in a Crown Court.
- d. A \_\_\_\_ is a court above the level of a Magistrates' court which hears criminal cases.
- e. A \_\_\_\_ is a group of people (usually 12 ordinary members of public) who judge a court case in a Crown Court.
- f. A \_\_\_\_ is a court presided over by a public official (usually a lawyer) who investigates sudden, unexpected and violent death.
- g. A \_\_\_\_ is a lawyer who gives legal advice, writes legal contract, and represents people in the lower courts of law (for example, in Magistrates' court or county court).

- h. A \_\_\_ is a lawyer in England and Wales who is allowed to speak in the higher law courts (for example, in the Crown Court).
- i. A \_\_\_ is someone who makes decisions in a court of law (for example, in a Crown Court, he/she may send someone to prison).
- j. The \_\_\_ is the highest court of appeal in the UK (although anyone who is unhappy with a decision made here can appeal to the European Court of Justice).

#### 16. Translate the following text into English:

Особенностью **Верховного суда** (*Supreme Court*) Англии и Уэльса является то, что он состоит из трех судов:

- **Высокого суда**
- **Суда Короны**
- **Апелляционного суда.**

**Высокий суд** имеет гражданско-правовую юрисдикцию, **Суд Короны** – уголовно-правовую, а **Апелляционный суд** рассматривает жалобы (*complaints*) на их решения.

В составе **Высокого суда** имеются три отделения:

- *Отделение королевской скамьи*
- *канцелярское отделение*
- *отделение по семейным делам.*

*Отделение королевской скамьи* рассматривает сложные гражданские дела.

*Канцелярское отделение* решает дела, связанные с управлением имуществом и банкротством.

*Отделение по семейным делам* рассматривает сложные семейные споры.

**Суд Короны** имеет уголовно-правовую юрисдикцию. Дела рассматриваются судьей-профессионалом и присяжными.

**Апелляционный суд** рассматривает жалобы на решения Высокого суда и Суда Короны.

**16. Read this short text and answer the question:**

*What kind of people are Magistrates?*



In Britain, the vast majority of judges are unpaid. They are called ‘Magistrates’ or ‘Justices of the Peace’ (JPs). They are ordinary citizens who are selected not because they have legal training but because they have ‘sound common sense’ and understand their fellow human beings. They give up time voluntarily.

A small proportion of judges are not Magistrates. They are called ‘High Court Judges’ and they deal with the most serious crimes, such as those for which the criminal might be sent to prison for more than a year. High Court Judges, unlike Magistrates, are paid salaries by the State and have considerable legal training.

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

## 18. Complete the definitions with these words.

*Court house; investigator; jail; reputation; supervision; weapon*

1. The opinion that people have about you, which is based on your past actions or character, is known as your \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where those who have committed a crime are sent to for punishment.
3. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ is something that is used to physically hurt another person.
4. When someone watches a person and makes sure that everything they do is correct or safe, that is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The place where criminal cases are dealt with and people are found to be guilty or innocent is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ is like a detective; he or she tries to find out who is guilty of a crime.

### *It's interesting to know*

*In Great Britain in civil cases, the person suing was, until 1999, known as the PLAINTIFF, but now officially called the CLAIMANT, and the person sued is the DEFENDANT.*

The word **DEFENDANT** has the following meanings in Russian:

#### 1) **ответчик**

Civil defendant - ответчик

#### 2) **обвиняемый**

Bailed defendant – обвиняемый или подсудимый, освобожденный под залог

#### 3) **подсудимый**

Judgment for the defendant – судебное решение в пользу ответчика или подсудимого

#### 4) **подзащитный**

Representation of defendant – представительство интересов подзащитного или подсудимого



**Match the following English expressions with their Russian equivalents:**

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1) convicted defendant  | а) подсудимый, содержащийся под стражей               |
| 2) defendant in custody | б) осужденный   |
| 3) defendant's record   | в) досье подсудимого                                  |
| 4) defendant's story    | г) версия, выдвинутая обвиняемым                      |
| 5) defendant's witness  | е) свидетель, выставленный ответчиком /<br>подсудимым |

**Text №2**

**1. Some new words for the text:**

Civil matters	гражданские дела
Level	уровень
Approximately	приблизительно, примерно, около
On point of law	с точки зрения права (закона)
To impose a sentence	выносить приговор
Imprisonment	тюремное заключение
Fine	штраф
Penalty	наказание
At random	наугад, по жребию
Defendant	ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый
To appeal	подавать апелляционную жалобу, обжаловать (решение суда)
To make decision	принимать решения
Juvenile court	суд по делам несовершеннолетних

**2. Read and translate the text:**

**The Court System of England and Wales**

*This text is limited to the system of courts in England and Wales and does not address issues relating to courts in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In Scotland there is the Roman-Dutch Civil Law system adopted in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and*

*currently found in most of the Continental Europe. As for Northern Ireland the courts have their jurisdiction which is separate from that of the courts in England and Wales although they also follow the Common Law system.*

There are two main types of court in England and Wales: magistrates' courts (or courts of the first instance), which deal with about 95 per cent of criminal cases and with some civil matters, and Crown Courts for more serious offences. All criminal cases above the level of magistrates' courts are held before a jury.

There are about 700 magistrates' courts in England and Wales, served by approximately 28,000 unpaid magistrates or Justices of the Peace (JPs) who are ordinary citizens. A court normally consists of three magistrates, who are advised on points of law by a legally qualified clerk. They may impose a sentence of more than six months imprisonment or a fine of more than 2000 pounds, and may refer cases requiring a heavier penalty to the Crown Court.



A Crown Court is presided over by a professional judge, but the verdict is reached by a jury of twelve citizens, who are selected at random. There are some offences where the defendant is given the choice of having his case heard in the magistrates' court or the Crown Court.

A person convicted in a magistrates' court may appeal against its decision to the local Crown Court, which will hear the appeal without a jury. On points of law he may appeal directly to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. Appeals against a decision of the Crown Court go first to the High Court and, in special cases, to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division). The highest court of appeal is the House of Lords. The decisions of law lords on both criminal and

civil matters bind all other courts. Only the government can overturn a decision of the House of Lords by passing an Act of Parliament.

Apart from the limited civil functions of magistrates' courts, the lowest court in a civil action is a County Court, of which there is one in every town in England and Wales. The judges are always professionals. They may hear matters such as contract disputes and actions regarding the property of a dead person. Cases involving larger amounts of money are heard by one of the divisions of the High Court. Appeals from the High Court, and most appeals from the County Courts, go to the Court of Appeal (Civil Division).

In addition to the courts mentioned above there are numerous special courts which have been established to make decisions in particular types of dispute, for example, juvenile courts and coroners' courts.

**3. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:**

- Civil matters
- To decide the law
- Ordinary citizens
- Heavier penalty
- Professional judge
- Civil functions
- Lowest courts
- Juvenile courts
- Coroners' courts.

**4. Complete the table with related forms. Translate into Russian:**

<b>VERB</b>	<b>NOUN – event or action</b>
Sit	
Appeal	
Hear	
Try	
Claim	

**5. Find one sentence of the text from the three given below:**

1. Judges have different titles depending on their experience, training, and level.
2. There are circuit judges and recorders who sit in the County Courts, usually without a jury.
3. Appeals against a decision of the Crown Court go first to the High Court and, in special cases, to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division).

**6. Find and read the sentences corresponding to these:**

1. Лицо, осужденное мировым судом, может обжаловать данное решение в суде Короны, который заслушает апелляцию без присяжных.
2. Высший апелляционный суд – это палата лордов.
3. Судебные дела, включающие привлечение большей суммы денег, заслушиваются одним из отделов Высокого суда правосудия.
4. Судьи – это всегда профессионалы.

**7. Correct the following sentences according to the text:**

1. There are three main types of court in England and Wales.
2. All criminal cases above the level of magistrates' courts are never held before a jury.
3. The highest court of appeal is the House of Commons.
4. The government cannot overturn a decision of the House of Lords.

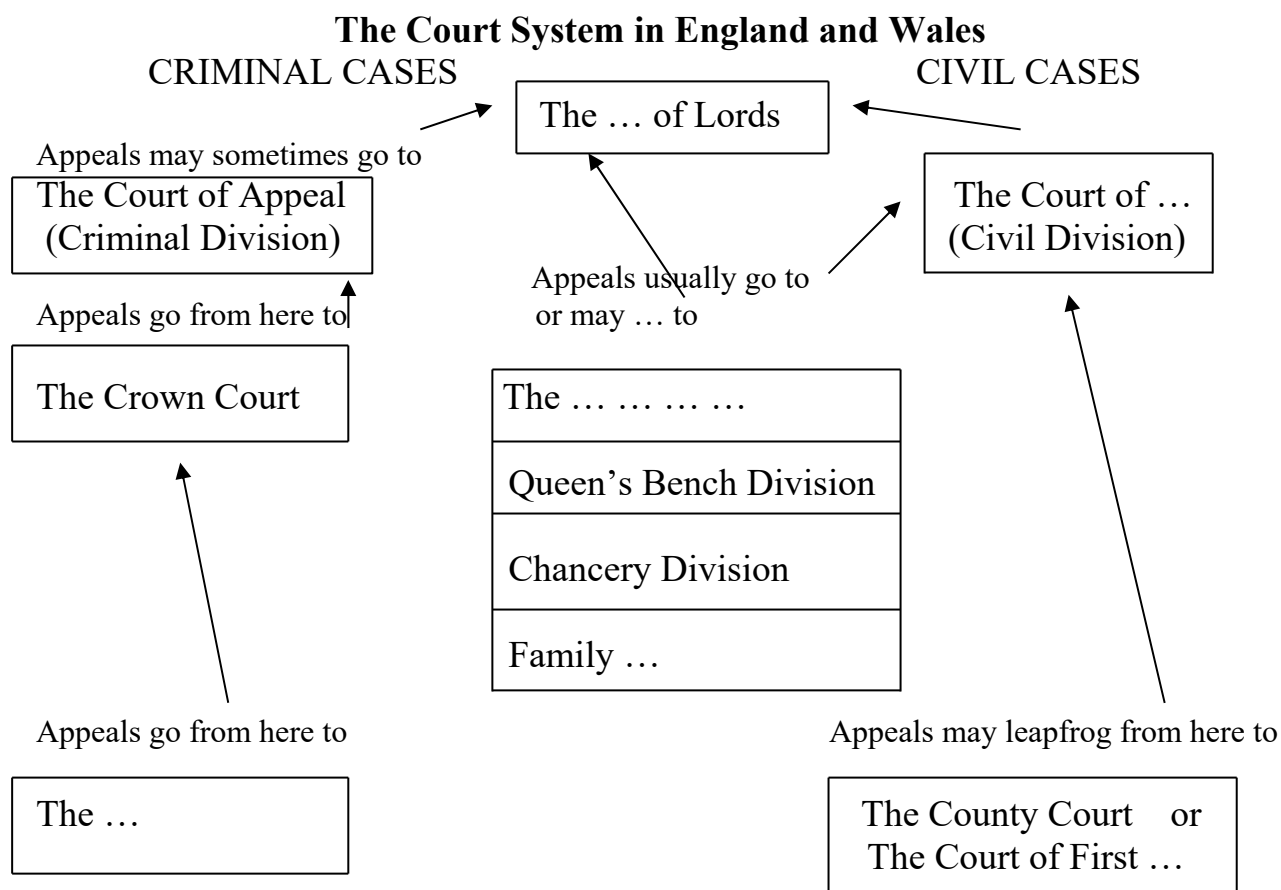
**8. Translate from Russian into English using the construction 'It is ... that...' / 'именно, как раз, только'**

1. Именно это судебное решение было для него главным.
2. Суд короны рассматривает в основном серьезные уголовные дела.
3. Именно мировые судьи рассматривают большинство уголовных и некоторые гражданские дела.
4. Именно адвокат сделал все возможное, чтобы выяснить всю правду об обвиняемом.

