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О.В. Стрижкова, Н.В. Стренева

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНО-ПРАВОВЫХ ЦЕЛЕЙ

Практикум

Рекомендовано ученым советом федерального государственного
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«Оренбургский государственный университет» для обучающихся
по образовательной программе высшего образования
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Рецензент – доцент, кандидат педагогических наук В.В. Томин

Стрижкова, О.В.

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В практикуме представлены тексты и упражнения, направленные на расширение словарного запаса студентов специалистов, на развитие навыков устной и письменной речи. Практические задания предназначены для глубокого овладения материалом дисциплины.

Практикум предназначен для организации работы студентов, обучающихся по специальности 40.05.02 Правоохранительная деятельность.

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Introduction

Данный практикум был разработан для обеспечения аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов – специалистов по специальности 40.05.02 Правоохранительная деятельность в рамках освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Целью практикума является обучение практическому владению иностранным языком на уровне бытового, профессионального, делового и межличностного общения (ОК-11), а также в рамках осуществления коммуникации и межкультурного взаимодействия по общим темам и в соответствии с направлением подготовки, а также систематизированная активизация и развитие навыков устной речи, коммуникации в условиях общения на иностранном языке, оптимизация навыков письменного общения, освоения новой лексики и возможности ее использования в профессиональной деятельности. Текстовый материал пособия заимствован из оригинальной литературы на английском языке, расположен в определенной логической последовательности, позволяет осуществлять целенаправленное формирование языковых, речевых навыков и умений посредством системы заданий.

Пособие состоит из шести глав. Каждая глава состоит из аутентичного текста, заданий и упражнений на отработку вокабуляра, развития навыков чтения и письма.

Различные виды работ будут способствовать углублению ранее полученных знаний и умений в языковых аспектах и во всех видах речевой деятельности (чтение, аудирование, говорение, письмо) в рамках бытовых, деловых, общекультурных тем и по направлению подготовки; формированию (и/или совершенствованию ранее полученного) опыта осуществления коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, а также стимуляции познавательной деятельности обучающихся, успешному закреплению полученных знаний, развитию творческой активности.

1Unit 1 About Myself

1.1 Let's get acquainted

Personal Information:

NAME – My name is _____.

AGE – I am _____ years old.

HOMETOWN – I am from _____.

CURRENT HOME – I live in _____.

WORKPLACE – I work at _____ for _____ months/years.

HOBBIES – In my free time I like to _____.

(read books, magazines / watch films, TV / play a music instrument / play a sport / hang out with friends / surf the web / stay at home and relax, etc)

Complete the sentences:

At the weekends.....

For breakfast I.....

Yesterday I.....

When I'm older I think I'll.....

Next week I.....

I listen to music when.....

I've never.....

Learning English is.....

The best day of the week is.....

At home I have to.....

When I was little.....

I don't really like.....

People my age.....

I reckon that parents should.....

The best sport is.....

Underline the correct alternative and give the answer:

- 1 a place you wouldn't choose *to go/going* on holiday
- 2 something you enjoyed *to do/doing* as a child
- 3 a job you hope *to do/doing* in the future
- 4 something you needed *to do/doing* last week
- 5 housework you hate *to do/doing*
- 6 something you can't imagine *to wear/wearing*
- 7 what you expect *to do/doing* next summer
- 8 a place you avoid *to go/going* to in your town/city
- 9 a book you didn't finish *to read/reading*
- 10 someone you need *to email/emailing* soon
- 11 another language you want *to learn/learning*
- 12 a song you love *to listen/listening* to
- 13 some food you would like *to eat/eating* tonight
- 14 someone famous you would like *to meet/meeting*
- 15 a present you chose *to buy/buying* recently
- 16 a place you imagine *to live/living* in ten years' time
- 17 the next expensive thing you expect *to buy/buying*
- 18 a person you want *to talk/talking* to after the lesson
- 19 some advice you decided not *to listen/listening* to
- 20 a place you hope *to visit/visiting* in the future

Now ask questions to your partner to learn some new information about him/her:

Where do you...?

When do you...?

Why?

Who

Write a small presentation about yourself.

2 Unit 2 Future Profession

2.1 Legal profession

Vocabulary

- 1 a person learned in law - специалист в области права
- 2 an individual licensed by the state to engage in the practice of law - человек, получивший государственную лицензию на ведение юридической практики
- 3 to do all the legal work - заниматься всеми видами юридической работы
- 4 solicitors and barristers - солиситоры и барристеры
- 5 preparing cases to be tried in the civil or criminal courts - подготовка дел, которые должны слушаться в судах гражданской и уголовной юрисдикции
- 6 to have rights of audience - иметь право выступать в суде
- 7 to pursue a Bachelor (LLB) or a Master (LLM) of Laws degree - добиваться получения степени бакалавра или магистра права
- 8 a series of advanced examinations - ряд экзаменов повышенной сложности
- 9 to require extensive clinical training in a form of apprenticeships - требуют прохождения юридической практики широкого профиля в форме ученичества
- 10 legal education around their chosen specialty - юридическое образование смежное с выбранным направлением

Read and understand the text.

A lawyer is a person learned in law. A lawyer, also known as an attorney, a counselor, a solicitor, a barrister or an advocate, is an individual licensed by the state to engage in the practice of law and advises clients on legal matters. Lawyers act as both advocates and advisors on behalf of their clients.

The role of the lawyer varies significantly across legal jurisdictions, and therefore can be treated in only the most general terms. Lawyers' roles vary greatly, depending upon their practice environment and field of specialization.

In most countries there is only one legal profession. This means that all the lawyers have roughly the same professional education leading to the same legal qualifications, and they are permitted to do all the legal work.

In England the system is different. Here the profession is divided into two types of lawyers, called solicitors and barristers. Solicitors and barristers are both qualified lawyers, but they have different legal training; they take different examinations to qualify; and once they have qualified, they usually do different types of legal work.

Many solicitors deal with a range of legal work: preparing cases to be tried in the civil or criminal courts; giving legal advice in the field of business and drawing up contracts; making all the legal arrangements for the buying and selling of land or houses; assisting employees and employers; making wills.

Barristers are mainly “courtroom lawyers” who actually conduct cases in court. Unlike solicitors, they have rights of audience (rights to appear) in any court of the land, and so barristers are those lawyers who deal with the more difficult cases in the higher courts.

The educational requirements to becoming a lawyer vary greatly from country to country. In some countries, law is taught by a faculty of law, which is a department of a university's general undergraduate college. Law students in those countries pursue a Bachelor (LLB) or a Master (LLM) of Laws degree. In some countries it is common or even required for students to earn another bachelor's degree at one and the same time. Besides it is often followed by a series of advanced examinations, apprenticeships, and additional coursework at special government institutes. In other countries, particularly in the United States, law is primarily taught at law schools. Most law schools are part of universities but a few are independent institutions. Law schools in the United States (and some in Canada and elsewhere) award graduating students a J.D. (Juris Doctor/Doctor of Jurisprudence) as the practitioner's law degree (a professional degree). However, like other professional doctorates, the J.D. is not the exact equivalent of the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), a university degree of the

highest level, since it does not require the submission of a full dissertation based on original research.

