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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ АДЪЮНКТОВ

Учебно-практическое пособие

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Пособие нацелено на совершенствование и дальнейшее развитие навыков и умений в чтении, говорении, аудировании и письме, полученных адъюнктами в рамках общеобразовательного стандарта, в первую очередь, путем изменения иноязычной сферы коммуникации с общекультурной на профессиональную.

Настоящее учебно-практическое пособие предназначено для адъюнктов образовательных организаций Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации, обучающихся по программам подготовки научно-педагогических кадров.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

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

Пособие нацелено на совершенствование и дальнейшее развитие навыков и умений чтения, говорения, аудирования и письма, полученных адъюнктами в рамках общеобразовательного стандарта, в первую очередь путем изменения иноязычной сферы коммуникации с общекультурной на профессиональную.

Актуальность данной работы обуславливается тенденциями современного образования, ведущими из которых является поликультурность современного общества, потребность в высококвалифицированных специалистах, умеющих читать, переводить и понимать научную литературу и общаться на иностранном языке.

Целью данного исследования является совершенствование образовательного процесса адъюнктов по активному овладению английским языком в сфере профессиональной и научной деятельности юриста, а также формирование у них способности и готовности к межкультурной коммуникации.

Содержание и структура учебно-практического пособия проектируют элементы научной и профессиональной деятельности адъюнктов. Комплекс упражнений направлен на формирование у адъюнктов как языковых, так и профессиональных знаний. Широко представлена тематика ведения научной деятельности: написание рефератов, составление резюме и представление презентаций.

В пособии сформированы речевые штампы, тексты и упражнения, освоение которых поможет в короткие сроки овладеть основами научного общения в типичных ситуациях.

UNIT 1. PHONETIC GUIDE

В английском языке принят латинский алфавит из 26 букв (6 гласных и 20 согласных), которые передают 44 звука: 20 гласных звуков и 24 согласных.

АЛФАВИТ

написание букв	название букв	написание букв	название букв
<i>Aa</i>	[eɪ]	<i>Nn</i>	[en]
<i>Bb</i>	[bi:]	<i>Oo</i>	[əʊ]
<i>Cc</i>	[si:]	<i>Pp</i>	[pi:]
<i>Dd</i>	[di:]	<i>Qq</i>	[kju:]
<i>Ee</i>	[i:]	<i>Rr</i>	[ɑ:]
<i>Ff</i>	[ef]	<i>Ss</i>	[es]
<i>Gg</i>	[dʒi:]	<i>Tt</i>	[ti:]
<i>Hh</i>	[eɪtʃ]	<i>Uu</i>	[ju:]
<i>Ii</i>	[aɪ]	<i>Vv</i>	[vi:]
<i>Jj</i>	[dʒeɪ]	<i>Ww</i>	[ˈdʌblju:]
<i>Kk</i>	[keɪ]	<i>Xx</i>	[eks]
<i>Ll</i>	[el]	<i>Yy</i>	[waɪ]
<i>Mm</i>	[em]	<i>Zz</i>	[zed]

Для овладения правильным произношением английских слов полезно ознакомиться с правилами чтения английских гласных и согласных букв.

ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ ГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

Гласные буквы **a**, **e**, **i**, **u**, **o**, **u** под ударением могут иметь долгое (алфавитное) или краткое звучание. Это зависит от типа слога (открытый и условно-открытый, закрытый) и последующих буквосочетаний (**r** + согласная, **r** + гласная). Открытым называется слог, который оканчивается на гласную. Условно-открытый слог – это гласная + согласная + немое **e**.

ЧТЕНИЕ ГЛАСНЫХ В ЧЕТЫРЕХ ТИПАХ СЛОГОВ

буква	a [ei]	o [əv]	e [i:]	i [ai]	y [wai]	u [ju:]
открытый и условно- открытый слог	[ei] plane date	[əv] note no	[i:] Pete me	[ai] life my crime type		[ju:] tune student
закрытый слог	[æ] plan lamp	[ɒ] on not	[e] pen bed	[ɪ] in myth it hymn		[ʌ] bus cup
гласная + r	[ɑ:] mark	[ɔ:] born for	[ɜ:] stern her	[ɜ:] first myrtle fur bird turn		
гласная + r + e ; две гласные + r	[eə] care parent	[ɔ:] store	[ɪə] mere engineer	[aɪə] tired tyre fire		[juə] cure

Упражнение 1. Прочтите, обращая особое внимание на положение гласной.

Dark, tired, term, ten, first, mete, turn, tin, fur, during, cry, here, time, herb, my, care, curl, pit, Mary, Byrd, pine, pure, stern, five, mire, third, life, bed, bird, name, bed, huge, map, net, mute, pale, let, cock, sad, by, got, film, style, spoke, file, fan, tone, fat, cart, rhythm, can, ugly, big, farm, bus, theme, six, lord, age, next, cup, sick, go, up, bag, smoke, big, note, ice, hope, start, note, arm, size, not, type, park, risk, red.

ЧТЕНИЕ УДАРНЫХ СОЧЕТАНИЙ ГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

букво-сочетание	чтение	пример	букво-сочетание	чтение	пример
ai ay	[eɪ]	main play	oo	[u:]	too
ea ee	[i:]	mean feet	ou ow	[aʊ]	proud now
ew	[ju:]	few	ai + r	[eə]	fair
oi oy	[ɔɪ]	noise boy	ee + r ou + r	[ɪə] [aʊə]	deer flour
oo + k	[ʊ]	look	oo + r	[ɔ:]	door

Упражнение 2. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на произношение ударных сочетаний гласных букв.

Deer, few, main, our, may, air, leave, deer, tool, out, book, now, boy, voice, beef, news, pain, pay, read, pool, look, coy, coin, noun, beer, stairs, sour, feet, stew, faint, flour, day, fair, lean, leer, moon, scout, took, Moscow, toy, point, been, aim, say, mean, food, hook, noisy, count, hair.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЧТЕНИЯ СОГЛАСНЫХ

Согласные в английском языке произносятся энергично, не оглушаются в конце слова. Удвоенные согласные читаются одним звуком, например: **officer** ['ɒfɪsə].

буква	позиция	чтение	примеры
с [si:]	1. Перед е, i, y	[s]	centre, pencil, policy
	2. Перед а, о, u , всеми согласными и в конце слова	[k]	car, cover, culture, back
g [dʒi:]	1. Перед е, i, y	[dʒ]	orange, gypsy, gin
	2. Перед а, о, u , всеми согласными и в конце слова	[g]	gold, grass, big, game
s [es]	1. В начале слова перед глухими согласными и в конце слова после глухих согласных	[s]	soft, study, lists
	2. Между гласными и в конце слов после гласных и звонких согласных	[z]	please, pens
х [eks]	1. Перед согласными и в конце слов	[ks]	next, fix
	2. Перед ударной гласной	[gz]	exam

Упражнение 3. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на правильное чтение букв s, c, g, x. Объясните, по каким правилам читаются эти буквы.

Gallon, nets, curl, exam, cat, gymnasium, claim, pens, gear, comment, next, goose, mice, bag, can, gin, crime, sets, grey, text, sends, cucumber, gap, ceremony, age, clean, geometry, cigar, bicycle, Bess, cathedral, gun, is, glad, icy, gym, court, guarantee, cent, test, gigantic, citizen, visit, genuine, cup, go, six

ЧТЕНИЕ СОЧЕТАНИЙ СОГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

буквосочетание	позиция	чтение	примеры
sh	Любая	[ʃ]	shelf
ch	Любая	[tʃ]	chair
tch	После кратких гласных	[tʃ]	watch
ck	После кратких гласных	[k]	pack
th	1. В начале знаменательных слов и в конце слова	[θ]	thin, fifth
	2. В начале местоимений, служебных слов и между гласными	[ð]	there, bathe
wh	1. В начале слова, перед всеми гласными, кроме o	[w]	where
	2. Перед буквой o	[h]	whom
qu	Перед гласными	[kw]	quantity
ng	После гласных в конце слова	[ŋ]	language
nk	После гласных	[ŋk]	thank
wr	В начале слова перед гласными	[r]	writer

Упражнение 4. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на произношение сочетаний согласных букв. Объясните, по каким правилам читаются буквосочетания *th, wh, wr*.

Shy, wrest, fetch, bank, chain, bang, back, quite, thin, whole, that, wheat, sheep, when, chin, whose, catch, quick, lack, ring, faith, sank, these, wrong, fish, which, chick, quest, sick, sing, theme, sink, the, wrist, dash, whether, chill, quiz, than, thing, think, wreck, dish, whip, them, bring, drink, ship, gang.

ЧТЕНИЕ СОЧЕТАНИЙ ГЛАСНЫХ С СОГЛАСНЫМИ

буквосочетание	позиция	чтение	примеры
al	1. Перед k в ударном слоге 2. Перед остальными согласными в ударном слоге	[ɔ:] [ɔ:l]	chalk small, ball
wo	Перед согласными в ударном слоге	[wɜ:]	worm
wa	1. Перед конечными согласными, кроме r или сочетанием согласных 2. Перед r	[wɔ] [wɔ:]	walk warm, warn
igh	Любая	[aɪ]	might, right

Гласная **o** перед буквосочетанием **th** и буквами **m, n, v**
читается как [ʌ],

например: some, son, brother, government

Гласные перед буквосочетаниями **ld, nd**
читаются как в алфавите,

например: cold, mild

Упражнение 5. Прочтите слова. Обратите внимание на произношение сочетаний гласных и согласных букв.

Was, mother, word, cold, small, high, walk, war, brother, worm, old, fall, night, talk, ward, come, world, child, tall, right, stalk; wash, nothing, warship, find, call, bright, chalk, watch, love, worthy, kind, all, might, watt, some, worker, mind, fight.

ЧТЕНИЕ МНОГОСЛОЖНЫХ СЛОВ

Как в русском языке, так и в английском языке слова бывают односложными (law) и многосложными (justice, barrister). В многосложных словах гласная ударного слога произносится по правилам чтения односложных слов.

В большинстве многосложных слов ударение падает на третий от конца слог (to in'vestigate).

В пяти- и шестисложных словах два ударения: одно – основное, оно падает на третий от конца слог, и второстепенное (,de'linquency, ,es'tablishment).

Упражнение 6. Прочтите слова, делая ударение на первом слоге.

'Duty, 'local, 'agent, 'legal, 'party, 'verdict, 'murder, 'order, 'county, 'lawyer, 'justice, 'sentence, 'witness, 'office, 'absent, 'system, 'object, 'number, 'factor, 'student, 'freshman, 'fellow, 'subject, 'hungry, 'present, 'future, 'essence, 'member, 'honest, 'civil, 'master, 'teacher, 'public, 'lecture, 'punish, 'study, 'habit.

Упражнение 7. Прочтите слова, делая ударение на втором слоге.

Ac'cuse, ap'peal, con'clude, ex'plain, sup'port, per'form, en'gage, re'gard, ob'serve, dep'rive, ar'rest, cor'rect, dis'cuss, at'tempt, com'mit, re'sult, be'long, suc'cess, de'fend, com'pel, de'tect, en'force, af'fairs, a'ware, mis'take, a'fraid, ins'truct, com'mand, be'tween, pre'vent, inc'lude, pre'pare, de'fend, a'bout, e'xam.

Упражнение 8. Прочтите многосложные слова.

,De'velopment, ,o'riginal, ,in'dustrial, ,ex'periment, ,e'conomy, ,de'mocracy, ,e'xaminer, ,sig'nificance, ,re'publican, ,in'different, ,po'litical, ,a'cademy, ,ad'minister, ,in'vestigate, ,de'linquency, ,es'tablishment, ,par'ticipant, 'criminal, 'principle, 'family, a'bility, ad'minister, e'conomy, 'graduate, 'evident, 'policy, de'mocracy, sig'nificant, tech'nology, psy'chology, phi'losophy, 'capital, 'enemy, sta'bility, for'mality, ,crimi'nology, ,natio'nality, ,uni'versity, res,ponsi'bility, ,regu'larity.

UNIT 2. CATEGORIES OF LAW

Exercise 1. Study the key words to the text “What is law?”

binding contract – юридически обязательный договор

arbitration agreement – арбитражное соглашение (*соглашение о порядке урегулирования споров с помощью арбитров, избираемых по взаимному согласию сторон; такое соглашение исключает обращение в суд*)

litigation – тяжба, судебный спор, процесс

tacit – неписанный (*о законе и т. п.*)

comparative law – сравнительное правоведение

overturn – 1) отменять, 2) объявить неконституционным (*о законе*)

secular – светский, мирской

tort – деликт, гражданское правонарушение

delict – деликт, нарушение закона, правонарушение

scholarly inquiry – научное исследование

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

WHAT IS LAW?



Law is a system of rules created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behavior, with its precise definition a matter of longstanding debate. It has been variously described as a science and the art of justice. State-enforced laws can be made by a group legislature or by a single legislator, resulting in statutes; by the executive through decrees and

regulations; or established by judges through precedent, usually in common law jurisdictions. Private individuals may create legally binding contracts, including arbitration agreements that adopt alternative ways of resolving disputes to standard court litigation. The creation of laws themselves may be influenced by a constitution, written or tacit, and the rights encoded therein. The law shapes

politics, economics, history and society in various ways and serves as a mediator of relations between people.

Legal systems vary between countries, with their differences analyzed in comparative law. In civil law jurisdictions, a legislature or other central body codifies and consolidates the law. In common law systems, judges make binding case law through precedent, although on occasion this may be overturned by a higher court or the legislature. Historically, religious law influenced secular matters, and is still used in some religious communities. Sharia law based on Islamic principles is used as the primary legal system in several countries, including Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Law's scope can be divided into two domains. Public law concerns government and society, including constitutional law, administrative law, and criminal law. Private law deals with legal disputes between individuals and/or organizations in areas such as contracts, property, torts/delicts and commercial law. This distinction is stronger in civil law countries, particularly those with a separate system of administrative courts; by contrast, the public-private law divide is less pronounced in common law jurisdictions.

Law provides a source of scholarly inquiry into legal history, philosophy, economic analysis and sociology. Law also raises important and complex issues concerning equality, fairness, and justice.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. What is law?
2. Who state-enforced laws are created by?
3. What can affect the creation of laws?
4. Which domains is the law's scope divided into?
5. What does the public law concern?
- 6 What does the private law deal with?
7. What source does law provide?

Exercise 4. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Давнее обсуждение; законы, применяемые на уровне государства; член законодательного органа; юрисдикции общего права; юридически

обязательный договор; стандартное судебное разбирательство; писанная и неписанная конституция; обязательный к исполнению; прецедентное право; сфера применения закона.

**GRAMMAR: TENSE-ASPECT FORMS
OF THE ENGLISH VERB IN THE PRESENT**

PRESENT TENSES				
Indefinite (Simple)	значение	Констатация факта, повторяющееся действие		
	образо- вание	+	–	?
		V, V-s	don't (doesn't) + infinitive	do (does) + infinitive
	пример	He (<i>often</i>) searches the crime scene very carefully.		
Continuous (Progressive)	значение	Процесс (совершение действия в момент речи)		
	образо- вание	+	–	?
		am, is, are + V-ing		
	пример	He is searching the crime scene now.		
Perfect	значение	Завершенность (но связь с настоящим)		
	образо- вание	+	–	?
		have, has + V ₃		
	пример	He has (<i>already</i>) searched the crime scene.		

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite Tense, the Present Continuous Tense or the Present Perfect Tense.

1. The investigator's responsibilities (*to include*) the early identification of crimes.
2. The crime rate (*not to increase*) at the moment.
3. The reading of legal literature (*to require*) knowledge of terms.
4. The thief (*to steal*) a confidential documents from that safe.

5. He (*to be*) a highly qualified investigator.
6. We (*not to write*) a test work now.
7. New Code of Administrative Violations (*to come*) into force next March.
8. The report you want (*to lay*) there on the table.
9. I already (*to interview*) witnesses.
10. He (*to want*) to discuss some points with his scientific supervisor.
11. I already (*to register*) for the next English conference, devoted to the law enforcement.
12. He (*to be busy*) now, he (*to search*) a crime scene.
13. I (*to think*) of doing a postgraduate degree – what you (*to think*)? Is it a good idea?
14. We (*to discuss*) the problem of juvenile delinquency now.
15. He never (*to prejudice*) the actions of the criminal.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the verb tense.

1. Офицеры правоохранительных органов поддерживают порядок на улицах городов.
2. Он уже осмотрел место преступления.
3. Сейчас комиссия по расследованию (board of inquiry) проводит совещание.
4. Основная задача полиции – предотвращение преступлений и контроль над преступностью.
5. Наш юрист сейчас просматривает документацию.
6. Ваш брат отдыхает сейчас? – Нет, он работает над своим докладом.
7. Моя сестра окончила Ростовский юридический институт МВД России в этом году.
8. Мой друг бегло говорит по-английски.
9. Эти улики подтверждают его невиновность.
10. Я только что сдал экзамен по английскому языку.

Exercise 7. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

Exercise 8. Study the key words to the text “Categories of law (part I)”.

substantive law – материальное право

disobedience of law – неподчинение закону

punishment – наказание

absolute discharge – полное освобождение

common assault – простое (*без отягчающих обстоятельств*) нападение

law of contract – договорное право, договорно-обязательственное право

law of torts – деликтное право

breach of trust – злоупотребление доверием; нарушение доверенным лицом своих обязательств

trespass – а) посягательство (*на лицо, закон, права, принцип*); б) причинение вреда; в) противоправное нарушение владения с причинением вреда

law of succession – наследственное право

devolution of property – передача права собственности

Exercise 9. Read and translate the text.

CATEGORIES OF LAW (part I)

Law may be classified in various ways. The four main divisions are as follows:



- Criminal Law and Civil Law;
- Public Law and Private Law;
- Substantive Law and Procedural Law;
- Municipal Law and Public International Law.

Criminal Law is that part of the law which characterizes certain kinds of wrongdoings as offences against the state, not necessarily violating any private right, and punishable by the state. Crime is defined as an act of disobedience of the law forbidden under pain of punishment. The punishment for crime ranges from death or imprisonment to a money penalty (fine) or absolute discharge. For example, to commit murder is an offence against the

state because it disturbs the public peace and security, so the action is brought by the state and not the victim.

The police are the public servants whose duty is the prevention and detection of crime and the prosecution of offenders before the courts of law. Private citizens may legally enforce the criminal law by beginning proceedings themselves, but, except in minor cases of common assault, rarely do so in practice.

Civil Law is concerned with the rights and duties of individuals towards each other. It includes the following:

- **Law of Contract** dealing with that branch of the law which determines whether a promise is legally enforceable and what are its legal consequences;

- **Law of Torts.** A tort is defined as a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated (i. e. unspecified or unascertained) damages and which is not exclusively the breach of contract or breach of trust or other merely equitable obligation. Examples of torts are: nuisance, negligence, defamation, and trespass;

- **Law of Property** is that part of the law which determines the nature and extent of the rights which people may enjoy over land and other property, for example, rights of “ownership” of land, or rights under a lease;

- **Law of Succession** is that part of the law which determines the devolution of property on the death of the former owner;

- **Family Law** is that branch of the law which defines the rights, duties, and status of husband and wife, parent and child, and other members of a household.

The above are the major branches of civil law. Its main distinction from criminal law is that in civil law the legal action is begun by the private citizen to establish rights (in which the state is not primarily concerned) against another citizen or group of citizens, whereas criminal law is enforced on behalf of or in the name of the state. Civil law is sometimes referred to as **Private Law** as distinct from **Public Law**.

From: <https://lawtimesjournal.in/what-are-the-different-classifications-of-law/>



Exercise 10. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. substantive law | a. суд общей юрисдикции |
| 2. law of torts | b. денежная санкция, штраф |
| 3. law of succession | c. имущественное право |
| 4. criminal law | d. процессуальное право |
| 5. civil law | e. имеющий юридическую силу |
| 6. law of property | f. применить правовую норму, закон |
| 7. devolution of property | g. право собственности |
| 8. procedural law | h. клевета |
| 9. money penalty | i. материальное право |
| 10. enforce law | j. преступление, правонарушение |
| 11. right of ownership | k. наследственное право |
| 12. court of law | l. гражданское право |
| 13. legally enforceable | m. деликтное право |
| 14. defamation | n. уголовное право |
| 15. wrongdoing | o. передача права собственности |

Exercise 11. Answer the questions.

1. What are the four main divisions of law?
2. What does the criminal law characterize?
3. What is the main duty of the police?
4. What is the civil law concerned with?
5. What branches does the civil law include? Describe each of them.
6. What is the main distinction of civil law from criminal law?

Exercise 12. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Уголовное право – это отрасль права, регулирующая общественные отношения, связанные с совершением преступных деяний, назначением наказания и устанавливающая основания привлечения к уголовной ответственности или освобождения от уголовной ответственности и наказания.

2. Гражданское право – это отрасль права, объединяющая правовые нормы, регулирующие имущественные, а также связанные и несвязанные с ними личные неимущественные отношения, возникающие между разными организациями и гражданами, а также между отдельными гражданами.

3. Деликтное право – это совокупность правовых норм, регулирующих обязательства, возникающие из причинения вреда.

4. Имущественное право – совокупность правовых норм, закрепляющих присвоенность вещей отдельным лицам и коллективам.

5. Наследственное право – отрасль гражданского права, представляющая собой совокупность установленных государством правовых норм, регулирующих общественные отношения по переходу имущества завещателя (testator) к наследникам в порядке универсального правопреемства.

6. Семейное право – это система правовых норм, регулирующих семейные отношения, т. е. личные и связанные с ними имущественные отношения, возникающие между гражданами во время брака, родства, усыновления и принятия детей в семью на воспитание.

7. Частное право – это совокупность норм права, защищающих интересы лица в его взаимоотношениях с другими лицами.

8. Публичное право – это часть права, которая регулирует отношения между юридическими лицами и правительством, между различными институтами внутри государства, между различными ветвями власти, а также отношения между лицами, которые представляют непосредственный интерес для общества.

Exercise 13. Study the key words to the text “Categories of law (part II)”.

court of justice – суд, судебный орган

liability – ответственность; обязанность, обязательства

enforce rights – обеспечить соблюдение прав

take out a writ – получить повестку (ордер; постановление суда)

summons – вызов в суд, приказ о явке в суд; извещение ответчика о предъявленном ему иске; судебная повестка
prove guilty – доказывать вину; изобличать
conflict of laws – 1) коллизия правовых норм 2) коллизионное право.

Exercise 14. Read and translate the text.

CATEGORIES OF LAW (part II)



Public Law comprises Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, and Criminal Law.

Constitutional Law has been defined as the rules which regulate the structure of the principal organs of government and their relationship to each other, and determine their principal functions. This subject includes: the constitution of the legislature; powers and privileges of Members of Parliament; the relationship between the separate chambers of Parliament; the status of ministers; the civil service; the armed forces; the police; the relations between the central government and local authorities; the making of treaties; the courts of justice; liberties of speech, of meeting, of association; and voting rights.

Administrative Law is defined as that body of legal principles which concerns the rights and duties arising from the impact upon the individual of the actual functioning of the executive instruments of government. For example, administrative law determines the legal rights of a private citizen whose house a local authority intends to acquire compulsorily.

Criminal Law has already been described, with its distinction from civil law.

Substantive Law is the body of rules of law in the above branches which regulate the rights, duties and liabilities among citizens and governments.

Procedural Law lays down the rules governing the manner in which a right is enforced under civil law, or a crime prosecuted under the criminal law. Thus a legal action is started by taking out a writ in civil cases, by a summons or an arrest in criminal cases, and ends by the trial and judgment in the court itself, followed by the execution of the judgment. Procedural law governs the steps in the progress of the civil legal action or criminal prosecution.

The distinction between substantive law and procedural law is not always clear. It is an important rule of law that the prosecution may not (except in special circumstances) refer to the accused bad character during the course of the trial, for this could clearly prejudice their case (law presumes that an accused person is innocent until proved guilty.) This rule may be regarded as either substantive or procedural, depending on the view taken of its nature.