5. Именно общее право является одним из главных источников английского права.

9. Complete this diagram using the words below. Then comment it.

*House, Appeal, leapfrog, High Court of Justice, Division, instance, Magistrates' Court.*



10. Retell the text

### ***It's Interesting to Know***

*In the earliest days judges were not only paid but also provided with food and clothing by the Sovereign. Their clothing was primarily made from the finest wool and silk, but color of the dress was influenced by the fashion of the day. There was no uniformity of dress until the Westminster Decree of 1635 which prescribed in minutest detail the dress to be worn by all judges. It has remained virtually unchanged to this day.*

*There's an Old Russian proverb – 'at meeting, you're judged by your clothes. At parting, you're judged by your wits.' In law, you're always judged by your clothes. Even on the hottest summer days, you have to keep your jacket on in all meetings, and the jacket must be either a double-breasted woolen one or, if single-breasted, accompanied by a matching waistcoat. On top of that, in court, you have to wear the horsehair wig and black gown.*



## **CHECK YOURSELF**

**Choose the right variant:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is based on judicial precedent
  - a. *Common law*
  - b. *Criminal law*
  - c. *Civil law*
  - d. *Administrative Law*
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people (usually 12 ordinary members of public) who judge a court case in a Crown Court.
  - a. *solicitor*
  - b. *barrister*
  - c. *jury*
  - d. *doctor*
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ the term «judicial precedent» mean?
  - a. *is*
  - b. *does*
  - c. *do*
  - d. *are*
4. Magistrates' courts \_\_\_\_\_ over by Justices of the Peace (JP)
  - a. *are presided*
  - b. *is presided*
  - c. *presided*
  - d. *presides*
5. Central Criminal Court of London is known as
  - a. *Supreme Court*
  - b. *Old Bailey*

- c. Crown Court*
- d. High Court*
- 6. Common law is based on \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Written law and unwritten law*
  - b. Judicial precedent*
  - c. Judgments*
  - d. Acts of Parliament*
- 7. County courts are the main \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Civil courts*
  - b. Criminal courts*
  - c. The district court*
  - d. High Court*
- 8. A \_\_\_\_ is someone who makes decisions in a court of law (for example, in a Crown Court, he/she may send someone to prison)
  - a. judge*
  - b. prosecutor*
  - c. barrister*
  - d. lawyer*
- 9. Magistrates' court consists of between
  - a. Two to seven magistrates*
  - b. One magistrate*
  - c. Twenty magistrates*
  - d. twelve magistrates*
- 10. The final criminal appellate tribunal is the
  - a. House of Commons*
  - b. District court*
  - c. House of Lords*
  - d. Parliament*
- 11. The Crown court deals with all more \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. serious criminal cases*
  - b. civil cases*
  - c. administrative cases*
  - d. civil and criminal cases*
- 12. The accused have the right \_\_\_\_\_ by the jury
  - a. to be tried*
  - b. to try*
  - c. trying*
  - d. to have tried*
- 13. The lowest courts are called \_\_\_\_\_, or police courts

- a. *Magistrates' courts*
- b. *District courts*
- c. *House of Lords*
- d. *County courts*

14. The place where criminal cases are dealt with and people are found to be guilty or innocent is a \_\_\_\_\_

- a. *court house*
- b. *jail*
- c. *precinct*
- d. *station*

15. If a case is too serious it \_\_\_\_\_ to the Crown Court.

- a. *sends*
- b. *is sent*
- c. *sent*
- d. *has been sent*

## **Supplementary reading**

### **Text №1**

**1. Read text and give a brief summary of the text in Russian.**

#### **From the history of British Courts**

Different countries develop their own form of dispute resolution, which is fit for their culture and historical background. Prior to the Norman Conquest, there was no system of law which was common to England. Justice was administered locally. There was no English law as such. Rather, there was a variety of different regional system. During the reign of Henry II, judges were sent to the provinces where they could become familiar with local customs and could use their knowledge to develop a single law that was common to the entire country. Thus the system of courts and common law developed at Westminster and around the country by means of itinerant judges. That was a single system of law for the whole country: *common law*. This approach established the importance of judicial decisions as a source of law, though it was not truly formalized until the establishment of reliable system of case reporting in 1865.



The doctrine of precedent was based on the principles of *stare decisis*, *obiter dicta* and *ratio decidendi* according to which a later court is to be bound to apply the same reasoning as an earlier court where the two cases raise substantially the same questions of principle. The binding nature of the doctrine of precedent created a foundation of certainty. However, apart from certainty the law needs some flexibility.

By the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the common law had ceased to be flexible and failed to meet the demands of the new cases. More and more litigants who could not obtain redress from the common law would petition the King. Eventually, it was the Lord-Chancellor rather than the King who heard petitions. As the number of such petitions grew the Court of Chancery was established and equity developed as a system of justice distinct from the common law. Equity introduced a number of remedies unknown in the common law. This quite frequently allowed seeking such a remedy when all the common law remedies had been exhausted. At the same time equity was never a rival of the common law. It simply provided additional ‘alternative’ ways of achieving justice.

For example, the common law relied on a single remedy: damages. However this remedy was often found to be inadequate or inappropriate. Equity was able to develop a range of alternative, discretionary remedies.

For centuries, the system of law and equity were administered separately. The creation of a single organized system of courts in England dates back to 1873 – 1875 when the Judicature Act brought the two systems together so that all courts could grant both legal and equitable remedies. It should be noted that this was a procedural fusion of common law and equity, i.e. from that point all courts had both common law and equitable jurisdiction. As far as substantive law is concerned the two systems remain distinct. It established that where there was a conflict between the two systems Equity should prevail.

**2. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following key words and expressions:**

- общее право

- право справедливости
- основанный на праве справедливости
- источник права
- судебное решение
- разрешение споров
- Канцлерский суд
- Акт о судоустройстве
- судьи, объезжающие округа, разъездные судьи
- отправлять правосудие
- создавать единую правовую систему
- добиваться судебной защиты
- добиться правовой защиты
- предоставлять правовую защиту
- подавать прошение, ходатайствовать
- рассматривать ходатайство, прошение.

### **3. Explain the meaning of the following legal terms:**

1. litigant
2. case reporting
3. legal reasoning
4. equitable remedy
5. legal remedy
6. discretionary remedy.

## **Text № 2**

### **1. Read and translate the text**

#### **Farewell to the Traditional System of Justice or Just a New Supreme Court?**

One of the most significant changes in the judicial system of England and Wales is the introduction of a brand new institution, which will be totally different from all the bodies existing within the system so far – the new Supreme Court.

The new Supreme Court is supposed to put the relationship between the executive, the legislative and the judiciary on a modern footing respecting the separation of powers between the three. The functions of the highest courts in the land are currently divided between the House of Lords (the Appellate Committee) and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Appellate Committee of the House of Lords receives appeals from the courts in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, and in civil cases from Scotland. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in addition to its overseas and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, considers questions as to whether the developed administrations, the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland Assembly are acting within their legal powers. *The Human Rights Act 1998* which made the European Convention on Human Rights a part of English domestic law makes stricter requirements to ensuring independence and impartiality of the judicial system. It raises questions about whether there is sufficient independence from the executive and the legislature when the highest court of appeal is situated within one of the chambers of Parliament. The Government believes that the creation of a separate Supreme Court will be an important part of the reforms which will rearrange the relationship between the Judiciary, the Government and Parliament to preserve and increase independence of English judges.

The idea of the reform of the highest court in the land is about abolishing the jurisdiction of the House of Lords within the UK's judicial system and vesting the functions currently performed by Appellate Committee of the House of Lords in a new Supreme Court which will by no means be connected to Parliament. It should be understood that this will not be a Supreme Court based on the US model with the power to strike down and annul legislation and assert the primacy of the constitution. Nor will it be a constitutional court based on the German model or a court which would give definite rulings on difficult points of law the way the European Court of Justice does. A Supreme Court along one of such models would be a departure from the UK's constitutional traditions

where Parliament is supreme. Regardless of the membership in the European Union and the Human Rights Act this principle remains intact.

As regard the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council it also acts as the final court of appeal for a number of Commonwealth and overseas territory jurisdictions, as well as for independent jurisdictions and it seems that it is going to continue to provide this important function. Instead of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary being appointed to the Judicial Committee, the members of the Supreme Court will be so appointed.

The initial members of the new Supreme Court will be the existing Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. The Government proposes that members of the Supreme Court should lose the right to sit and vote in the House while they are members of the Supreme Court. Anyone who is a member of the House before joining the Court will retain the peerage and title, and will be free to return to the House when he or she ceases to sit on the Court. It is proposed that the members of the Court will be appointed on the same basis as senior judges now are. That is, they will be appointed during good behavior, but may be removed by Her Majesty on the address of both Houses of Parliament. The statutory retirement age is likely to be fixed at 75, so that each member can be assured of comparatively long tenure and the Court enjoys some stability.

The new Supreme Court will be the highest court in all three jurisdictions in the realm, i.e. it will be the supreme court of the United Kingdom. There is, however, already the Supreme Court of England and Wales, which consists of the Court of Appeal, the High Court and the Crown Court by virtue of the Supreme Court Act 1981. In Scotland the term 'Supreme Court' has also been used to refer to the Court of Session and the High Court of Judiciary collectively. There is also a Supreme Court of Northern Ireland. However, to avoid confusion, in the future the title of Supreme Court will be reserved for the Court to be created as a result of this constitutional reform. The new Court cannot become part of any of the existing Supreme Courts because will extend to all three jurisdictions.

**2. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following key words and expressions:**

- Верховный суд Шотландии
- Сессионный суд (высший суд по гражданским делам в Шотландии)
- судьи-члены апелляционного комитета палаты лордов
- внутреннее право государства (внутригосударственное право)
- старший судья
- пенсионный возраст
- пребывание в должности
- действовать в пределах предусмотренной законом компетенции
- отменять законодательство
- администрации с делегированными полномочиями
- занимать должность пожизненно при условии надлежащего поведения
- предъявлять более строгие требования
- обеспечивать независимость и беспристрастность судебной системы
- передать функции новому Верховному суду
- утверждать верховенство конституции
- выносить окончательные решения по сложным вопросам права
- сохранить звание и титул пэра
- на основании Акта (закона) о Верховном суде

**3. Speak on the following in the context of the judicial reform, making use of the key words and expressions in the text**

1. The structure of the new Supreme Court, its membership and functions.
2. The changes in the House of Lords.
3. The role of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

**Text №3**

**2. Give a written translation of the text:**

## The jury

The jury has a long history within the English legal system, although its role has changed significantly during that time. Originally, members of the jury were witnesses, summoned for their local knowledge. Today, they are a group of twelve ordinary people with no special knowledge, chosen at random to act as impartial judges of the facts of a case. In a jury trial, the jury is advised by the trial judge on the relevant law; its function is then to apply the law to the facts and then decide, in criminal cases, whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty and, in civil cases, whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiff. The decision of a jury is called a verdict. In civil cases the jury will also decide on the amount of damages to be awarded to the plaintiff.

Although the jury continues to have much symbolic importance in the English legal system, in practice its role has been greatly diminished over recent years.

### 3. Read and reproduce the dialogue.

A. What is the jury?

A. Что такое коллегия присяжных / суд присяжных?

B. Today, the members of the jury are a group of twelve ordinary people with no special knowledge, chosen at random to act as impartial judges of the facts of a case.

Б. В настоящее время коллегия присяжных состоит из 12 человек, обыкновенных людей, без специальных знаний, выбранных наугад, для выполнения функций беспристрастных судей при рассмотрении дела в суде.

A. What are its functions?

A. Каковы функции суда присяжных?

B. In a jury trial, the jury is advised by the trial judge on the relevant law; its function is then to apply the law to the facts and

Б. На суде присяжных судья, участвующий в рассмотрении дела, консультирует коллегия присяжных о правовой норме,

then decide, in criminal cases, whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty and, in civil cases whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiff.