The methods and quality of legal education vary widely. Some countries require extensive clinical training in the form of apprenticeships or special clinical courses. Many others have only lectures on highly abstract legal doctrines, which force young lawyers to figure out how to actually think and write like a lawyer at their first apprenticeship (or job).

In most common law countries lawyers have many options over the course of their careers.

Besides private practice, they can always aspire to becoming a prosecutor, government counsel, corporate in-house counsel, judge, arbitrator, law professor, or politician.

In most civil law countries, lawyers generally structure their legal education around their chosen specialty; the boundaries between different types of lawyers are carefully defined and hard to cross. After one earns a law degree, career mobility may be severely constrained.

Match the definitions with word combinations:

Bachelor's degree (LLB), Master's degree (LLM), Juris Doctor degree (JD), Doctor of Philosophy (PH.D), solicitor, barrister, Common Law, Civil Law

1. Law developed by judges through decisions of courts. _____
2. The degree awarded to an individual upon the successful completion of a law school. _____
3. An academic degree awarded for an undergraduate course or major that generally lasts for three or four years. _____
4. Lawyers who traditionally deal with any legal matter including conducting proceedings in courts. _____
5. An academic degree granted to individuals who have undergone study demonstrating a mastery or high-order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice. _____

6. A legal system inspired by Roman law. _____
7. A postgraduate academic degree awarded by universities. _____
8. A member of one of the two classes of lawyers found in many common law jurisdictions with split legal profession specializing in courtroom advocacy, drafting legal pleadings and giving expert legal opinions. _____

2.2 The legal profession in Great Britain

Vocabulary

- 1 attorney - юрист, адвокат, прокурор (атторней)
- 2 barrister - барристер (адвокат, имеющий право выступать в высших судах)
- 3 defendant - ответчик, обвиняемый подсудимый
- 4 to descend - происходить
- 5 distinction - различие, разграничение draw a distinction проводить разграничение, разделительную черту
- 6 to employ - предоставлять работу, нанимать
- 7 former - бывший, прежний
- 8 guilt - вердикт о виновности, виновный
- 9 innocent - невиновный
- 10 judge - судья
- 11 jury - присяжные, суд присяжных
- 12 lay - непрофессиональный
- 13 magistrate - магистрат (должностное лицо, осуществляемое правосудие), судья, мировой судья
- 14 notary - нотариус
- 15 to note - замечать, обращать внимание
- 16 party - сторона (по делу)
- 17 peculiarity - специфичность, особенность, характерная черта
- 18 proceeding - иск, процессуальное действие, судебная процедура

19 proper - правильный, надлежащий, должный

20 punishment - наказание

21 to reach - достигать

22 solicitor - солиситор, адвокат без права выступать в суде

23 to undertake - предпринимать

24 will- завещание

Read and understand the text.

The appearance of law system in Great Britain and the experts who operate it go back to the medieval centuries. The emergence of the common law of England was more or less coincident with the appearance of professional judges and then practitioners. It must be interesting to note that the peculiarities of the legal profession in England have been remained since that time. One may find there two separate professions — solicitors and barristers.

The solicitor is probably the more ancient profession descending with notaries and attorneys of Elizabethan's times and even earlier. There is a distinction to be drawn between the work of a solicitor and the work of a barrister. Solicitors are known to undertake legal business for lay clients and represent them in the lower courts while barristers can advise on legal problems through solicitors and conduct legal proceedings in higher courts. The party must have both a solicitor and a barrister and it is the solicitor who should instruct the barrister on the client's behalf in his brief to the barrister. Only on the introduction of the solicitor can a client employ a barrister (counsel). A solicitor also deals with matters outside Court. He does the legal work involved in buying a house for instance. He writes legal letters for the client. If the client wants to make a will the best man to advise him or her is a solicitor.

Barristers are different from solicitors. Barristers are considered to be experts in the interpretation of the Law. They are called in to advise their clients on really difficult points. The barrister is also an expert on advocacy (the art of presenting

case in Court). A barrister must reach the proper educational standard and pass special examinations at the Council of Legal Education.

In Britain the vast majority of judges (that is, the people who decide what should be done with people who commit crimes) are unpaid. They are called „Magistrates", or "Justices of the Peace" (JPs). They are ordinary citizens who are selected not because they have any legal training but because they have sound common sense and understand their fellow human beings.

A small proportion of judges are not Magistrates. They are called "High Court Judges" and they deal with the most serious crimes, such as those for which the criminal might be sent to prison for more than a year. Judges, unlike Magistrates, are paid salaries by the State. Judges are not themselves the separate profession. They are usually former barristers. The judge should decide the interpretation of the law. But only the Jury can decide all questions of fact in serious criminal and civil cases. A jury consists of twelve people, who are ordinary people chosen at random. The jury listens to the evidence to be given in court and decide whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. If a person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the judge.

That is a short and quite incomplete account of the peculiarities of the legal profession in England.

Notes:

1 common law –общее право

2 on behalf of –от лица, от имени

3 brief –записка по делу, предоставляемая солиситором барристеру

4 Justice of the Peace (J.P.)- мировой судья

5 sound common sense –здравый смысл

6 fellow human being - человек

7 at random - наугад

8 to pass judgment –выносить приговор (sentence, the punishment)

Put 5 questions to the text.

Give the summary of the text.

2.3 The legal profession in the USA

Vocabulary

- 1 account - отчитываться, отвечать за
- 2 acquittal - оправдание, судебное решение об оправдании
- 3 aid - помощь
- 4 to appoint - назначать
- 5 authority - власть, полномочия
- 6 case - дело
- civil case - гражданское дело
- criminal case - уголовное дело
- 7 code - кодекс
- 8 to derive - происходить, вести свое начало
- 9 division - деление, разделение
- 10 draft - составлять (проект, документ)
- 11 to elect - выбирать, избирать
- 12 to encourage - поощрять, поддерживать
- 13 to engage - заниматься
- 14 execution - исполнение executive исполнительная власть
- 15 judicial - судебный, судейский
- 16 notion - понятие
- 17 private - частный
- 18 release - освобождение (от ответственности из-под стражи)
- 19 responsible - ответственный
- to be responsible for – быть ответственным за
- 20 to secure - гарантировать, обеспечить
- 21 to stand in place – выступать перед судом от лица (со стороны)

Read and understand the text.

Although the US legal system is largely derived from England, the USA have not followed the English practice in the organization of the legal profession. There is no formal division of the profession in the United States. There are no barristers on the one hand and solicitors, on the other. In the United States any lawyer is free to engage in any sort of legal activity, and he may be in court one day and engaged in drafting legal papers the next. Indeed, the notion of the separation of the legal profession into different branches is so unknown in the United States that most American lawyers have difficulty in understanding the English or French systems.

There are over 450,000 lawyers in the United States and almost 325,000 attorneys in active practice. Law firms and lawyers in private practice account for about sixty-five percent of the lawyers in the USA. Around fifteen percent are government lawyers who work for the various federal, state or local agencies. Another fifteen percent work for various corporations, unions, or trade associations. A small number of lawyers are known to work for public interest or legal aid organizations. An even smaller number are law professors, judges, or elected officials.

Some lawyers do, however, go to court. In a civil case the lawyers stand in place of their clients and act as advocates for their client's positions. Likewise, in a criminal case the lawyer for the defendant has a duty to do anything possible (without violating a code of professional ethics) to secure the release and acquittal of his or her client.