Municipal or National Law is the law operative within a state. One branch of that law is the law relating to conflict of laws, otherwise known as Private International Law, which determines which national law governs a case in which there is a foreign element.

Public International Law is the body of rules of law which govern the relationships between states, particularly rules of war. Certain writers hold that since there is no world authority with power to enforce the rules or laws and that, as public international law is incompatible with national sovereignty, the essential characteristics of law are absent.

From: <https://lawtimesjournal.in/what-are-the-different-classifications-of-law/>

Exercise 15. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Государственная гражданская служба, свобода слова, право голоса, юридические права частного лица, судебная повестка, судебное разбирательство, приведение в исполнение судебного решения; норма права, невиновный, доказать вину, коллизия правовых норм, международное частное право, правила ведения войны.

Exercise 16. Answer the questions.

1. What is constitutional law? What subjects does it include?
2. How can you define administrative law?
3. What is substantive law?
4. What does the procedural law lay down?
5. What is a legal action started in civil and criminal cases?
6. What is an important rule of law?
7. What is conflict of laws?

Exercise 17. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☐? Correct the false ones.

1. Criminal law is that part of the law which characterizes certain kinds of wrongdoings as offences against the individual property.
2. Civil Law is concerned with the rights and duties of individuals towards each other.
3. Law of contracts concerns the compensation for harm to people's rights to health and safety, a clean environment, property, their economic interests, or their reputations.
4. Law of succession is a part of the law which determines the devolution of property on the death of the former owner.
5. Substantive law is the body of rules of law which regulate the rights, duties and liabilities among citizens.
6. Law presumes that an accused person is innocent until proved guilty.
7. It is an important rule of law that the prosecution may refer to the accused bad character during the course of the trial.
8. Municipal or national law is the law operative within a state.
9. Private international law is the body of rules of law which govern the relationships between states, particularly rules of war.

Exercise 18. Read the texts of exercises 7 and 12 again. Speak about the categories of law.

Exercise 19. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. law | a. the system of law concerned with private relations between members of a community rather than criminal, military, or religious affairs |
| 2. criminal law | b. a branch of the law that deals with the relations between individuals or institutions, rather than relations between these and the state |
| 3. private law | c. the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties |
| 4. civil law | d. a body of law based on a ratified constitution or similar formative charter dealing with the fundamental principles by which a government exercises its authority. |
| 5. tort | e. the set of rules, norms, and standards generally recognized as binding between nations |
| 6. law of succession | f. a wrongful act or an infringement of a right (other than under contract) leading to legal liability |
| 7. public law | g. the law regulating the inheritance of property |
| 8. constitutional law | h. a system of law concerned with the punishment of offenders |
| 9. public international law | i. the law of relations between individuals and the state |

UNIT 3. SOURCES OF LAW

Exercise 1. Study the key words to the text “Sources of law.”

sources of law – источники права

sweep away – устранять

case law – прецедентное право

proscribe – объявлять вне закона, запрещать

legal custom – правовой обычай

legal practice – правовой обычай, судебный обычай, процессуальное право;

ius respondendi – лат. юр. толкования юристов

state coercion – государственное принуждение

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

SOURCES OF LAW



Sources of law means the origin from which rules of human conduct come into existence and derive legal force or binding characters. It also refers to the sovereign or the state from which the law derives its force or validity.

Several factors of law have contributed to the development of law. These factors are regarded as the sources of law.

Legislation is that source of law which consists in the declaration of legal rules by a competent authority. Legislation is the principal source of law. Legislature frames new laws, amends the old laws and cancels existing laws in all countries. In modern times this is the most important source of law making. The term legislature means any form of law making. Its scope has now been

restricted in such a way that it is a particular form of law making. It not only creates new rules of law but it also sweeps away existing inconvenient rules.

Another source of law is judge-made law or case law. Before an item of legislation becomes law it may be known as a bill, and may be broadly referred to as “legislation” while it remains under consideration. Legislation can have many purposes: to regulate, to authorize, to proscribe, to sanction, to grant, and to declare or to restrict. It can also be reconsidered.

Historically, the **legal custom** was a first source of law. Custom is an unwritten law, which was being established by long use, and consent of our ancestors has been and daily is put into practice. Custom as a source of law got recognition since the origin of sovereignty on the horizon of jurisprudence. It is an exemption to the ordinary law of the land, and every custom is limited in its application. They are practices that have to be repeated for a period of time. **Legal practice** is a rule of conduct created by a permanent human use and which has become a habit, the observance of which is ensured through state coercion. However, custom acquires legal nature when there is a state because in this case the legal practice relies on state and becomes mandatory for everyone.

One of the important sources of law is the legal **doctrine**. It became widespread in ancient Rome, as the opinions of lawyers such as Papinian, Gaius, Paul, Ulpian and Modestine were binding on all judges. Since Emperor Augustus, the work of these authors has received the meaning of *ius respondendi* that is, the judge, when making a decision, could refer to the opinion of one of the above lawyers. In the future, this phenomenon has not been developed as an independent source of law. Modern legal systems, with some exceptions, do not contain rules on the use of doctrine as a source. An example is Switzerland, whose civil law provides for the possibility in the event of a gap in the law to invoke the opinion of competent legal scholars. This is not the case in the Muslim law system, where the writings of the distinguished legal scholars have always been and remain the usual source of law to which the court can always refer.

The next source of law is the **legal precedent**. The judgments passed by some of the legal scholars became another significant source of law. When there is no legislature on particular point which arises in changing conditions, the judges depend on their own sense of right and wrong and decide the disputes. Such decisions become authority or guide for subsequent cases of a similar nature and they are called precedents. The dictionary of English law defines a judicial precedent as a judgment or decision of a court of law cited as an authority for deciding a similar state of fact in the same manner or on the same principle or by analogy. Precedent is more flexible than legislation and custom. It is always ready to be used. There are two kinds of precedents: judicial and administrative. Administrative precedent is the court's decision, taken by public authorities or by the court in a particular case, which is regarded as a model when considering similar cases. **Judicial precedent** is the court's decision, made by a particular case, which has become the rule, mandatory for all courts of the same or a lower court decision in a similar case. Decisions of higher courts in similar cases are binding on lower courts.

The most common source of law is a **normative legal act**, which is an official document created by an authorized state body and adopted in accordance with established procedure, containing generally binding rules of conduct. Normative legal acts differ in content for the body, in publishing, and making procedure.

Exercise 3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Источники права; законодательство; норма права; вносить поправки в закон; прецедентное право; правовой обычай; право, действующее на территории страны; государственное принуждение; правовой прецедент; ученый-правовед; рассмотреть дело; нормативный правовой акт; процесс принятия решения; общеобязательные правила поведения.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What does the term “sources of law” mean?
2. What is the most important source of law making in modern times?
3. What is case law?
4. Historically, the legal custom is a first source of law, isn't it?
5. What is a judicial precedent?
6. How many kinds of precedents are there? What are they?
7. What is a normative legal act?

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Главным источником права является закон.
2. Правовой обычай – это норма поведения, вошедшая в привычку, соблюдение которой обеспечивается путем государственного принуждения.
3. Одним из важных источников права является юридическая доктрина, которая, однако, в настоящее время широко не применяется в правовых системах.
4. Юридический прецедент – это узаконенное предписание, отображенное в решении суда или любого другого государственного органа по определенному юридическому делу, которому придается обязательное значение.
5. В юридической практике различают два вида юридического прецедента: судебный прецедент и административный прецедент.
6. Нормативный правовой акт – наиболее распространенный источник права, представляющий собой официальный документ, созданный уполномоченным государственным органом и принятый в установленном порядке.

Exercise 6. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. legal norm | a. to alter a law |
| 2. judge-made law | b. law-writer |
| 3. to amend a law | c. statutory instrument |
| 4. legal custom | d. rule of law |
| 5. legal scholar | e. legal case |
| 6. legal precedent | f. lawmaking |
| 7. normative legal act | g. case law |
| 8. legislation | h. legal practice |

Exercise 7. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

**GRAMMAR: TENSE-ASPECT FORMS
OF THE ENGLISH VERB IN THE PAST**

PAST TENSES				
Indefinite (Simple)	значение	Констатация факта совершения действия в прошлом		
	образование	+	–	?
		V-ed, V ₂	didn't + infinitive	did + infinitive
	пример	He searched the crime scene yesterday.		
Continuous (Progressive)	значение	Процесс (совершение действия в определенный момент в прошлом)		
	образование	+	–	?
		was, were + V-ing		
	пример	He was searching the crime scene when I came.		
Perfect	значение	Завершенность к моменту в прошлом		
	образование	+	–	?
		had + V ₃		
	пример	He had searched the crime scene before I came.		

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite Tense, the Past Continuous Tense or the Past Perfect Tense.

1. The secretary didn't bring me the letters for signature, as she (*not to type*) them yet.
2. On Friday colonel Pavlov (*to sign*) your report but (*to forget*) to sign mine.
3. What you (*to do*) at this time last month?
4. A century ago the penalty for murder (*to be*) death.
5. He said he never (*to be*) to England.
6. They (*to search*) the crime scene at the yesterday at 10 o'clock.
7. Last week our neighbours (*to help*) to identify a criminal.
8. By the time we arrived, the meeting already (*to end*).
9. Last month he (*to solve*) a serious crime on murder.
10. When I saw him, he (*to work*) for the Ministry of Internal affairs.
11. My friend investigator told me that he already (*to solve*) 5 cases that week.
12. The criminal case heard yesterday (*to be*) the most difficult.
13. John (*not to work*) in police when he wrote the detective.
14. He already (*to interrogate*) the suspect when I saw him.
15. I saw him yesterday at the Institute he (*to discuss*) his project with his tutor.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the verb tense.

1. Он получил звание полковника 2 года назад.
2. Вчера в это же время мы следили за домом подозреваемого.
3. Адвокат пытался доказать, что обвиняемый не совершал ничего противозаконного.
4. Вчера, когда мы возвращались домой, мы стали свидетелями несчастного случая.

5. На прошлой неделе следователь Петров раскрыл дело об ограблении банка.
6. Свидетель обвинения сообщил, что он видел, как подсудимый выбегал из банка.
7. Полицейские арестовали его за нарушение общественного порядка.
8. Свидетель заметил подозрительного молодого человека, который выходил из дома напротив.
9. Что вы делали во время происшествия?
10. Мой брат уже окончил Ростовский юридический институт МВД России, когда я поступил в него.
11. Юристы обсуждали вчерашний приговор судьи, когда зазвонил телефон.
12. Вчера вор украл из сейфа секретные документы.
13. Мы вошли в зал судебных заседаний, когда судья уже огласил приговор.

Exercise 10. Study the key words to the text “Sources of modern law”

continental law – континентально-европейское право

Common law – общее право

court rulings – судебная практика

guilt – вина; виновность

innocence – невиновность

canon law – каноническое, церковное право

Exercise 11. Read and translate the text.

SOURCES OF MODERN LAW

It is generally true to say that there are two main traditions of law in the world. One is based on English Common Law, and has been adopted by many Commonwealth countries and most of the United States. The other tradition,

sometimes known as Continental or Roman law, has developed in most of continental Europe, Latin America and many countries in Asia and Africa which have strongly been influenced by Europe.

Common law, or case law systems, particularly that of England, differ from Continental law in having developed gradually throughout history, not as the result of government attempts to define or codify every legal relation. Customs and court rulings have been as important as statutes (government legislation). Judges do not merely apply the law, in some cases they make the law, since their interpretations may become precedents for other courts to follow.

Before William of Normandy invaded England in 1066, law was administered by a series of local courts and no law was common to the whole kingdom. The Norman Kings sent travelling judges around the country and gradually a “common law” developed under the authority of three common law courts in London. Judges dealt with both criminal cases and civil disputes between individuals. Although local and ancient customs played their part, uniform application of the law throughout the country was promoted by the gradual development of the *doctrine of precedent*.

By this principle, judges attempted to apply existing customs and laws to each new case, rather than looking to the government to write new laws. If the essential elements of a case were the same as those of previous recorded cases, then the judge was bound to reach the same decision regarding guilt or innocence. If no precedent could be found, then the judge made a decision based upon existing legal principles, and his decision would become a precedent for other courts to follow when a similar case arose. In common law systems, the law is, thus, found not only in government statutes, but also in the historical records of cases.

Continental systems are sometimes known as codified legal systems. They have resulted from attempts by governments to produce a set of codes to govern every legal aspect of a citizen’s life. The lawmakers of new nations sometimes wanted to show that the legal rights of their citizens originated in the state, not in local customs, and thus it was the state that was to make law, not

the courts. In order to separate the roles of the legislature and judiciary, it was necessary to make laws that were clear and comprehensive. The lawmakers were often influenced by the model of the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, but the most important models were the codes produced in the 17th century under the direction of the Roman Emperor Justinian.

Exercise 12. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Common Law | a. законодатель |
| 2. make laws | b. прецедентное право |
| 3. court rulings | c. юридическое право |
| 4. criminal case | d. свод законов |
| 5. case law | e. общее право |
| 6. set of codes | f. законодательная власть |
| 7. lawmaker | g. судебная практика |
| 8. legal right | h. судебная власть |
| 9. legislature | i. устанавливать правовые нормы |
| 10. judiciary | j. уголовное дело |

Exercise 13. Answer the questions.

1. What are the two main traditions of law in the world?
2. What is the difference between Common law and Continental law?
3. What is the doctrine of precedent?
4. What should the judges have done if no precedent could be found in the case?
5. What have continental legal systems resulted from?

Exercise 14. Find in the text the sentences with the Past Indefinite Tense and the Past Perfect Tense. Read and translate them.

Exercise 15. Speak about the sources of modern law.

Exercise 16. Study the key words to the text “Sources of Russian law.”

legislative instrument – законодательный акт

direct effect – прямое действие

domestic law – внутригосударственное право; внутреннее законодательство

subordinate legislation – подзаконные нормативные правовые акты

delegated legislation – законодательство, принимаемое правительством в рамках полномочий, предоставляемых ему парламентом; делегированное законодательство

vacate – упразднить, аннулировать, отменять

stare decisis – юр., лат. 1) господствующая сила прецедента (*основополагающий принцип прецедентного права, согласно которому предыдущие судебные решения являются обязательными для аналогичных последующих судебных дел*); 2) «стоять на решенном» (*дословно*)

Exercise 17. Read and translate the text.

SOURCES OF RUSSIAN LAW

Historically, Russia belongs to the continental legal system, and a written law, which was passed under the established legislative procedure, is the main legal source. About 10 000 laws, regulations, and other legal acts are passed in Russia annually.



The Constitution is the supreme Russian law and major legislative instrument. It establishes the principle of superiority of law in the system of legal sources. All other legal acts, such as decrees of the President, Governmental regulations, acts of Ministries and other

federal executive agencies, as well as legislation passed by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation cannot contradict Constitution. All laws are passed exclusively by the Federal Assembly.

Federal constitutional laws establish the group of the most important legislative acts. The President of Russia cannot veto federal constitutional laws. The list of federal constitutional laws is prescribed by the Constitution. It includes laws on the state of emergency, the change of the status of a constituent entity of the Federation, on constitutional amendments, on government, on referendum, on the judiciary, on the Constitutional Court, and some other.

Federal laws constitute the second category of legal sources. They regulate issues included into executive authority of the Russian Federation and its components. The Constitution protects priority and direct effect of federal laws throughout the territory of Russia. In case of a conflict between federal law and another act issued in Russia, the law will prevail. Often, Russian laws are adopted in the form of a Code of Law. A Code is a complete collection of rules in an entire subject area such as: civil law, criminal law, labour law, etc.

Universally acknowledged principles and standards of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation are a part of Russia's legal system. If an international treaty of the Russian Federation establish rules other than those established by a domestic law, the rules of the international treaty will prevail.

Decrees and directives of the President establish a separate category of legal acts and do not belong to subordinate legislation. Due to an absence of required laws, the President can pass decrees regarding all questions without any limits if a valid federal law does not regulate this issue, except of cases when the Constitution directly says that the question requires the adoption of a federal law.

An additional group of delegated legislation is comprised by normative acts of federal executive authorities. These acts are related to laws through Directives of the Government. They develop, add and concretize existing legal norms. There are different forms of such acts: regulations, orders and instructions, varying by its content and the procedure of adoption.

Following the traditional civil law approach, judicial practice is restricted to applying and interpreting the law, and the precedent cannot serve as a legal source. According to Russian legal doctrine, judges are supposed to use only written law contained in codes, statutes or regulations in deciding a case; however, a decision to vacate a particular legal act proves to be a source of law, and the Constitutional Court indicated that its previous decisions shall be followed as *stare decisis*. Even though attorneys use prior judicial decisions in their arguments, judges should not refer to prior cases in their decisions. Court judgments in individual cases are not precedents for future decisions.

Exercise 18. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Континентально-европейская правовая система; писаное право; законодательный акт (2); принцип превосходства права; противоречить Конституции; постановление правительства; субъекты Российской Федерации; закон о чрезвычайном положении; поправки в Конституцию; судебная власть; кодекс законов; трудовое право; правовая система; внутригосударственное право; подзаконные нормативные правовые акты; толковать закон; господствующая сила прецедента.

Exercise 19. Answer the questions.

1. What is the main source of Russian law?
2. What do federal constitutional laws establish?
3. Can the President of the Russian Federation veto federal constitutional laws?
4. What does the list of federal constitutional laws include?
5. What is the second category of legal sources?
6. What does an additional group of delegate legislation include?
7. What forms of delegated legislation do you know?

Exercise 20. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☐? Correct the false ones.

1. Historically, Russia belongs to the Common law system.
2. The Constitution is the supreme Russian law and major legislative instrument.
3. All laws in the Russian Federation are passed by the President.
4. The President of Russia can veto federal constitutional laws.
5. Federal laws constitute the first category of sources.
6. Universally acknowledged principles and standards of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation are a part of Russia's legal system.
7. Decrees and directives of the President establish a separate category of legal acts and constitute subordinate legislation.
8. Normative acts of federal executive authorities form an additional group of delegated legislation which develop, add and concretize existing legal norms.
9. The precedent cannot serve as a legal source in the Russian Federation.

Exercise 21. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Исторически Россия относится к континентальной правовой системе, и основным правовым источником является писаное право, принятое в установленном законом порядке.
2. Конституция Российской Федерации устанавливает принцип превосходства закона в системе правовых источников.
3. Федеральные законы составляют вторую категорию источников права России.
4. Зачастую российские законы принимаются в виде Свода законов, который представляет собой систематизированное собрание действующих правовых норм.
5. Частью правовой системы России являются общепризнанные принципы и стандарты международного права и международные договоры Российской Федерации.

6. Дополнительную группу делегированного законодательства составляют нормативные акты федеральных органов исполнительной власти.
7. Согласно российской правовой доктрине, при решении дела судьям полагается использовать только писаное право, содержащееся в кодексах, уставах или нормативных актах.

Exercise 22. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

Exercise 23. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. guilt | a. the group of people in a particular state or country it who have the power to make and pass laws |
| 2. innocence | b. law that has been established by following decisions made by judges in earlier cases |
| 3. Canon law | c. a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed |
| 4. common law | d. the study of law and the principles on which laws are based |
| 5. custom | e. the fact of having committed a specified or implied offence or crime |
| 6. legislature | f. law which is enacted under delegated powers, such as statutory instruments |
| 7. judiciary | g. the legal principle of determining points in litigation according to precedent |
| 8. Case law | h. the state, quality, or fact of being innocent of a crime or offence |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9. jurisprudence | i. the part of English law that is derived from custom and judicial precedent rather than statutes |
| 10. precedent | j. an official order or decision, especially one made by the ruler of a country |
| 11. Constitution | k. the branch of authority in a country which is concerned with law and the legal system |
| 12. subordinate legislation | l. an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances |
| 13. decree | m. the law of the Christian church. It has authority only for that church and its members |
| 14. stare decisis | n. an activity, a way of behaving, or an event which is usual or traditional in a particular society or in particular circumstances |

UNIT 4. JUDICIAL SYSTEMS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Exercise 1. Study the key words to the text “Overview of the judicial system of the Russian Federation (part I).”

proceeding – судопроизводство

Supreme Court – Верховный суд

court of general jurisdiction – суд общей юрисдикции

justice of the peace – мировой судья

commercial court – арбитражный суд (в России)

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (part I)



Justice is administered in the Russian Federation only by the courts. The judicial power is autonomous and acts independently from the legislative and executive powers. Justice is administered in the forms of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings.

The judicial system of the Russian Federation is established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and Federal Constitutional Law “On the Judicial System of the Russian Federation” of December 31, 1996.

In February 2014, in order to strengthen public trust in the judiciary and ensure a unified approach to the resolution of disputes between legal as well as private persons, a Law on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the State Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation” was adopted. As a result,

the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, heading the system of courts of general jurisdiction, was merged with the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, heading the system of commercial courts, to form a new Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, which is now the highest judicial body for civil, administrative, criminal cases, cases on resolution of economic disputes and other cases.

Currently, Russia's judicial system is composed of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, federal courts, commercial courts and justices of the peace of constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Constitutional (charter) courts have been created in a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation (republics, territories, regions, federal cities, etc.) to check the adherence of normative legal acts of those constituent entities to their own constitutions (charters). Pursuant to a law adopted in December 2020, constitutional (charter) courts of constituent entities were abolished by January 2023.

Judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are appointed by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (upper house of Parliament) on proposal of the President of the Russian Federation. Judges of federal courts are appointed by the President of the Russian Federation. Justices of the peace of constituent entities of the Russian Federation are appointed in accordance with the legislation of the respective constituent entities.

The main task of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is to resolve cases regarding the constitutionality of normative legal acts of all levels.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation heads the system of courts of general jurisdiction and the system of commercial courts. As the top judicial body, the Supreme Court is the only court competent to consider cases as a court of first instance, court of appeal, court of cassation and as a supervisory instance. The Supreme Court exercises control over the activities of lower courts and provides them with clarifications on issues of judicial practice in order to ensure uniform application of legislation throughout the country.

Exercise 3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Отправлять правосудие; гражданское и уголовное судопроизводство; обеспечить комплексный подход; Верховный Суд Российской Федерации; суд общей юрисдикции; Высший Арбитражный суд Российской Федерации; мировой судья; субъект Российской Федерации; Федеральное собрание; суд первой инстанции; надзорная инстанция; суд низшей инстанции; обеспечить единообразное применение законодательства.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What is justice in the Russian Federation administered by?
2. What is the judicial system of the Russian Federation established by?
3. What was the reason for merging the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation with the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation?
4. Which courts currently compose Russia's judicial system?
5. Who appoints the judges of different courts of the Russian Federation?
6. What is the main task of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation?
7. What is the responsibility of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation?

Exercise 5. Study the key words to the text “Overview of the judicial system of the Russian Federation (part II).”

property dispute – спор о праве собственности

claim – иск

original jurisdiction – юрисдикция суда первой инстанции

ex officio – в силу занимаемой должности

panel – список (присяжных, арбитров); состав присяжных

point of law – вопрос права

jury trial – суд присяжных

Intellectual Property Rights Court – суд по правам интеллектуальной собственности

Exercise 6. Read and translate the text.

**OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIAL
SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (part II)**

Justices of the peace administer justice on the local level and have limited jurisdiction. In particular, they consider property disputes with an amount of claims under 50 000 RUB and criminal cases in which the maximum possible punishment does not exceed 3 years of imprisonment. Appeals against decisions of justices of the peace are considered by district courts.

District courts are the basic element of the system of courts of general jurisdiction. They handle most civil, criminal and administrative cases.

Courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation primarily function as an appellate instance vis-à-vis the district courts. They also have a limited original jurisdiction – in particular, criminal cases concerning the gravest crimes (e.g. terrorism) and all other cases involving the state secret. Previously, when a court of a constituent entity considered a case in first instance, the appeal against its decision would be heard by its own presidium – a panel of senior judges serving on it either ex officio or by appointment.