**A.** How is the decision of a jury called?

**B.** It is called a verdict

**A.** What is the role of a jury in legal practice today?

**B.** In practice its role has been greatly diminished over recent years.

Nowadays the following cases are tried by jury:  
malicious prosecution false imprisonment, fraud.

распространяющейся на данный факт (разъясняет смысл закона).

Функции присяжных –

применение закона к факту, рассматриваемому судом, и вынесение решения о

виновности или невиновности

подсудимого при

рассмотрении уголовных дел,

а при рассмотрении гражданских

дел присяжные должны

определить, подлежит ли

ответственности перед истцом.

**A.** Как называется решение присяжного суда?

**B.** Оно называется вердиктом.

**A.** Какую роль играет суд присяжных в наши дни в судебной практике?

**B.**Его роль за последние годы в значительной мере ослабла.

В настоящее время суд присяжных рассматривает следующие дела: злонамеренное судебное преследование, неправомерное лишение свободы, мошенничество.

# Grammar

## Present Simple Tense (Present Indefinite Tense)

### Как образуется:

I форма глагола. Данная форма используется во всех лицах и числах, кроме единственного числа третьего лица: тогда прибавляются окончания – **s, -es**.

*I work*

*We work*

*You work*

*You work*

*He*

*They work*

*She } works*

*It*

**Вопросительная и отрицательная формы** (кроме глагола to be) образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **do , does** (в 3-м лице ед.ч.).

*Do I work?*

*Do we work?*

*Do you work?*

*Do you work?*

*he*

*Do they work?*

*Does { she work?*

*It*

### **Отрицательная форма**

*I do not (don't) work*

*We do not (don't) work*

*You do not (don't) work*

*You do not (don't) work*

*He*

*They do not (don't) work*

*She } does not (doesn't) work*

*It*



### Когда употребляется:

1. Действие происходит с определенной периодичностью. Употребляется с такими наречиями как *always* (всегда), *rarely* (редко), *often* (часто), *usually* (обычно), *never* (никогда) и т.д., кроме того, со словом *every* (*every day, every month, every year* и т.д.)

*She never listens to me.* - Она никогда меня не слушает.

*I always go abroad in summer* - Летом я всегда езжу за границу.

*He goes to the theatre every weekend* - Он ходит в театр каждые выходные.

2. Действие научно доказано.

*Water boils at 100 degrees.* - Вода кипит при 100 градусах.

3. Описывается последовательность действий.

*I get up, wash my hands and face, have breakfast etc.* - Я встаю, умываюсь, завтракаю и т.д.

## Past Simple Tense

### Как образуется:

II форма глагола, т.е. глагол+окончание **–ed** (правильные глаголы), либо II форма неправильного глагола.

*To work – worked*

*to tell – told*

**Вопросительная и отрицательная форма** образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола «*did*».

*Did I work?*

*Did we work?*

*Did you work?*

*Did you work?*

*He*

*Did they work?*

*Did { she } work?*

*it*

*I (you, he, she, it, we, they) didn't work.*

### Когда употребляется:

1. Наличие обстоятельств времени *yesterday (вчера), last (прошедший, прошлый)* или иных.

He visited doctor last week. - На прошлой неделе он был у врача.

I met him when I studied at the University. - Я встретила его, когда училась в университете.

2. Действие произошло в прошлом без каких-либо условий.

I knew you would come. - Я знала, что ты придешь.

3. Последовательность действий.

He took the taxi, asked to stop at the Time Square, looked through the window etc.  
- Он взял такси, попросил остановить на Тайм Сквер, посмотрел в окно и т.д.

## **Future Simple Tense**

### Как образуется:

Will (shall) + I форма глагола.

*I (you, he, she, it, we, they) will work*

**Вопросительная форма** образуется путем инверсии

*Will I (you, he, she, it, we, they) work?*

**Отрицательная форма**

*I (you, he, she, it, we, they) will not (won't) work.*

### Когда употребляется:

Действие произойдет в будущем.

Употребляется с временными маркерами *tomorrow, next*, либо указан срок.

I will write to you tomorrow. - Напишу тебе завтра.

He will visit us in 3 weeks - Он навестит нас через 3 недели.

## Употребление и перевод времен Simple Tenses (Active)

Время	Модели сказуемых	Выражает	Переводится	Примеры		
Present	V (без to) для всех лиц кроме 3-го лица ед.ч. V + -s(-es)	Действие, обычно повторяющееся, не ограниченное временными рамками	Настоящим временем	I You We They	interview witnesses and interrogate criminals at our practice	
				He She It	interviews witnesses and interrogate criminals at our practice	
Past	V + -ed	Однократное или повторяющееся действие, имевшее место в прошлом	Прошедшим временем совершенного или несовершенного вида	I You He She It We They	interviewed witnesses and interrogated criminals at our practice last year	
Future	shall will + V (без to)	Однократное или повторяющееся действие, которое произойдет в будущем	Будущем временем совершенного или несовершенного вида	I	shall	interview witnesses and
				You He She It They	will	interrogate criminals at our practice next year

## Неправильные глаголы

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Неопределенная форма глагола	Прошедшее время	Причастие прошедшего времени
Be beat become begin bend bite	was/were beat became began bent bit	Been beaten become begun bent bitten

blow	blew	blow
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
burn	burnt	burnt
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	(been able)
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone (been)
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden

hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat

sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

## Exercises

**1. Поставьте выделенные глаголы в Past и Future Simple Tense, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы.**

1. He **plays** tennis twice a week. 2. She **learns** French and German. 3. We **keep** our car in the garage. 4. They often **make** mistakes. 5. I **help** my mother about the house. 6. They **do** their shopping every day. 7. We **go** to the University by metro. 8. The classes **begin** at. 9. I **stay** at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often **rains** in October. 11. Tom **gets** excellent marks in English.

**2. Поставьте предложение в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.**

1. Den Studies at the University. 2. They usually buy newspapers in the morning. 3. The teacher asks many questions. 4. He entered the Law faculty. 5. My friend saw an interesting film yesterday. 6. They got to the country by bus. 7. Nick will work as a teacher. 8. We shall make coffee for him. 9. Her cousin will go abroad next week.

### 3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

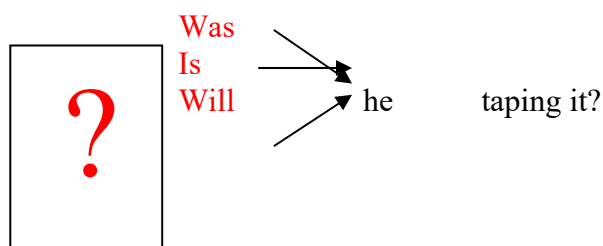
1. Do you walk to school? - Yes, I .../ No, I ....
2. Does he drive a car? - Yes, he .../ No, he ....
3. Did it often rain last autumn? - Yes, it.../ No, it....
4. Did they go to bed early yesterday/- Yes, they.../ No, they....
5. Will she come to see us soon? – Yes, she..../ No, she ....
6. Shall we meet at the station? –Yes, we.../ No, we ....

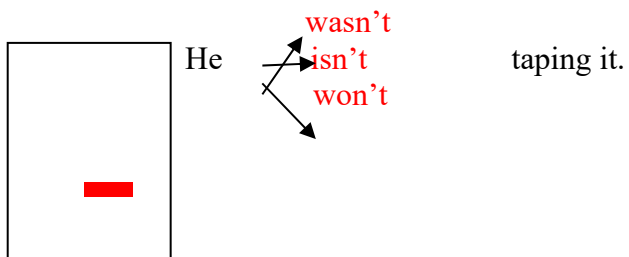
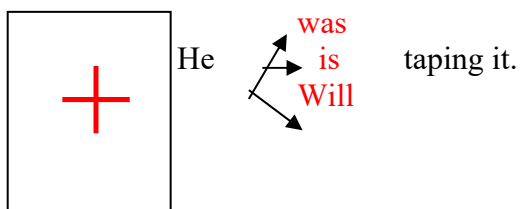
### 4. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. The train leaves **at eight**. 2. **We have supper** at 8 p.m. 3. Old ladies like to sit **by fire**. 4. **His** grandparents live in Gomel. 5. He visits **his** grandparents very often. 6. **Her** brother made **three** mistakes in his test. 7. **He** worked at a plant **last** year. 8. **They** will remember **this day** for ever. 9. **She has a headache**, so she will not go to school. 10. He will buy this **interesting** book.

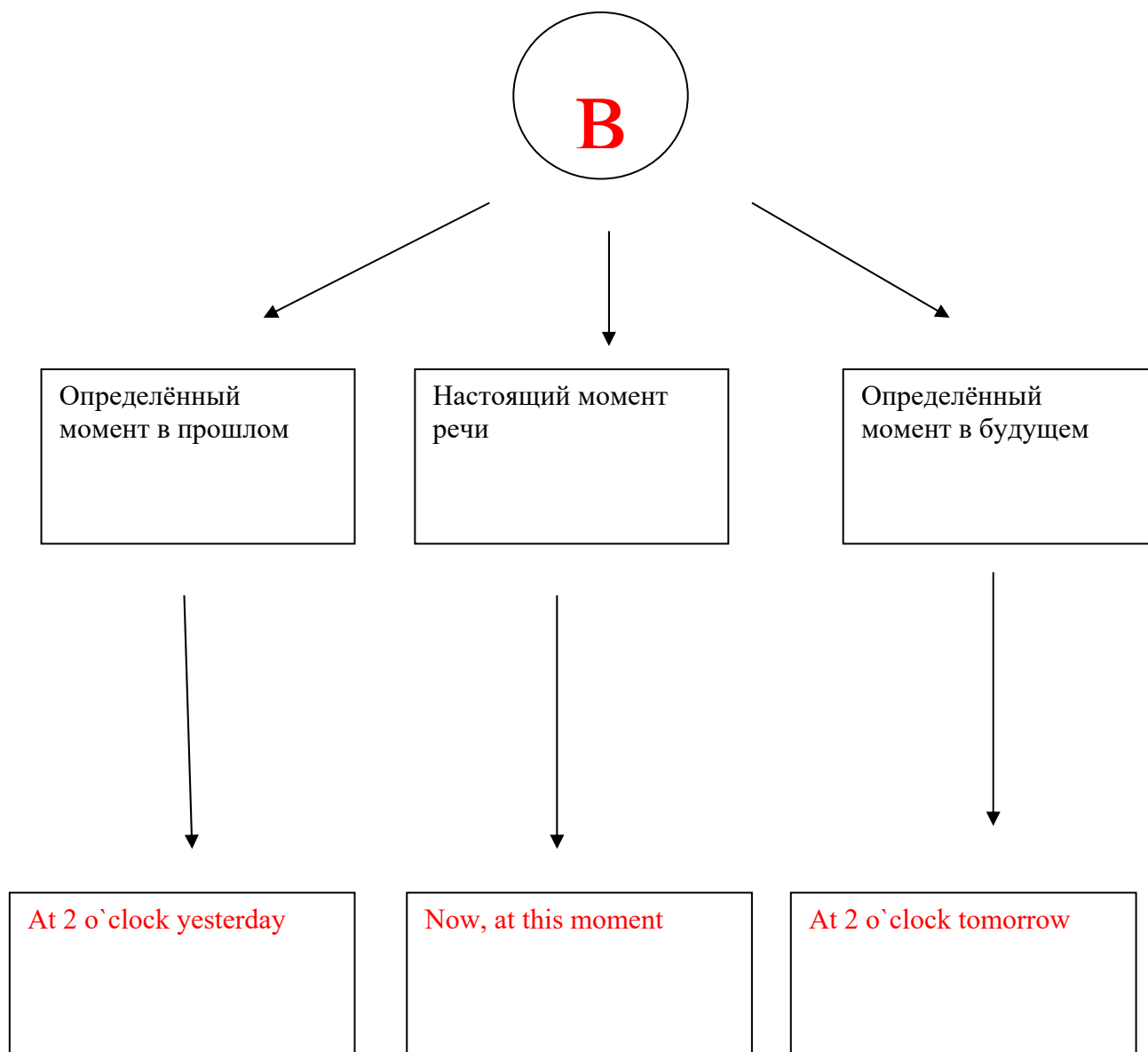
## Continuous Tenses

Времена группы употребляются для обозначения действия – процесса, протекающего в определенный период времени.