Why is a career in law so popular in the USA? We know the average salary of experienced lawyers to be very high and to be greater than those of many other professionals. The glamour of legal practice strengthens the attraction of its financial rewards.

There are other reasons of popularity of the legal profession and unquenchable demand for legal services. Materialism and individualism in American culture encourage dispute. Federalism gives both separate legal systems for each state and the national government.

The Justice Department is responsible for faithful execution of the laws under the president's authority. The main administrators of federal law enforcement are the ninety-four US attorneys, appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is a US attorney in each federal judicial district.

In the USA the appointive system is used in federal courts. Appointments of judges are under the control of the Chief Executive of the nation or state. In many states judges are elected by the population of the state.

Notes:

1 on the one hand — с одной стороны

2 on the other hand — с другой стороны

3 Justice Department — Министерство юстиции (в США)

4 the Chief Executive — глава исполнительной власти (президент США, губернатор штата)

Put 5 questions to the text.

Give the summary of the text.

2.4 The legal profession in the Russian Federation

Read and understand the text.

Lawyers in private practice in Russia work mostly within colleges of advocates – self-managed cooperative type organizations. There are about nineteen thousand advocates in more than one hundred colleges. The highest body of advocates' self-management is the general meeting of a college. The presidium headed by the chairperson is the executive board of each college. The presidium is elected by the general meeting for a term of three years.

Colleges of advocates are formed in accordance with territorial subdivisions – in cities, oblasts, republics or autonomous entities. In its territory any college is

represented by law firms or legal aid offices, which render all regular legal assistance to citizens: advocates counsel people, draft legal documents, represent plaintiffs or defendants in civil litigation, and provide defense in criminal proceedings.

There are now more and more American type law firms in Russia functioning separately from colleges of advocates and are especially involved in representing private businesses.

Many lawyers are employed by the law offices of enterprises, ministries and agencies as in house counsel (jurisconsult). These lawyers have all powers of an attorney, but they represent their single and permanent “client” – their respective organization. There are about twenty thousand of them in Russia, and in view of the economic reform this body is growing.

Of course, many people in the legal profession teach or do academic research work. In Russia there are forty institutions of higher education in law (either a law school attached to a university or a separate entity called a “juridical institute/high school”). New private law schools are popping up. There are also separate research centers in law, the most prominent of which is the Institute of State and Law under the Academy of Sciences of Russia.

Put 5 questions to the text.

Give the summary of the text.

Try to make the presentation of your future profession, give the definition of this profession and speak on the responsibilities and perspectives.

2.5 The police and its role in the society

Law and Police

Vocabulary

1 arson - поджог

2 by-law - восстановление органа местной власти

3 to charge- поручать, вверять, ответственность, руководство

4 to deter - отпугивать, удерживать

deterrence—удерживание от совершения действий устрашением

5 to dispose - распоряжаться

6 duty - долг perform one's duties—исполнять обязанности

7 to enact - вводить закон

8 to enforce (the law) —стоять на страже закона, соблюдать

9 entire - целый

10 fear - страх

11 insofar - поскольку

12 justice - правосудие

criminal ~ - уголовное судопроизводство

13 murder - убийство (тяжкое)

14 to neglect - пренебрегать

15 to prevent - предотвращать, предупреждать

16 property - собственность ~ loss—утрата собственности

17 to resolve - решать

18 suffering - страдание

19 threat - угроза

Read and understand the text.

There are many different kinds of law in modern society. Criminal law deals with crimes such as murder and arson. Civil law deals with disputes between people in matters such as ownership of property. There are local by-laws, such as those

regulating parking and house building. These laws and many others are enforced by the police. The duties of police in society are to enforce the law, protect life and property, keep peace and order, and prevent crime. Today more importance is being placed on crime prevention than ever before. If some of the conditions that cause crime can be removed, society will be a better place.

The police are the part of the criminal justice system that is in direct daily contact both with crime and with the public. The entire system — courts and corrections as well as the police are charged with enforcing the law and maintaining order.

In society's day-to-day efforts to protect its citizens from the suffering, fear, and property loss produced by crime and the threat of crime, the policeman occupies the front line. It is the police officer who directly confronts criminal situations, and it is to him that the public looks for personal safety. The freedom of people to walk their streets and be secure in their homes — in fact, to do what they want when they want — depends to great extent on their police.

But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police don't create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. The police are only one part of the criminal justice system; the criminal justice system is only one part of the government, and the government is only one part of state and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in modern society. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose people of the criminals' society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society.

The police are government, because the average person in the street rarely ever meets the higher echelon of the local state or federal government, but this person does meet the police. What the police do or neglect to do reflects on the whole structure of government. The police must perform their duties with integrity which is the end product of the moral laws and philosophy of government.

The police force of Great Britain

Vocabulary

1 to bet - держать пари, биться об заклад

betting - пари

2 branch - (воен.) род войск или службы

3 cell - тюремная камера

4 charge - обязанность, ответственность

to be in charge - быть за старшего, командовать

to charge - обвинять

5 chase - преследование, погоня

to chase - гнаться, преследовать

6 civilian - штатский

7 craft - судно

8 to detain - задерживать

to detain a suspect - задержать подозреваемого

9 excessive - чрезмерный

10 headquarters - штаб-квартира, главное управление

11 intoxicant—опьяняющий напиток

12 merit - заслуга

13 promotion—повышение в звании

14 records - факты, данные о ком-либо

15 to trade - торговать

street trading—уличная торговля

16 trial—судебный процесс

17 volunteer - доброволец

Notes:

1 to leave "on bail" —выпустить под залог;

2 after licensed hours—после разрешённого часа;

3 to keep in touch—поддерживать контакт

Read and understand the text.

The main duties of policemen are to keep law and order, detect and prevent crime, and to arrest suspected criminals. A policeman cannot convict anyone; all he can do is to arrest and detain a suspect. Policemen also have other jobs, such as traffic control, keeping large crowds in order and other special duties.

All kinds of tasks in detecting and preventing crime fall to police officers. Some duties, such as preventing unlawful street trading or betting or the selling of intoxicants after licensed hours or preventing car-parking on public roads for excessive length of time, come to them because these offences have been made punishable by law. When arresting anyone, however, the police must not use force unless it is absolutely necessary.

A man (or woman) when arrested must be taken to a police station. There, if the officer in charge decides that the arrested man must be charged as an offender, he may be kept in a cell or allowed to leave "on bail" (which means that he promises to appear at a certain time and place for trial). Careful inquiries are made. When needed, "fingerprints" are looked for at the scene of the crime compared with those of suspected persons and with police records.

Although each police force is a separate concern, there is a kind of national headquarters at Scotland Yard.

Not all policemen work in uniform. The Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D) nearly always works in civilian clothes. As a rule these detectives have a great knowledge of the habits and methods of criminals. Other policemen -operate in motor cars, fitted with "two-way" radio, so that they can be kept in touch with events and take up positions or give chase as required. These are also women police, who are often employed for work with women and girls. Another branch, the "River Police», work in motor-boats and other crafts. These are also policemen who are mounted on horses particularly trained for crowd control.