A major judicial reform was launched in 2018, resulting in creation of separate general jurisdiction courts of appeal and cassation. Courts of appeal now hear appeals (both on points of fact and points of law) against decisions adopted in first instance by the courts of constituent entities. A court of appeal is never located in the same region as the court subordinate to it. Courts of cassation hear cassation appeals (appeals on points of law only) against the appellate decisions of district courts and courts of constituent entities.

In criminal cases regarding a number of crimes, the accused person may request a jury trial. The case is heard by a judge and six jurors when considered in a district court and by a judge and eight jurors when considered in a court of a constituent entity.

There are specialized military courts within the system of courts of general jurisdiction: at the level of garrisons and at the level of military circuits (fleets). They primarily consider civil and administrative cases in which the rights of the military personnel are violated, as well as cases on crimes committed by the military personnel. An Appellate Military Court and a Military Court of Cassation were created during the abovementioned reform.

Commercial courts administer justice in the sphere of entrepreneurial and other economic activities. The system of commercial courts is composed of three elements: commercial courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation (first instance), appellate commercial courts (appellate instance) and commercial courts of circuits (courts of cassation).

There is a specialized court – the Intellectual Property Rights Court – within the system of commercial courts.

Exercise 7. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. limited jurisdiction | a. предпринимательская деятельность |
| 2. gravest crime | b. вопрос права |
| 3. vis-à-vis | c. член состава присяжных |
| 4. handle a case | d. Ограниченная юрисдикция |
| 5. panel of senior judges | e. апелляционный суд |
| 6. ex officio | f. особо тяжкое преступление |
| 7. court of appeal | g. суд интеллектуальным правам |
| 8. point of law | h. нарушать права |
| 9. cassation appeal | i. состав старших судей |
| 10. juror | j. в отношении, по отношению |
| 11. violate the rights | k. кассационная жалоба |
| 12. entrepreneurial activities | l. в силу занимаемой должности |
| 13. Intellectual Property Rights Court | m. вести судебное заседание |

Exercise 8. Answer the questions.

1. What are the duties of justices of the peace?
2. What is the jurisdiction of Courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation?
3. What is the difference between the court of appeal and the court of cassation?
4. What cases do the specialized military courts consider?
5. What is the system of commercial courts composed of?

Exercise 9. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones. Consult the text “Overview of the judicial system of the Russian Federation” (parts I & II) if need be.

1. Russia’s judicial system is composed now of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, federal courts, commercial courts and justices of the peace of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
2. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation exercises control over the constitutionality of normative legal acts of all levels.
3. The main task of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is to resolve cases regarding the disputes between people.
4. Courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation have a limited original jurisdiction – in particular, criminal cases concerning petty crimes.
5. Courts of appeal hearing appeals against decisions adopted in first instance by the courts of constituent entities is always located in the same region as the court subordinate to it.
6. If the accused request a jury trial the case is heard by a judge and eight jurors when considered in a district court and by a judge and six jurors when considered in a court of a constituent entity.

7. There are specialized military courts which primarily consider civil and administrative cases in which the rights of the military personnel are violated, as well as cases on crimes committed by the military personnel.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Судебная система Российской Федерации устанавливается Конституцией Российской Федерации и Федеральным конституционным законом от 31 декабря 1996 г. «О судебной системе Российской Федерации».
2. Судебная система Российской Федерации состоит из Конституционного Суда Российской Федерации, Верховного Суда Российской Федерации, федеральных судов общей юрисдикции, арбитражных судов, мировых судей субъектов Российской Федерации.
3. Верховный Суд Российской Федерации является высшим судебным органом по гражданским делам, разрешению экономических споров, уголовным, административным делам и иным делам, подсудным судам общей юрисдикции.
4. Основная задача Конституционного суда Российской Федерации – разрешение дел, касающихся конституционности нормативных правовых актов всех уровней.
5. Мировые судьи входят в единую судебную систему страны, являются судами субъектов Российской Федерации, рассматривают гражданские, административные и уголовные дела.
6. Окружные суды – это основной элемент системы судов общей юрисдикции. Они рассматривают большинство гражданских, уголовных и административных дел.
7. Существуют специализированные военные суды, рассматривающие гражданские и административные дела о нарушениях прав военнослужащих, а также дела о преступлениях, совершенных военнослужащими.

8. Арбитражные суды осуществляют правосудие в сфере предпринимательской и иной экономической деятельности.

Exercise 11. Speak about the judicial system of the Russian Federation.

GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

(действие производится над предметом, неважно или неизвестно кем)

		SIMPLE (INDEFINITE)	PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS)	PERFECT
		to be + V-ed (V₃)	to be being + V-ed (V₃)	to have been + V-ed (V₃)
PRESENT		Criminal cases are usually investigated by this department.	A very difficult case is being investigated now .	Many difficult cases have been already investigated by this department.
PAST		A robbery case was investigated last week.	A blackmail case was being investigated by this officer <i>when a letter came</i> .	The case had been investigated when he arrived.
FUTURE	will	The arson case will be investigated next week.	—	The case will have been investigated by the end of the month.

Exercise 12. Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive or Active Voice.

1. This important evidence (*to find*) by the investigator.
2. People (*to break*) into our house and (*to steal*) our video camera.
3. She (*to kill*) him by poisoning his coffee.
4. He (*to involve*) in a very controversial murder trial.
5. The clerk (*to hand over*) the money when they (*to threaten*) to shoot him.
6. The jury (*to find*) the accused not guilty.
7. The defendant (*to accuse*) of having murdered his wife.

8. Yesterday the police (*to arrest*) him on suspicion of murder.
9. A policeman who (*to arrive*) and (*to try*) to stop the fight had his jaw broken.
10. Her new book (*to publish*) next month?
11. Future investigators and detectives (*to train*) at our Law Institute.
12. The terms of the contract (*to discuss*) usually at that office.
13. If he (*to be*) guilty, he (*to receive*) a long prison sentence.
14. Appeals against sentence (*to send*) to the Court of Appeals.
15. Someone (*to steal*) my purse from my desk yesterday.

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the verb's voice.

1. Уровень преступности должен быть снижен.
2. Преступление вскоре было раскрыто.
3. Документы были получены вчера.
4. Оба грабителя были арестованы.
5. Виновный в преступлении рано или поздно предстанет перед судом.
6. Огромное число преступлений было зарегистрировано в прошлом месяце.
7. Мне предложили очень интересную работу.
8. Об этом деле сейчас много говорят.
9. Перевод будет закончен через несколько дней.
10. Приговор был вынесен вчера.
11. Он был признан невиновным присяжными.
12. Хулиганы были задержаны этим курсантом.
13. Его поощрили двухнедельным отпуском.
14. Его слушали внимательно.

Exercise 14. Study the key words to the text “Overview of the judicial system of the UK.”

intricate – трудный для понимания, неясный; запутанный

judiciary – судебная система

Magistrates' court – мировой суд

lawsuit – судебный процесс; иск; тяжба

peculiarity – особенность, характерная черта

court of quarter sessions – квартальная сессия

assize – судебное разбирательство; выездная сессия суда присяжных

probate – доказывание завещания; доказательство подлинности завещания

Exercise 15. Read and translate the text.

OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UK



Judicial system of the UK is quite intricate and complex set of different legal institutions, legal norms, customs and traditions. This confusion is largely due to the fact that it is intricately intertwined norms of the early Middle Ages, New time and the latest period.

The UK is characterized by extremely respect for the laws: there are able to honor the customs and traditions that go back decades and even centuries. Until now, many local social institutions, including the judicial system of Great Britain, operate under the laws and Royal decrees adopted in ancient times.

The judiciary of the UK has a rather complex structure, which is divided into two main levels: the local, which works closely with the local authorities, and Central, which has jurisdiction throughout the territory of the state.

There are following types of local courts in the UK legislation:

1. Magistrates' courts are the lowest level of the judiciary in the UK. Often they consist of one judge and consider domestic disputes between spouses, petty crimes with minor penalties, and lawsuits with very small amounts. The peculiarity of this court is that the judge is not required to have legal training, so the responsibility falls on his assistants-clerks.

2. The courts of quarter sessions (or quarter sessions), from the point of view of judicial legislation, constitute the appellate body for appeal against decisions of lower courts at the county level. From the point of view of its composition the quarter sessions include all of the justices of this county, but, in fact, they were rarely collected. Except for appeals this court can act as a judicial body of first instance, if we are talking about grave and especially grave crimes. All quarter sessions were abolished in England and Wales in 1972, when the Courts Act 1971 replaced them and the assizes with a single permanent Crown Court. In Scotland they survived until 1975, when they were abolished and replaced by district courts and later by justice of the peace courts.

3. The courts of the counties in the judicial bodies, consisting of one or two professional judges and operating on the territory allotted to them in the county. The laws in the UK restrict their scope of activities: the courts of the county may make decisions only on civil cases.

As for the Central courts, the judicial authority of Great Britain at the highest level appears even more complex and confusing than the local. The Central courts include the Supreme Court, the Central criminal court in London, the courts of visiting sessions, numerous special courts and the court of the House of Lords.

The entire judicial system of the UK is under the control of the Supreme Court, which is the highest judicial body of the Kingdom. Structurally, it consists of High Court and Court of Appeal, with the first of them includes the Court of Queen's Bench and the court in the probate, divorce and maritime affairs.

Central criminal court in London examines criminal cases on the crimes committed or directly in the capital of Great Britain, or within the boundaries of the London County. In addition, it deals with issues about crimes committed outside the Kingdom or in the open sea.

The judicial system in the UK involves a high responsibility of judges when making decisions. Therefore, all judges, as in the central organs, and in

the field, are appointed directly by the ruling monarch with the agreement of the Lord Chancellor, who not only heads the House of Lords, but also concurrently is the head of all justice in the UK. It is also worth noting that the appointment of judges in England is lifelong in nature.

A number of criminal and civil cases in the UK are considered in a jury trial. This court consists of one (rarely two) professional judges and twelve jurors. For the rendering of a verdict it is required at least ten votes in the jury.

Exercise 16. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Соблюдение законов; королевский указ; мировой суд; семейный конфликт; малозначительное преступление; судебное разбирательство; не требуется юридическое образование; младший делопроизводитель; квартальная сессия; тяжкие и особо тяжкие преступления; Суд Короны; Высокий Суд; суды выездных заседаний; суд королевской скамьи; выносить решение.

Exercise 17. Answer the questions.

1. What main levels is the British judiciary structure divided into?
2. What are the types of local courts in the UK legislation?
3. What courts do the Central courts include?
4. What is the highest judicial body of the United Kingdom? What courts does it consist of?
5. What cases does the Central criminal court in London examine?
6. Who are all judges in the UK appointed by?
7. Who makes up the jury trial?

Exercise 18. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. law | a. judge |
| 2. magistrate | b. sentence |
| 3. lawsuit | c. designation |
| 4. peculiarity | d. felony |
| 5. justice | e. statute |
| 6. grave crime | f. question |
| 7. issue | g. feature |
| 8. appointment | h. justice of the peace |
| 9. verdict | i. trial |

Exercise 19. Speak about the judicial system of the United Kingdom.

Exercise 20. Study the key words to the text “Overview of the judicial system of the USA.”

guardian – защитник, хранитель

ruling – постановление, определение, решение (суда)

enforce law – следить за соблюдением закона

treason – измена (государственная), предательство

bribery – взяточничество

high crimes – государственные преступления

misdemeanor – менее тяжкое преступление

sue – подавать в суд, предъявлять иск

litigation – тяжба; судебный процесс

Exercise 21. Read and translate the text.

OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE USA



Article III of the United States Constitution establishes the judicial branch as one of the three separate and distinct branches of the federal government. The other two are the legislative and executive branches.

The federal courts are often called the guardians of the Constitution because their rulings protect rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. Through fair and impartial judgments, the federal courts interpret and apply the law to resolve disputes. The courts do not make the laws. That is the responsibility of the Congress. The courts have not the power to enforce the laws. That is the role of the President and the many executive branch departments and agencies.

The Founding Fathers of the nation considered an independent federal judiciary essential to ensure fairness and equal justice for all citizens of the United States. The Constitution they drafted promotes judicial independence in two major ways. First, federal judges are appointed for life, and they can be removed from office only through impeachment and conviction by Congress of “Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.” Second, the Constitution provides that the compensation of federal judges “shall not be diminished during their continuance in office,” which means that neither the President nor the Congress can reduce the salary of a federal judge. These two protections help an independent judiciary to decide cases free from popular passions and political influence.

The US court system is complex: the judiciary is divided into the federal and state judiciary. Individuals fall under the jurisdiction of two different court

systems, their state courts and federal courts. Each state runs its own court system, and no two are identical. There is also a system of federal courts which coexist with the state courts. People can sue in either system but the majority of cases go to the state courts.

The system of federal courts is like a pyramid. The lower courts in the federal court system are the district courts where litigation begins. There are about ninety district courts in different parts of the USA and about two hundred district judges. Most criminal and civil cases are tried by district courts. The district court is the only Federal court where trials are held, juries are used, and witnesses are called.

The USA is divided into eleven judicial circuits and each of them has a Federal Court of Appeals which hears appeals from lower courts. To appeal means to take a case to a higher court. As a rule a Federal Court of Appeals sits with three judges on the bench.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body of the United States. It is at the top of the pyramid of the US federal courts. Above the main entrance of the Supreme Court Building in Washington we can see the following words: "Equal Justice Under Law. " The Supreme Court has the right to declare unconstitutional any law passed by the Congress or any decree issued by the President. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and eight Associate Justices. They are all appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. The Federal Courts of Appeals and the Supreme Court are appellate courts. The decision of the Supreme Court is final.

Exercise 22. Answer the questions.

1. What are the 2 main ways to ensure the independence of judges according to the US Constitution?
2. What are the levels of the US court system?
3. What can you say about the district courts?
4. How many judicial circuits is the USA divided into?
5. What is the highest judicial body of the United States?

6. Who does the Supreme Court of the USA consist of?
7. What right has the Supreme Court of the USA?

Exercise 23. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Законодательная и исполнительная ветви власти; защищать права и свободы, гарантированные Конституцией; равное правосудие; государственная измена; государственные преступления; подпадать под юрисдикцию; предъявить иск; суд низшей инстанции; судебный процесс; судебный округ; федеральный апелляционный суд; судья, участвующий в судебном заседании; перед законом все равны; председатель Верховного Суда США; члены Верховного Суда США.

Exercise 24. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. The courts in the USA have the power to enforce the laws.
2. The federal judges are appointed for life, and they can never be removed from office.
3. The US court system is complex: the judiciary is divided into the federal and state judiciary.
4. Most criminal and civil cases in the USA are tried by federal courts.
5. There are about nineteen district courts in different parts of the USA and about one hundred district judges.
6. The Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice of the USA and nine Associate Justices, is the highest judicial body of the United States.
7. The Supreme Court has the right to declare unconstitutional any law passed by the Congress or any decree issued by the President.

Exercise 25. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

Exercise 26. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. impeachment | a. an official who acts as a judge in law courts which deal with minor crimes or disputes |
| 2. to appeal | b. a body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases |
| 3. supreme court | c. the most important judge of a court of law, especially a supreme court |
| 4. judge | d. an authoritative decision or pronouncement, especially one made by a judge |
| 5. judiciary | e. a formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings |
| 6. magistrate | f. the crime of betraying a country, for example by helping its enemies or by trying to remove its government using violence |
| 7. quarter sessions | g. the highest judicial court in a country or state |
| 8. Chief Justice | h. branch of authority in a country which is concerned with law and the legal system |
| 9. verdict | i. the act of making a formal statement that a public official might be guilty of a serious offence in connection with his or her job |
| 10. ruling | j. the act of offering someone money or something valuable in order to persuade them to do something for you |
| 11. court | k. to start a legal case against <i>smb</i> , usually in order to claim money from him because he has harmed you in some way |

- 12. treason
 - l. to apply to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court
- 13. bribery
 - m. the decision that is given by the jury or judge at the end of a trial
- 14. to sue
 - n. a public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court
- 15. trial
 - o. a court of limited criminal and civil jurisdiction and of appeal, usually held quarterly in counties or boroughs, and replaced in 1972 by Crown Courts

UNIT 5. LEGAL ASPECTS OF CRIME CATEGORIES

Exercise 1. Study the key words to the text “Crime.”

public wrong – уголовно наказуемое деяние; преступление

punish – наказывать

stealing – кража, воровство

murder – убийство (*предумышленное, совершенное со злым умыслом*)

rape – изнасилование; насиловать, изнасиловать

theft – воровство, кража

suspect – *n* ['sʌ spekt] подозреваемый; *v* [sə'spekt] подозревать

guilt – вина; виновность

evidence – 1) доказательство, доказательства; улика 2) свидетельские показания 3) дача показаний, представление или исследование доказательств (как стадия судебного процесса)

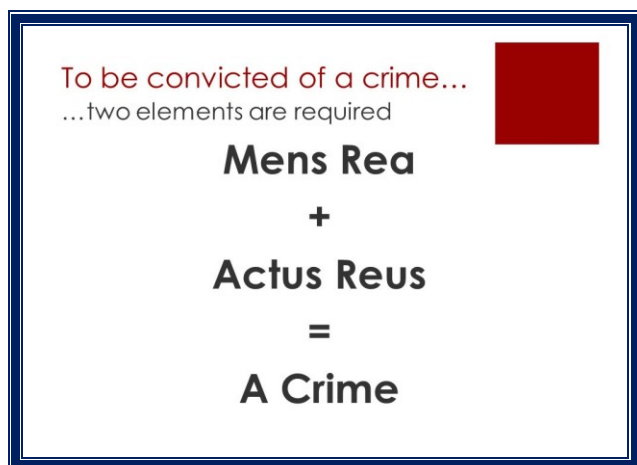
innocence – невиновность

community sentence – осуждение на общественные работы

imprisonment – тюремное заключение; лишение свободы

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

CRIME



In ordinary language, the term crime denotes an unlawful act punishable by the state. The term crime does not, in modern criminal law, have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes. The most popular view is that crime is a category created by law (i. e. an action is a crime if applicable law says that it is).

One proposed definition is that a crime, also called an offence or a criminal offence, is an act harmful not only to some individual, but also to the community or the state (a public wrong). Such acts are forbidden and punishable by law.

So, crimes are acts which the state considers to be wrong and which can be punished by the state. There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to drink alcohol in Saudi Arabia, but not in Egypt. It is a crime to smoke marijuana in England, but not (in prescribed places) in the Netherlands. It is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia. In general, however, there is quite a lot of agreement among states as to which acts are criminal. A visitor to a foreign country can be sure that stealing, physically attacking someone or damaging their property will be unlawful. The idea that acts like murder, rape and theft are prohibited exists all around the world, and has universal moral standards. What precisely is a criminal offence is defined by criminal law of each country. But the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may be different in other countries.

In many legal systems it is an important principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it. The suspect himself need not prove anything, although he will of course help himself if he can show evidence of his innocence. The state must prove his guilt according to high standards and there are elements that must be proved. In codified systems, these elements are usually recorded in statutes. In common law systems, the elements of some crimes are detailed in statutes; others, known as “common law crimes”, are still described mostly in case law.

There are usually two important elements of a crime: (1) the criminal act itself; and (2) the criminal state of mind of the person when he committed the act. In Anglo-American law these are known by the Latin terms of (1) *Actus Reus* and (2) *Mens Rea*.

The state (government) has the power to severely restrict one's liberty for committing a crime. Therefore, in modern societies, a criminal procedure must be adhered to during the investigation and trial. Only if found guilty, the offender may be sentenced to punishment such as community sentence, imprisonment, life imprisonment or, in some jurisdictions, even death.

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Exercise 3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Законодательное определение; действия, наносящие вред государству; уголовно наказуемое деяние; нападение; повреждение имущества; преднамеренное убийство; кража; общечеловеческие нормы нравственности; подозреваемый в совершении преступления; виновный в совершении преступления; доказательства невиновности; преступление по общему праву; прецедентное право; преступные намерения; объективная сторона преступления; признать виновным; осуждение на общественные работы; пожизненное тюремное заключение.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What is a crime?
2. There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another, aren't they? Give examples.
3. What is the important principle in determining the guilt of a suspect?
4. Does the suspect himself need to prove anything?
5. What are the two important elements of a crime?

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В современном уголовном праве термин «преступление» не имеет какого-либо простого и общепризнанного определения.
2. Наиболее популярным является мнение о том, что преступление — это категория, созданная законом, т. е. действие является преступлением, если это предусмотрено применяемой правовой нормой.
3. Что именно является уголовным преступлением, определяется уголовным законодательством каждой страны.
4. Важным принципом является то, что человек не может считаться виновным в совершении преступления до тех пор, пока государство не докажет, что он его совершил.
5. Существует два важных элемента преступления: само преступное деяние и преступные намерения человека, когда он совершил это деяние.

6. Государство имеет право строго ограничить свободу человека за совершение преступления.
7. Только будучи признанным виновным, преступник может быть приговорен к такому наказанию, как общественные работы, тюремное заключение, пожизненное заключение или (в некоторых юрисдикциях) даже смертная казнь.

GRAMMAR: MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS

MODAL VERB	EQUIVALENT
<p style="text-align: center;">MUST</p> <p style="text-align: center;">«должен» (выражает личное желание или даже требование говорящего)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I must do my best to achieve my goals.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BE OBLIGED TO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">«должен, обязан, вынужден» (является немного более официальным и выражает обязанность, связанную с социальными, юридическими и моральными аспектами)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parents are obliged to maintain their minor children.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">BE TO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">«должен» (выражает долженствование в силу какой-либо договорённости, в соответствии с планом или расписанием)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The witness is to come at 5 p.m.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">HAVE TO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">«должен, вынужден» (выражает долженствование, основанное на каких-либо правилах или законах, на обстоятельствах)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">He had to tell me about this crime.</p>

	<p>SHOULD</p> <p>«должен, следует, следовало бы» (выражает слабое долженствование или совет; не обязательная (а желательная) рекомендация к исполнению)</p> <p>He <i>should</i> confess to the crime.</p>
	<p>OUGHT TO</p> <p>«должен, следует, следовало бы» (выражает более настоятельные советы: моральная обязанность, настоятельный совет)</p> <p>He is a detective and he <i>ought to</i> know about difficulties.</p>
<p>SHALL</p> <p>(обязательно) «должен» (необходимость совершения действия, выраженная в форме приказа или твердого обещания)</p> <p>This Agreement <i>shall</i> be confirmed in written.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>CAN (COULD)</p> <p>«мочь, быть способным» (сделать что-то)</p> <p>I <i>can</i> solve this task myself.</p>	<p>BE ABLE TO</p> <p>«мочь, уметь, быть в состоянии»</p> <p>Sherlock Holmes <i>was able to</i> solve any crime.</p>
<p>MAY (MIGHT)</p> <p>«мочь» (выражает возможность, разрешение, просьбу)</p>	<p>BE ALLOWED TO</p> <p>«разрешено, позволено, можно» (без уточнения кем это было сделано)</p> <p>You <i>will be allowed to</i> meet his lawyer.</p>

<p>You may leave the room once you have finished the test.</p>	<p>BE PERMITTED TO «разрешено, позволено» <i>(можно встретить в документах, официальных контекстах; передает разрешение без исключений, для всех, и обозначает определенное правило или требование)</i></p> <p>It is not permitted to smoke anywhere in the building.</p>
<p>NEED «нужно, надо» <i>(употребляется чаще в отрицательных предложениях в значении предположения о необязательности действия.)</i></p> <p>You needn't translate this text.</p>	<p>_____</p>

Exercise 6. Read and translate the articles from the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Pay attention to the modal verbs.

Article 49

1. Everyone accused of committing a crime shall be considered innocent until his guilt is proved according to the rules fixed by the federal law and confirmed by the sentence of a court which has come into legal force.
2. The accused shall not be obliged to prove his innocence.
3. Unremovable doubts about the guilt of a person shall be interpreted in favour of the accused.