### Действие совершается





## Present Continuous Tense

Следует отметить, что некоторые настоящие времена английского языка могут обозначать будущее.

### **Present Continuous**

I am asking.

Am I asking?

I am not asking.

He is asking.

Is he asking?

He is not asking?

We are asking.

Are we asking?

We are not asking.

### **Как образуется:**

*глагол to be + I форма глагола + ing окончание.*

### **Когда употребляется:**

1. действие происходит в данный момент.

I am watching TV now. Я сейчас смотрю телевизор.

2. действие произойдет в скором будущем, которое запланировано (!).

I am flying to New York next month. В следующем месяце я лечу в Нью-Йорк.

## Past Continuous Tense

### **Как образуется**

*Глагол to be во 2 форме + глагол+ ing окончание.*

## Past Continuous

I was asking.

Was I asking?

I was not asking?

We were asking.

Were we asking?

We weren't asking.

### Когда употребляется:

1. Процесс длился долго не прерываясь.

Например:

He was playing the piano the whole evening - Он играл на пианино весь вечер

2. Процесс был прерван другим действием.

They came in when she was speaking by the phone. - Они вошли, когда она говорила по телефону.

## Future Continuous Tense

### Как образуется:

*Вспомогательный глагол will/shall+be+I форма глагола+ing*

## Future Continuous

I shall be asking.

Shall I be asking?

I shall not be asking.

He will be asking.

Will he be asking?

He will not be asking.

### Когда употребляется:

Процесс длится в будущем.

She will be dancing the whole day tomorrow - Завтра она весь день будет танцевать

## Exercises

### 1. Определите функции сказуемых в Continuous Tenses (Present, Past, Future) и переведите предложения:

1. We are answering to the questions on the new text. Are you answering to the questions on this text? Yes, I am. And is your friend answering to the questions on the new text? No, he isn't.
2. He is correcting his mistakes now. Is he correcting his mistakes now? Yes, he is. And are you correcting your mistakes now? No, I am not.
3. They are working at their English now. What are they working at? Are they working at German? No, they aren't. They are not working at German, they are working at English.
4. He is learning new words here. What is he doing here? Is he writing new words from the text? No, he isn't. He is not writing new words. He is learning them.
5. We are translating a new text now. What are you doing now?  
I am translating a new text.
6. I was reading a newspaper at 7 in the evening. And what were you doing at that time? I was preparing my home task for the next lesson.
7. We were doing our exercises from 5 till 6. What were you doing at that moment? I was playing chess.
8. They were speaking French when the teacher came in. What were they doing when the teacher came in? Were they playing chess? No, they weren't. They were not playing chess when the teacher came in. They were speaking French.
9. He was correcting his mistakes from 6 till 7. Was he correcting his mistakes all day long? No, he wasn't. He was not correcting his mistakes all day long.
10. My friend was talking to Professor Ivanov when I saw him. Who was your friend talking to when you saw him?

11. Were you busy last night? Yes, I was. I was preparing for my examination in tactics. And what about you? I was watching the TV programs.

12. Colonel Petrov will be lecturing on the international situation tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Will colonel Petrov be lecturing at 12 o'clock? No, he won't. He will be lecturing at 10 o'clock.

13. I shall be still studying Criminalities from 8 till 9. What will you be doing tomorrow from 8 till 9? Will you be listening to the radio news at that moment? No, I shan't.

14. Will you be writing a test at 12 o'clock? No, I shan't. I shall be working at our laboratory.

15. We shall be discussing the problems of physical training in the camp? Tomorrow at 9.

16. After the lessons the cadets will be lining up to go to the mess for dinner. When will the cadets be lining up to go to the mess for dinner? After the lessons they will be lining up to go for dinner.

17. During the hours of independent work the cadets will be preparing for the next day lessons. What will the cadets be doing during the hours of independent work? Will they be preparing for the next day lessons? Yes, they will.

**2. Поставьте по смыслу глаголы в Continuous Tenses (Present, Past, Future) и переведите предложения:**

1. They (to watch) hockey on TV now. 2. We (to read) books and newspapers in our Lenin's room from 4 till 5. 3. Yesterday during the hours of independent work we (to study) field manuals and regulations. 4. We (to listen) to a lecture when our commander came in.

**3. Выберите нужную форму глагола**

1. Do you (know, knowing) the answer?
2. She's (study, studying) the new text.
3. They're (listen, listening) now.
4. Does he (go, going) there every day?
5. I'm (write, writing) a letter to my friend.

6. Do you (take, taking) many exams each term?
7. Are you (learn, learning) the new words?
8. Is he (work, working) today?

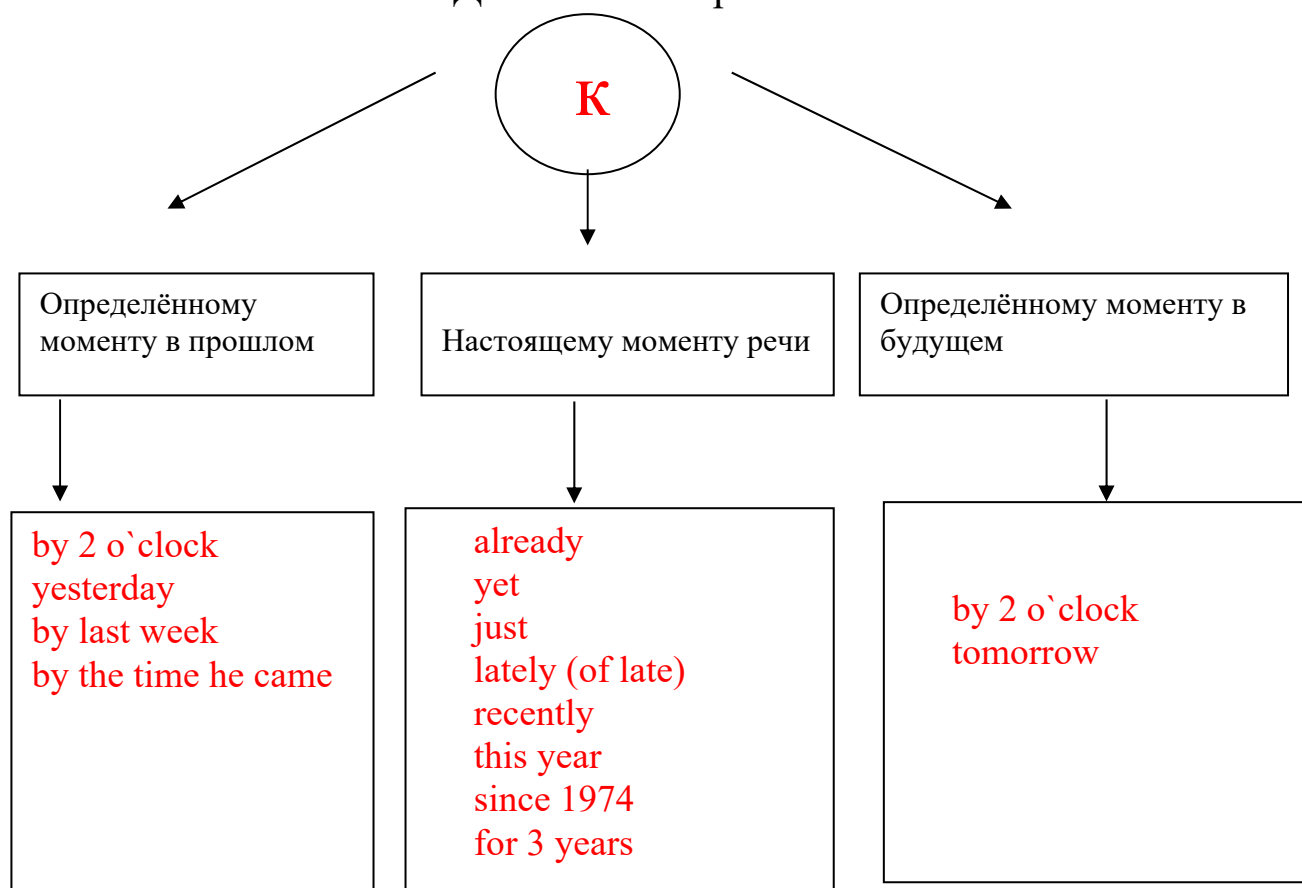
**4. Прочитайте сообщение о происшествии. Обсудите, где мальчик прячется, чем он занимается в данное время и собирается ли он возвращаться домой**

It is sex o'clock on a very cold winter evening. All over England people are sitting down in their living-rooms and watching the news on TV or are listening to it on the radio. There is one very important piece of news this evening. It is this.

In Dublin, this evening, hundreds of policemen are looking for a boy. The boy's name is Arthur White. He is ten. He has black hair and blue eyes. He is having a green suit on. It is cold. It is snowing. The parents do not know where he is hiding. The police ask for a help.

## Perfect Tenses

Действие совершается



+	He <b>had</b> sent it.	He <b>has</b> sent it.	He <b>will have</b> sent it.
?	Had he sent it?	<b>Has</b> he sent it?	<b>Will</b> he <b>have</b> sent it?
-	He <b>hadn't</b> sent it.	He <b>hasn't</b> sent it.	He <b>won't have</b> sent it.

## **Present Perfect Tense**

Особенность состоит в том, что времена английского языка группы Perfect могут обозначать прошедшее, хотя и называются настоящими.

### **Образование:**

*have / has + III форма глагола.*

### **Когда употребляется настоящее совершенное время:**

1. действие произошло сегодня, в этом году, на этой неделе и т.д, т.е. период еще не закончился.

He has written 10 books and he is just twenty! - Он написал 10 книг, а ему всего двадцать! (жизнь идет)

We met this month - Мы виделись в этом месяце (месяц не закончился)

He has met me today - Сегодня он меня встретил.

2. с наречиями *yet (еще), just (только), recently (недавно), ever (всегда), never (никогда), already (уже)* и т.д.

I have just found out about this - Я только что об этом узнала.

I've never been to England - Я никогда не была в Англии.

She has already done this work - Она уже сделала эту работу.

3. Действие в прошлом влияет на настоящее состояние

We have gone to the forest and now he has a cold - Мы ходили в лес, и он простыл.

## **Past Perfect Tense**

**Как образуется:**

*2 форма глагола have + Participle II (3 форма глагола).*

**Когда употребляется:**

1. При согласовании времен.

He said that he had not noticed you - Он сказал, что не заметил тебя.

2. Одно действие произошло раньше другого.

He had left before I could figure out something - Он ушел раньше, чем я смогла что-то понять.

3. Есть временной предлог **by**.

He had made his decision **by** summer - К лету он принял решение.

## **Future Perfect Tense**

### **Как образуется:**

Глагол *to have* в форме будущего времени *Will have* + 3 форма глагола.

### **Когда употребляется:**

Употребляется для выражения будущего действия, которое совершится до определенного момента в будущем. Н русский язык *Future Perfect* переводится будущим временем глагола совершенного вида.

Tomorrow by 5 o'clock I will have passed the exam – Завтра к 5 часам я сдам экзамен.

## **Exercises**

### **1 Read and translate the following sentences:**

1. We have done it already. 2. I have seen this film. 3. Silence! The lesson has begun. 4. Look! The teacher has come. 5. –We have translated this sentence. – Start translating the text. 6. Have you heard the news? My friend Mike has got married. 7. Have you read “The Forsyth’s Saga” by Galsworthy? 8. Who has won the game? – Of course, the Dynamo team has. 9. Have you seen this new film? – No, I haven’t yet. 10. Why are you late? –I am sorry. I have been to the library. 11. I haven’t seen you for a long time. Where have you been all this time? – In Kiev. I have just returned from there. 12. When you came I had already written my report.