In all police forces those in the lowest rank are called constables. Promotion goes by merit, from the rank of constable to sergeant (who has a "section"),

inspector (of a "division"). Usually a constable must serve at least five years before gaining promotion.

A special and advanced training is given in police schools and colleges. All policemen have to have a certain standard of education and to be healthy and strong.

In England and Wales there are altogether more than 61.000 policemen, almost 20.000 of them in the Metropolitan Police. There are in addition a certain number of volunteers, called "special constables", who train in their spare time and are used by the regular police forces at times when extra numbers are required.

Structure of the US police

Vocabulary

- 1 agency - орган
- 2 to appoint- назначать
- 3 to authorize- уполномочивать
- 4 authority - власть, полномочия
- 5 to charge (with) - поручать, вверять
- 6 deputy - заместитель, помощник
- 7 to enforce - проводить в жизнь (закон)
- 8 to investigate - расследовать
- 9 to maintain- поддерживать
- 10 particular - особый
- 11 to supervise- наблюдать, осуществлять надзор
- 12 unit- единица, подразделение
- 13 vehicle - транспорт

Notes:

- 1 militia - (добровольная) полиция
- 2 county - округ (амер.); графство (Англия.)
- 3 marshal - судебный исполнитель (амер.)
- 4 police force - полиция

5 law enforcement - проведение закона в жизнь, принуждение к исполнению

6 eitheror - либо, или

7 insurance company - страховая компания

8 public agent - представитель власти

Read and understand the text.

In the United States each political unit may have its own police. Police agencies of various types exist at all levels of government. At the federal level, several departments have their own investigative units, each of which is charged with the enforcement of the particular laws over which its department has jurisdiction.

A number of states maintain state police units that are authorized to exercise general powers of law enforcement. Other states have state-wide organization that is charged with the patrol of the highways and the enforcement of motor vehicle laws. Some states have established state bureaus of identification which operate at the state level. These also give assistance to local authorities when requested to do so. In all states various departments have minor investigative units, each of which operates within a limited scope to enforce the particular laws with which its department deals. The state militias also may perform police functions in emergencies.

At the local level almost every political unit has some kind of police. The county has a sheriff with as many deputies as he may appoint. Some counties have their own police forces, which either duplicate the sheriff's jurisdiction or displace it. The township has a constable; the village or town, a marshal or a very small police force; and the city, a municipal police department.

In addition to the public agencies there are the private police. These are privately employed, supervised, financed, and controlled, although they are sometimes commissioned as public agents. Industrial plants, hotels, department stores, railroads, bankers' associations, and insurance companies employ special agents to guard their properties and interests. In many small communities, merchants'

associations employ night watchmen to protect their stores and office buildings. Private detective agencies protect racetracks, exhibits, entertainments, and various types of public assemblages.

Speak on the responsibilities of the police officer. What are the challenges of this profession? Would you like to be occupied in it?

Read and understand the text.

'Robocop' – first robot police officer starts work

The world's first robot police officer has started working. Its name is 'RoboCop' and it went into service for the Dubai Police earlier this week. Robocop's first official duty was to greet guests at the opening of a security conference in Dubai. Apart from greeting visitors, its job was to answer questions and give directions.

RoboCop has a built-in tablet for people to interact with. People can use the tablet to pay traffic fines and use other smart police services. The tablet is linked to a police station, so people can talk to human police officers. In addition, RoboCop can speak six languages, including English and Arabic. The 170-centimetre-tall robot can also shake hands, salute people and recognize people's emotions and facial expressions.

Dubai Police says RoboCop is the first of many robot police officers for the city. A spokesman said that by 2030, 25 per cent of the Dubai Police force will be robots. He said: "We are looking to make everything smart in Dubai Police. By 2030, we will have the first smart police station which won't require human employees." He added: "The RoboCop is the latest smart addition to the police force and has been designed to help us fight crime, keep the city safe and improve happiness levels." He said RoboCop will, "assist and help people in the malls or on the streets".

1 An official at the security conference commented that the future is here now, saying: "The age of the robots is no longer coming. It has arrived." (<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1703/170315-world-wide-web-m.html>)

Give your own ideas on this statement using the vocabulary notes:

robot / police officer / official duty / security conference / greeting visitors / traffic/ fines / smart / human / employees / force / fight crime/ improve happiness / help / future

Statement

Robot police officers are better than human police officers.

Decide if these statements are true or false:

- a. The world's first robot police officer, RoboCop started work in Dubai. T / F
- b. RoboCop's first duty was to be greeted by guests at a conference. T / F
- c. RoboCop had to ask questions and ask for directions. T / F
- d. RoboCop can speak more than six languages. T / F
- e. By 2030, half of Dubai's police force will be robots. T / F
- f. Dubai will have the world's first smart police station by 2030. T / F
- g. Robot police officers will help improve people's happiness. T / F
- h. A security conference official said the age of the robots has arrived. T / F

Synonym Match (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 started | a welcoming |
| 2 task | b feelings |
| 3 greeting | c Internet-connected |
| 4 linked | d job |
| 5 emotions | e created |
| 6 smart | f began / begun |
| 7 require | g era |
| 8 designed | h remarked |
| 9 commented | i connected |
| 10 age | j need |

Discuss these questions:

- a. What do you think of giving guns to robots?
- b. In what ways would robots be better police officers than humans?
- c. What would happen if robots took over the world?
- d. Why are most robots in robot movies scary or bad?
- e. How would you feel about having a robot to do your housework?
- f. Do robots take away people's jobs or create more jobs?
- g. What role do robots play in your country?
- h. What do you think of a police station staffed by only robots?
- i. How can robots increase happiness levels?
- j. Which jobs do you think robots should never be allowed to do?
- k. Will robots ever think and feel just like humans?
- l. What will robots do in our lives in 50 years from now?

Role Play

Role A – They Work 24 Hours a Day

You think they work 24 hours a day is the best thing about robots. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): they don't make mistakes, humans can rest or they are cool.

Role B – They Don't Make Mistakes

You think they don't make mistakes is the best thing about robots. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): they work 24 hours a day, humans can rest or they are cool.

Role C – Humans Can Rest

You think humans can rest is the best thing about robots. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): they don't make mistakes, they work 24 hours a day or they are cool.

Role D – They Are Cool

You think they are cool is the best thing about robots. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): they don't make mistakes, humans can rest or they work 24 hours a day.

Rank these advantages with your partner. Put the best things about robots at the top. Change partners and share your rankings.

- they are helpful
- humans can rest
- our lives are better
- they are cool
- they work 24 hours a day
- they don't say no
- they don't make mistakes
- cheaper than humans

3 Unit 3 Law and Society

3.1 What is Law

Read and understand the text.

The English word “law” refers to limits upon various forms of behaviour. Laws prescribe how people ought to behave. There is a vague distinction between man-made law and moral precepts in all societies relations between people are regulated by laws.

Law can be defined as a set of rules which form the pattern of behaviour of a given society.

Law essentially serves two functions in modern society. First, it serves to order and regulate the affairs of all “persons” be they individuals, corporations or governments.

Secondly, law acts as standard of conduct and morality. Through both of these functions law seeks to promote and achieve a broad range of social objectives. Law can appear as the highest achievement of civilization. In man’s capacity to legislate

against his own defects we can discern his chief claim to stand clearly above the animal level. The student of law is concerned with the questions of relationships between individual citizens and the state, as well as the relationships between states. The study of a legal process is the study of how decisions are made, who makes them, what the decisions are, how they influence subsequent events.