Article 50

1. No one may be convicted twice for one and the same crime.
2. In administering justice it shall not be allowed to use evidence received by violating the federal law.

3. Everyone convicted for a crime shall have the right to appeal against the judgement of a superior court according to the rules envisaged by the federal law, as well as to ask for pardon or a mitigation of punishment.

Article 51

1. No one shall be obliged to give incriminating evidence, husband or wife and close relatives the range of whom is determined by the federal law.

2. The federal law may envisage other cases of absolution from the obligation to testify.

Article 52

The rights of victims of crimes and of abuse of office shall be protected by law. The State shall provide access to justice for them and a compensation for sustained damage.

(Ch. 2 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation)

Exercise 7. Read and translate the following sentences using the correct modal verb or its equivalent given in brackets in the right form.

1. Thimblorig is a crime and you (*to be to, ought to*) know about it.
2. She (*not to be able to, can't*) describe the robber to the police, she told them he was a young man, wearing a raincoat.
3. Fortunately his wife could drive, so he (*to have not to, couldn't*) drive all the way himself.
4. We (*not to have to, must*) to work on Sundays.
5. He suddenly felt ill, but he (*to be able to, could*) finish his speech.
6. Minister said that police staff (*to be able to, could*) reduce the crime rate.
7. Only a person who knows the language very well (*can, may*) answer such a question.
8. You (*must, need*) pay a fine for exceeding a speed limit.
9. Everyone (*shall, should*) be guaranteed judicial protection of his rights and freedoms.

10. No one (*may, can*) be deprived of the right to the consideration of his or her case in that court and by that judge in whose cognizance the given case is according to law.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the modal verbs and their equivalents.

1. Каждому должна быть гарантирована судебная защита его прав и свобод.
2. Вам следует присутствовать при осмотре места происшествия.
3. Гражданин Российской Федерации может осуществлять свои права и обязанности в полном объеме с 18-летнего возраста.
4. Ему следует признаться в растрате.
5. Она не может вас понять.
6. Тебе придется выслушать его показания.
7. Посетитель иностранного государства может быть уверен, что кража или повреждение его имущества будут незаконными.
8. Парковка на газоне запрещена!
9. Выхода не было, и ему пришлось заплатить штраф.

Exercise 9. Study the key words to the text “The legal aspects of crime categories.”

felony – тяжкое уголовное преступление

misdemeanor – менее тяжкое преступление

infraction – нарушение (*права, закона, договора, обязанности*)

homicide – убийство (*может быть и убийство по неосторожности, и в результате самозащиты, в отличие от “murder”*)

manslaughter – непредумышленное убийство

malice aforethought – заранее обдуманный злой умысел, злое предумышление

premeditation – заранее обдуманное намерение; заранее обдуманный умысел, предумышление

justifiable homicide – убийство при смягчающих вину обстоятельствах; убийство в целях самозащиты

excusable homicide – непреднамеренное убийство

assault – нападение; словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием

aggravated assault – нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах

robbery – ограбление (*с применением насилия*), грабеж; разбой

arson – поджог

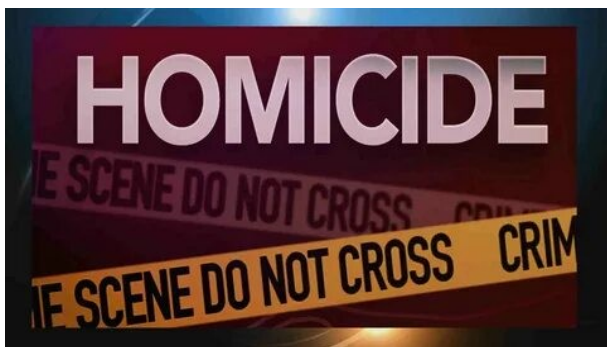
burglary – незаконное проникновение в помещение (*с преступными целями*); квартирная кража со взломом

property offense – имущественное преступление

Exercise 10. Read and translate the text.

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF CRIME CATEGORIES

There are thousands of acts that are prohibited by law and that are designated as felonies, misdemeanors, violation, and other infractions in criminal codes. There is also the area of administrative law, which sets forth an alternative list of criminal violation. The crime categories include the following: homicide, assault, robbery, arson, burglary, property offenses, drug law violations, sex offenses, crime against public order and safety.



Homicide is the killing of one person by another. Criminal homicide is divided into murder and manslaughter. Murder is defined as the felonious killing of another human being with malice aforethought. Murder is divided into two degrees: first-degree murder

includes the notion of malice aforethought, deliberation and premeditation. Malice aforethought refers to the intent to cause death or serious harm. Deliberation refers to a full and conscious knowledge of the purpose to kill, suggesting that the offender has considered the motives for the act and its consequences. Premeditation refers to a design or plan to do something before it is actually done. Murder in second degree refers to instance of criminal homicide committed with malice aforethought but without deliberation and premeditation.

Manslaughter is an alternative category of criminal homicide; a killing occurs under circumstances not severe enough to constitute murder but nevertheless beyond the defenses of justifiable or excusable homicide. Manslaughter doesn't imply malice. Voluntary manslaughter refers to intentional killings committed in the absence of malice and premeditated design (e. g. a killing done during the heat or passion).

Assault is an intentional attempt or threat to physically injure another. Aggravated assault refers to an assault made with the intent to commit murder, rape, robbery, or to inflict serious harm; simple assault is one in which intended harm fails or where no serious harm was ever intended. Battery is an assault carried into effect by doing some violence to the victim.

Robbery is the crime of taking or attempting to take anything of value by force, threat of force, or by use of fear. According to common law, robbery is defined as taking the property of another, with the intent to permanently deprive the person of that property, by means of force or fear; that is, it is a larceny or theft accomplished by an assault. Among the types of robbery are: armed robbery, which involves the use of a weapon, and aggravated robbery, when someone brings with them a deadly weapon or something that appears to be a deadly weapon. Highway robbery or mugging takes place outside or in a public place such as a sidewalk, street or parking lot.

Arson is the malicious burning of the dwelling or another (including the use of explosives).

Burglary is the breaking and entering of a dwelling, at night, with the intent to commit a felony therein. "Breaking" suggests both forcible entry, and the mere opening of a closed door.

Exercise 11. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. felony | a. преступление против общественного порядка и безопасности |
| 2. homicide | b. злой умысел |
| 3. manslaughter | c. нарушение закона о лекарственных препаратах |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 4. criminal violation | d. простое (без отягчающих обстоятельств) нападение |
| 5. aggravated assault | e. ограбление |
| 6. misdemeanor | f. избиение |
| 7. drug law violation | g. тяжкое уголовное преступление |
| 8. murder | h. преднамеренное убийство |
| 9. robbery | i. непреднамеренное убийство |
| 10. burglary | j. причинять вред |
| 11. crime against public order and safety | k. уголовное правонарушение |
| 12. malice | l. убийство |
| 13. battery | m. квартирная кража со взломом |
| 14. injure | n. нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах |
| 15. simple assault | o. менее тяжкое преступление |

Exercise 12. Answer the questions.

1. What do the crime categories include?
2. What is criminal homicide divided into?
3. What is the difference between murder and manslaughter?
4. What is assault?
5. Give a definition of a “robbery”?
6. What types of robbery do you know?
7. What is burglary?

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. Main categories of acts prohibited by law are ____.
2. Criminal homicide is divided into ____ and ____.
3. The main difference between 1st-grade murder and 2nd-degree murder is ____.
4. A killing done during the heat or passion is ____.
5. There are several types of robbery such as ____.

Exercise 14. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

Exercise 15. Study the key words to the text “Misdemeanors and felonies (part I).”

fine – штраф

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) – вождение в нетрезвом виде

face a charge – быть обвиненным в ч.-л., подвергнуться обвинению

infraction – нарушение (*права, закона, договора, обязанности*)

traffic ticket – уведомление о нарушении правил дорожного движения

trespassing – нарушение границ частной собственности

petty offense – проступок, мелкое правонарушение

write a ticket – выписать штраф/протокол (*о нарушении*)

moving violation – нарушение правил дорожного движения

Exercise 16. Read and translate the text.

MISDEMEANORS AND FELONIES (part I)



A misdemeanor is a less serious crime than a felony. Felonies are the most serious crimes you can commit and have long jail or prison sentences, fines, or permanent loss of freedoms. Misdemeanors

usually involve jail time, smaller fines, and temporary punishments. For example, you can be slightly over the limit during a DUI stop and get a misdemeanor, but if you have children in the car or are severely over the blood alcohol limit you can face a felony charge.

Most criminal systems for states across the United States divide their crimes into several different categories depending on the seriousness of the crime. The major categories are: infractions, misdemeanors, and felonies. However, within these categories there may be different levels or classes.

The major categories are almost always determined by the amount of jail time that is possible. It's important to know how the court system treats a particular case in order to understand the differences. As a general rule, however, when trying to figure out what the difference is between a misdemeanor and a felony, you can look to the maximum potential jail time for the crime for the answer.

What's an Infraction?

In general, infractions are the least serious type of crime. An infraction is the violation of a rule, ordinance or a law. In most jurisdictions, there is no jail time associated with an infraction and it will not appear on a criminal record. Typically, payment of a fine will be the only punishment, but federal law classifies an infraction as a crime with a jail sentence of not more than five days. Traffic tickets are examples of an infraction, but other offenses may also be categorized as infractions, such as trespassing, littering, disturbing the peace, and other petty offenses.

Generally, a police officer will see someone doing something wrong, write a ticket and hand it to the person. The person then has to pay a fine. Infractions usually involve little to no time in court (much less jail). However, infractions can turn into a more serious crime if left unaddressed or unpaid.

It is not uncommon that an infraction has different classes (i.e. moving violations, non-moving violations, and other petty offenses). The law typically provides for an increasing range of fines and potential penalties for the different classes within the infraction category.

Exercise 17. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Приговор к долгосрочному тюремному заключению; вождение в нетрезвом виде; быть обвиненным в тяжком уголовном преступлении; нарушение нормы, постановления или закона; досье преступника; выписать штраф; незаконное проникновение на чужую территорию; нарушение правил дорожного движения; нарушать общественный порядок.

Exercise 18. Answer the questions.

1. What are the major crime categories?
2. What are they almost always determined by?
3. What is an infraction?
4. What is the punishment for the infraction?
5. Can the violation turn into a more serious crime? If so, under what circumstances?

Exercise 19. Study the key words to the text “Misdemeanors and felonies (part II).”

sentencing guidelines – директивы для определения меры наказания

plea bargain – амер. сделка о признании вины (в наименее тяжком из вменяемых обвинением преступлений)

incarceration – лишение свободы, взятие под стражу; заключение в тюрьму

defendant – ответчик; обвиняемый, подсудимый

Exercise 20. Read and translate the text.

MISDEMEANORS AND FELONIES (part II)

What's a Misdemeanor?



Misdemeanors are more serious than infractions. Under federal law and in most states, a misdemeanor is a criminal offense that carries a potential jail term of less than one year. Some states define a misdemeanor as a

crime that is not a felony or an infraction. Just as infractions are sorted into classes misdemeanors are as well. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, the classes are divided up by the maximum imprisonment for the offense.

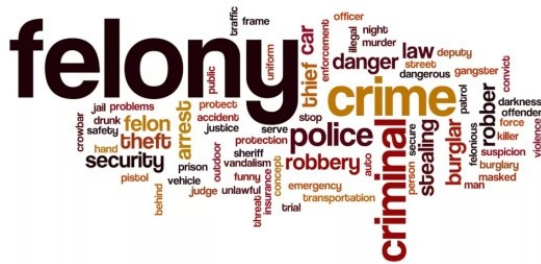
- *Class A misdemeanor* – one year or less, but more than six months;
- *Class B misdemeanor* – six months or less, but more than thirty days;
- *Class C misdemeanor* – thirty days or less, but more than five days.

Typically, jail time is served in a local county jail instead of a high security prison. Prosecutors generally have a great degree of flexibility in deciding what crimes to charge, how to punish them, and what kinds of plea bargains to negotiate.

What's a Felony?

A felony is the most serious type of crime. The term felony is not uniform throughout the United States, while the federal government defines felony as a crime with a punishment of more than one year; states are less strict about the definition. Some states use the term felony, but do not define it.

However, most states, 43 in all, use and define the term typically by reference to either the length of a sentence or the place of incarceration, sometimes both. For instance, Idaho defines a felony as “a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the State prison”, while Georgia defines the term as “a crime punishable by death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for more than 12 months.” Still, other states will define felony by reference to the length of sentence and the place the sentence will be served.



Typically, though a sentence of more than one year that will be served in a state or federal prison will be considered a felony. As with misdemeanors, Federal law breaks down classifications for felonies

using sentencing guidelines by the amount of prison time.

- *Class A felony* – life imprisonment or the death penalty;
- *Class B felony* – twenty-five or more years;
- *Class C felony* – less than twenty-five years, but more than ten years;
- *Class D felony* – less than ten years, but more than five years; or
- *Class E felony* – less than five years, but more than one year.

Since the punishments can be so severe, a criminal procedure must be strictly observed so that the defendants' rights stay protected. Felonies are usually crimes that are viewed severely by society and include crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, kidnapping, or arson. However, felonies can also be punished in a range of ways so that the punishment matches the severity of the crime.

From: <https://www.findlaw.com/criminal/criminal-law-basics/what-distinguishes-a-misdemeanor-from-a-felony.html>

Exercise 21. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

В соответствии с директивами для определения меры наказания; менее тяжкое преступление; тяжкое уголовное преступление; окружная тюрьма; тюрьма усиленного режима; прокурор; сделка о признании вины; назначенный в приговоре срок наказания; преступление, наказуемое смертной казнью; пожизненное заключение; уголовное судопроизводство; права обвиняемого; похищение человека; поджог; изнасилование; степень тяжести преступления.

Exercise 22. Answer the questions.

1. What is a misdemeanor?
2. What are the punishments for misdemeanors?
3. How does federal government of the USA define felony?
4. What are the punishments for felonies in accordance with its classification?
5. Can you give the examples of felonies?

Exercise 23. Read the texts of exercises 16 and 20 again. Speak about the categories of crimes.

Exercise 24. Match the synonyms given below.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. public wrong | a. stand accused |
| 2. murder | b. hand out a fine |
| 3. theft | c. traffic infraction |
| 4. imprisonment | d. fraudulent intent |
| 5. robbery | e. larceny |
| 6. malice | f. accused |
| 7. face a charge | g. crime |
| 8. moving violation | h. hold-up |
| 9. defendant | i. incarceration |
| 10. write a ticket | j. homicide |

Exercise 25. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Существуют тысячи действий, которые запрещены законом и которые в уголовных кодексах квалифицируются как тяжкие преступления, менее тяжкие преступления, нарушения и проступки.
2. Тяжкие преступлений включают в себя следующие: убийство, нападение, грабеж, поджог, кража со взломом, имущественные преступления, нарушения закона о наркотиках, преступления против общественного порядка и безопасности.
3. Убийства делятся на непредумышленные и преднамеренные убийства.
4. Нападение – это преднамеренная попытка или угроза нанести физический вред другому лицу.
5. Грабеж – это преступление, которое заключается в захвате или попытке захвата чего-либо ценного силой, угрозой применения силы или устрашением.
6. Кража со взломом – это взлом и проникновение в жилище ночью с намерением совершить в нем уголовное преступление.
7. Примерами правонарушений являются: нарушение правил дорожного движения, нарушение границ частной собственности, замусоривание территории, нарушение общественного порядка и другие мелкие правонарушения.
8. Примеры проступков могут включать: пьянство в общественных местах, вождение автомобиля с запрещенной скоростью, кражи в магазинах и кражи небольших сумм.
9. Такие преступления как убийство, изнасилование, кража со взломом, похищение людей или поджог являются тяжкими уголовными преступлениями.

Exercise 26. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. evidence | a. killing of a human being by another, esp. without malice |
| 2. crime | b. agreement between the prosecution and defense to lower the punishment in exchange for something else, usually for a guilty plea |
| 3. burglary | c. unlawful and malicious killing of another person, with intent to do so |
| 4. felony | d. the act of seizing and holding a person by force or fraud |
| 5. manslaughter | e. a person who has been accused of breaking the law and is being tried in court |
| 6. infraction | f. a judgment by a court specifying the punishment of somebody convicted of a crime |
| 7. murder | g. an amount of money that has to be paid as a punishment for not obeying a rule or law |
| 8. trespass | h. the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence |
| 9. misdemeanor | i. illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft |
| 10. fine | j. any less serious crime or minor offense with a lesser punishment than a felony, can be punished by up to one year in jail |
| 11. sentence | k. information drawn from personal testimony, a document, or a material object, used to establish facts in a legal investigation or admissible as testimony in a law court |
| 12. plea bargain | l. enter someone's land or property without permission |
| 13. defendant | m. minor violation of a law, pact, agreement, etc. |
| 14. punishment | n. serious crime that is subject to more severe punishment than a misdemeanor |
| 15. kidnapping | o. an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law |

UNIT 6. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIME CONTROL

Exercise 1. Study the key words to the text “Types of crimes (part I).”

personal crime – преступление против личности

inchoate crime – незавершенное преступление (*приготовление, покушение, сговор*); усеченный состав преступления

statutory crime – преступление по статутному праву

assault and battery – нападение с нанесением побоев

reasonable apprehension – обоснованное опасение

false imprisonment – неправомерное лишение свободы

larceny – кража; похищение имущества

embezzlement – растрата, хищение

forgery – подделка, подлог, фальсификация, фальшивка

false pretence – ложь, обман; мошеннический обман

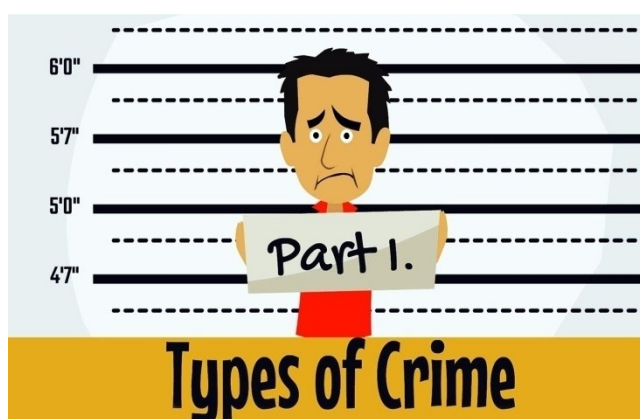
attempted crime – покушение на преступление

solicitation – подстрекательство (*к преступлению*)

conspiracy – предварительный сговор о совершении преступления

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

TYPES OF CRIMES (part I)



There are many different crimes, and what exactly constitutes a crime may vary from state to state. In general, crimes may be categorized into four broad categories. These categories are personal crimes, property crimes, inchoate crimes, and statutory crimes.

Personal crimes are most commonly generalized as a violent crime that causes physical, emotional, or psychological harm to the victim. These crimes are offenses against the person, and can include but are not limited to:

Assault and Battery. Assault refers to the intentional creation of a reasonable apprehension of harm. In other words, assault is a situation in which one person causes another person to fear being harmed. Assault and battery are most commonly considered two distinct personal crimes, although many states do merge the two crimes into the one crime known as “assault and battery.” Battery refers to the unauthorized application of force against another person’s body. This results in offensive touching, or actual physical injury. As some jurisdictions define assault as attempted but failed battery, battery charges are commonly grouped with assault to form the single charge of assault and battery;

False Imprisonment. False imprisonment refers to one person forcibly restraining another person, against their will, with a risk of being seriously injured or killed. Any person who intentionally restricts another person’s freedom of movement, without their consent, may be liable for false imprisonment;

Kidnapping. Kidnapping is defined as the carrying away or confinement of a person by force or deception, without that person’s consent. In other words, kidnapping is the seizure and detention of a person without their consent, while intending to carry away the person at a later time, hold the person for ransom, etc;

Homicide. Homicide includes crimes such as first and second degree murder, involuntary manslaughter, and vehicular homicide.

Rape. Rape also includes statutory rape and sexual assault.

Property crimes, or offenses against property, do not necessarily involve the harm of another person. Rather, these crimes involve interference with another person’s right to use or enjoy their own property. Some examples of property crimes include but are not limited to:

Theft. Larceny refers to a type of theft in which a person takes another person’s property and carries it away, with the intent to permanently deprive the legal owner of their property. Robbery is known as theft by force, and may also be considered a personal crime as it often results in physical and mental harm. Burglary occurs when a person breaks and enters into a home or building,

intending to commit a crime. This crime is generally theft, although assault or arson may also constitute burglary;

White-Collar Crimes. Embezzlement refers to a type of white-collar crime in which a person entrusted with the finances of another person or business illegally takes that money for their own personal use. Forgery is another example of a white-collar property crime, because it is the creation, alteration, forging, or imitation of any document with the intent to defraud another person of their property;

False Pretence. False pretence refers to a combination of fraud and larceny, in which a person misrepresents in order to obtain the property of another;

Receipt of Stolen Goods. It is a crime to receive or purchase property that you know or believe to be stolen, or otherwise obtained through theft.

Inchoate, or incomplete, refers to crimes that were initiated but not brought to completion. A person would need to take a substantial step towards completing a crime, as opposed to simply intending to commit a crime. A few examples of inchoate crimes include:

“Attempted” crimes, such as attempted robbery, attempted murder, etc.;

Solicitation. Crimes involving requesting, asking, hiring, commanding, or encouraging someone else to commit a crime;

Conspiracy. Crimes involving multiple actors coming together to engage in criminal activity.

Statutory crimes are violations of specific state or federal statutes. They may involve either property offences or personal offences. An example of this would be alcohol related crimes, such as DUI or selling alcohol to a minor.

From: <https://www.legalmatch.com>

Exercise 3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Насильственное преступление; причинить физический и психологический вред жертве; нападение с нанесением побоев; изнасилование по

статутному праву; телесное повреждение; неправомерное лишение свободы; ограничить чью-либо свободу передвижения; похищение человека; обман (жульничество); выкуп; гибель в результате дорожно-транспортного происшествия; лишить законного владельца его собственности; беловоротничковое преступление; искажать факты; покушение на убийство; преступление по статутному праву.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What are the four broad categories of crimes?
2. What personal crimes do you know? Describe some of them.
3. What do property crimes involve?
4. What are the main types of theft?
5. What are inchoate crimes?
6. What statutory crimes can you name?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. In general, there are four broad categories of crimes, namely ____.
2. In criminal law, the term ____ usually refers to a crime which is committed by direct physical harm or force being applied to another person.
3. In a ____, a victim's property is stolen or destroyed, without the use or threat of force against the victim; they include burglary and theft as well as vandalism and arson.
4. A crime of preparing for or seeking to commit another crime is ____.
5. ____ include those crimes which are proscribed by statute because society hopes to deter individuals from engaging in them.

Exercise 6. Study the key words to the text “Types of crimes (part II).”

thief – вор

dumping rubbish – сваливание (сброс) мусора

bogus callers – телефонный мошенник; фиктивный абонент/посетитель

fraud – обман; мошенничество, жульничество; подделка

identity fraud – мошенничество с использованием персональных данных

Exercise 7. Read and translate the text.

TYPES OF CRIMES (part II)



Gun crime includes any offence that involves the use of a gun or other firearm. This includes a murder where the victim was shot, any situation where a gun was fired, even if nobody was injured, any robbery or burglary where the thieves carried a gun, any case in which people were intimidated with a

weapon, anybody found carrying a banned gun, anyone found carrying or using an imitation gun. To solve the problem of gun-related crime, sentences for people convicted of crimes involving a gun or other firearm have been made much tougher in recent years. Under the current law anyone found guilty of possessing an illegal firearm is given a minimum sentence of five years in prison.

Knife crime is any crime that involves a knife. This can include carrying or trying to buy a knife if you're under 18, threatening people with a knife, carrying an illegal kind of knife, murder or assault in which the victim was stabbed with a knife, robbery or burglary where the thieves carried a knife as a weapon. Even if you carry a knife to protect yourself or feel yourself safer but don't intend to use it then you are committing a crime.