### **2. Think of questions for which the following might be answer**

1. Mary has cooked a wonderful cake. 2. He has gone home. 3. She hasn’t seen him since the summer. 4. He has given her a beautiful rose. 5. The alarm-clock has just rung. 6. She has put her umbrella into the corner. 7. It has begun thawing today. 8. The boy has broken the icicle. 9. She has changed her name. 10. Mary has



brought him home. 11. She has brought home a white kitten. 12. She has always tried to stop him.

### 3. Supply subordinate clauses with the verbs in the Present Perfect Simple

1. I don't know why (she - not to come). 2. She asks why (you – not to lay the table). 3. I'd like to know why (he – not to answer my letter). 4. Tell me why (you – to quarrel). 5. She doesn't say why (she- to refuse to take this work). 6. I can't guess why (they-to part). 7. She wants to know where (they – to go to). 8. I wonder where (they- to live all the time). 9. He can't say where (the dog- to appear from). 10. I just ask where (you- to be since last Saturday).

### 4. Choose suitable remarks for each of the left side of the page

1. It is dark.	The alarm-clock has rung
2. It is time to get up.	Well, he has put on his slippers.
3. It is cold.	It has frozen.
4. The day is dull.	She has not slept tonight.
5. The streets are quite white.	Of course you aren't, you have taken a shower.
6. The streets are muddy.	A thick fog has spread over the city.
7. She feels so tired.	It has rained since the very morning.
8. Oh, the water is so hot!	Winter has come.
9. I don't hear his steps.	Sure it is. I've turned on the hot water tap.
10. I am not tired any more.	Sure it is. I've turned on the hot water tap.
11. Look! The ground is like iron!	The thaw has begun.
12. I don't see my cup.	I've taken it to the kitchen.

**5. Combine the following words and word-groups into sentences paying special attention to the position of adverbs**

1. Everything, she, has, discovered. 2. She, my heart, in two has cut. 3. Yet, has, she, not left, her room. 4. Once, only, has, there, been, he. 5. Just, me, he, told, about his friend, has. 6. Up to town, gone, your outfit, she, to buy, has. 7. Never this, from town, come, I, have, you, to tell. 9. Often, spoken, has, to us, he, on the subject. 10. Returned, have, sooner, I expected, than, I.

**6. Translate into English using the Present Perfect**

1. Что случилось? 2. Куда он ушел? 3. Я уже прочитала эту книгу. 4. Начался дождь. 5. Я его еще не видела. 6. Мать уже испекла булочки. 7. Ты когда-нибудь катался на коньках по замершей реке? 8. Сегодня я не была в библиотеке. 9. Реки и пруды уже замерзли. 10. В этом году я часто видела их в кино. 11. Я не встречала его с весны.

**7. Insert predicates in the Present Perfect or in the Past Simple and other missing parts of the sentence using the phrases in brackets**

**A.** 1. The doctor ... today (to visit ten of his patients). 2. His brother .... that day. (not to go to the picture). 3. It ...the day before yesterday. (to rain heavily). 4. The professor ...two days ago. (to examine him). 5. He...the other day. (to call on us).

**B.** 1. The tourists ... this week. (to arrive here). 2. Mother ... that week. (to take the children to the Zoo). 3. My husband and I...last week. (to be at the theatre). 4. The children ...a week ago. (to come from the country). 5. My aunt ... for a week. (to stay with us).

## ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ

В английском языке существуют четыре типа вопросительных предложений: общий вопрос, специальный вопрос, разделительный и альтернативный вопросы.

### I. Общий вопрос (General Question)

*Общий вопрос* – это вопрос ко всему предложению, требующий краткого ответа: “да” или “нет”. Общий вопрос начинается с вспомогательного глагола (за исключением глагола *to be*, который не требует вспомогательного глагола, а меняет место в предложении, предшествуя подлежащему).

My friend investigates this crime.

Does your friend investigate this crime?

He saw my friend yesterday.

Did he see my friend yesterday?

I shall become a detective.

Will you become a detective?

They are in Krasnodar.

Are they in Krasnodar?

Nick is busy.

Is Nick busy?

Ответ на общий вопрос может быть как кратким, так и полным. Наиболее обычной формой ответа является краткая форма. Она начинается словами *yes* или *no*, за которым следует подлежащее, выраженное соответствующим местоимением, и вспомогательный глагол или личная форма глагола:

Does my friend investigate this crime? – Yes, he does / No, he doesn't.

Is Nick busy? – Yes, he is / No, he isn't.

#### **1. Задайте общие вопросы:**

1. They are students. 2. The task is easy. 3. His father is a policeman. 4. I like reading. 5. My sister goes to the Institute every day. 6. She will come tomorrow. 7.

Tom was born in Moscow. 8. This work is a difficult. 9. He came home at 6 o'clock last night. 10. They know English well.

## **II. Специальный вопрос (Special Question)**

В отличие от общего вопроса, который относится к содержанию всего предложения в целом, специальный вопрос относится к одному члену предложения. Поэтому всегда начинается с вопросительного слова, заменяющего тот член предложения, к которому он относится. За вопросительным словом следует вспомогательный глагол (или глагол *to be*), а затем подлежащее предложения:

He lives in Moscow. – Where does he live?

They are fond of music. – What are they fond of?

Запомните специальные вопросительные местоимения:

*What* - что, *what kind of* – что за, какой, *which* - который, *when* - когда, *where* – где, куда, *why* - почему, *who* - кто, *whose* - чей, *whom* – кого, кому, *how* - как, *how many/much* - сколько, *how often* – как часто, *how long* – как долго.

В вопросе к подлежащему и определению подлежащего сохраняется прямой порядок слов и не требуется вспомогательный глагол:

He works as a detective. – Who works as a detective?

Her mother is a teacher. – Whose mother is a teacher?

Специальный вопрос может относиться к именной части сказуемого, выраженной именем существительным, обозначающим профессию. В качестве вопросительного слова в этом случае обычно употребляется местоимение *what*:

He is a student – What is he?

**2. Поставьте вопросы, начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. He was busy on Sunday (**When**). 2. We go to the Institute by bus (**How**). 3. They are from Volgograd (**Where**). 4. My parents are pensioners (**What**). 5. We

worked as a policeman two years ago (When). 6. Nick' friend has 3 lessons every day (Who). 7. My friend has two dogs (How many). 8. He is a serviceman in the Army in the Far East (Where).

### **III. Альтернативный вопрос (Alternative Question)**

Альтернативный вопрос состоит из двух частей, соединенных союзом *or*. Его первая часть строится по типу общего вопроса, а вторая представляет собой альтернативу к одному из членов первой части и присоединяется с помощью союза *or*:

Do you live in Moscow or in Krasnodar?

Is Nick busy or free?

#### **3. Задайте альтернативные вопросы:**

1. He reads quickly (slowly). 2. The weather is cold today (warm). 3. It often rains in summer (in winter). 4. He went to the Institute (to the stadium). 5. Ann is the best student in the group (the worst). 6. These students can play tennis (badminton). 7. She speaks English well (German). 8. His brother is a detective (an investigator).

### **IV. Разделительный вопрос (Distinctive Question)**

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: утвердительного или отрицательного повествовательного предложения и краткого вопроса (*tag*). Этот тип вопроса употребляется в том случае, когда говорящий предполагает получить подтверждение высказывания, содержащегося в первой части предложения, или стремиться уменьшить категоричность суждения. К утвердительному предложению добавляется отрицательный вопрос (*negative tag*), построенный по типу общего вопроса, а к отрицательному – утвердительный вопрос (*positive tag*).

Подлежащее обозначает то же лицо или предмет, что и в первой части, но всегда выражено личным местоимением.

Английское предложение с разделительным вопросом может соответствовать русскому вопросительному предложению с частицей ‘ведь’:

This is a map, isn't it? – Это ведь карта?

Кроме того, разделительный вопрос может соответствовать русским вопросам ‘не так ли?’, ‘не правда ли?’, ‘да?’:

He is a policeman, isn't he?

He isn't a policeman, is he?

#### 4. Закончите вопрос:

1. She is a policeman,...? 2. They are good students, ...? 3. My sister doesn't speak French, ...? 4. Her sons have 2 lessons today, ...? 5. You served in the Army, ...? 6. We are not good sportsmen, ...? 7. The students have many questions, ...? 8. This policeman likes classical music, ...?

<b><i>Вопросительные слова</i></b>		
<b>Who</b>	Кто	Who are you?
<b>Whose</b>	Чей	Whose book is this?
<b>Where</b>	где, куда	Where is my sister?
<b>What</b>	что, какой	What is he doing?
<b>Which</b>	который из	Which cake do you prefer?
<b>what kind of</b>	Какой	What kind of suit is it?
<b>what colour</b>	какого цвета	What color is the dress?

When	Когда	When did he buy it?
Why	Почему	Why are you crying?
How	Как	How will you translate it?
How long	как долго	How long are you going to stay here?
How many How much	Сколько	How many exams have you passed this week?
How often	как часто	How often do you play tennis

## Exercises

### 1. Напишите все типы вопросов к предложениям:

1. The legislative power belongs to the Congress.
2. Baseball is the most popular sport in the USA.
3. He finished his work yesterday.
4. They play an important role in the American legislation.
5. The head of each state is the governor of the state.

### 2. Задайте общий вопрос

- 1 He often comes to see his brother.
2. The students have 3 lessons on Tuesday.
3. Mr. Black is a policeman.
4. They get up at 7 o'clock.

### 3. Задайте вопросы к подлежащему

1. He can work.
2. She has three brothers.
3. They invited Tom to the party.

#### 4. Задайте альтернативные вопросы

1. They bought a new book (copy book).
2. Bob plays tennis (hockey).
3. He can speak English well (bad).

#### 5. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам

1. She can come home **in the morning**.
2. His bike is **green**.
3. They bought this book **yesterday**.
4. Nick lives in **Borodin Street**.
5. They play football **at 8 o'clock**.
6. **We** are future police officer.

## Словообразование

### 1. Словообразование \ Word building.

Суффиксация является одним из способов словообразования в английском языке.

Существительные от глаголов образуются с помощью суффиксов –ment, -ence (-ance), -ion.

Глагол + суффикс = существительное



-ment

Department  
Enforcement



-ence (-ance)

Correspondence  
Ignorance

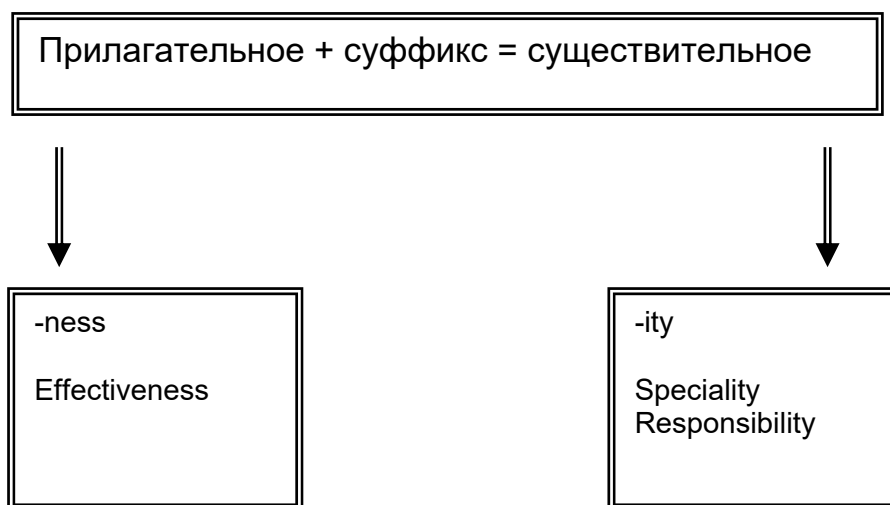


-ion

Education  
Prevention



Существительные от прилагательных образуются с помощью суффиксов –ness, –ity.