Law seems to exist apart from man and is not even noticed by him until somebody violates its orders or until it is called upon to defend interests that have been the object of encroachments.

We commonly speak of both law and laws — the English Law, or the Laws of England; and these terms point to two different aspects under which legal science maybe approached. The laws of a country are separate, distinct, individual rules; the law of a country however we may analyse into separate rules, it is something more than the mere sum of such rules. It is rather a whole, a system which orders our conduct, in which the separate rules have their place and their relation to each other and to the whole. Thus each rule which we call a law is a part of the whole which we call the law. Lawyers generally speak of Law; laymen more often of laws. This distinction between law as a system and law as enactments is brought out more clearly in those languages which use different words for each.

In a developed state the sphere in which the law operates proves to be quite extensive. It embraces all the spheres of production, distribution and exchange. Law fixes the forms of administration and the constitutional system, and determines the legal status of citizens and activity of the state mechanism (state law, administrative law). It fixes the existing property relations and operates as a regulator of the measure and forms of distribution of labour and its products among the members of society (civil law, labour law). Finally, the law lays down the measures for combating encroachment on the state system, the existing order of social relations, together with the forms in which this is done (criminal law, procedural law, corrective labour law). ([https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/5-636-2498?transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)&firstPage=true&bhcp=1](https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/5-636-2498?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)&firstPage=true&bhcp=1))

Pair the words in column B with the ones from column A:

A.	B.
1 forms	a) of exchange
2 set	b) of labour
3 standard	c) of law
4 sphere	d) of encroachment
5 system	e) of morality
6 distribution	f) of rules
7 object	g) of interests
8 part	h) of behaviour
9 violation	i) of relationships

Decide which of the verbs you would use with the noun phrases you have identified above.

to fix; to embrace; to act; to define; to limit, to operate, to punish, to apply, to defend.

Match English and Russian equivalents.

- 1 forms of behaviour
- 2 to regulate the relations
- 3 to define a set of rules
- 4 the pattern of behaviour
- 5 a standard of morality
- 6 man-made law
- 7 moral precepts
- 8 a broad range of social objectives
- 9 to discern a chief claim
- 10 to influence subsequent events
- 11 to fix forms of administration
- 12 to determine the legal status
- 13 to lay down the measures
- 14 the mere sum of rules

- 15 a vague distinction
- 16 to legislate against one's defects
- 17 the object of encroachment

- 1 установленная норма нравственного поведения
- 2 различать главное требование
- 3 устанавливать правовой статус
- 4 простая сумма правил
- 5 форма поведения
- 6 образец поведения
- 7 широкий ряд социальных целей
- 8 определять формы управления
- 9 издавать закон против чьих-либо пороков
- 10 объект посягательства
- 11 нечеткое различие
- 12 нравственные заповеди
- 13 определять набор правил
- 14 закон, созданный человеком
- 15 регулировать отношения
- 16 влиять на последующие события
- 17 устанавливать меры

Decide if these statements are true or false:

- 1. In all societies relations between people are regulated by government.
- 2. Functions of law seek to promote and achieve a broad range of social objectives.
- 3. There is a definite distinction between man-made law and moral precepts.
- 4. In man's capacity to legislate against his own defects one can discern his claim to stand above.
- 5. The spheres of law embrace all forms of production, distribution and exchange.
- 6. Law enacts the legal status of citizens and the activity of the state mechanism.

7. Law embraces the measures for combating encroachment.
8. The laws of the country are common rules enforced by the government.
9. Law is based upon long observation of different people in different situations.
10. The general nature of the law is that it is enforced equally against all members of the nation.

Speak on the essence of Law. Include the following points.

1. Law is the highest achievement of civilization: to refer to; to appear; various forms of behaviour; to be regulated by laws; to define as a set of rules; the pattern of conduct; to legislate against one's own defects; to discern one's chief claim; to stand above the animal level.

2. Functions of law: to serve; to regulate the affairs; to act; individuals; governments; a standard of conduct; morality; to seek; to promote; to achieve; a broad range; social objectives; a vague distinction; man-made law.

3. The spheres of law: to operate; to prove; to be quite extensive; to embrace all the spheres; of production; distribution and exchange; to fix the forms; the constitutional system; to determine the legal status; the existing property relations; to lay down the measures of combat in encroachment.

4. The study of legal process: to be concerned with the question; the relationship between individual citizens and the state; the study of a legal process; to make decisions; to influence subsequent events.

5. Law and laws: to point; different aspects; to approach legal science; separate; distinct ;individual rules; to analyse as separate rules; to order one's conduct; the mere sum of rules; to call a law; law as a system; law as enactments.

Law and Society

When The world was at a very primitive stage of development there were no laws to regulate life of people. If a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband that was their own business and no one interfered officially. Things never stay the same. Our life has changed. We live in a complicated

world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities.

Now we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community living. Laws are based on the reasonable needs at the community we often don't notice them. If our neighbor plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, the lawyer or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations. But to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on a train or a TV set to watch. When a neighbor refuses to behave reasonably or when we are injured in a train accident, the money wasn't repaid, the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop doesn't return money or replace it, we do start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities. You may wish to take legal action to recover your loss. You may sue against Bert who didn't pay his debt. Thus you become a plaintiff and Bert is a defendant. At the trial you testified under oath about the loan. Bert, in his turn, claimed that it was a gift to him, which was not to be returned. The court after the listening to the testimony of both sides and considering the law decided that it was a loan and directed that judgment be entered in favor of you against Bert.

Transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. For example, buying or selling a house, setting up a business, or deciding whom to give our property to when we die. The whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.

Answer the questions:

1. Were there any laws when the world was at a very primitive stage of development?
2. Why do we need rules and regulations nowadays?
3. Do we notice laws? Why?

4. When do we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities?

5. In what case may we sue against Bert?

6. Where do we testify under oath?

7. Did Berth win or lose the case?

8. In what cases do people seek legal advice?

9. Why do companies employ lawyers?

Read the definitions and guess which words can be inserted:

1. _____ is the party that is accused in court of a crime or a civil offence.

2. _____ is the party that starts or carries out civil proceedings. It is usually a private citizen or a company.

3. _____ is a civil legal proceeding against someone.

4. _____ is an official court decision on the case.

5. _____ are an official body whose job is to make sure that people obey the law, to catch, and to protect people and property.

6. _____ is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal documents or represent people in court.

7. _____ is a house or a room where all the information about the crime is given so that it can be judged.

8. _____ is a sum of money that you owe somebody.

9. _____ is a formal statement that something is true, such as the one a witness makes in court of law.

10. _____ is money that has been lost by a business, a person or a government.

11. _____ is legal means (documents) regulating relations between companies.

Choose the right answer:

I quite agree with the statement that _____ because ...

Just what I think because

1. Relations between people are regulated by
 - government
 - prescriptive laws
 - peoples' experience
 - customs and traditions
2. If we always break the rules, other members of society may
 - refuse to have anything to do with us
 - carry precise penalties
 - use a system of courts
 - consult the police
3. When governments make laws for their citizens
 - they use the power of the police to enforce them
 - they use justice
 - they observe public opinion
 - they try to implement common sense.