Vandalism is any deliberate damage done to someone else's property. Vandalism is a crime that damages people's quality of life and costs communities millions to repair. Examples include painting graffiti, dumping rubbish, setting small fires, breaking windows, damaging buildings or other structures, scratching car paint.

The punishment given to vandals depends on how seriously they have damaged property. Most crimes are minor offences, and those are usually dealt with by a Magistrates' Court. The penalty will depend on how much damage there was, how much it cost to repair and how much trouble it caused. More serious acts of vandalism that damage or threaten lives can result in substantial sentences.

Bogus callers, who may be any age and appearance, male or female, aim to trick or worry you into leaving your house or into letting them in, by making up stories. Bogus callers may pose as water, electricity or gas-board workers, council workers or police officers; so they can steal money or property from your home. You can prevent this type of crime if you take precautions. To reduce the risk of becoming a victim of this crime, remember the following three steps: stop before you open the door, put the chain on, ask the caller for their identification – and check it – before letting them in. Use the phone number in the phone book, not on an identity card.

Fraud is a growing problem. Millions of people fall victim every year. You can be defrauded if somebody steals your credit card, and uses it to buy things, or if someone hacks into your bank account and takes the money. Other types of fraud include fake investment projects, when you give money for something that never happens and identity fraud, when somebody pretends to be you in order to buy things that they never intend to pay for.

From: <https://studfile.net/preview/7248102/page:6/>

Exercise 8. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. intimidated with a weapon | a. преднамеренный ущерб |
| 2. gun crime | b. совершать преступление |
| 3. knife crime | c. удостоверение личности |
| 4. deliberate damage | d. поддельная программа капиталовложений |
| 5. minor offence | e. запугать оружием |
| 6. bogus callers | f. запрещенное оружие |
| 7. identity fraud | g. преступление с применением ножа |
| 8. fake investment project | h. мелкое правонарушение |
| 9. banned gun | i. телефонный мошенник |
| 10. commit a crime | j. преступления с применением огнестрельного оружия |
| 11. identity card | k. мошенничество с использованием персональных данных |

Exercise 9. Answer the questions.

1. What does gun crime include?
2. What is the punishment for those found guilty of possessing an illegal firearm?
3. What crimes are considered knife crimes?
4. Give examples of vandalism.
5. Who are bogus callers?
6. What is fraud? Give examples.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Общество справедливо требует лишения свободы для тех, кто вовлечен в преступления с использованием оружия.
2. Преступление с применением ножа – это угроза кому-то ножом или ношение ножа в качестве оружия при ограблении или краже со взломом.
3. Вандализм – это одна из форм разрушительного поведения человека, в ходе которого уничтожаются или оскверняются предметы искусства, культуры или чьей-либо собственности.
4. Разбивание окон, повреждение зданий или других сооружений, царапание автомобильной краски – примеры вандализма.
5. Преступления с использованием оружия включают в себя любое преступление, когда людей запугивали оружием.
6. Телефонные мошенники могут представляться работниками различных служб, муниципальными служащими или полицейскими; таким образом, они могут украсть деньги или имущество.
7. В настоящее время мошенничество является растущей проблемой, особенно поддельные инвестиционные проекты и мошенничество с личными данными.

**GRAMMAR: NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB:
PARTICIPLE I and PARTICIPLE II**

PARTICIPLE I	PARTICIPLE II
FORMATION	
V+ing	V+ed; V₃
MEANING	
одновременность с действием, выраженный сказуемым предложения	законченное действие, выполненное над каким-либо объектом
FUNCTIONS IN THE SENTENCE	
<p>1. определение (соответствует русскому действительному причастию): We spoke about the cases investigating in our department.</p> <p>2. обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия (соответствует русскому деепричастию): While investigating this case the officer interviewed many people. именная часть составного сказуемого: He is searching a crime scene now.</p>	<p>1. определение (соответствует страдательному/действительному причастию настоящего или прошедшего времени): the criminal escaped from the custody</p> <p>2. обстоятельство времени, причины: When asked what he intended to do, he said he didn't know.</p> <p>3. именная часть составного сказуемого: In spite of himself, he was impressed.</p> <p>4. часть сложного дополнения (complex object): I want the work done immediately.</p>

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets into the Participle I or Participle II. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. They shall act (*to protect*) human rights.
2. This is the information (*to obtain*) from the victim.
3. He brought the documents (*to sign*) by the President.

4. The man (*to rob*) in the shop has telephoned the police station.
5. Prevention is easier than detection, and many companies now spend a lot of time and money (*to develop*) programs (*to use*) passwords and codes.
6. The car (*to steal*) last month has been found.
7. Having received the information on the perpetration the investigator searches for people who may help him in (*to establish*) the circumstances of the case, and summons them as witnesses.
8. He couldn't answer the question (*to ask*) by the investigator.
9. (*To base*) on all the (*to gather*) data the investigator analyses the situation and tries to reconstruct the happening.
10. The man (*to accuse*) of this crime was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the verb tense.

1. Убегая с места преступления, преступник оставил некоторые следы.
2. Многие из вопросов, заданных докладчику, были очень важны.
3. Он сейчас опрашивает важного свидетеля.
4. Когда его спросили, не желает ли он что-нибудь добавить, он просто покачал головой.
5. Осматривая место преступления, следователь нашел очень важные улики.
6. Конференция, проведенная вчера, была посвящена проблемам юриспруденции.
7. Свидетель заметил подозрительного молодого человека, выходявшего из дома напротив.
8. Выбегая из ограбленной квартиры, преступник столкнулся с нарядом полиции.
9. Он ушел с работы, просмотрев все письма и документы, полученные накануне.
10. Петр окончил Ростовский юридический институт МВД России по специальности «Юриспруденция».

Exercise 13. Find in the texts of exercises 2 and 7 all cases of the use of Participle I and Participle II. Make your own sentences with them.

Exercise 14. Do exercises on the topic “Crimes and criminals.”

14.1. Which crimes are described in the following situations?

1. A businessman used deception to obtain money
2. The gangsters physically attacked a driver with iron bars.
3. A camper spent a night on a farmer's land without asking permission.
4. He damaged my reputation by telling lies about me.
5. A doctor was drunk and made a serious mistake during the operation.
6. Mrs. Brown took her neighbor's jewelry without the owner's consent.
7. I was shocked when I found out that my friend installed a video camera in my bedroom.
8. Without any explanation the security man closed one of the customers in the backroom of the shop in order to search him.
9. He threatened to send the love letters to her husband unless she gave him 500 dollars.
10. The telephone box had been smashed and there was graffiti all over the walls.
11. Department stores lose millions of pounds each year through goods being stolen off the shelves.
12. Thieves broke into the house while the family was away on holiday.
13. He watched with satisfaction as the fire he lit burnt down the factory. That'll make them wish they'd never given me the sack, he thought.
14. It was a perfect copy. It was so good, in fact, that it could even fool an expert.
15. The bank believed her to be trustworthy. They had no reason to suspect that she had transferred thousands of pounds to false accounts.
16. 'If you want to see your child again, put \$50,000 in an old suitcase and wait for further instructions'.
17. George gave the man \$50 in return for a small packet of heroin.
18. It was a beautiful day. The sun was shining and people were sitting outside the cafe enjoying the sunshine. Then the bomb went off.

19. 'If only I hadn't brought these watches through customs' she thought as she sat crying in the police station.
20. Michael gave his boss a large sum of money to be promoted in the company.

14.2. Choose the correct words to complete the following statements. Translate the sentences into Russian.

a pickpocket; a burglar; a murderer; a kidnapper; a traitor; an accomplice; a drug dealer; a spy; a terrorist; an assassin; a hooligan; a stowaway; a thief; a hijacker; a forger; a robber; a smuggler; an arsonist; a shoplifter; a mugger; an offender; a vandal; a gangster; a deserter; a bigamist.

1. ___ sets fire to property illegally.
2. ___ steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer.
3. ___ is someone who attacks people and robs them in a public place.
4. ___ is anyone who breaks the law.
5. ___ deliberately causes damage to property.
6. ___ breaks into the houses or other buildings to steal.
7. ___ kills someone.
8. ___ takes away people by force and demands money for their return.
9. ___ steals money from people's pockets in crowded places.
10. ___ helps a criminal in a criminal act.
11. ___ buys and sells drugs illegally.
12. ___ gets secret information from another country.
13. ___ uses violence for political reasons.
14. ___ murders for political reasons or a reward.
15. ___ causes damage or disturbance in public places.
16. ___ hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey.
17. ___ is one who steals.
18. ___ takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course.
19. ___ makes counterfeit (false) money or signatures.

20. ____ is someone who steals money or property by force from people.
21. ____ brings goods into the country illegally without paying tax.
22. ____ betrays his country to another state.
23. ____ is a member of a criminal group.
24. ____ is a soldier who runs away from the army.
25. ____ marries illegally, being married already.

Exercise 15. Study the key words to the text “Crime prevention”.

crime prevention – предупреждение преступления

preventive measures – профилактические меры; меры пресечения

victim – жертва; потерпевший

conduct standards – правила поведения; нормы поведения

offender – преступник, правонарушитель

Exercise 16. Read and translate the text.

CRIME PREVENTION

By Dr. Tomori Mareglen Criminologist



Prevention as the first phase of the security cycle focuses on the study, research and identification of crime and of those responsible, the creation of a safe community environment, the coordination of activities with state institutions, private organizations and with citizens in particular.

What is crime prevention?

Crime prevention is the task of a modern society to prevent crime at an early stage or before its creation. Crime prevention from all public and private spaces is an effort to prevent crime. All public and private efforts as a whole,

with programs and preventive measures that treat crime as a social phenomenon or an individual event, aim to reduce or lessen the consequences.

Negative consequences include mental, physical or material consequences, as well as fear of crime and in particular fear of being a victim.

The aim of crime prevention is to maintain sustainable security in society.

The three levels of crime prevention if try to systematize them should be divided in three ways: primary, secondary and tertiary.

Primary crime prevention should go to the “root” and ideally explain the “depth” of the causes of criminal behavior.

Secondary prevention aims to prevent the commission of a crime (based on the crime) for people currently at risk or ready to act, by changing the structure of the possibility of action or through active support based on the conduct standards of the offender adapted to prevent the commission of a crime. Based on the victims, secondary prevention should significantly reduce the number of potential victims.

Tertiary prevention aims to prevent convicted crimes from committing another legally prohibited offence. Here it is a question of the appropriate punishment, treatment and rehabilitation of the authors.

From: <https://www.interpolice.org/post/crime-prevention>

Exercise 17. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Обеспечение безопасности; выявление преступлений; предупреждение преступления; уменьшить или смягчить последствия преступления; психические, физические или материальные последствия; поддержание устойчивой безопасности общества; предотвратить совершение преступления; потенциальная жертва; осужденный за совершение преступления; соответствующее наказание.

Exercise 18. Answer the questions.

1. What is crime prevention?
2. What do negative consequences of a crime include?
3. What is the aim of crime prevention?
4. How many levels is the crime prevention divided into? What are they?
5. What is the aim of primary crime prevention?
6. What does the secondary prevention aim to?
7. What is the purpose of the tertiary prevention?

Exercise 19. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Профилактика преступности как первая фаза цикла обеспечения безопасности направлена в первую очередь на изучение, исследование и выявление преступлений и виновных.
2. Предупреждение преступности – это задача современного общества по предотвращению преступления на ранней стадии или до его совершения.
3. Целью предупреждения преступности является поддержание устойчивой безопасности в обществе.
4. Существует три уровня предупреждения преступности: первичный, вторичный и третичный.
5. Цель первичной профилактики преступности должна – объяснить основу причин преступного поведения личности.
6. Вторичная профилактика направлена на предотвращение совершения преступления людьми, которые в настоящее время подвергаются риску или готовы действовать.
7. Третичная профилактика нацелена на предотвращение совершения преступления лицами, осужденными за совершение других преступлений, включая надлежащее наказание, лечение и реабилитацию виновников.

Exercise 20. Study the key words to the text “What is crime control?”

crime control – сдерживание преступности

criminal justice system – система уголовного правосудия

be endemic – носить системный характер

pardon – амнистия; помилование

criminal investigation – уголовное расследование

curfew – комендантский час

due process – надлежащее судопроизводство

guilty until proven innocent – презумпция вины

innocent until proven guilty – презумпция невиновности

Exercise 21. Read and translate the text.

WHAT IS CRIME CONTROL?

Jessica Ellis

Last Modified Date: June 09, 2022



Crime control can have several distinct meanings that relate to the central provision of managing the criminal justice system and preventing crime. In a general sense, crime control can mean anything from how police departments are organized to how illegal acts are classified. There is also a theory of criminal and legal management

known as the crime control model, which stresses the prevention of crime over the importance of civil liberties.

Crime is endemic to society, as far as history can show. There has never been a human society without some level of crime, though the motivations, definitions, and punishments have varied extensively. A large part of the

development of human civilizations has arisen from the desire of leaders to reduce, control, and punish crime. The evolution of controlling crime has played as important part in history as the development of agriculture, technology, or medicine. It has started and ended wars, lead to mass executions, mass pardons, and justifications for genocide.

On a basic local level, crime control may refer to the system of laws and law enforcement in a localized area, such as a town or county. Controlling crime may include actions directly related to criminal activity taken by officials, such as criminal investigation, arrests, and court procedures. It may also include preventative measures, such as after-school programs for high-risk youths, community education, and statutes such as curfews. It may also refer to crime management actions taken by the non-official public, such as through the creation of neighborhood watches and other community-based preventative programs.

On state and national levels, crime control performs much of the same function as local efforts, but on a wider and more complex scale. At the national level, it may include significant research into crime statistics across the territory and the division of assets accordingly. National laws and programs can also create target areas for both state and regional, as well as international, crime control to focus on, such as the United States' "War on Drugs."

The model does not refer to the specific policies of a crime management system, but instead is a philosophy meant to influence how crime control systems are structured. The basic principle of the theory is that the rights of the public to safety are more important than the rights of the criminal. It is often cited in contrast to a competing theory, known as the due process model, which stands on the idea that criminal justice systems are prone to mistakes, and that significant effort must be put forth into determining the true guilt of a defendant. These systems are sometimes referred to as the "guilty until proven innocent" and "innocent until proven guilty" theories.

From: <https://www.mylawquestions.com/what-is-crime-control.htm>

Exercise 22. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. crime control | a. патруль из местных жителей |
| 2. innocent until proven guilty | b. судопроизводство |
| 3. pardon | c. вина подсудимого |
| 4. law enforcement | d. муниципальная система обучения взрослых |
| 5. court procedure | e. презумпция вины |
| 6. community education | f. надлежащее судопроизводство |
| 7. neighborhood watch | g. презумпция невиновности |
| 8. due process | h. правоприменение |
| 9. guilt of a defendant | i. сдерживание преступности |
| 10. guilty until proven innocent | j. амнистия |

Exercise 23. Answer the questions.

1. What can crime control mean?
2. What role has the evolution of controlling crime played in history?
3. What actions may controlling crime include on a basic local level?
4. What does the principle “innocent until proven guilty” mean?

Exercise 24. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Борьба с преступностью может иметь несколько различных значений, которые связаны с центральным руководством системой уголовного правосудия и предупреждением преступности.
2. Полиция помогает контролировать преступность.
3. Значительная часть развития человеческих цивилизаций возникла из желания лидеров сократить, контролировать преступность и наказывать за совершение преступления.
4. Борьба с преступностью – это общий термин, который обычно относится к правоохранительным органам в городе или другой местной юрисдикции.

5. Борьба с преступностью включает в себя принятие решения о том, как следует классифицировать незаконные деяния.
6. Патрульные обычно находятся на переднем крае борьбы с преступностью.
7. Презумпция невиновности – это правовой принцип, согласно которому каждое лицо, обвиняемое в каком-либо преступлении, считается невиновным до тех пор, пока его вина не будет доказана.

Exercise 25. Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. solicitation | a. preliminary crime |
| 2. harm | b. presumption of innocence |
| 3. physical injury | c. swindling |
| 4. innocent until proven guilty | d. bodily harm |
| 5. inchoate crime | e. instigation |
| 6. false pretence | f. lawbreaker |
| 7. offender | g. injury |

Exercise 26. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. false pretence | a. unsuccessful effort to commit a crime |
| 2. innocent until proven guilty | b. releasing (an offender) from the legal consequences of an offence or conviction, and often implicitly from blame |
| 3. inchoate crime | c. someone who pretends they are an official in order to enter a home to steal something |
| 4. attempted crime | d. representation of some fact or circumstance which is not true and is calculated to deceive or mislead, by which a person obtains another's money or goods |

- 5. bogus caller
 - e. to consider someone accused of a crime to be innocent until he or she is proven to be guilty in a court of law
- 6. crime prevention
 - f. fair treatment through the normal judicial system, especially a citizen's entitlement to notice of a charge and a hearing before an impartial judge
- 7. pardon
 - g. efforts made by governments to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice
- 8. due process
 - h. criminal act that has just begun, or which is not fully formed or developed

UNIT 7. POLICE ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA AND THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Exercise 1. Study the key words to the text “The principles of police activity in Russia.”

provision – положение, условие; постановление

prosecute – преследовать в судебном порядке; обвинять

impartiality – беспристрастность

be at large – быть на свободе

inquiry – дознание

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

THE PRINCIPLES OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA



The first principle of police work is respect for the rights and freedoms of people. It is not only recognized by law, but also guaranteed.

The principle of legality is to ensure public security as well as general order. Law enforcement officers, following this provision, must prevent crimes and offences, as well as

prosecute violators. Impartiality is another important principle of police activity. The officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are obliged to protect the rights of all people regardless of their sexual, religious, racial or national origin.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and its employees are obliged to protect citizens from various kinds of dangers. But here there is a sequence. The first step is receiving statements about crimes and their registration. That is, if an offence has occurred, first it will be recorded in writing. And then the police will arrive at the place where it was committed. If this is something from the category of serious crimes (assault, murder, attempt, etc.) the police must provide assistance to the victims. Then they must identify the reason for which this or that offence could have been committed. And after that comes the stage

of investigation. That is, the search for the guilty person begins, or immediately if it is available, the procedure for imposing punishment is carried out.

The police are obliged not only to register statements and appeals of citizens, but also to go to the crime scene. The responsibility of this authority also includes the identification of possible manifestations of extremist activity of certain associations and individuals. It is important not only to disclose committed crimes, but also to prevent those that are only being planned. This is even more important, because what happened cannot be fixed, but what has happened can have serious consequences. In this regard, the Ministry of Internal Affairs must use any forces and methods.

First the police must control observance of the law and order by those people who were previously deprived of their liberty or committed some illegal actions. Secondly, make sure that they do not violate the prohibitions. Thirdly, to control the migration process. Therefore, the security system is now being strengthened in every possible way. And, of course, the basic principles of the police activity are the immediate detection and solution of crimes. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is obliged to carry out urgent investigative measures concerning criminal cases. They are particularly dangerous and serious, especially when the offender is at large. Therefore, in such situations it is important to identify him and take him to court.

The police are obliged to look for people who have committed a crime, or are suspected of doing so. Also, citizens who escaped from places of detention or who hide from a court, investigation or inquiry are subjected to search. Everyone who decides to avoid compulsory measures (public or correctional labor) must also be found. Besides, the officers of the MIA are obliged to look for the missing people, left unauthorized or disappeared without a trace, and also stolen property.

These are the main assignments and principles of the police activity.

From: <https://trendxmexico.com/zakon/>

Exercise 3. Match the English word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ensure public security | a. раскрыть | совершенное преступление |
| 2. prevent crimes and offences | b. лишать свободы | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 3. provide assistance to the victim | с. быть на свободе |
| 4. search for the guilty person | d. обеспечить государственную безопасность |
| 5. disclose committed crime | e. выявление и раскрытие преступлений |
| 6. law and order | f. сбежать из мест заключения |
| 7. deprive of liberty | g. поиск виновного |
| 8. detection and solution of crimes | h. принудительные меры |
| 9. be at large | i. предотвратить преступления и правонарушения |
| 10. escape from places of detention | j. правопорядок |
| 11. compulsory measures | k. оказать помощь потерпевшему |

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What is the first principle of police work?
2. How do you understand the principle of impartiality?
3. What is the sequence of police officer's actions after receiving statements about crimes?
4. What measures should the police take to prevent crimes only being planned?
5. Who should the police look for besides criminals?

Exercise 5. Are these sentences true ☒ or false ☒? Correct the false ones.

1. The first principle of police work is respect for the duties of people.
2. According to the principle of impartiality the law enforcement officers are obliged to protect the rights of all people regardless of their sexual, religious, racial or national origin.
3. The Ministry of Internal Affairs' personnel mustn't protect citizens from various kinds of dangers.
4. Identification of possible manifestations of extremist activity of certain associations and individuals is not the responsibility of the police.

5. The basic principles of the police activity are the immediate detection and solution of crimes.
6. It is not important to prevent offences that are only being planned, but only to disclose committed crimes.
7. The police are obliged to look for criminals, for citizens who escaped from places of detention or who hide from a court, investigation or inquiry and also for the missing people, and stolen property.

Exercise 6. Divide the text into logical parts and name them. Retell the text according to your plan.

GRAMMAR: NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB: GERUND

FORMATION	
V+ing	
MEANING	
неличная форма глагола, имеющая грамматические особенности как глагола, так и существительного и всегда выражающая действие как <i>процесс</i>	
FUNCTIONS IN THE SENTENCE	
Подлежащее (<i>subject</i>)	Gerund + Verb Smoking is bad for one's health.
Составное сказуемое (<i>compound predicate</i>)	Verb + Gerund An arrest is taking a person into custody.
Дополнение: прямое (<i>direct object</i>) и косвенное (<i>prepositional object</i>)	Verb + Gerund or Verb + Preposition + Gerund The car managed to avoid hitting any other vehicles. He is accused of committing a felony.
Определение (<i>attribute</i>)	Verb + Object + Preposition + Gerund There are different ways of investigating a crime.
Обстоятельство (<i>adverbial modifier</i>)	Verb + (Object) + Preposition + Gerund The accused was brought to the investigator for questioning .

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the Gerund.

1. Last week I was in court watching the trial of a man, who had murdered 5 people.
2. The witness didn't remember having seen this man before.
3. He is suspected in committing a serious crime.
4. Preventing crimes is one of the responsibilities of the police.
5. Identifying the criminal is the main task of investigation.
6. A criminal investigation department is responsible for detecting crime and collecting evidence.
7. When searching a crime scene, the officer must remember that nothing is to be touched or disturbed.
8. There are many methods of tracing and locating the fugitive.
9. The investigator began collecting evidence.
10. One of the main duties of police is maintaining public order.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the form of Gerund, Participle I or Participle II. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I want the work (*to do*) immediately.
2. He was accused of (*to steal*) a car.
3. She was silent (*to look*) at the evidence.
4. We were surprised at (*to hear*) of the crime.
5. We watched him (*to search*) the crime scene.
6. We are against (*to punish*) him so severely.
7. When (*to question*), I didn't know what to answer.
8. The police finished (*to investigate*) the case.
9. The problem (*to discuss*) at the meeting was very important.
10. While (*to investigate*) this case the officer interviewed many persons.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to the non-finite forms of the verbs.

1. Поддержание общественного порядка – одна из важнейших составляющих деятельности полиции.
2. Грабитель исчез, не оставив никаких следов.

3. Мы разговаривали о делах, расследуемых в нашем отделе.
4. Нет надежд на то, что его оправдают.
5. Следователь сидел в своем кабинете, задумавшись.
6. Бесполезно доказывать его вину. Он невиновен.
7. Я горжусь тем, что являюсь гражданином России.
8. Данное расследуемое преступление является одним из самых сложных дел.
9. Чтение юридической литературы – очень полезно для молодого юриста.
10. Он отрицал свое участие в преступлении.
11. Преступник, сбежавший из-под стражи, был пойман 2 дня спустя.
12. Прокурор настаивал на том, чтобы подсудимый был приговорен к тюремному заключению сроком на 5 лет.
13. Он мечтал, что станет следователем и будет расследовать сложные дела.
14. Он принес документы, подписанные генералом.
15. То, что свидетель опознал преступника, помогло его арестовать.