## Exercises

**1. Read and translate the following international words without a dictionary:**

Detail, college, ministry, command, profession, department, complex, operative, regulation, uniform, modern, technique, administration, criminal, course, public, expert, practical, lecture, seminar, group, cultural, diploma, doctor, academy, effectiveness, formal, operational, specialization, discussion, standard, prevention, moral, professor.

**2. Make nouns with the help of suffixes –ness, –ity.**

Universe, active, busy, kind, legal, cold.

**3. Make nouns from the following verbs with the help of suffixes giving in brackets. Translate the nouns.**

Enter - ....(-ance)

Select - .... (-ion)

Defend - .... (-ence)

Refresh - .... (-ment)

Correspond - .... (-ence)

Regulate - .... (-ion)

Instruct - .... (-ion)

Equip - .... (-ment)

## PASSIVE VOICE

Simple Passive

to be written

was were	written
Past	

shall be will be	written
Future	

Present	
Am Is Are	written

Залогом в грамматике называют конструкцию, которая определяет, выступает ли подлежащее в роли того, кто совершает действие, либо это действие производится над подлежащим.

**Пассивный (страдательный) залог в английском языке (Passive voice)**, в отличие от активного (Active voice), показывает, что то или иное действие совершается дополнением по отношению к подлежащему.

В пассивной форме могут употребляться лишь те глаголы, которые имеют прямое дополнение, иными словами, переходные. В переводе на русский язык переходные глаголы – это те глаголы, которые употребляются с дополнением в винительном падеже (отвечает на вопросы кого? что?).

Пассивный залог в английском языке образуется при помощи глагола *to be* в соответствующей форме данного времени, а также третьей формы глагола.

Отличить его в тексте достаточно просто: если глагол стоит в третьей форме, а перед ним идет глагол *to be* в нужной форме без предлога, эту конструкцию и называют пассивным залогом.

Конечно, в русском языке залоги несколько отличаются по значению от английского эквивалента, тем не менее, выделить активный и пассивный залоги можно по следующей схеме: страдательный назван так, потому что он «страдает» от какого-либо действия, а действительный «действует».

### **Рассмотрим пример**

*I bought a very beautiful house with a big garden.* - Я купила очень красивый дом с большим садом.

Это активный залог, т.к. действие совершается подлежащим.

*A very beautiful house was bought by me* - Очень красивый дом был куплен мной.

Это пассивный залог, т.к. производителем действия является прямое дополнение. При этом глагол *to buy* является переходным (его можно употребить с прямым дополнением).

В данном примере употребление пассивного залога не обязательно, но есть случаи, когда избежать его достаточно сложно, например, когда не указано прямое дополнение, т.е. объект, совершивший действие.

*The work is finished - Работа закончена.*

*He was told that his wife had cheated on him - Ему сказали, что его жена ему изменяла.*

**Для сравнения:**

*He **was cheated**. Ему изменяли.*

*He **cheated** on his wife. Он изменял своей жене.*

*ИЛИ*

*The workers **built** the house – Рабочие построили дом*

*The house **was built** by the workers – Дом был построен рабочими*

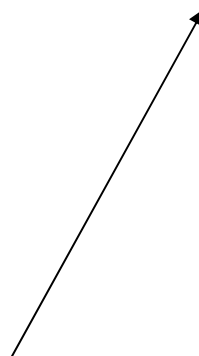
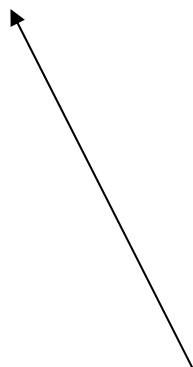
Следует помнить, что при переводе активного залога в пассивный залог подлежащее меняется местами с прямым дополнением.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
I teach English	I am taught English
We gave her a present	We were given a present
She helped him	She was helped by him
He will send a letter	He will be sent a letter
They often read stories	They are often read stories
→ Кто-то что-то делает	← кому-то что-то делают

*Пассивный залог в английском языке употребляется во всех временах, кроме группы Perfect Continuous и Future Continuous*

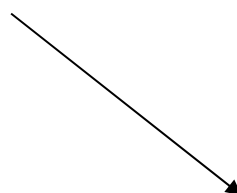
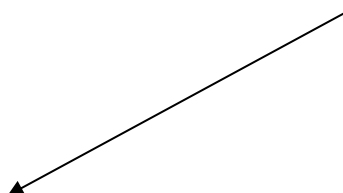
was were	} being read
<b>Past</b>	

am is are	} being read
<b>Present</b>	



## ***Continuous Passive***

## ***Perfect Passive***



<b>Past</b>
Had been read

Present	
have has	} been read

Future	
shall read will	} have been

Например, возьмем за основу глагол *interrupt*

*He is always interrupted during his speech - Его всегда прерывают во время речи.*

*He is being interrupted the third time during his speech - Его прерывают во время речи уже третий раз.*

*He was interrupted during his speech - Его прервали во время речи.*

*He was being interrupted when we left - Когда мы ушли, его кто-то начал прерывать.*

*He will be interrupted; I'm sure - Его будут прерывать, я уверен.*

*He has been interrupted so many times since the lecture started - Его столько раз уже прервали с того момента, как началась лекция.*

*He had been interrupted four times before we came - Перед тем, как мы пришли, его прервали четыре раза.*

*He will have been interrupted five times by the end of his speech - К концу речи будет уже пять раз, как его прерывали*

Кроме того, пассивный залог в английском языке употребляется в оборотах, которые переводятся на русский как неопределенно-личное предложение.

*It's said that you shouldn't forgive the one who has deceived you once - Говорят, что нельзя прощать тех, кто однажды тебя обманул.*

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы пассивного залога образуются таким же способом, как и во всех временах: делается инверсия при вопросе, прибавляется частица **not** к вспомогательному глаголу при отрицании, в данном случае – к глаголу **to be**.

При переводе пассивного залога следует помнить, что данный оборот может переводиться несколькими способами.

*I was abused but I said nothing. - Меня оскорбили, но я ничего не сказал. Я был оскорблен, но ничего не сказал.*

Также в страдательный залог нельзя перевести модальные глаголы, многие глаголы чувств и состояния, а также глаголы связки (тот же глагол **to be**).

## **Exercises**

### **1. Read and translate the sentences in the Passive Voice**

1. The first Russian University was founded in 1755.
2. Books by Jack London are read by many readers with great interest.
3. Many books by American writers have been translated into Russian.
4. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by the district courts.
5. Future investigators, detectives are trained at the Krasnodar University of the MIA.
6. All the exams will be passed by me well.
7. This text has been already translated.

### **2. Choose a proper form (active or passive). Mind the word order where necessary:**

1. Russia (washes; is washed) by seas and oceans in the North and in the East.
2. At our institute the students (teach; are taught) English, German, French.
3. The University (founded; was founded) in 1755.
4. I am sure the exams (will pass; will be passed) successfully.
5. Our English lab (equips; is equipped) well. It's interesting to work there.
6. English (speaks; is spoken) at our English-tutorials.
7. Specialists of high qualification (train; are trained) at the Krasnodar University of the MIA.

### **3. Change the sentences from active into passive:**

1. The students saw this English film.

2. I bought this book yesterday.
3. He left his notebook at home.
4. The Pacific Ocean washes the territory of Russia in the East.
5. The students attend lectures and seminars with interest.
6. The Krasnodar University of the MIA trains future detectives and investigators for Krasnodar territory.
7. She translated this text last time.
8. The Pacific Ocean washes the territory of Russia in the East.
9. The students saw this English film.
10. A Federal Court of Appeals serves each judicial circuit.
11. The President recommends much of the legislation to the Congress.

**4. Translate the sentences using Passive Voice:**

1. Меня спрашивали на прошлом занятии по уголовному праву (to ask).
2. Экзамены будут сданы нами успешно (to pass).
3. В институте обучают трем иностранным языкам (to teach).
4. Специальным предметам нас будут обучать на третьем и четвертом курсах (to teach).
5. Наша страна омывается морями и океанами на севере и востоке (to wash).
6. На занятии много говорилось о нашей будущей профессии (to speak of).



## Сложные предложения с придаточным условия и времени

В предложениях с придаточным условия и времени в значении будущего времени употребляется Present Indefinite. В главном предложении сказуемое стоит в том времени, которое требуется по смыслу. Придаточные предложения времени вводятся союзами: **when (когда), till (пока, до тех пор пока), as soon as (как только), before (прежде чем, до того как), after (после того как), while (в то время как), until (пока не).**

*Please stay here until I return.*

*I shall go for a walk as soon as I finish my work.*

Придаточные предложения условия вводятся союзами: **if (если), unless (если не)**, например:

*If the weather is good on Sunday, we shall go for to the country.*

### 1. Read and translate the sentences

1. When my brother is 17, he will finish school.
2. If he doesn't go to the cinema, he'll ring us up.
3. When I have my holiday in August, I'll go to the USA.
4. If you don't learn these words, you won't be able to write the test.
5. Read this article on criminal law while I do the translation.
6. Please, return my English textbook if you don't use it.
7. We'll phone you as soon as he gives the answer.
8. Speak to him about our plans when you see him.

### 2. Put the verbs in the brackets into proper tense forms:

A farmer (to have) a friend who give (to grow) very good apple trees. One day he (to give) the farmer a small apple tree and (to tell) him to plant it. The farmer (to take) the tree and (to thank) his friend. But when he (to come) home he (not to know) where to plant it. "If I (to plant) it in my garden", the farmer (to think), "my son (to eat) the apples. If I (to plant) it near the road, other people (to eat) my

apples''. So he (to take) the tree to the forest and (to plant) it there. But the tree (cannot) grow without sunlight and soon it (to die).

### 3.Translate into English:

1. Если мы не будем хорошо знать ОРД, мы не сможем расследовать преступления.
2. Мой брат будет поступать в Краснодарский университет МВД РФ, после того как вернется из армии.
3. Мы узнаем много нового и интересного, когда будем изучать криминалистику.
4. Мы не сможем читать книги на английском языке, если не будем учить слова.
5. Я посмотрю сегодня этот фильм, если закончу перевод статьи.
6. Как только он закончит университет, он пойдет работать в полицию.

## Согласование времен. Косвенная речь

**Согласование времен** означает зависимость времени глагольного сказуемого придаточного предложения от времени сказуемого главного предложения. Если сказуемое главного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени, то сказуемое придаточного предложения тоже должно стоять в одном из прошедших времен. В зависимости от соотношения действий главного и придаточного предложений употребляются следующие временные формы в придаточном предложении

- 1) для **обозначения одновременного действия** – Past Indefinite or Past Continuous, например:

*I knew that they had an English lesson every Monday. I knew that they were busy because they were having an English lesson.*

- 2) для **обозначения предшествующего действия** – Past Perfect, например:

*I knew that they had already had an English lesson.*

- 3) для обозначения последующего действия – Future in the Past, которое образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *should* (для 1 лица ед. и мн. числа) и *would* (для остальных лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы ‘to’, например:

*I know that they would have an English lesson the next day.*

## Косвенная речь

Речь, передаваемая не буквально, а по содержанию, в виде придаточного дополнительного предложения, называется косвенной речью.

При переводе **повествовательного** предложения в косвенную речь соблюдаются следующие правила:

- 1) Повествовательное предложение вводится с союзом *that*, который, однако, часто опускается;

- 2) Личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются по смыслу, например:

He says, “I’ll finish my work very soon”. He says (that) he will finish his work very soon.

- 3) Если после глагола *to say* имеется указание на лицо, то в косвенной речи он заменяется глаголом *to tell*, например:

He says to me “I’m very busy”. He tells me that he is very busy.

- 4) Если сказуемое в главном предложении стоит в прошедшем времени, то действует правило согласования времен, например:

He said to me, “I’m very busy”. He told me that he was very busy.

