

1. Посмотрите на картинки, приведенные ниже. Что на них изображено? Как вы думаете, каким образом они связаны с понятием «право» и в курсе каких правовых дисциплин вы можете столкнуться с подобными проблемами и понятиями? Свой ответ обоснуйте. Начните ответ с одного из выражений, данных в рамке.

I think – Я думаю.

I suppose – Я полагаю.

I believe – Я считаю.

If you ask me I'll say that – Если вы спросите меня, то я скажу, что.

To my mind – По моему мнению.

In my opinion – По моему мнению.

I'm not sure but it seems to me that – Я не уверен, но мне кажется, что.



2.

а) Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим отраслям права:

International law

Criminal law

Employment law

Financial law

Banking law

Land law

б) Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим отраслям права:

Конституционное право

Административное право  
Гражданское право  
Семейное право  
Экологическое право  
Военное право

**в) Соотнесите русские эквиваленты из левой колонки с английскими словосочетаниями из правой:**

налоговое право	tax law
договорное право	copyright law
предпринимательское право	commercial law
коммерческое (торговое) право	intellectual property law
таможенное право	tort law
корпоративное право	corporate law
деликтное право	criminal procedural law
уголовно-процессуальное право	business law
авторское право	customs law
право интеллектуальной собственности	contract law

### **3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. Which branches of law from exercise 2 can be associated with the pictures above?
2. What do you think the basic branches of law are?
3. Which branches of law do you consider the most useful for potential lawyers?
4. Which branch would you choose as your major? Why?

### **Active vocabulary**

custody – опека, попечительство  
violence at home – насилие в семье (в доме)  
to commit crimes – совершать преступления  
welfare – благополучие, пособие по социальному обеспечению  
divorce – развод  
emotional support – эмоциональная поддержка  
right to property – право на собственность

to protect – защищать  
legitimate – законный  
to deal with – иметь дело, заниматься

### **Family Law**

Family law is a branch of law, which deals with “domestic relations”, it is concerned with such subjects as adoption, amendment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care.

The law sees the family as a special institution. Family law considers married and unmarried couples, and their children; custody of and responsibility for children; and protection from violence at home.

In some societies, the family is thought to be so important that there is very little legal intervention in family life. (in many Islamic countries) However, in many parts of the world, the law now promotes the rights the rights of individuals within the family unit, and regulates family relations through legislation.

In general, the welfare of children is the biggest concern of family law. In most countries, legal systems treat children differently from adults. In economically developed countries, there are limits on the type and amount of work a child is allowed to do. There are age limits on the rights and duties of citizens. In Britain as in many countries, there are special courts with very strong powers to control and transfer private property in the interests of children. Special courts deal with young people who commit crimes.

The laws in most countries place more emphasis upon marriages legally registered than social arrangements whereby people live together. In Britain, children born outside legitimate marriages have fewer rights to financial support from estranged fathers than legitimate children. In addition, if they are born outside the UK, they are less likely than legitimate children to be granted British citizenship. Their fathers have no automatic right to contact with them. Some welfare payments are calculated on a different basis according to whether recipients are married or not, and more procedures are available to a married woman than an unmarried one in seeking protection from domestic violence. In English law, some marriages may be dissolved or nullified.

A couple may also seek a divorce. The procedure may be lengthy, especially if one does not want to get divorced or if there are children. Divorce proceedings in England take place in certain County Courts known as divorce county courts.

Some matters are also dealt with in the Family Division of the High Court. A divorce will not be issued until satisfactory arrangements have been made for any children of the marriage, including determining who is to have custody of the children. In case of property, the courts have to find balance between two principles.

One of that is any division should fairly reflect how much each party contributed to the property they held together. Nowadays, courts look beyond legal ownership and cash contributions. Work done in the home, time spent caring for the family, even emotional support, are all considered as giving some rights to property.

**4. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы, выполните задания.**

1. What is the biggest concern of Family law?
2. Why are children treated differently than adults by law?
3. Do children born outside legitimate marriages have the same rights with legitimate children?
4. Whom does Family law consider?
5. May a married couple seek a divorce?
6. Whose interests are taken into account first of all when people get divorced?
7. In what case will a divorce be issued?

**5. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словам и словосочетаниям:**

1. вмешательство
2. регулировать
3. законный, легальный
4. поддержка
5. аннулировать брак
6. опека, попечительство
7. развод
8. вкладывать деньги
9. поддерживать, способствовать
10. судебное разбирательство

**6. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова и словосочетания из текста:**

1. private
2. register
3. welfare payment
4. citizenship
5. child care
6. age limits
7. legislation
8. emotional support
9. strong powers
10. adoption

**7. Согласитесь или опровергните утверждения, используя речевые модели, изученные ранее (см. модули 1, 2 и 3).**

1. Family law is a branch of law that deals with employment relations.
2. There are no special family courts in the UK.
3. The welfare of children is the biggest concern of family law.
4. Family law regulates the relations in a family.
5. Children and adults are treated equally by the law.
6. There are no age limits on the rights and duties of citizens.
7. According to English law marriages can never be dissolved.