Exercise 10. Study the key words to the text “The work of the police in Great Britain.”

Home Secretary – министр внутренних дел (*Великобритании*)

bring to justice – отдать под суд, привлечь в ответственности

breed – возникать, появляться

indulge (in) – заниматься

repression of crime – сдерживание преступности

apprehension – задержание, арест

incarcerate – заключать в тюрьму, лишать свободы

detention facility – место содержания под стражей, арестный дом, следственный изолятор

Exercise 11. Read and translate the text.

THE WORK OF THE POLICE IN GREAT BRITAIN



The essential responsibility of the central government for the preservation of law and order throughout Great Britain is reflected in the police powers granted by Parliament to the Home Secretary in England and Wales and to the Secretary of State for Scotland in Scotland.

All regular police forces have a uniform department which deals primarily with the prevention of crime and the protection of life and property, and a criminal investigation department, primarily responsible for the detection of crime and bringing offenders to justice. Most forces have additional departments and branches for dealing with special aspects of police work.

The police mission is maintenance of social order within carefully prescribed ethical and constitutional restrictions. The mission as currently defined involves:

1. **The Prevention of Criminality.** This activity views the police role in constructive terms and involves taking the police into sectors or the community where criminal tendencies are bred and individuals motivated to indulge in antisocial behaviour, and includes seeking to reduce causes of crime.

2. **Repression of Crime.** This activity stresses adequate patrol plus a continuing effort toward eliminating or reducing the opportunities for criminal actions.

3. **Apprehension of Offenders.** This activity views quick apprehension as the means to discourage the would-be offender. The certainty of arrest and prosecution has a deterrent quality which is intended to make crime seem less worthwhile. Additionally, apprehension enables society to punish offenders, lessens the prospect of repetition by causing suspects to be incarcerated, and provides an opportunity for rehabilitation of those convicted.

4. Recovery of Property. This activity seeks to reduce the monetary cost of crime, as well as to restrain those who, though not active criminals, might benefit from the gains of crime.

5. Regulation of Noncriminal Conduct. This aspect of the police mission involves sundry activities that are only incidentally concerned with criminal behaviour, such as the enforcement of traffic and sanitary-code provisions. The main purpose is regulation, and apprehension and punishment of offenders are means of securing compliance. Other methods used to obtain compliance are education (e. g. observance of laws) and the use of warnings, either oral or written, to inform citizens of the violations without taking punitive actions.

6. Performance of Miscellaneous Services. This involves many service activities peripheral to basic police duties and includes, for example, the operation of detention facilities, search and rescue operations, licensing, supervising elections, staffing courts with administrative and security personnel, and even such completely extraneous things as chauffeuring officials.

From: <https://infopedia.su>

Exercise 12. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words and expressions given below.

Охрана законности и порядка; уголовный розыск; отдать преступника под суд; предупреждение преступности; устранение или сокращение возможностей для совершения преступных действий; задержание правонарушителей; потенциальный преступник; возвращение имущества; стоимость в денежном выражении; обеспечение соблюдения правил дорожного движения и санитарных норм; поисково-спасательные мероприятия.

Exercise 13. Answer the questions.

1. What departments have all regular police forces in Great Britain?
2. What are the main areas of police activity in Great Britain?
3. What are the police actions of preventing and repressing crime?
4. What does the apprehension of criminals enable society?

5. What the police activities on the recovery of property seek to?
6. What does the regulation of noncriminal conduct involve?
7. What service activities does the performance of miscellaneous services involve?

Exercise 14. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Отдел уголовного розыска отвечает в первую очередь за раскрытие преступлений и привлечение правонарушителей к ответственности.
2. Назначение полиции заключается в поддержании общественного порядка в рамках тщательно установленных этических и конституционных ограничений.
3. Действия полиции по сдерживанию преступности подразумевают постоянные усилия по устранению или сокращению возможностей для преступных действий.
4. Задержание позволяет обществу наказывать правонарушителей, уменьшает вероятность рецидива и предоставляет возможность для реабилитации осужденных.
5. Основными методами регулирования некриминального поведения являются воспитание и использование предупреждений, устных или письменных, для информирования граждан о нарушениях без принятия карательных мер.
6. Действия полиции по оказанию различных услуг включают в себя эксплуатацию мест содержания под стражей, поисково-спасательные операции, лицензирование, надзор за выборами и некоторые другие.

Exercise 15. Study the key words to the text “Law enforcement in the United States.”

prosecutor – обвинитель, прокурор

pending – до, в ожидании, находящийся в процессе рассмотрения

deter – удерживать от совершения чего-л. (*с помощью средств устрашения*)

warrant – ордер (на обыск, арест и т. д.)

writ – предписание, повестка; исковое заявление

inconvenience – причинять неудобство, беспокоить

Exercise 16. Read and translate the text.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES



Law enforcement in the United States is one of three major components of the criminal justice system of the United States, along with courts and corrections. Although each component operates semi-independently, the three collectively form a chain leading from an investigation of suspected criminal activity to the administration of criminal punishment.

Law enforcement operates primarily through governmental police agencies. There are 17,985 U.S. police agencies in the United States which include city police departments, county sheriff's offices, state police/highway patrol and federal law enforcement agencies. The law-enforcement purposes of these agencies are the investigation of suspected criminal activity, referral of the results of investigations to state or federal prosecutors, and the temporary detention of suspected criminals pending judicial action. Law enforcement agencies, to varying degrees at different levels of government and in different agencies, are also commonly charged with the responsibilities of deterring criminal activity and preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress. Other duties may include the service and enforcement of warrants, writs, and other orders of the courts.

Law enforcement agencies are also involved in providing first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety; the protection of certain public facilities and infrastructure; the maintenance of public order; the protection of public officials; and the operation of some detention facilities (usually at the local level).

Police functions

Textbooks and scholars have identified three primary police agency functions. (The following is cited from *The American System of Criminal Justice*,

by George F. Cole and Christopher E. Smith, 2004, 10th edition, Wadsworth/Thomson Learning).

Order maintenance. This is the broad mandate to keep the peace or otherwise prevent behaviors which might disturb others. This can deal with things ranging from a barking dog to a fist-fight. By way of description, Cole and Smith note that police are usually called on to “handle” these situations with discretion, rather than deal with them as strict violations of law, though of course their authority to deal with these situations are based in violations of law.

Law enforcement. Those powers are typically used only in cases where the law has been violated and a suspect must be identified and apprehended. Most obvious instances include robbery, murder, or burglary. This is the popular notion of the main police function, but the frequency of such activity is dependent on geography and season.

Service. Services may include rendering first aid, providing tourist information, guiding the disoriented, or acting as educators (on topics such as preventing drug use). Cole and Smith cited one study which showed 80 % of all calls for police assistance did not involve crimes, but this may not be the case in all parts of the country. Because police agencies are traditionally available year-round, 24 hours a day, citizens call upon police departments not only in times of trouble but also when just inconvenienced. As a result, police services may include roadside auto assistance, providing referrals to other agencies, finding lost pets or property, or checking locks on vacationers' homes.

From: <https://en-academic.com>

Exercise 17. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. correction | a. кулачный бой |
| 2. criminal justice system | b. поддержание общественного порядка |
| 3. highway patrol | c. помощь на дороге |
| 4. suspected criminal activity | d. широкие полномочия |
| 5. temporary detention | e. судебное постановление |
| 6. order of the court | f. дорожный патруль |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 7. maintenance of public order | g. исправительное учреждение |
| 8. broad mandate | h. система уголовного правосудия |
| 9. fist-fight | i. временное задержание |
| 10. roadside assistance | j. предполагаемая преступная деятельность |

Exercise 18. Answer the questions.

1. How does law enforcement in the United States operate?
2. What are the law-enforcement purposes of the US police agencies?
3. What are the duties of law enforcement agencies of the USA?
4. What are the three primary police agency functions?
5. What is meant by the function of order maintenance?
6. When are law enforcement powers typically used?
7. What may police services include?

Exercise 19. Complete the sentences with words and word combinations from the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.

detering criminal activity; disturb; investigation of suspected criminal activity; keep the peace; property; the administration of criminal punishment; roadside auto assistance; police; suspect; order maintenance; identified; warrants; service; apprehended; law enforcement; writs

1. The three major components of the criminal justice system of the United States collectively form a chain leading from an ____ to ____.
2. Law enforcement operates primarily through governmental ____ agencies.
3. Law enforcement agencies of the United States are commonly charged with the responsibilities of ____ and preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress, the service and enforcement of ____, ____, and other orders of the courts.
4. There are three primary police agency functions: ____, law enforcement and ____.
5. Order maintenance is the broad mandate to ____ or otherwise prevent behaviors which might ____ others from a barking dog to a fist-fight.

6. The powers of ____ as the popular notion of the main police function are typically used only in cases where the law has been violated and a ____ must be ____ and ____.
7. Police services may include ____, providing referrals to other agencies, finding lost pets or ____, or checking locks on vacationers' homes.

Exercise 20. Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. repression of crime | a. potential criminal |
| 2. apprehension | b. aim |
| 3. would-be offender | c. miscellaneous |
| 4. incarcerate | d. law-breaking |
| 5. sundry | e. crime control |
| 6. purpose | f. penalty |
| 7. punishment | g. confine |
| 8. violation of law | h. detention |

Exercise 21. Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. warrant | a. a written direction of a court or judge |
| 2. writ | b. to try to find something by looking or otherwise seeking carefully and thoroughly |
| 3. suspect | c. the branch of the police force concerned with finding out who has committed crimes |
| 4. legality | d. a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action |
| 5. to appeal | e. to arrest (<i>someone</i>) for a crime |
| 6. Criminal Investigation Department (CID) | f. a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or another body to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice |
| 7. to search | g. the quality or state of being in accordance with the law |

- 8. emergency
- 9. to apprehend
- 10. order
- h. believe or feel that (someone) is guilty of an illegal, dishonest, or unpleasant act, without certain proof
- i. to apply to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court
- j. a form of written command in the name of a court or other legal authority to act, or abstain from acting, in a particular way

UNIT 8. FORENSIC EXPERT ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA AND THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.

WHAT IS THE FORENSIC SERVICES UNIT?



The Forensic Services Unit (FSU) works in the area of forensic science. FSU applies science and technology to law enforcement. This aids the Niagara Regional Police Service in gathering evidence, identifying people, and cataloging their arrests.

What is Forensics?

The term 'forensic' comes from the Latin word meaning 'a forum in which legal disputes are settled'. While the term originally referred to legal forums of the Roman Empire, the modern equivalent would be today's courts. Therefore, forensics is the use of various scientific methods, techniques, and technologies to assist the police and public with criminal court cases.

What Services Does the Forensic Services Unit Provide?

The Forensic Services Unit provides a number of services, which start at crime scenes and continue through the judicial process. These services include the gathering of evidence, cataloging and using the results to determine who committed the crime. In the end, it assists in acquiring a conviction. Equally important is excluding individuals suspected of a crime. FSU can do this by following proven methods and using the latest technologies available.

FSU identifies suspects through the analysis of evidence left at a crime scene. Whenever a suspect of a crime comes in contact with a crime scene, he/she will bring something into the scene and leave with something from the scene. This may include fingerprints, palm prints, footwear impressions, hair, blood, saliva, semen, fibers, soil, tool and tire marks. FSU members are highly trained in identifying and collecting items, which may be suitable for analysis by the Centre of Forensic Sciences in Toronto. Depending on the crime, FSU

members will gather and analyze evidence using the most appropriate methods. Methods include crime scene photography, bloodstain pattern analysis, attending post mortems, examining vehicles and creating scale diagrams. In their work, members will use databases such as AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) and the NDDDB (National DNA Data Bank). FSU also reenacts crimes through still photography and/or video and use photographic software for enhancements. This assists greatly when presenting the case to the courts.

FSU is also responsible for collecting and preserving video evidence at crime scenes. The video and/or audio-based evidence is then processed using digital forensic video equipment. FSU will enhance the crime scene video in order to assist investigators with viewing evidence and suspects.

FSU provides specialized and expert services to the Niagara Regional Police Service, which includes consultation and assistance to police officers with search warrants and exhibits. FSU also utilizes resources that are available through other law enforcement agencies. Members have a close working relationship with organizations like the Ontario Provincial Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and the Regional Coroner's Office. This provides FSU with access to forensic experts, not available at the local level.

Exercise 2. Match the synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. forensic science | a. to study, to examine |
| 2. forensic | b. to use |
| 3. science | c. scientific discipline |
| 4. forensic scientist | d. examination, study |
| 5. method | e. clues from the crime scene |
| 6. to analyse | f. technique |
| 7. to apply | g. forensics, criminalistics |
| 8. analysis | h. judicial, legal |
| 9. evidence | i. criminalist, criminal law expert |

Exercise 3 Complete the following words chains using the key-words. Translate them:

VERB	NOUN (NOTION)	NOUN (ACTOR)	ADJECTIVE
analyse	analysis	analyst	analytic/ analytical
...	...	examiner	...
...	...	...	investigative
...	act (act of a criminal) action	...	...
apply	...	...	...
make an expertise	...	expert	... (opinion)
...	collection	...	...
...	...	...	informative
...	solution	...	...
...	...	scientist	...

Exercise 4. Translate the word combinations and make sentences with each of them:

Судебные эксперты, анализировать улики, преступное деяние, расследовать место преступления, информация о преступлении, применение научных знаний, экспертное мнение, собрать доказательства, осматривать место преступления, анализ доказательств, раскрытие преступления, делать экспертизы, криминалистическая лаборатория.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text.

FORENSIC SERVICES

Forensic Services (SCD 4) is a unit of the Metropolitan Police of London, England. Part of the Specialist Crime Directorate, their duties range from evidence recovery following burglaries to anti-terrorism work. It is divided into six units:



Forensic Services Command Unit for Territorial Policing is responsible for the examination of all crime scenes. The 32 London Boroughs are divided into four “Links”, with each Link covering eight boroughs. A “Borough Forensic Manager” has a team of “Assistant Forensic Practitioners” (AFPs) who examine crime scenes and support “Crime Scene Managers” at more serious crime scenes, such as murder. Forensic Intelligence Unit links evidence recovered from different crime scenes.

Forensic Investigation – Specialist Crime conducts forensic investigations of homicide, armed robbery and any other crime that falls within the remit of SCD.

Specialist Evidence Recovery Imaging Services provides photographic services to the Met Police. It responds to major crime scenes, terrorist events and public order and CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) incidents.

The Fingerprint Bureau compares finger and palm marks from crime scenes against offender databases, arrestee fingerprints against databases of unidentified marks, and fingerprints of suspects specified by investigating officers. The Bureau is responsible for archiving material from investigations and is also responsible for comparing the fingerprints of all arrestees in London

in order to establish their identity. The Bureau also retrieves finger and palm marks by chemical and physical means and coordinates fingerprint evidence for presentation in court.

The Evidence Recovery Unit provides chemical treatment prior to fingerprint, DNA and firearms examinations and use of specialised photographic lighting techniques.

The Counter-Terrorism Team is responsible for retrieving evidence from terrorist activities.

Euro fins Forensic Services laboratories are amongst the most advanced analytical facilities in Europe, enabling the company to offer a complete and comprehensive range of independent and innovative forensic testing solutions to police forces, legal and criminal justice organizations throughout the UK and Europe.

Exercise 6. Read the information about forensic science:

Forensic science is the application of different sciences to matters of the law. In practice, in the crime scene evidence analysis forensics uses physics, chemistry, biology, geology, mathematics, and other scientific disciplines and techniques.

The main sciences that help forensic scientists in the forensic evidence examination are:

FORENSIC SCIENCE

BIOLOGY

- Entomology (insects)
- Botany (plant identification)
- Zoology (animal hair/blood/skeletal remains)
- Anatomy (body fluids: saliva, blood, semen; bones, teeth, hair, fingerprints, etc.)
- Genetics, DNA

MATHS

- Measurements
- Ratios
- Formulas
- Graphing
- Distance

PHYSICS

- Speed
- Trajectory
- Light
- Sound (voice patterns)

GEOLOGY

- Soil samples
- Rock samples

LINGUISTICS

- Communication (written: text types analysis; oral: phonetics, dialectology)
- Reading skills

PSYCHOLOGY

- Human behavior analysis
- Criminal profiling
- Mental health assessment
- Psychological assistance
- Graphology

CHEMISTRY

- Organic/Inorganic samples
- Toxicology (drugs/poisons)
- Mixtures
- Fire/explosives
- Fibers
- Paper and ink analysis

Forensic science applies scientific testing methods and the latest technologies to collect, preserve, process, and analyse clues from a crime scene. The proof of the guilt or the innocence is frequently determined by the results of forensic evidence. Forensic scientists present their findings as expert witnesses in the court of law.

Forensic science is a combination of different kinds of knowledge, some of which have existed, however primitive, for centuries. These include weapon identification, fingerprinting, document analysis, chemical identification and trace analysis. Two newer disciplines that have become major components of the twenty-first century crime laboratory are DNA analysis and explosive investigation.

Exercise 7. What is this text about? Read the statements below and choose 4 of them which can be items of the text content plan. Put these items in a logical way and make up a real plan of the text:


1. The scientific disciplines that criminalistics deals with.
2. Different directions in the evidence analysis.
3. The methods of a crime scene examination.
4. The importance of the results of forensic evidence examination.
5. The crime laboratory activity.
6. The definition of the forensic science.
7. The details of the crime laboratory scientists work.

Exercise 8. Each statement given below contains a mistake. Correct the sentences:

1. Forensic science uses only biology, anatomy, chemistry in evidence examination.
2. Forensic science doesn't use the latest technologies to collect, preserve, process, and analyse clues from a crime scene.
3. Forensic scientists don't have any rights to present their findings as expert witnesses in the court of law.

4. Weapon identification, fingerprinting, document analysis, chemical identification, and trace analysis of hair and fibers are the newest methods in evidence analysis.
5. The twentieth century is marked by two newest forensic disciplines – DNA analysis and explosive investigation.

Exercise 9. What science helps make analyses of the following different crime scene clues?

	BIOLOGY	ANATOMY	BOTANY	PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	MATHS	GEOLOGY	PSYCHOLOGY	LINGUISTICS
1. Stopping distance of the suspect's car				+		+			
2. Some fibers on the victim's dress									
3. Mud on the criminal's boots sole									
4. An accent of the perpetrator									
5. A fingerprint on the cup									
6. DNA of the suspect									
7. The minuscule marks on the fired bullet									
8. The serial killer's signature									
9. A handwritten note of the suicide									
10. Herbal tea in the victim's glass									

E. g. Stopping distance of the suspect's car will be analyzed with the help of physics and maths. Physics studies speed and trajectory, maths gives calculations.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the text.

ABOUT FORENSIC SERVICES



The Office of Behavioral Health's Forensic Services division provides evaluation, treatment and other services to the forensic population statewide. Forensic clients are individuals who are diagnosed with mental health disorders, involved in the criminal justice system, and are either currently incarcerated or living in the community. In order to best serve this population, the Forensic Services team works across all settings, including the Mental Health Institutes, jails and the community.

Colorado's behavioral health system is in the process of transformation. The Behavioral Health Administration (BHA) is a new cabinet-level agency, housed within the Department of Human Services, designed to be the single entity responsible for driving coordination and collaboration across state agencies to address behavioral health needs. Many behavioral health programs such as crisis services, substance use treatment, and care coordination are now administered by the BHA.

Colorado's two Mental Health Institutes and the Forensic Services division will remain within the Office of Behavioral Health.

Programs

Forensic Services' five programs are responsible for coordinating, managing and responding to court orders for forensic evaluation and related forensic services statewide.

Court Services

Court Services responds to court-ordered evaluations and provides opinions to the court, as mandated by state statute, regarding:

- Competency to proceed,
- Restoration to competency,
- Sanity,
- Mental condition.

Forensic Community Based Services (FCBS)

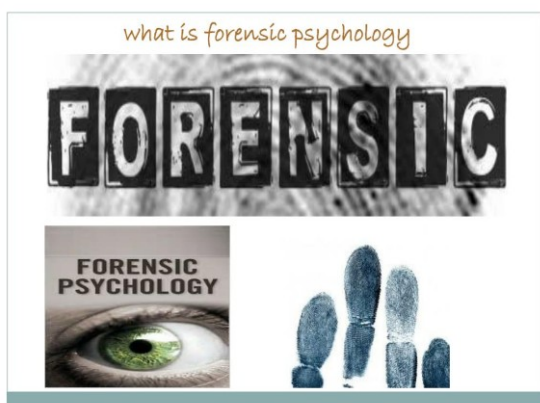
Forensic Community Based Services (FCBS) is responsible for the case management of persons found Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI) and who are transitioning from an inpatient hospital setting into a community-based outpatient setting. NGRI acquittees on Community Placement and Conditional Release have the opportunity for continued independence, recovery and community reintegration.

Forensic Support Team

The Forensic Support Team (FST) serves as a centralized structure within OBH in order to assist forensic clients when competency restoration services have been ordered by the court. The team includes a Program Director, two Program Coordinators, and 15 Forensic Navigators to provide case management services to Pretrial Detainees. Forensic Navigators are placed throughout the state.

Exercise 11. Read and translate the text.

WHAT IS A FORENSIC EXPERT IN PSYCHOLOGY?



The need for collaboration between Law and Psychology for the proper functioning of the judiciary is becoming increasingly evident. Psychology and Law have in common their object of intervention, which is none other than the behavior of the

person. In fact, Psychology is an “ally” of the Law, because before the questions of Justice Psychology cooperates in the forum (court or tribunal), and improves the exercise of Law.

One of the roles of a forensic psychologist is to issue expert reports, that is, be a forensic expert. The forensic expert is responsible for conducting a psychological evaluation directly associated with the judicial case commissioned based on their experience and specific knowledge.

In this sense, an expert forensic psychologist will not be able to issue personal opinions without a scientific basis, should not issue professional opinions (e. g., presence of psychopathology) without having evaluated it appropriately, should not use inappropriate methods of evaluation, should be impartial and is obliged to use contrasted information. In addition, the report issued by the forensic expert must be replicable.

Definition of forensic expertise

Purely, forensic expertise is the action derived from a technical examination by a specialist or several specialists that serves as evidence for a Judge or a Court. The objective of the forensic experts is to help and facilitate the work of the judges and courts. I mean, it's about bring to justice the expert knowledge of an expert in the form of a report and oral testimony (ratification of the expert report).

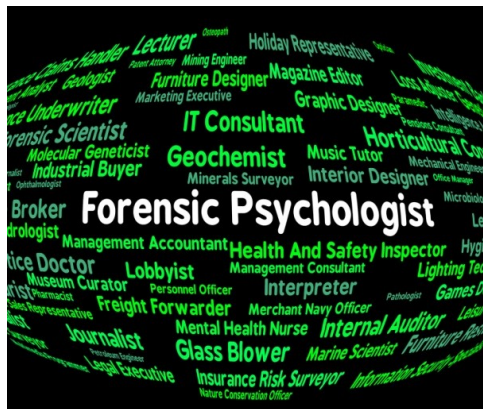
It should be emphasized that forensic expert reports are not binding on the court, but they are often a very useful tool for judges to clarify any doubts that may arise about the case they are judging. To give an example in Psychology, psychological forensic experts stand out in the area of credibility analysis of witnesses, as well as expert opinions carried out on victims of child sexual abuse.

There are several reasons why it may be necessary to prepare a forensic expert report by a psychologist. In general terms, there are two large areas in judicial matters that define the themes which are likely to require these expert

reports: the expertise in civil, family and labor, and, finally, the expertise in criminal law.