- 5) Указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места в косвенной речи заменяются следующим образом:

### прямая речь

this

these

now

### косвенная речь

that

those

then

today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the day before
ago	before
next (year)	the next (year)
here	there

He said, "I saw him yesterday".

He said that he had seen him the day before.

При переводе **вопросительного** предложения в косвенную речь соблюдаются вышеизложенные правила. Помимо этого:

1) Порядок слов в косвенном вопросе такой же, как и в повествовательном предложении;

2) Общий вопрос вводится союзом If или whether (соответствует частице "ли" в русском языке), например:

He asked me, "Do you live in Moscow?" He asked me if I lived in Moscow.

3) Специальные вопросы косвенной речи вводятся соответствующими вопросительными словами, например:

He asked us, "Where do you live?"

He asked where we lived.

При переводе побудительные предложений в косвенную речь необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1) Приказания и просьбы в косвенной речи вводятся глаголом to tell (велеть), to order (приказывать), to ask (попросить);

2) Глагол в повелительном наклонении заменяется инфинитивом или отрицанием not с инфинитивом для отрицательной формы, например:

3) She said, "Help me, please".

4) She asked me to help her.

5) She said, "Don't be late"

6) She asked me not to be late.

## **1. Translate into Russian:**

1. My friend said that he had finished his scientific research the day before.
2. The teacher asked us when Byron was born. We said that Byron was born on January 22, 1788.
3. They said that they were going to take their exam in history the next week.
4. I was asked if I knew about our meeting. I answered that I should be there at 5 o'clock.
5. His sister told me that she would study medicine at the Institute.
6. The students said that the story for home reading was Very interesting. They also said that they liked detective stories.
7. He said that he had served in the Far East two years before.
8. We were told that we could go in for different sports at our school.
9. They asked when the seminar in Administrative Law would take place.
10. My friend said that he was very busy that week with his report.
11. She said that she would speak to them if she saw them the next day.

## **2. Choose the right word**

1. He asked me if I had visited my friends (yesterday, the day before).
2. They said the conference in Criminal Law would take place (tomorrow, the next day)
3. I was asked when I was going to return (here, there).
4. I am sure that (this, that) is well-known all over the world.
5. He said he would take part in scientific work (next, the next) year.
6. They knew their friends were going to Kiev (now, then).
7. She said she had been to the city of Smolensk a year (ago, before).
8. We are told that we shall take our English exam (next, the next year).
9. He said that the lecture in Criminalities would take place (today, that day).
10. She said that we could find the articles in (these, those) journals.

11. They didn't know it they would watch the football match (tomorrow, the next day).

### **3. Make the following sentences indirect**

#### **1. He said,**

“The students need more practice in speaking”

“These exercises are too difficult for me”.

“I don't feel well today”.

“Nobody can do this work as well as my friend”

“I'll come back in a few minutes”

“ I have already seen this film”.

#### **2. He asked me,**

“Where does your sister live?”

“How old are you?”

“What time is it?”

“Where are you going?”

“How long have you studied English?”

“Do you like to study at the Moscow Law Institute?”

#### **3. I didn't know,**

“Where does she work?”

”Where did your brother go?”

“Does he know history well?”

“What is her husband's name?”

“When will he visit his friends?”

**4. I said to him,**

“Wait for me outside”;

“Come back in an hour”.

“Don’t tell anybody about it”.

“Go to the cinema by bus”.

“Bring me the textbook in economy”.

## **TEST REVISION**

### **1. Choose the right answer**

- 1) The person who thinks that a judge has made a mistake may ----- to a higher court.  
*a) adjudicate; b) authorize; c) administer; d) appeal;*
- 2) The ----- branch of a government decides whether laws are good and whether people have disobeyed these laws  
*a) executive; b) legislative; c) judicial; d) fiscal*
- 3) The person who thinks that a judge has made a mistake may ---- to a higher court  
*a) Appeal; b) authorize; c) administer; d) adjudicate*
- 4) All twelve members of the ----- were convinced of Davidson’s guilt  
*a) Bystanders; b) court; c) jury; d) police*
- 5) The sign says that all shoplifters will be ....  
*a) Prosecuted; b) persecuted; c) disproved; d) prohibited*
- 6) The body of law called ... law deals with the private relations between members of a community  
*a) Land; b) criminal; c) administrative; d) civil;*
- 7) A trial is a legal process in which a ... examines a case to decide whether someone is guilty of crime

- a) *court of law (cyð)*; b) *college of advocates*; c) *legal aid office*;  
d) *legislative board*

**2. Try to do some tests up to the topics “Court system of the United Kingdom”, “Court system of the USA”**

**TEST №1**

**1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения:**

Court

Legal system

Sources of law

Written Law

Judge

Civil Law

Magistrates' court

Civil case

County court

House of Lords

Accused

**2. Дополните следующие предложения:**

1. There are some common features to all systems in the UK ...
2. The sources of law include ...
3. The lowest courts are called ...
4. Magistrates' courts are presided over by ...
5. Court of Appeal hears ...

**3. Выберите правильный вариант:**

**1. The lowest courts are:**

- a) Courts of Appeals
- b) Magistrates' courts
- c) Crown courts



**2. Magistrates' court consists of between:**

- a. Two to seven magistrates
- b. One magistrate
- c. Twenty magistrates

**3. The final criminal appellate tribunal is :**

- a. The House of Commons
- b. District court
- c. House of Lords

**4. Common Law is based on:**

- a) Personal opinion of a judge
- b) Judicial precedent
- c) On the Queen's opinion

**5. Central Criminal Court of London is known as:**

- 6. Supreme Court
- 7. Old Bailey
- 8. Crown Court

**4. Переведите следующий отрывок из текста, не пользуясь словарем:**

The sources of law include written law (statutes, Acts of Parliament) and unwritten law (Common law and Equity). Common law is based on judicial precedent. It means that when one judge had decided a point of law, any other judge who has the similar set of facts must decide case in the same way as in the earlier judgment.

The lowest courts are called Magistrates' courts, or police courts. Magistrates' courts are presided over by Justices of the Peace (JP), or lay magistrates. They work part-time and are unpaid. The courts consist of between two to seven magistrates.

The Crown court deals with all more serious criminal cases. Appeals from Magistrates' courts are also heard there. The accused have the right to be tried by the jury.

County courts are the main civil courts. The High court hears all those civil cases that cannot be decided by county courts.

The Court of Appeal hears both criminal and civil appeals. But the final criminal appellate tribunal is the House of Lords.

**5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What do the sources of law include?
2. What courts are the lowest ones?
3. What cases does the Crown court deal with?
4. Does the Court of Appeal hear both criminal and civil cases?

## **Test II**

**1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения:**

Jurisdiction

Federal Court of Appeal

Chief Justice

Court of last resort

Minor trial court

Major trial court

State courts

To be appointed for life

District court

Circuit court

**2. Дополните следующие предложения:**

1. The American court is complex, mainly because of ...
2. The state's minor trial courts have various names: justice courts ...
3. Federal courts are also organized in three tiers: ...
4. ... are appointed for life.
5. The decisions of the Supreme Court are ...

**3. Выберите правильный вариант:**

1. The structure of state courts:
  - a. Are fixed in all states
  - b. Varies from state to state
  - c. Are not complex
2. The state's minor trial courts are called:
  - a. The courts of last resort
  - b. Circuit courts
  - c. Justice courts, small-claim courts, police courts, traffic courts, municipal courts, mayors' courts
3. Federal courts are organized in:
  - a. Two tiers
  - b. One tier
  - c. Three tiers
4. All federal judges are appointed for:
  - a. Life
  - b. Two months
  - c. Ten years
5. The district courts are:
  - a. The highest ones
  - b. The lowest ones
  - c. Intermediate appellate ones

**4. Переведите следующий отрывок из текста, не пользуясь словарем:**

Federal courts are also organized in three tiers, like a pyramid: district courts, courts of appeals and the Supreme Court. All federal judges are appointed for life.

There are about ninety four district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts. The district court is the only Federal court where trials are held, juries are used, and witnesses are called. There are about two hundred district judges in the USA.

All cases resolved in the district courts and all decisions of federal administrative agencies can be appealed to one of the thirteen federal circuit courts. There are no jurors, witnesses, cross-examinations and other features of the trial courts here. The judges sit in panels made up of three judges each, examining rulings made and procedures followed in the trial courts.

For most cases the circuit courts are the end of the line, but in some cases an appeal may be made to the highest court in the land: the U.S. Supreme Court.

**5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. In what way are federal courts organized in the USA?
2. How many district courts are there in the USA?
3. What cases are tried by district courts?
4. What cases can be appealed to federal circuit courts?

### **Test III**

**1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения:**

Original jurisdiction

US Courts of Appeal

Government

Signed opinions

Judge

Municipal court

Murder

Lawyer

Supreme Court

Jury

**2. Дополните следующие предложения:**

1. ... hear civil cases involving larger amounts of money than in minor trial courts.
2. Federal courts are organized in three tiers ...
3. The structure of state courts varies ...

4. All cases resolved in the ... and all decisions of ... can be appealed to ...
5. The Supreme Court has ... headed by Chief Justice.

**3. Выберите правильный вариант:**

1. There are major trial courts for ...
  - a) Less serious cases
  - b) More serious cases
  - c) Small-claim cases
2. Some states have Justices of the Peace - :
  - e. Men and women who have never taken bar exams
  - f. Lawyers of high qualification
  - g. Senior pupils
3. The states with big or middle-sized population have a
  - a) Three-tier system
  - b) One-tier system
  - c) Two-tier system
4. The only Federal court where trials are held, juries are used, witnesses are called is:
  - a. The Supreme court
  - b. The Appellate court
  - c. The district court

**4. Переведите следующий отрывок из текста, не пользуясь словарем:**

The American court system is complex, mainly because of the federal system of government in the USA. Each state runs its own court system, and no two are identical. In addition, there is a separate system of federal courts, which operates alongside the state courts.

The structure of state courts varies from state to state. Usually there are minor trial courts for less serious cases, major trial courts for more serious cases, intermediate appellate courts and courts of last resort. The state's minor trial courts have various names: justice courts, small-claim courts, traffic courts, police courts, municipal courts, mayors' courts. The judges in these courts are

usually quite professional, but some states still have Justices of the Peace – men and women who have never gone to law school and never taken the bar exam. The next level of the pyramid is made up of state's courts of general jurisdiction, which are the basic trial courts. These courts hear civil cases involving larger amounts of money than in minor trial courts. They also handle cases of serious crime, such as burglary, rape and murder. The judges are always lawyers.

**5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. Why is the American court system complex?
2. What are the main courts in the USA?
3. What are the various names of the state's minor trial courts?
4. Who works at the state's minor trial courts?

**Test IV**

**1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения:**

Statute

Common law and Equity

Judgment

Magistrate

To try

County

Crown court

Jury

Written law

Lay magistrate

**2. Дополните следующие предложения:**

1. There are four countries and three separate system of law in the United Kingdom: ...
2. Common law is based on ...

3. The Crown court deals with all ...
4. The accused have a right ...
5. Ten judges in the House of Lords are ...

**3. Выберите правильный вариант:**

1. There are some common features of law in the United Kingdom:
  - a) Acts of Parliament
  - b) The sources of law and the distinctions between civil and criminal law
  - c) Judgments
2. The sources of law include:
  - a) Written law and unwritten law
  - b) Judicial precedent
  - c) Judgments
3. The lowest courts are:
  - a) County courts
  - b) Crown court
  - c) Magistrates' courts
4. County courts are the main :
  - a. Civil courts
  - b. Criminal courts
  - c. The district court
5. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by:
  - a) Policemen
  - b) District courts
  - c) Government officials

**4. Переведите следующий отрывок из текста, не пользуясь словарем:**

The American court system is complex, mainly because of the federal system of government in the USA. Each state runs its own court system, and no two are identical. In addition, there is a separate system of federal courts, which operates alongside the state courts.