Read the article and do the tasks.

If it hurts, sue!

In the United States the number of cases where people sue for damages or compensation for medical malpractice has grown at an alarming rate. This US obsession with litigation seems motivated by greed rather than the wish for justice.

An eighty year old woman sued MacDonalds take-away for damages after she was scalded by the coffee. She was awarded \$640,000. A woman sued her vet for \$1million because of the emotional stress she suffered when he injured her pet iguana. A man who deliberately jumped in front of a train in the New York subway sued the transport company and won \$650,000 damages because the train failed to stop.

Thomas Wallace, a black American, claimed that he and his three sons suffered emotional distress when they came across the word *nigger* in their computer

encyclopedia. Mr Wallace had typed the word *nigger* while searching for information on the Niger River. The computer told him that Joseph Conrad had written a novel in the 19th century called *Nigger of the Narcissus*, and that Martin Luther King had once been called a nigger by a white woman when he was 11 years old. Mr Wallace is now suing the encyclopedia company for \$40 million.

A British banker recently lost his job at a Canadian bank based in New York. He is suing the bank, stating that he suffered mental anguish because of his French boss's insistence on joking that the English were bad lovers and lousy cooks. He is claiming \$20 million in damages.

Eager lawyers

There are over 800,000 American lawyers (70% of the world's total number), many of whom openly encourage such lawsuits. A lawyer often takes on a lawsuit as a sort of gamble. The lawyer enters an agreement with the client. If the client loses, the lawyer forfeits the legal fee. If, however, the lawsuit is won, the lawyer takes up to 50% of the amount awarded.

The consequences

Of course, the law on which such litigation is based was originally promulgated to protect the public from, for example, dishonest and irresponsible manufacturers or incompetent doctors. A highly litigious environment has, however, developed. Many people have lost their sense of personal responsibility ("if it hurts, sue") and are ready to blame others for the slightest accident. Others are cynically making a lot of money from the legal situation. As a practical consequence, professional indemnity insurance premiums have risen. Certain professions, especially those within medicine, have become so risky that trainees fear to specialize. And everyone hates lawyers!

Reform

The politicians are at last taking action. Recently the House of Representatives passed a bill, the Common Sense Product Liability and Legal Reform Act, which places a ceiling on punitive damages in civil law suits and "pain and suffering" settlements in medical malpractice suits. There has also been a change in the

conditions necessary to bring product liability cases. Now there must be a "conscious and flagrant" disregard to consumers' safety. Moreover, such a case must be brought within a time limit of up to 15 years after the product launch. The bill also includes the "British rule" which specifies that in some instances unsuccessful litigants should pay the winners' legal fees. It seems that the legal lottery will soon be over. (<https://www.theguardian.com/uk>)

Find words or expressions in the above article which have the following meanings:

Institute legal proceedings, money paid to compensate for injury or loss, burnt (by hot water), intentionally, poor (inferior), a proceeding brought by one person against another, gives up, protection against claims from clients or patients for damages arising from one's professional actions, dangerous, an upper limit, excessively severe, very obvious, people who bring a lawsuit.

Read and understand the article.

Corruption threat assessment

Corruption is a very effective way for criminals to protect and promote their interests. Corruption can give them access to information held by law enforcement. This information can alert criminals to police methods, help them to identify investigating officers and informants, identify criminal rivals and compromise surveillance. There are various methods to corrupt law enforcement officers. Sometimes, former police officers may approach them to help private detectives carry out low-level checks on the Police National Computer (PNC). In other cases the information may be more sensitive. Criminals may approach officers to 'help them out' for example with the offer of favours, loans, hospitality and information. The criminals aim is to build up a sense of obligation to the criminal. Once the officer has accepted such 'favours' then it is very difficult for the officer to refuse further favours and to return the favours.

Recently the pay and conditions of police officers have been changed or restructured and this may make officers more likely to be corrupted. Pay and allowances of new police recruits have been reduced and they may be more vulnerable to corruption.

Law enforcement in the UK is committed to fighting or tackling corruption. Preventative measures are more cost-effective than dealing with corruption after it is detected. It is of vital importance that information and best practice is shared between anti-corruption units. There is a recognized need for inter-agency co-operation and understandings to successfully fight corruption.

All UK law enforcement agencies agree that anti-corruption strategies are a good investment.

The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) have put in place an integrated anti-corruption strategy to protect the police service from the effects of corruption.

<https://www.nytimes.com/?action=click&contentCollection=undefined®ion=TopBar&module=HomePage-Button&pgtype=sectionfront>

Find the ways to fight with the corruption.

Read and understand the text.

Legislation in Russia

The doctrine of the separation of power legislation is regarded as one of the three main functions of government. Those who have the formal power to create legislation are known as legislators. Legislation can have many purposes: to regulate, to authorize, to proscribe, to provide (funds), to sanction, to grant, to declare or to restrict. Federal Assembly of Russia is the law-making body of the Russian Federation, according to the Constitution of Russian Federation, 1993. It consists of the State Duma, which is the lower house, and the Federation Council, which is the

upper house. Both houses are located in Moscow. State Duma has special powers enumerated by the Constitution of Russia. They are:

- consent to the appointment of the Prime Minister of Russia;
- hearing annual reports from the Government of the Russian Federation on the results of its work, including on issues raised by the State Duma;
- deciding the issue of confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation;
- appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the Central Bank of Russia;
- appointment and dismissal of the Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounts Chamber;
- appointment and dismissal of the Commissioner for Human Rights, who shall act according to federal constitutional law;
- announcement of amnesty;
- bringing charges against the President of the Russian Federation for his impeachment (requires a two thirds majority).

The State Duma adopts decrees on issues referred to its authority by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Decrees of the State Duma are adopted by a majority of the total number of deputies of the State Duma.

The Council is charged in cooperating with the State Duma in completing and voting on draft laws. Special powers of the Federation Council are:

- approval of changes in borders between subjects of the Russian Federation;
- approval of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of martial law;
- approval of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of a state of emergency;
- deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation outside the territory of the Russian Federation;
- declaring of elections of the President of the Russian Federation;
- impeachment of the President of the Russian Federation;

- approving the President's nomination of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of the Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation;

- approving the President's nomination of the Attorney General of the Russian Federation;

- appointment of Deputy Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounting Chamber.

To pass the law more than half of senators of the Federation Council must vote for it. When considering federal constitutional laws, three-fourths of the Councils votes are required for passage. Bills must first be considered by the State Duma. Upon adoption by a majority of the full State Duma membership, a draft law is considered by the Federation Council, which has fourteen days to place the bill on its calendar. The Federation Council cannot make amendments in bills passed by the Duma and can either approve or reject them. If the Federation Council rejects a bill passed by the State Duma, the two chambers may form a conciliation commission to work out a compromise version of the legislation. If two chambers cannot reach a compromise, or the Duma insists on passing the bill as is, the veto of the Federation Council can be overridden, if two thirds of the Duma's constitutional composition vote in favor of the bill. The State Duma and the Federation Council usually meet separately. Joint sessions are organized when the President of Russia delivers his annual address to the Federal Assembly and in some other very rare occasions.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the main legislative body in Russia? What does it consist of?
2. What powers of the State Duma are enumerated in the Constitution?
3. What are the special powers of the Federal Council?
4. How do the State Duma and the Federal Council meet?
5. Which chamber of the Federal Assembly is more powerful? Why?