Exercise 12. Read and translate the text.

**WHAT JOBS DOES THE FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST
USUALLY PERFORM?**



Some of the most frequently asked questions to the forensic psychologist in the criminal field are:

- ✓ Why did that person commit that crime? (*motivation*)
- ✓ What are the consequences that the victim presents?
- ✓ Does the person have a mental

disorder? (*the imputability of the person is evaluated*)

- ✓ What personality characteristics define the accused?
- ✓ What is the likelihood that the defendant will reoffend?
- ✓ How credible is the child's testimony in relation to the alleged abuses?

Stages of psychological forensic expertise

Grosso modo, five major stages can be defined for the elaboration of a forensic expert in Psychology. Depending on the complexity of the matter and the number of people to evaluate, the process will be more or less long, as well as the fees.

1. Initial contact.

The demand is received and attempts are made to clarify the essential points of the same. At this time the forensic psychologist decides whether to accept or reject the case.

2. Documentation on the case.

Exploration of information sources, reading and study of the judicial files, documents, cars etc.

3. Psychological evaluation.

The persons involved in the object of the expert appraisal are evaluated. In the report this section is very important, since the methodology used by the expert, the interviews conducted, the techniques used and the date and place of each evaluation session must be clearly stated.

4. Written report.

Expository clarity, the structure of the report and the give a clear and concise answer to the questions asked by the judge or client. At the end of the report should appear the conclusions and recommendations made by the expert based on the evaluation.

5. Testing in the room.

It is about the ratification of the oral trial report. It is usual to question the forensic expert by lawyers, and even the “confrontation” can take place (questioning together with another professional of Psychology who normally maintains a different posture from ours).

One of the points that generates the most controversy in psychological expert reports are psychiatric diagnoses. We must emphasize that personality descriptions, diagnoses, predictions of behavior ... must always be limited to the situation in which the data have been obtained, and you must be especially careful when making statements based on personal opinions (since they can easily derive in complaints against the professional of Psychology).

UNIT 9. FORENSIC SCIENCE

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text. Make up a plan discussion.

FORENSIC SCIENCE



Forensic Science or Medical Jurisprudence, also called forensics, the application of science to law. Forensic science uses highly developed technologies to uncover scientific evidence in a variety of fields. Modern forensic science has a broad range of applications. It is used in civil cases such as forgeries, fraud, or negligence. It can help law enforcement officials determine

whether any laws or regulations have been violated in the marketing of foods and drinks, the manufacture of medicines, or the use of pesticides on crops.

It can also determine whether automobile emissions are within a permissible level and whether drinking water meets legal purity requirements. Forensic science is used in monitoring the compliance of various countries with such international agreements as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Chemical Weapons Convention and to learn whether a country is developing a secret nuclear weapons program. However, forensic science is most commonly used to investigate criminal cases involving a victim, such as assault, robbery, kidnapping, rape, or murder.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINER



The medical examiner is the central figure in the forensic investigation of crimes involving a victim. It is the responsibility of the medical examiner to visit the crime scene, conduct an autopsy (an examination of the body) in cases of death, examine the medical evidence and laboratory reports, study the

victim's medical history, and put all this information together in a report to the district attorney.

Medical examiners are usually physicians specializing in forensic pathology, the study of structural and functional changes in the body as a result of injury. Their training and qualifications most often include a medical degree and an apprenticeship in a medical examiner's office.

Depending on the requirements of the particular state, city, or county, the medical examiner may also be required to be certified as a forensic pathologist by the American Board of Pathology. At present, the United States has no national system of medical examiners and has no federal law requiring that coroners be licensed physicians.

Exercise 2. Determine if the sentences are true or false, according to the text.

1. Forensic science uses highly developed technologies to uncover scientific evidence in a variety of fields.
a) true b) false.
2. Modern forensic science has a broad range of applications.
a) true b) false.
3. It is used in civil cases such as forgeries, fraud, or negligence.
a) true b) false.
4. Forensic science is used in monitoring the compliance of various countries with international agreements.
a) true b) false.
5. The forensic science is most commonly used to investigate criminal cases involving a victim, such as assault, robbery, kidnapping, rape, or murder.
a) true b) false.
6. The medical examiner is the central figure in the forensic investigation of crimes involving a victim.
a) true b) false.

Exercise 3. Write down the words in bolded type and translate them with the help of a dictionary. Make your own sentences with some of them. Try to memorize them.

FORENSIC SCIENTISTS



including pathology (the examination of body tissues and fluids), toxicology (the study of poisons, including drugs), odontology (the study of teeth), psychiatry, anthropology (the study of human beings), biology, chemistry, and physics. The medical examiner may call upon **forensic scientists** who are specialists

in these various fields for help in investigating a crime.

For example, whenever it is suspected that drugs or poisons are involved in a crime, the **medical examiner** must obtain the services of a toxicologist. Toxicologists detect and identify any drugs or **poisons** present in a person's **body** fluids, **tissues**, and organs. This type of investigation is conducted not only on the victim but, when possible, also on the suspected **perpetrator** of the crime.

Forensic odontologists examine and characterize the teeth of unidentified bodies when fingerprints or other identification is not available. The dental charts of missing individuals can then be compared with the forensic odontologist's report **to identify** the body.

Forensic anthropologists are trained to determine the sex, height, weight, and ethnic group of a deceased person from an incomplete body. Marks on the bones often indicate past **injuries**, diseases, and occupational stresses suffered by the individual. Investigators can identify a body by comparing old X rays and the medical history of a missing person with the findings of the forensic anthropologist.

Forensic scientists may choose to be certified by the American Board of Criminalistics, a professional organization that has developed examinations to certify individual forensic scientists in their particular area of expertise.

Exercise 4. Determine if the sentences are true or false, according to the text.

1. There are many subspecialties, including pathology, toxicology, odontology, psychiatry, anthropology, biology.
a) true b) false.
2. The medical examiner may call upon forensic scientists who are specialists in these various fields for help in investigating a crime.
a) true b) false.
3. Toxicologists detect and identify any drugs or poisons present in a person's body fluids, tissues, and organs.
a) true b) false.
4. Forensic odontologists examine and characterize the teeth of unidentified bodies when fingerprints or other identification is not available.
a) true b) false.
5. Forensic anthropologists are trained to determine the sex, height, weight, and ethnic group of a deceased person from an incomplete body.
a) true b) false.
6. Investigators can identify a body by comparing old X rays and the medical history of a missing person.
a) true b) false.

Exercise 5. Match the words and translate them.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. involved in | a. anthropologists |
| 2. missing | b. the sex |
| 3. broad | c. examiner |
| 4. suspected | d. organization |
| 5. the dental | e. charts |
| 6. particular area | f. of expertise |
| 7. forensic | g. a crime |
| 8. a professional | h. perpetrator |
| 9. the medical | i. area |
| 10. to determine | j. individuals |

Exercise 6. Read and translate the international words:

Laboratory, analyst, laboratory analyst, scene, location, criminal, technology, personnel, to collect, process, to process, test, to test, medical, pathology, documents, to document, materials, to pack, to transport, transfer, identification, facts, results, specialist, criminalist, criminalistics, print, latent print.

Exercise 7. Read and translate the following words and word combinations:

1. Forensic – forensic kit – forensic artist – forensic science – forensic scientists – forensic science results – forensic science results prove the guilt or the innocence of a suspect

2. Crime – crime scene – crime scene kit – crime scene tape – to examine a crime scene – to search (to comb) a crime scene – to protect (secure) a crime scene – to investigate a crime scene – crime scene investigation – crime laboratory – crime lab activity – a criminal

3. To collect – collected – collection – to collect evidence – evidence collected – to collect evidence at the crime scene – to collect evidence accurately at the crime scene

4. Print – fingerprint – to take fingerprints – types of fingerprints – to compare fingerprints – footprint – voice print – palm print – lipstick print – visible print – latent print – print examination – print examination department – print examination department analyses visible and latent fingerprints and footprints

5. To analyse – analysed – analysed evidence – to analyse evidence – analysis – evidence analysis – document analysis department – samples analysis – analyst – laboratory analyst – field analyst

Make up your own word chains using the following key-words:

1. To examine _____
2. To investigate _____

Exercise 8 Match the words from two columns. More than one variant is possible:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. to collect | a. laboratory |
| 2. to analyse | b. scene |
| 3. to pack | c. investigation |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 4. to take | d. evidence |
| 5. to examine | e. samples |
| 6. to investigate | f. tests |
| 7. to run | g. fingerprints |
| 8. crime | h. documents |
| 9. crime scene | i. analyst |
| 10. medical | j. tape |
| 11. forensic | k. artist |
| 12. laboratory | l. examiner |
| 13. field | m. kit |
| 14. print | n. a dead body |

Exercise 9 Forensic science deals with a crime scene. Who can we see at a crime scene? Match the words with their definitions:

1. a forensic scientist	a) a person possessing a very important information about the crime or the person having committed the crime	1	
2. a criminal	b) a person who suffers from harming actions of anybody	2	
3. a victim	c) an employee of a crime laboratory	3	
4. a witness	d) a person who commits a crime or does something considered wrong	4	

a. Who is who? Read the sentences and reveal all possible synonyms for the keywords. Fill in the box:

A WITNESS

A CRIMINAL

A VICTIM

A CRIMINAL	A VICTIM	A WITNESS
...
...
...

1. Police found a wounded man unconscious next to his car.
2. A medical examiner has confirmed that there are 6 dead and 30 injured people.
3. A hurt woman was still alive when she was discovered by a casual passer-by.
4. The perpetrator is armed and very dangerous!
5. Eye-witnesses testified that a law-breaker had escaped in the crowd.
6. Police officers secured a crime scene from bystanders.
7. An offender tried not to leave any evidence, but criminalists managed to find some traces.
8. Forensic pathologist examined the corpse – the dead body had 3 bullet holes.
9. Forensic analysts' results proved the guilt of a suspect.
10. A violator threatened innocent casual onlookers.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the text.

EXAMINING EVIDENCE



The medical examiner investigates many different types of violent crime to determine whether a violent death was an accident, a suicide, or a homicide (murder). In all cases, the medical examiner must conduct an investigation of the crime scene and also an autopsy.

In cases involving gunshot wounds, the medical examiner looks for gunpowder residues on the clothing of the victim and around wounds. This information is used to estimate how far away the gun was when the victim was shot and to determine whether the gun was fired by the victim or someone else.

In the case of knife wounds, the medical examiner must distinguish between a cut (an injury that is longer than it is deep) and a stab wound (an injury that is deeper than it is long). The examiner also looks for defense wounds, cuts caused when an intended victim grabs the knife of an assailant in self-protection.

Cuts, rather than stabs, are associated with suicide. Usually the body has numerous superficial parallel cuts, indicating repeated and hesitant trials before the individual was able to make the final deep cut. Such cuts are called hesitation wounds, and they indicate a suicide rather than a homicide, which typically consists of a single deep gash.

Medical examiners are also called upon to investigate cases of asphyxiation—that is, death from lack of oxygen in the blood. Asphyxiation may be caused in a number of different ways, such as hanging, which may be an accident, suicide, or homicide, or strangulation, which is homicide. Obstruction of the victim's air passage by an object in the throat or compression of the victim's chest by a person or an object can also result in asphyxiation. Finally, asphyxiation can be caused by the replacement of oxygen in the red blood cells by another gas, as in carbon monoxide poisoning, which can be the result of suicide, homicide, or accident.

In a death involving carbon monoxide poisoning, a closed garage door and no marks on the body are usually taken as an indication of suicide, whereas the presence of tools around the car and grease on the victim's hands points to accidental death. The presence of a wound caused by a blow to the head or the absence of carbon monoxide in the blood of the victim would indicate an attempt to make a homicide look like a suicide.

Exercise 11. Determine if the sentences are true or false, according to the text.

1. The medical examiner must conduct an investigation of the crime scene and also an autopsy.
a) true b) false.
2. In cases involving gunshot wounds, the medical examiner looks for gunpowder residues on the clothing of the victim and around wounds.
a) true b) false.
3. In the case of knife wounds, the medical examiner must distinguish between a cut and a stab wound.
a) true b) false.
4. Medical examiners are also called upon to investigate cases of asphyxiation – that is, death from lack of oxygen in the blood.
a) true b) false.
5. Obstruction of the victim's air passage by an object in the throat or compression of the victim's chest by a person or an object can also result in asphyxiation.
a) true b) false.
6. In a death involving carbon monoxide poisoning, a closed garage door and no marks on the body are usually taken as an indication of suicide.
a) true b) false.
7. The medical examiner may call upon forensic scientists who are specialists in these various fields for help in investigating a crime.
a) true b) false.

Exercise 12. Match the words and translate them.

a stab	wounds
deep	victim
violent	residues
gunshot	gash
carbon monoxide	of oxygen
conduct	an investigation
the result	poisoning
lack	wound
gunpowder	crime
an intended	of suicide

Exercise 13. Write down the unknown words and translate them with the help of a dictionary. Make your own sentences with some of them. Try to memorize them. Translate the text.



TECHNIQUES OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Forensic science uses sophisticated laboratory techniques to detect the presence of substances in the victim, in the suspected criminal, or at the crime scene. For example, in determining whether alcohol was involved in a crime, the amount of alcohol in the blood can be measured in two ways. One is to measure the amount of alcohol exhaled in the breath of an individual, which reveals the concentration of alcohol in the person's blood. Recent advances in technology have produced alcohol breath-testing instruments so accurate that their results are evidential (capable of providing evidence in court). Blood alcohol level can also be determined by actual blood tests, usually through gas chromatography. In this method, the blood sample is vaporized by high temperature, and the gas is then sent through a column that separates the various chemical compounds present in the blood. Gas chromatography permits the detection not only of alcohol but also of other drugs, such as barbiturates, cocaine, amphetamines, and heroin.

When a body is discovered in a lake, stream, river, or ocean and the lungs are found to be filled with water, the medical examiner must determine if the drowning occurred where the body was found or elsewhere. A standard microscope that can magnify objects to 1500 times their actual size is used to look for the presence or absence of diatoms, single celled algae that are found in all natural bodies of water. The absence of diatoms raises the possibility that the drowning took place in a sink or bathtub, not where the body was found, since diatoms are filtered from household water during treatment.

A scanning electron microscope that can magnify objects 100,000 times is used to detect the minute gunpowder particles present on the hand of a person who has recently fired a gun. These particles can also be chemically analyzed to identify their origin from a particular type of bullet.

Forensic examination of substances found at a crime scene can often establish the presence of the suspect at the scene. One of the oldest techniques of forensic science is dusting the scene of a crime for fingerprints, impressions of the fingertips left on surfaces touched bare-handed. In one method of obtaining a fingerprint, a technician spreads fine powder over a surface with a brush or magnetic wand. The powder sticks to proteins secreted by the sweat glands on the skin ridges of the fingertips. When the excess powder is removed, an outline of the contours of the ridges remains. In other methods, the print may be chemically treated to reveal the contours. Because no two fingerprints are the same, fingerprinting provides a positive means of identification. Computer technology now allows law-enforcement officers to record fingerprints digitally and to transmit and receive fingerprint information electronically for rapid identification.

Other evidence present at a crime scene may include blood, hair, skin, or semen. Recent developments in technology now allow scientists to examine the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), or genetic material, of these substances to establish whether they belong to the victim or to a suspected assailant. By means of a high-technology method known as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), a laboratory can rapidly clone, or multiply, the DNA from a tiny sample of any of these substances. This process produces enough DNA to compare with a sample of DNA taken from a suspected criminal. The use of DNA for such identification purposes is commonly referred to as DNA fingerprinting.

Human bite marks can also serve as circumstantial evidence. Such bites may be found up on the body of a homicide victim or within pieces of food or

other objects, such as chewing gum, found at the crime scene. A forensic scientist can fill the impressions caused by these bites with liquid plastic. Upon hardening, the cast formed is an extremely accurate replica of the assailant's teeth, which can be compared with a cast made from the teeth of the suspect.

Exercise 14. Determine if the sentences are true or false, according to the text.

1. Forensic science uses sophisticated laboratory techniques to detect the presence of substances in the victim, in the suspected criminal, or at the crime scene.
a) true b) false.
2. Blood-alcohol level can also be determined by actual blood tests, usually through gas chromatography.
a) true b) false.
3. Gas chromatography permits the detection not only of alcohol but also of other drugs, such as barbiturates, cocaine, amphetamines, and heroin.
a) true b) false.
4. A standard microscope that can magnify objects to 1000 times their actual size is used to look for the presence or absence of diatoms, single-celled algae that are found in all natural bodies of water.
a) true b) false.
5. A scanning electron microscope that can magnify objects 100,000 times is used to detect the minute gunpowder particles present on the hand of a person who has recently fired a gun.
a) true b) false.
6. Forensic examination of substances found at a crime scene can often establish the presence of the suspect at the scene.
a) true b) false.
7. In other methods, the print may be chemically treated to reveal the contours. a) true b) false.
8. Other evidence present at a crime scene may include blood, hair, skin, or semen.
a) true b) false.
9. Recent developments in technology now allow scientists to examine the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), or genetic material, of these substances to establish whether they belong to the victim or to a suspected assailant.
a) true b) false.

Exercise 15. Match the words and translate them.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. absence | a. level |
| 2. sophisticated | b. the amount of alcohol |
| 3. dusting | c. of diatoms |
| 4. powder | d. purposes |
| 5. recent advances | e. laboratory |
| 6. to me a sure | f. in technology |
| 7. suspected | g. the scene of a crime |
| 8. human | h. bite marks |
| 9. blood alcohol | i. criminal |
| 10. identification | j. sticks |

Exercise 16. Read and translate the text.

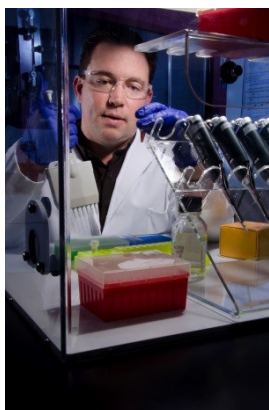
FORENSIC SCIENCE AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM



District attorneys routinely call upon medical examiners to give expert testimony in a trial, especially concerning the findings of an autopsy and the results of laboratory tests. Expert testimony is that given by a specialist who has been recognized by the court as having expert knowledge about evidence in the case. Such testimony is governed by different rules than the testimony of ordinary witnesses in a trial. Ordinary testimony is restricted to statements concerning what the witness actually saw or heard.

An ordinary witness is prohibited from stating opinions about the case and from quoting statements made by other people. In contrast, an expert witness is allowed to express an opinion about the validity of the evidence in a case and may quote the statements of other experts in support of an opinion.

HISTORY



The combination of a medical and legal approach to dealing with crimes used in the United States today had its origin in England in the 12th century, when King Richard I established the Office of the Coroner. Although the coroner's main duty was to keep a record of all criminal matters in the county, he was also responsible for investigating all deaths thought to be the result of suicide or homicide.

With time, the need for a more scientific investigation of unnatural deaths became apparent, and coroners began calling on physicians for help. Over the centuries, it became clear that medical schools needed to prepare doctors for this responsibility. As a result, in 1807 the University of Edinburgh in Scotland established a Department of Legal Medicine.

The early American colonists brought the coroner system with them, including the appointment of coroners by a representative of the crown. After the formation of the United States, elected officials appointed coroners. As medical involvement in the investigations of violent and unexplained deaths increased, communities began to require that the individual in charge of such investigations have a specific academic background. In 1877 Massachusetts adopted a statewide system requiring that the coroner's office be replaced by an Office of the Medical Examiner, to be headed by a physician. A number of other states also adopted this requirement. In 1915 New York City established a comprehensive program in which the medical examiner was specifically authorized to investigate all deaths resulting from criminal violence, accidents, or suicides, and those that occurred suddenly to people who appeared to be in good health.

Forensic science as practiced today is a high-technology field using electron microscopes, lasers, ultraviolet and infrared light, advanced analytical chemical techniques, and computerized databanks to analyze and research evidence.

Exercise 17. Determine if the sentences are true or false, according to the text.

1. District attorneys routinely call upon medical examiners to give expert testimony in a trial, especially concerning the findings of an autopsy and the results of laboratory tests.

a) true b) false.

2. Expert testimony is that given by a specialist who has been recognized by the court as having expert knowledge about evidence in the case.
a) true b) false.
3. The combination of a medical and legal approach to dealing with crimes used in the United States.
a) true b) false.
4. With time, the need for a more scientific investigation of unnatural deaths became apparent, and coroners began calling on physicians for help.
a) true b) false.
5. As a result, in 1804 the University of Edinburgh in Scotland established a Department of Legal Medicine.
a) true b) false.
6. After the formation of the United States, elected officials appointed coroners.
a) true b) false.
7. In 1867 Massachusetts adopted a statewide system requiring that the coroner's office be replaced by an Office of the Medical Examiner, to be headed by a physician.
a) true b) false.
8. In 1915 New York City established a comprehensive program in which the medical examiner was specifically authorized to investigate all deaths.
a) true b) false.
9. Forensic science as practiced today is a high-technology field using electron microscopes, lasers, ultraviolet and infrared light.
a) true b) false.

Exercise 18. Match the words and translate them.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to give | a. a record |
| 2. ordinary | b. academic background |
| 3. findings | c. of an autopsy |
| 4. a specific | d. investigating |
| 5. responsible for | e. deaths |
| 6. appeared | f. microscopes |
| 7. electron | g. expert testimony |
| 8. to keep | h. evidence |
| 9. to analyze | i. witnesses |
| 10. unnatural | j. to be in good health |

UNIT 10. THE WORK OF A PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Exercise 1. Study the words, practice to pronounce them and learn them by heart.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| • to investigate | • to prosecute | • a prosecution |
| • prosecutor | • Public Prosecutor | • to try |
| • to decide guilt | • to carry out the sentence | • to sentence |
| • to be in charge | • to convict | • to settle |
| • to be fair | • to apply | • to institute |
| • to proceed | • a proceeding | • ascertain |
| • circumstance | • perpetrator | • accomplice |
| • submit | • to assist | • to pass |
| • a judgment | • to pass judgment | • to hand down |
| • legal | • legality | • to enter an appeal |
| • to appeal | • erroneous | • to lodge protest |
| • to institute criminal proceedings | | |

Exercise 2. Read the text.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE



The stages in criminal procedure are divided between different bodies. One can separate the functions of investigating, prosecuting, trying, deciding guilt, sentencing and carrying out the sentence.

For example, the police can be in charge of investigating the crime; a prosecution service of prosecuting; the judges of presiding over the trial; a jury of deciding whether to convict; an appeal court of settling whether the trial was fair; a prison service of carrying out the sentence.

The main function of a Prosecutor's Office is to see that all laws are correctly uniformly applied throughout the country. A prosecutor also has the right to appeal against all unlawful decisions and actions of state organs and officials.

The Prosecutor's Office institutes criminal proceedings and investigates criminal cases. Investigators ascertain the circumstances under which crimes were committed, collect evidence against the perpetrators of crimes and their accomplices. Then courts try the cases submitting to them by the Prosecutor's Office. The prosecutor brings a charge before the court in the name of the state. At the trial his task is to assist the court to pass a just sentence.

After the trial the prosecutor checks the sentences and judgements handed down by the court as to their legality. He has the right to enter any appeal if in his opinion the sentence or judgement is erroneous. The public prosecutor has also the right to appeal against all unlawful decisions and actions of state organs and officials.

The Prosecutor's Office is headed by the Prosecutor-General who appoints prosecutors of regions, cities, towns and districts. The lower prosecutors are subordinated to the higher ones.

Any citizens can complain to the Prosecutor's Office against violability of his/her rights. The Prosecutor's Office protects inviolability of a person. No person may be arrested without an order of a public prosecutor or a court.

All public prosecutors are appointed for a term of five years. A public prosecutor can be a person not younger than 25 years old, who has the higher legal education and possesses necessary moral and professional qualities.