The structure of state courts varies from state to state. Usually there are minor trial courts for less serious cases, major trial courts for more serious cases, intermediate appellate courts and courts of last resort. The state's minor trial courts have various names: justice courts, small-claim courts, traffic courts, police courts, municipal courts, mayors' courts. The judges in these courts are usually quite professional, but some states still have Justices of the Peace – men and women who have never gone to law school and never taken the bar exam. The next level of the pyramid is made up of state's courts of general jurisdiction, which are the basic trial courts. These courts hear civil cases involving larger amounts of money than in minor trial courts. They also handle cases of serious crime, such as burglary, rape and murder. The judges are always lawyers.

**5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. Why is the American court system complex?
2. What are the main courts in the USA?
3. What are the various names of the state's minor trial courts?
4. Who works at the state's minor trial courts?

**Test V**

**1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения:**

Major trial court

State courts

To be appointed for life

Sources of law

Written Law

Judge



Civil Law

Magistrates' court

Civil case

Original jurisdiction

US Courts of Appeal

Government

Signed opinions

**2. Дополните следующие предложения:**

1. The lowest courts are called ...
2. Magistrates' courts are presided over by ...
3. Court of Appeal hears ...
4. The American court is complex, mainly because of ...
5. The state's minor trial courts have various names: justice courts ...

**3. Выберите правильный вариант:**

**1. Common Law is based on:**

- a. Personal opinion of a judge
- b. Judicial precedent
- c. On the Queen's opinion

**2. Central Criminal Court of London is known as:**

- a. Supreme Court
- b. Old Bailey
- c. Crown Court

**3. The state's minor trial courts are called:**

- a. The courts of last resort
- b. Circuit courts
- c. Justice courts, small-claim courts, police courts, traffic courts, municipal courts, mayors' courts

**4. Federal courts are organized in:**

- a. Two tiers
- b. One tier

- c. Three tiers

**5. All federal judges are appointed for:**

- a. Life
- b. Two months
- c. Ten years

**6. Some states have Justices of the Peace - :**

- a. Men and women who have never taken bar exams
- b. Lawyers of high qualification
- c. Senior pupils

**4. Переведите следующий отрывок из текста, не пользуясь словарем:**

The sources of law include written law (statutes, Acts of Parliament) and unwritten law (Common law and Equity). Common law is based on judicial precedent. It means that when one judge had decided a point of law, any other judge who has the similar set of facts must decide case in the same way as in the earlier judgment.

The lowest courts are called Magistrates' courts, or police courts. Magistrates' courts are presided over by Justices of the Peace (JP), or lay magistrates. They work part-time and are unpaid. The courts consist of between two to seven magistrates.

The Crown court deals with all more serious criminal cases. Appeals from Magistrates' courts are also heard there. The accused have the right to be tried by the jury.

County courts are the main civil courts. The High court hears all those civil cases that cannot be decided by county courts.

**5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What do the sources of law include?
2. What courts are the lowest ones?
3. What cases does the Crown court deal with?
4. Does the Court of Appeal hear both criminal and civil cases?

## Test VI

### 1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения:

Court

Legal system

Sources of law

Written Law

State courts

To be appointed for life

District court

Circuit court

### 2. Дополните следующие предложения:

1. ... hear civil cases involving larger amounts of money than in minor trial courts.
2. Federal courts are organized in three tiers ...
3. The American court is complex, mainly because of ...
4. The state's minor trial courts have various names: justice courts ...
5. All cases resolved in the ... and all decisions of ... can be appealed to ...
6. The Supreme Court has ... headed by Chief Justice.

### 3. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. The lowest courts are:
  - a. Courts of Appeals
  - b. Magistrates' courts
  - c. Crown courts
2. Magistrates' court consists of between:
  - a. Two to seven magistrates
  - b. One magistrate
  - c. Twenty magistrates
3. The final criminal appellate tribunal is :
  - a. The House of Commons
  - b. District court

- c. House of Lords
- 4. The state's minor trial courts are called:
  - a. The courts of last resort
  - b. Circuit courts
  - c. Justice courts, small-claim courts, police courts, traffic courts, municipal courts, mayors' courts

**4. Переведите следующий отрывок из текста, не пользуясь словарем:**

Federal courts are also organized in three tiers, like a pyramid: district courts, courts of appeals and the Supreme Court. All federal judges are appointed for life.

There are about ninety four district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts. The district court is the only Federal court where trials are held, juries are used, and witnesses are called. There are about two hundred district judges in the USA.

All cases resolved in the district courts and all decisions of federal administrative agencies can be appealed to one of the thirteen federal circuit courts. There are no jurors, witnesses, cross-examinations and other features of the trial courts here. The judges sit in panels made up of three judges each, examining rulings made and procedures followed in the trial courts.

For most cases the circuit courts are the end of the line, but in some cases an appeal may be made to the highest court in the land: the U.S. Supreme Court.

**6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

- 5. In what way are federal courts organized in the USA?
- 6. How many district courts are there in the USA?
- 7. What cases are tried by district courts?
- 8. What cases can be appealed to federal circuit courts?

**Прочитайте текст и решите, какой из трех предлагаемых вариантов А, В или С соответствует каждому из двадцати пропусков. Запишите ваш ответ в таблицу ответов. Вначале задания дан пример (0).**

The police (0)\_\_\_\_\_ a man and a woman. They are in court now. A girl called Miss Ester (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the robbery. She (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in the witness box. The judge and the 12 members of the jury (3)\_\_\_\_\_ her. A lawyer is asking her (4)\_\_\_\_\_ questions.

«Now, Miss Ester. You saw the bank robbery, (5)\_\_\_\_\_?» – «Yes, I did». «You saw a man, didn't you?» – «Yes, (6)\_\_\_\_\_ I saw him when he went (7)\_\_\_\_\_ and when he (8)\_\_\_\_\_».

«Now, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ the court. Can you see that man?» – «Yes, he is the man I saw.» – «He wasn't (10)\_\_\_\_\_ when he went into the bank, (11)\_\_\_\_\_?» – «No, he was with a woman».

«Now, look around the court again. Can you see that woman?» – «Yes, she is the woman».– «(13)\_\_\_\_\_ Miss Ester?» – «Yes, absolutely, they are the people I saw».– « Now, look at the man and the woman again. This is very important. What (14)\_\_\_\_\_ when he went into the bank?» – «I don't remember it (15)\_\_\_\_\_. But I remember his hat and his bag».

«Look at the hat on the table. Is that the hat he (16)\_\_\_\_\_ ...?» «Yes, and that is the bag he was (17)\_\_\_\_\_».– «Do you I remember (18)\_\_\_\_\_ about the woman?» – «Yes, she was wearing a blond wig and black shoes» – « How do you know (19)\_\_\_\_\_ a wig, Miss Ester?» – «Because it fell off then she (20)\_\_\_\_\_ to the car»

№ Пропуска

Вариант А

Вариант В

Вариант С

ОТВЕТ

0. (образец)	A. arrest	B. arrests	C. arrested	C
-----------------	-----------	------------	-------------	---

- |     |                 |                     |                     |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1.  | A. have seen    | B. saw              | C. was seeing       |
| 2.  | A. stand        | B. has stood        | C. is standing      |
| 3.  | A. listen at    | B. are listening to | C. have listened by |
| 4.  | A. any          | B. some             | C. none             |
| 5.  | A. haven't you  | B. wasn't you       | C. didn't you       |
| 6.  | A. that's right | B. it's right       | C. it's good        |
| 7.  | A. at           | B. into             | C. near             |
| 8.  | A. out          | B. into             | C. from             |
| 9.  | A. look into    | B. look around      | C. see at           |
| 10. | A. alone        | B. single           | C. one              |

- |                         |                        |                 |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. didn't he        | B. wasn't he           | C. was he       |
| 12. A. was seeing       | B. saw                 | C. had seen     |
| 13. A. are you sure     | B. were you sure       | C. Do you sure  |
| 14. A. did the man wear | B. was the man wearing | C. the man wore |
| 15. A. very much        | B. very well           | C. very good    |
| 16. A. wore             | B. was worn            | C. was wearing  |
| 17. A. wearing          | B. carrying            | C. keeping      |
| 18. A. anything         | B. something           | C. nothing      |
| 19. A. it is            | B. it was              | C. was it       |
| 20. A. runs             | B. was running         | C. is running   |

## ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ, ДИСКУССИЙ

### Themes:

1. The United State of America: the governmental structure, Congress, the political and judicial system. / Соединенные Штаты Америки: государственная структура страны, Конгресс, политическая и судебная системы.

#### *Plan:*

#### *Content*

#### *Introduction*

*1 The governmental structure of the country*

*2 Congress*

*3 The political system.*

*4 The judicial system.*

#### *Conclusion*

2. The United Kingdom: governmental structure, Parliament, the political and judicial system /Великобритания: государственная структура страны, Парламент, политическая и судебная системы.

#### *Plan:*

#### *Content*

#### *Introduction*

*1. The governmental structure of the country*

*2 Parliament*

*3 The political system*

*4 The judicial system.*

#### *Conclusion*

3. The Russian Federation: the governmental structure, Federal Assembly, the political system /Российская Федерация:

государственная структура страны, Федеральное собрание,  
политическая система.

*Plan:*

*Content*

*Introduction*

*1. The governmental structure of the country*

*2 The Federal Assembly*

*3 The political system*

*Conclusion*



## **Вопросы к зачету**

### **2 семестр**

1. What kind of state is Great Britain?
2. In what way do the monopolists achieve their power over the government in the Great Britain?
3. What are the branches of power in the United Kingdom?
4. What is the highest legislative body in the United Kingdom?
5. What do the executive bodies of Great Britain consist of?
6. What can you say about the House of Lords?
7. Who is responsible for directing national policy in Great Britain?
8. Who is responsible for the operation of public services in Great Britain?
9. What are local authorities responsible for?
10. What can you say about the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
11. Where is the residence of the British Prime Minister?
12. What does the British Parliament consist of?
13. How often are British Parliamentary elections held?
14. What kind of government does each state in the USA have?
15. What is the President of the USA?
16. How often do Americans choose their new President?
17. Who of the US presidents was elected for a fourth term?

18. What is the seat of the US Congress?
19. What are the two chambers of the American Congress?
20. How often do elections in the House of Representatives take place?
21. Who was the first President to live in the White House?
22. Who does the highest executive power in the United States belong to?
23. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
24. What are some of the functions of the President?
25. Who is the legislative power vested in?
26. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
27. How many members are there in the Senate? in the House of Representatives?
28. What must all bills and resolutions pass in order to become a law?
29. What can you say about lobbyists?
30. What is the head of the judicial branch of power in the United States?
31. Who does the Supreme Court of the United States consist of?
32. Where are most of the criminal and civil cases tried?
33. How often are general elections held in Russian Federation?
34. When was the last general election held?
35. Can you name the last three Prime Ministers?
36. Can you name the Minister of Internal Affairs?
37. Can you give an example of the recent change of government?
38. How many political parties are there in Russian Federation?
39. How many systems of law are there in the United Kingdom?
40. What sources of law do these systems include?
41. What does the term «judicial precedent» mean?
42. What kinds of courts are there in the United Kingdom?
43. What are their functions?
44. What is the structure of the US criminal justice system?
45. What are the components of the criminal justice system?
46. Does the criminal justice system function effectively?



47. Can you give any examples to prove it?
48. What is necessary for its efficient functioning?
49. What is an attorney in the US? How is he appointed?
50. When does an attorney resign?
51. What does the number of assistant attorneys in federal judicial districts depend on?
52. What makes attorneys so important in American communities?
53. How do attorneys in the US realize their political ambitions?
54. What is the job of a juror?
55. What is a job of a judge?
56. What qualities should a good juror have?
57. What requirements should one meet to be eligible for jury service?
58. What are the reasons for a person to be excused from jury service?
59. What is a jury pool?
60. Who is responsible for making laws in the US?
61. Name American courts in the descending order.
62. In what way are the federal courts organized?
63. Where does litigation begin?
64. What does the word «to appeal» mean?

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