Fill in the gaps with the words/ word combinations.

bring charges against, elects, draft laws, the lower house, vetoed, issues, approve or reject, to override a presidential veto, the upper house, appoint or dismiss, appointment

1. The 628-member law-making body, termed the Federal Assembly, consists of two chambers, the 450-member State Duma (____) and the 178-member Federation Council (____).

2. The State Duma confirms the _____ of the prime minister, although it does not have the power to confirm Government ministers.

3. The two chambers of the legislature also have the power _____ of legislation.

4. Upon the advice of the prime minister, the president can _____ Government members, including the deputy prime ministers.

5. Under the 1993 constitution, if the president commits "grave crimes" or treason, the State Duma may _____ him with the parliament's upper house, the Federation Council.

6. Several bills that the President had _____ were taken up again by the new legislature.

7. The Federation Council deals primarily with such _____ as internal borders and decrees of the president establishing martial law or states of emergency etc.

8. All _____, even those proposed by the Federation Council, must first be considered by the State Duma.

9. According to the 1993 constitution, the State Duma must decide within one week to _____ a candidate once the president has placed that person's name in nomination.

10. Each legislative chamber _____ a chairman to control the internal procedures of the chamber.

Put the English equivalents to Russian words/ word combinations.

1. The State Duma (принимает постановления) on (вопросам) referred to its authority by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Decrees of the State Duma are adopted by a majority of the total number of deputies of the State Duma, unless another procedure is envisaged by the Constitution. All (законопроекты) are first (одобряются) by the State Duma and are further debated and approved (or (отклоняются) by the Federation Council.

2. The (Государственная Дума) in the Russian Federation is the lower house of the (Федерального Собрания) of Russia (legislature), the upper house being the (Совет Федераций) of Russia.

3. The president (назначает) the prime minister, and the Duma (голосует) whether to confirm the appointment. The president has wide legislative powers, including the (право вето) and decree. Decrees carry the force of law, but may not violate existing law. The Federal Assembly may (преодолеть президентское вето) by a two-thirds vote of each chamber.

4. (Законодательная деятельность) originates in the Duma and, if passed, is sent to the Federation Council. If the Federation Council approves the legislation or fails to examine it within fourteen days, the legislation is sent to the president to be signed.

5. When considering federal constitutional laws, three-fourths of the Council have to (проголосовать). If the Council vetoes a law passed by the State Duma, the two chambers are mandated to form a (согласительную комиссию) in order to (прийти к компромиссу) and make up a document, which would again go under vote by both houses.

6. The two houses of the Federal Assembly (заседают отдельно), with the State Duma residing in another part of Moscow. Sessions of the Federation Council are held in Moscow from January 25 to July 15 and from September 16 to December 31.

7. The State Duma has special powers enumerated by the Constitution of Russia. Among them there is the power to (выносить обвинение) against the President of the Russian Federation for his impeachment.

3.2 The US constitution

Read and understand the text.

The form of the US government is based on the Constitution of 1787 which was adopted after the War of Independence. The US Constitution consists of 7 articles and 27 amendments. The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights and were adopted in 1791 under popular pressure.

The Bill of Rights is a series of limitations on the power of the United States federal government, protecting the natural rights and liberties, property including freedom of religion, freedom of speech, a free press, free assembly, and free association, as well as the right to keep and carry arms. In federal criminal cases, it requires indictment by a grand jury for any capital crime, guarantees a speedy, public trial with an impartial jury composed of members of the state in which the crime occurred. Key feature of the US Constitution is federalism - the division of power between the national government and the states. Another major feature of the Constitution is the principle of the separation of powers within the national government. According to this principle the executive, legislative and judicial branches exercise powers that are largely separate and distinct. There is not a strict and complete separation of powers, the powers of the three branches overlap. Each branch has its own responsibilities, but no branch has more power than the other branches. There is the system of checks and balances that is each branch has certain duties to check the powers of the other branches. This system was meant to protect against the extremes since it makes compromise and consensus necessary. Legislative branch is called the Congress which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is the responsibility of the Congress to propose and pass laws. In

the system of checks and balances, Congress can refuse to approve Presidential appointments and can override presidential veto. Executive branch consists of the President, the Vice President, the Cabinet and the 13 Departments, and also of the independent agencies. Its responsibility is to enforce laws. According to the principle of checks and balances, the President has the power of veto to reject the bill of the Congress. He also appoints all Supreme Court Justices. Judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court, 11 Circuit Courts of Appeals and 94 District Courts. This branch explains and interprets laws and makes decisions in lawsuits. It has the power over the other two branches and according to the principle of checks and balances can declare their actions and laws unconstitutional in case they violate the principles of the Constitution.

Answer the questions:

1. When was the US Constitution adopted?
2. What does the US Constitution consist of?
3. How are the first 10 amendments to the US Constitution called?
4. What rights and liberties are protected under the Bill of Rights?
5. What is required in federal criminal cases?
6. What kind of trial is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?
7. What are key features of the US Constitution?
8. What are the three branches of power according to the Constitution?
9. Is there a strict separation of powers?
10. Does any branch have more power than the others?
11. What duties does every branch have regarding the other branches under the principle of checks and balances?
12. What are the composition and powers of the judicial branch according to the US Constitution?

Agree or disagree with the statements:

Model:

I think it is true. The text tells us that

To my mind, it is false because

1. The US Constitution was adopted in 1918 after the World War I.
2. The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights.
3. The Bill of Rights sets forth the structure of the Federal Government.
4. The key features of the US Constitution are federalism, the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances.
5. The legislative branch has more powers than the others.
6. The powers of the three branches don't overlap.
7. The system of checks and balances was meant to protect against the extremes.
8. The responsibilities of the Congress are to protect the rights of citizens and enforce laws.
9. The executive branch consists of the President, the Vice President, the Cabinet and the 13 Departments, and also of the independent agencies.
10. The judicial branch explains and interprets laws and makes decisions in lawsuits.

3.3 The UK constitution

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What makes the UK Constitution different from other constitutions?
2. What are the sources of the UK Constitution?
3. What is the core principle of the UK Constitution?
4. What bodies represent the three branches of power (executive, legislative and judiciary)?

The British Constitution

The British Constitution is unwritten unlike the constitution in America or the proposed European Constitution, and as such, is referred to as an uncodified constitution in the sense that there is no single document that can be identified as

Britain's constitution. The British Constitution can be found in a variety of documents. The main ones are: Statutes (the Magna Carta of 1215 and the Act of Settlement of 1701), Acts of Parliament; customs and traditions, political conventions, case law; constitutional matters decided in a court of law.

Since the English Civil War, the core principle of the British constitution has traditionally been the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, according to which the statutes passed by Parliament are the UK's supreme and final source of law. It follows that Parliament can change the constitution simply by passing new Acts of Parliament to be followed by the Royal Assent. There is some debate about whether this principle remains entirely valid today, in part due to the UK's European Union membership.