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents for the words and word-combinations given below.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. прокуратура | 8. подозреваемый |
| 2. улика (основание) | 9. предварительное расследование |
| 3. законодательство | 10. судебное разбирательство |
| 4. сохранять | 11. приговор |
| 5. законность | 12. утверждается |
| 6. применять | 13. соучастник |
| 7. вынести приговор | 14. местные законодательные
и исполнительные органы |

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the facts from the text.

1. The main function of a Prosecutor's Office is
2. The Prosecutor's Office institutes ... and investigates
3. Investigators ascertain
4. Investigators collect
5. The prosecutor brings
6. At the trial his task is
7. After the trial the prosecutor checks

Exercise 5. Match English words and phrases with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. an accomplice | a. виновное лицо |
| 2. a criminal | b. выразить протест |
| 3. a guilty person | c. должностное лицо |
| 4. an investigating body | d. следственный орган |
| 5. a judgement | e. надзор |
| 6. to lodge protest | f. наказание, которое должно быть наложено |
| 7. an official | g. органы безопасности |
| 8. the penalty to be imposed | h. преступник |
| 9. state security bodies | i. приговор |
| 10. supervisory power | j. соучастник |

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the stages in criminal procedure divided between different bodies?
2. Who is in charge of prosecuting?
3. What is the main function of a Prosecutor's Office?
4. What are the duties of a Prosecutor's Office?
5. What rights has a Prosecutor?
6. Who is the Prosecutor's Office headed by?
7. What does the Prosecutor's Office protect?
8. May a person be arrested without an order of a public prosecutor or a court?
9. What term are the public prosecutors appointed for?
10. Who can be a public prosecutor?

Exercise 7. Read the text and do the tasks below.

FROM THE HISTORY OF PROSECUTION SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



The foundation of the modern Russian Prosecution Service was laid by Peter I, (Peter the Great) who founded the Prosecution Service in Russia on January 12, 1722. On January 18, Emperor Peter I appointed Count Pavel Ivanovich Yaguzhinsky as the first Prosecutor General of the Senate.

In different periods of the Russian history the Prosecutor General acted not only as the guardian of the law, but also as the Minister of Finance, Minister of Internal Affairs. It was especially evident during the reign of Catherine II and Paul I. Since 1802, the Prosecutor General simultaneously became the Minister of Justice. On November 24, 1917, the public supreme authority – the Council of People’s Commissars accepted Decree 1 “On Courts” abolishing courts, existed up to the October Revolution, institutes of examining magistrates, prosecutorial supervision, and jury and private lawyers. Their duties were taken on by newly created people's courts and revolutionary tribunals.

In 1922 was accepted a Regulation on prosecutorial supervision. According to the Regulation, the State Prosecution Service was established within the People’s Commissariat of Justice. The Prosecution Service of the Supreme Court of the USSR was established in 1923. P.A. Krasikov was appointed to the post of the Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court. In 1933 was formed the Prosecution Service of the USSR. The Prosecution Service of the Supreme Court of the USSR was abolished. I.A. Akulov was appointed the first Public Prosecutor of the USSR.

In 1946 the Public Prosecutor of the USSR was named Prosecutor General of the USSR according to the law accepted by the Supreme Council of the USSR.

In 1992 the Federal Law On Public Prosecution Service of the Russian Federation defines the Prosecution Service of the Russian Federation as a uniform federal centralized system of the bodies supervising.

The nationwide importance of the functions assigned to the Prosecution Service has predetermined its status as a constitutional body enshrined in Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “Judicial Authority” of December 12, 1993.

Article 129 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation defines that the Prosecution Service of the Russian Federation shall constitute a uniform centralized system of subordination of the low-level public prosecutors to the higher ones and to the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation. Moreover, the Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes a special procedure of appointment and dismissal of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation – by the legislative authority (the Council of Federation) upon representation of the President of the Russian Federation.

The Federal Law On the Public Prosecution Service of the Russian Federation (as amended by the Federal Law of February 10, 1999) of November 17, 1995, that was further on changed and amended, became a big step toward stabilization of the system, formation of its state and legal status.

As a result of legislative transformations, the Russian Prosecution Service was finally formed as a structurally and functionally independent public authority outside any branch of authority.

Exercise 8. Find the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations in the text above.

1. система органов надзора
2. определила статус
3. защитник права
4. в соответствии с законом
5. закрепленные в статье
6. единая федеральная централизованная система
7. предписывать, поручать
8. большой шаг по стабилизации системы
9. устанавливает особую процедуру назначения и увольнения
10. упраздненные суды

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions.

1. When was the Prosecution Service founded?
2. Who created the post of Prosecutor General?
3. When was the Prosecution Service abolished?
4. When was the Prosecution Service reestablished?
5. How does the Federal Law On Public Prosecution Service of the Russian Federation (1992) define the Prosecution Service?
6. What article of the Constitution of the Russian Federation defines the status of the Prosecution Service?
7. What procedure of appointment and dismissal of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation does the Constitution of the Russian Federation establish?
8. What federal law became a big step toward stabilization of the system, formation of state and legal status of the Prosecution Service?
9. What was the result of legislative transformations?

Exercise 10. Read, translate and get ready to discuss the article.

WOMAN CONVICTED FOR TRYING TO SELL CHILD FOR \$9,500

© RIA Novosti. Alexey Nikolskiy

KHABAROVSK. November, 9 (RIA Novosti) – A woman from Russia's Far Eastern Khabarovsk Territory was sentenced to three years in prison for attempting to sell her five-year-old son, regional prosecutor's office said on Friday.

In February, 28-year-old Yulia Savchenko agreed to sell her son for 300,000 rubles (\$9,500), a steep discount from the 800,000 rubles she had originally demanded. An undercover police officer acted as a buyer.

Savchenko, who was arrested after she accepted the money and put the boy in the buyer's car, showed no interest in why an unknown man wanted to buy her child. She pleaded guilty in court and admitted that she planned to spend the money on personal needs.

"The court found Savchenko guilty of attempting to sell a person and sentenced her to three years in a general security penal colony," prosecutors said in a statement.

A number of attempts to sell children have been thwarted in the past two months. On October 31, a 61-year-old woman who worked at a maternity ward and her 60-year-old accomplice were detained while trying to sell a five-year-old baby for \$18,500.

An investigation revealed that the woman was a repeat offender. According to the Interior Ministry, she had sold a one-year-old girl in the Dagestan city of Khasavyurt for \$13,000 as recently as September 30.

The women charged on average about \$11,000 for a girl and 16,000 for a boy – as well as an extra \$5,000 for the official documents.

Exercise 11. Match the English words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. prosecutor's office | a. задерживать, арестовывать |
| 2. plead guilty | b. обнаруживать |
| 3. detain | c. признать себя виновным |
| 4. sentence | d. преступник |
| 5. reveal | e. назначать цену |
| 6. offender | f. резкое снижение цены |
| 7. charge | g. нарушать планы |
| 8. thwart | h. секретный, тайный |
| 9. undercover | i. приговаривать |
| 10. steep discount | j. прокуратура |

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the woman from Khabarovsk Territory sentenced for?
2. What was the price for a child?
3. Who acted as a buyer?
4. Did she show any interest in why an unknown man wanted to buy her child?
5. Did she plead guilty in court?
6. What did she plan to spend the money on?
7. What was the sentence of the court?
8. What were other attempts to sell children? Were they a success?

Exercise 13. Retell the article using the questions above.

Exercise 14. Read, translate and get ready to discuss the article.

MIA of Russia officers detained suspect of Internet fraud

26 August 2021

“Officers of the MIA of Russia “K” Administration, together with colleagues from the Komi Republic, with the participation of the Rosgvardia, detained a suspect of fraud using the Internet.

It was preliminarily established that the offender had placed deliberately false advertisements of the sale of things on major on-line trading platforms. At the same time, for the purpose of ensuring the secrecy, he communicated with clients using stolen accounts and subscriber numbers issued to third parties.

The defendant placed orders remotely and sent parcels by mail. However, after paying for the delivery, customers found in the boxes goods that did not correspond to the order and had no material value.

Investigator of the MIA of Russia Division for the town of Usinsk in the Komi Republic initiated a criminal case on the grounds of an offense under part 2 of Article 159 of the Russian Criminal Code.

The detainee pleaded guilty to the crime in full. Placement to custody was selected as the preventive measure for him.

The circumstances of more than 200 episodes of fraudulent activities have now been established. The damage exceeded 3 million rubles. Further measures are being taken aimed at establishing all the circumstances of the illegal activities,” said the official representative of the Russian MIA Irina Volk.

Press-Service of the MIA of Russia

Exercise 15. Retell the article using the questions above.

BRIEF LEGAL GLOSSARY

A a

accountability – the fact or condition of being accountable; responsibility

acknowledgement letter – a letter that you receive from someone, telling you that something you have sent to them has arrived

adjustment letter – a letter that carries a favorable response against any reasonable request or claim

adviser – an expert whose job is to give advice to another person or to a group of people.

aggravated assault – a serious, violent attack on someone

apprehension – the action of arresting someone

arson – the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building or vehicle

authority – the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience

background – the kind of family one comes from and the kind of education one has had. It can also refer to such things as person's social and racial origins, his financial status, or the type of work experience that he has

B b

bill – a draft of a proposed law presented to parliament for discussion

boundary – a line which marks the limits of an area; a dividing line

bring to justice – to cause (a wrongdoer) to be tried in court and duly punished

burglary – illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft

C c

Cabinet – the committee of senior ministers responsible for controlling government policy

case – a crime or mystery that the police are investigating

chamber – one of the houses of a parliament

charge – 1) formally accuse (someone) of something, especially an offence under law; 2) an accusation, typically one formally made against a prisoner brought to trial

claim – 1) a demand or request for something considered one's due 2) something which someone says which they cannot prove and which may be false.

commissioner – an important official in a government department or other organization

common law – the system of law which is based on judges' decisions and on custom rather than on written laws.

complaint – a statement in which you express your dissatisfaction with a particular situation

confrontation – 1) a meeting of persons face to face; 2) a situation in which people or groups with opposing ideas or opinions disagree angrily;

constitution – a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed

convict (*n*) – a person found guilty of a criminal offence and serving a sentence of imprisonment

cooperation – 1) the action or process of working together to the same end; 2) assistance, especially by complying readily with requests

correction – punishment, especially that of criminals in prison intended to rectify their behaviour

court – a body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases

crime – an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law

crime prevention – ensuring that a crime will not happen

crime scene – a place that is being investigated by the police because a crime has taken place there.

criminality – behavior that is contrary to or forbidden by criminal law

cybercrime – criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the Internet

D d

damage – 1) physical harm that impairs the value, usefulness, or normal function of something; 2) a sum of money claimed or awarded in compensation for a loss or an injury

database – a structured set of data held in a computer, especially one that is accessible in various ways

detain – keep (someone) in official custody, typically for questioning about a crime or in a politically sensitive situation

district warden – a person responsible for the supervision of a particular place or activity or for enforcing the regulations associated with it

disturbance – the interruption of a settled and peaceful condition; a breakdown of peaceful and law-abiding behaviour

duty – 1) a task or action that one is required to perform as part of one's job;
2) a moral or legal obligation

E e

embezzlement – theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust or belonging to one's employer

Empire – a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country

espionage – the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information

executive – denoting or relating to the part of a political administration with responsibility for putting into effect laws drawn up by the legislature

expert – a person who is very skilled at doing something or who knows a lot about a particular subject.

explosive – a substance which can be made to explode, especially any of those used in bombs or shells

eye-witness – a person who saw something happen, for example a crime or an accident

F f

false imprisonment – the limiting of someone's freedom without the authority or right to do so

false pretence – behaviour intended to deceive others

federal crime – an act that is made illegal by US federal legislation enacted by both the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives and signed into law by the President

fingerprints – marks made by a person's fingers which show the lines on the skin. Everyone's fingerprints are different, so they can be used to identify criminals.

firearm – a rifle, pistol, or other portable gun

forensics – scientific methods of solving crimes, that involve examining objects or substances related to a crime

G g

gangsterism – the culture of belonging to organized gangs of criminals, esp/ involving violence

general public – the people in a society, especially when one is contrasting people in general with a small group

government – the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state; a particular ministry in office; the system by which a state or community is governed

H h

hate crime – a crime, especially against people such as homosexuals and members of ethnic minorities, that is motivated by feelings of hatred.

headquarters – the premises serving as the managerial and administrative center of an organization

heredity – 1) the passing on of physical or mental characteristics genetically from one generation to another; 2) the inheritance of a title, office, or right

high-technology crime – a form of cybercrime, it refers to crimes that use electronic and digitally based technology to attack computers or a computer network. Such crime includes the hacking of computers or any unauthorized use or distribution of data, denial of service attacks and distribution of computer viruses

highway patrolman – 1) a worker who maintains the condition of roads as part of the highway patrol (now rare); 2) a police officer belonging to the highway patrol.

house arrest – the state of being kept as a prisoner in one's own house, rather than in a prison (If someone is under *house arrest*, they are officially ordered not to leave their home, because they are suspected of being involved in an illegal activity).

I i

identify – establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is

imprisonment – an act of putting someone in prison or the condition of being kept in prison

incident – something that happens, often something that is unpleasant

infringement – the action of breaking the terms of a law, agreement, etc.; violation

injury – damage done to a person's or an animal's body

inquiry – the process of asking about or investigating something in order to find out more about it

institute – an organization having a particular purpose, especially one that is involved with science, education, or a specific profession

intelligence – 1) information that is gathered by the government or the army about their country's enemies and their activities; 2) the ability to think, reason, and understand instead of doing things automatically or by instinct.

intelligence agency – a governmental agency responsible for the collection, analysis, and exploitation of information in support of law enforcement, national security, military and foreign policy objectives

interrogate – to question somebody thoroughly for a long time in order to get some information about a crime

interrogation – a process of asking someone a lot of questions for a long time in order to get information

interrogator – a person who conducts an official inquiry and asks someone a lot of questions for a long time in order to get information

interview – 1) a session of formal questioning of a person by the police; 2) an oral examination of an applicant for a job, college place, etc.

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

investigator – a person who carries out a formal inquiry or investigation

J j

judiciary – the branch of authority in a country which is concerned with law and the legal system.

jurisdiction – 1) the official power to make legal decisions and judgements;
2) the territory or sphere of activity over which the legal authority of a court or other institution extends

justice – the legal system that a country uses in order to deal with people who break the law.

K k

kidnapping – an act of abducting someone and holding them captive

L l

larceny – theft of personal property (In English law larceny was replaced as a statutory crime by theft in 1968)

law – combination of rules and principles of conduct made known by legislative authority; combination of rules and principles of conduct made known by legislative authority

law and order – a situation characterized by respect for and obedience to the rules of a society

law enforcement agencies – agencies that are responsible for catching people who break the law

law enforcement officer – a government employee appointed to enforce the law, such as a police officer or sheriff.

legal correspondence – letters which are sent to or received from a designated class of correspondence, as defined in a particular standard, such as a court, legal counsel, administrators of the grievance system, or administrators of the departments

legal system – the organization and people in a country or area who work in the area of law

legality – the quality or state of being in accordance with the law; obligations imposed by law

legislation – the process of making or enacting laws

legislature – the group of people of a particular state or country who have the power to make and pass laws

legitimacy – 1) conformity to the law or to rules refusal to recognize the legitimacy of both governments; 2) ability to be defended with logic or justification; validity

M m

minor crime – a crime the maximum term of imprisonment for the commission of which does not exceed 2 years

misconduct – unacceptable or improper behaviour, especially by an employee or professional person

moderate crime – a crime the maximum term of imprisonment for the commission of which does not exceed 5 years

money laundering – the crime of processing stolen money through a legitimate business or sending it abroad to a foreign bank, to hide the fact that the money was illegally obtained

Mounted Branch – police that ride horses when they are on duty

murder – the unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another

O o

offence – a breach of a law or rule; an illegal act; a thing that constitutes a violation of what is judged to be right or natural

operative – a police officer who works in the Criminal Investigation Department; a secret agent or private detective

opposition – the political parties or groups that are opposed to a government.

P p

parliament – the group of people who make or change its laws, and decide what policies the country should follow.

patrol – 1) an expedition to keep watch over an area, especially by guards or police walking or driving around at regular intervals; 2) an official who controls traffic where children cross the road

police – the civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order

police station – the local office of a police force in a particular area

policing – the maintenance of law and order by a police force

policy – a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics, or business.

postgraduate – a student who has already received one degree and is studying at the university for a more advanced degree

power – political or social authority or control, especially that exercised by a government

precinct – a district of a city or town as defined for policing purposes; the police station situated in a precinct

probation – a period of time during which a person who has committed a crime has to obey the law and be supervised by a probation officer, rather than being sent to prison.

prosecutor – a lawyer or official who brings charges against someone or tries to prove in a trial that they are guilty.

public – 1) ordinary people in general; the community; 2) a section of the community having a particular interest or connection

public order – 1) the situation that exists when people obey the laws, rules or authority of the state; 2) the state of normality and security that is needed in a society and that should be pursued by the state in order to exercise constitutional rights and to thus benefit a harmonious development of society

punishment – the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence

R r

rape – the crime, typically committed by a man, of forcing another person to have sexual intercourse with the offender against their will

record – 1) a thing constituting a piece of evidence about the past, especially an account kept in writing or some other permanent form; 2) an official report of the proceedings and judgement in a court; 3) the sum of the past achievements or performance of a person, organization, or thing

representative – a person chosen or appointed to act or speak for another or others, in particular: an agent of a firm who travels to potential clients to sell its products an employee of a travel company who lives in a resort and looks after the needs of its holidaymakers a person chosen or elected to speak and act on behalf of others in a legislative assembly or deliberative body a delegate who attends a conference, negotiations, etc., so as to represent the interests of another person or group a person who takes the place of another on an official occasion

respondent – a party against whom a petition is filed, especially one in an appeal or a divorce case

responsibility – 1) the state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone; 2) a moral obligation to behave correctly towards or in respect of; 3) a thing which one is required to do as part of a job, role, or legal obligation

right – a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something

robbery – is the crime of stealing money or property from a bank, shop, or vehicle, often by using force or threats.

Rogues' Gallery – a collection of photographs of criminals that is kept by the police and used when they want to identify someone

S s

search – 1) examine (a place, vehicle, or person) thoroughly in order to find something or someone; 2) an investigation of public records to find if a property is subject to any liabilities or encumbrances

search warrant – a legal document authorizing a police officer or other official to enter and search premises

security service – the governmental agency responsible for dealing with internal security and counter-intelligence

seize – take possession of (something) by warrant or legal right

sign into law – to sign (a proposed law) so that it becomes a law

staff – all the people employed by a particular organization

state – a nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government

Supreme Court – the highest judicial court in a country or state

surety – a person who takes responsibility for another's performance of an undertaking, for example their appearing in court or paying a debt

suspect – 1) believe or feel that (someone) is guilty of an illegal, dishonest, or unpleasant act, without certain proof; 2) a person thought to be guilty of a crime or offence

suspended sentence – If a criminal is given a *suspended sentence*, they are given a prison sentence which they have to serve if they commit another crime within a specified period of time

swindle – use deception to deprive (someone) of money or possessions

T t

tax evasion – the illegal non-payment or underpayment of tax

territorial police force – a police service that is responsible for an area defined by sub-national boundaries, distinguished from other police services which deal with the entire country or a type of crime

threaten – state one's intention to take hostile action against (someone) in retribution for something done or not done

transport police – the national police force for railways in Britain, which protects rail operators, staff and passengers

U u

unlawful – not conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules

V v

victim – a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action

victimless crime – a crime which is considered to be less serious than other crimes because nobody suffers directly as a result of it

violation – the action of violating someone or something

violator – a person or organization that acts against something, especially a law, agreement, principle, something that should be treated with respect

violent act – behavior that resulted in homicide, attempted suicide, nonfatal injuries or substantial damage to property

W w

warrant – a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or another body to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice

white-collar crime – a crime committed by people who work in offices, and involves stealing money secretly from companies or the government, or getting money in an illegal way

witness – a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place; a person giving sworn testimony to a court of law or the police; a person who is present at the signing of a document and signs it to confirm

writ – a form of written command in the name of a court or other legal authority to act, or abstain from acting, in a particular way

THE PLAN FOR RENDERING NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

<p><u>The headline of the article</u> The title of the article is ... The article is entitled ... The headline of the article is ... The article is headlined ...</p>	<p>Статья озаглавлена ...</p>
<p><u>The date-line of the article</u> The author of the article is ... The article was written by ... The article was published (issued) in ... The article is taken from the newspaper ... The article was published (printed) in ... (www.wikipedia.com)</p>	<p>Автор статьи ... Статья была опубликована в ...</p>
<p><u>The central idea of the article</u> The main idea of the article is ... The central idea of the article is ... The article is devoted to ... The article deals with ... The article touches upon ... The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on ... The aim of the article is to provide a reader with some material on ...</p>	<p>Главная идея статьи ...</p>
<p><u>Give a summary of the article (no more than 10–20 sentences)</u> At first the author gives some information about (informs us, describes, states ...)</p>	<p>Вначале автор предоставляет информацию (информирует нас, описывает, утверждает ...)</p>

<p>The author starts by telling the reader about ...</p> <p>According to the text.../ the article</p> <p>The author stresses ...</p> <p>Further the author reports that ...</p> <p>As is clear from the article ...</p> <p>He touched upon ...</p> <p>I want to single out the key points on which the article is based...</p> <p>Let's look through the text for figures, data which are very important for the general understanding the problem discussed.</p> <p>I want to point out the following facts that turned out to be new for me.</p> <p>I'm going to state the main problem discussed in the article.</p> <p>In conclusion ...</p> <p>The text came to the conclusion that ...</p> <p>Then he ...</p> <p>Further he dwells upon (tries to convince, argues, boasts of)</p> <p>In conclusion, the author ...</p> <p>I think (consider, believe) ...</p>	<p>Автор начинает с того, что ...</p> <p>Согласно тексту ... /статье ...</p> <p>Далее автор подчеркивает ...</p> <p>Затем он сообщает, что ...</p> <p>Как ясно из статьи ...</p> <p>Он затронул...</p> <p>Я хочу выделить ключевые моменты, на которых основана статья ...</p> <p>Давайте рассмотрим цифры, данные, которые очень важны для общего понимания обсуждаемой проблемы.</p> <p>Я хочу выделить те факты, которые оказались новыми для меня.</p> <p>Я собираюсь установить главную проблему статьи.</p> <p>В заключении ...</p> <p>Текст заканчивается тем, что ...</p> <p>Затем он ...</p> <p>Далее он останавливается на (пытается убедить, хвастается ...)</p> <p>В заключение, автор ...</p> <p>Я считаю ...</p>
<p><u>Express your own point of view on the problem discussed</u></p> <p>In my opinion, the article is interesting (useful, amusing, instructive, boring, depressing)</p>	<p>По моему мнению, статья интересная (полезная, развлекательная, поучительная, скучная, угнетающая)</p>

It's extremely hard to predict ...	Чрезвычайно трудно предсказать ...
Needless to say that ...	Нет необходимости говорить, что ...
As far as can be judged from the text ...	Насколько можно судить из текста ...
The article contains a lot of key, important words (terms)	Статья содержит много ключевых, важных слов (терминов)
The article contains (very) important facts	Статья содержит (очень) важные факты
The essence of news is ...	Сущность событий состоит в том, что ...
To have one's fingers on the pulse of current events, public opinion ...	Держать палец на пульсе текущих событий, общественного мнения...
To appeal to a wide readership	Обращаться к широкому кругу читателей.
The article expresses (doesn't express) the opinion of the author; it just states the facts	Статья выражает (не выражает) мнение автора, она просто констатирует факты
The information is very actual and important not only for ... but for ...	Информация очень актуальна и важна не только для ... но и для ...
As for me, I'm sure that ...	Лично (что касается меня) я уверен, что ...
The article made a lasting impression on me because ...	Статья произвела на меня неизгладимое впечатление, потому, что ...

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