According to the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, Parliament may pass any legislation that it wishes. There are many Acts of Parliament which themselves have constitutional significance. For example, Parliament has the power to determine the length of its own term. However, the Sovereign retains the power to dissolve parliament at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister. Parliament also has the power to change the structure of its constituent houses and the relation between them. It consists of the Sovereign, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. All the legislation must receive the approval of the Sovereign (Royal Assent). Following the accession of the UK to European Economic Community (now the European Union) in 1972, the UK became bound by European law and more importantly, the principle of the supremacy of European Union law. House of Commons alone possesses the power to pass a motion of no confidence in the Government, which requires the Government either to resign or seek fresh elections. Such a motion does not require passage by the Lords, or Royal Assent. Parliament traditionally also has the power to remove individual members of the government by impeachment. By the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 it has the power to remove individual judges from office for misconduct. Executive power in the United Kingdom is exercised by the Sovereign through Her Majesty's Government. The monarch appoints a Prime Minister as the head of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The Prime

Minister then selects the other Ministers which make up the Government. As in some other parliamentary systems of government, the executive is answerable to Parliament. Courts of the United Kingdom are separated into three separate jurisdictions serving England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, as the United Kingdom does not have a single unified judicial system. Constitutional Reform Act 2005 created a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom to take over the judicial functions of the House of Lords and devolution cases from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Supreme Court began work in 2009, and serves as the highest court of appeal in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland, and for civil cases in Scotland. The High Court of Justifier will remain the court of last resort in Scotland for criminal cases.

Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. The British Constitution is unwritten like the Constitutions of the USA and the Proposed European Constitution.
2. The British Constitution can be found in a variety of documents.
3. Amendments to the British Constitution need the approval of the both Houses of Parliament, but they do not need the Royal Assent.
4. The parliamentary sovereignty has always been the core principle of the British Constitution.
5. The Sovereign has no power to dissolve parliament.
6. Parliament has no power to change the structure of its houses.
7. The British Parliament consists only of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
8. The European law has priority over the UK law.
9. The executive power in the United Kingdom is exercised by the Sovereign.
10. The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 created a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

3.4 The constitution of the Russian Federation

Read and understand the text.

Constitution of the Russian Federation is Russia's supreme law, passed through a national vote. It contains the basic principles of the Russian constitutional system.

Constitution:

- defines the federative structure of the Russian Federation;
- establishes the principles of sovereignty and independence of the Russian Federation;
- defines the principle of separation of powers between legislative, executive and judicial branches;
- establishes equality of ideologies and religions;
- defines the Russian Federation as a secular state.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation defines the rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen, sets their priority when handling any questions, and proclaims the principle of equality before law and court. As for the federative structure, the Constitution contains the list of component units of the Russian Federation, covers the questions that are in the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and those that are in the joint jurisdiction of federal and local authorities. Articles are devoted to the bodies of federal power: the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, and the Government of the Russian Federation and also the judicial power of the Russian Federation. In these articles, the order and the terms of appointed and elected officials and the limits of their competence are defined according to the principle of separation of powers. The Constitution accepted on December 12, 1993 at the all-Russia referendum, full authority in the RF belongs to the President and bodies of legislative (two-chamber parliament - Federal Assembly), executive (Government of the Russian Federation) and the judicial authority, which work independently. President of the Russian Federation is the Head of the State; the duties of the President are listed, including his status of the Supreme Commander of the military forces of the Russian Federation. The Constitution also

contains the text of the oath taken by the President of the Russian Federation when entering the post. Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the Federation Council and the State Duma) represents the legislature. The order of electing representatives for these chambers, their competence, terms of office are provided by the Constitution. Government of the Russian Federation is the executive branch. The Constitution determines the extent of its jurisdiction and also defines the order and the terms of office of government officials. Power is implemented by means of constitutional, civil, administrative, and criminal legal proceedings. The Constitution establishes the principles of independence, irremovability and immunity of judges, thus providing for objectiveness and impartiality of the court. System of courts of the Russian Federation consists of:

- the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation;
- the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;
- the Higher Arbitration Tribunal of the Russian Federation.

Separate articles are devoted to the office of Public Prosecutions of the Russian Federation with functions of supervision and control, and to the procedure for adoption of Constitutional amendments. The Constitution regulates the questions of local self-government, including its authority and sphere of activity. and Final provisions regulating the promulgation of the Constitution and its enforcement are included in Part 2 of the Constitution.

Answer the questions:

1. What does the Constitution of the RF define and establish?
2. What provisions does the Constitution have regarding the federative structure?
3. What are the bodies of federal power?
4. Who does the full authority belong to under the current Constitution?
5. What provisions concerning the legislature are provided by the Constitution?
6. What is the executive branch of the RF?
7. How is judicial power implemented in the RF?
8. What does the system of courts consist of?

Match the synonyms:

1 fundamental	a) impartial
2 power	b) period of time
3 independently	c) be vested in
4 establish	d) choose
5 duty	e) obligation
6 solemn promise	f) basic
7 term	g) separately
8 elect	h) oath
9 objective	i) set up
10 belong to	j) authority

Read and understand the text.

Constitution day in Russia

Match the headings (1-4) to the texts (A-D).

What is the Constitution Day? 1).....

History of Constitution Day in Russia 2).....

Russia's Constitution Day Traditions, Customs and Activities 3).....

Some More Facts about the Constitution 4).....

A. The Constitution is the main law of the state; it determines the sense and the contents of other laws. Constitution Day is a public holiday in Russia. It is a celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation by referendum on December 12, 1993. The text of the Constitution of the Russian Federation was published in the Rossiyskaya Gazeta on December 25, 1993.

B. Even though most Russians don't give much importance to the date, Constitution Day is celebrated with speeches from the Kremlin Palace by the President, official ceremonies countrywide, and a fireworks display in St. Petersburg.

It is also a day that many organizations take the opportunity to hold rallies for the independence of previous Soviet republics from the Russian Federation and to lead protest against the government.

C. At the beginning Constitution Day was a day off, but it was made a working day in 2004. “The Copy No. 1” of the Russian Constitution is kept in the Presidential Library in the Kremlin. Some amendments have been introduced since the adoption of the Constitution. The latest ones (2008) are the amendments stating that the President is elected every six years and the Duma is elected every five years.

D. Russians approved by referendum the new Constitution of the Russian Federation on December 12, 1993. The first ever Russian constitution was adopted in 1918 after the Monarchy was overthrown by the new Soviet regime, forming the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. A second constitution was adopted in 1924 for the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or USSR. In 1936, a new constitution was put in place by Joseph Stalin to establish priority of federal legislation over republican. Later in 1977, Brezhnev adopted another constitution that would give him more power as the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Finally, by 1993, and after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990, President Boris Yeltsin called to work the Constitutional Conference to create a new constitution. The referendum was held on December 12, 1993, simultaneous with the election of the government.

Read the texts once again and answer the questions:

1. What is the constitution?
2. How was the Constitution adopted?
3. What event is Constitution Day based on?
4. How many constitutions has Russia had?
5. How is Constitution Day celebrated?
6. Is Constitution Day a working day?
7. Has the Constitution ever been changed?

Decide if the statements are true or false:

1. The Constitution was adopted in 1993 after the referendum.
2. The text of the Constitution was published two weeks after the adoption.
3. The constitution adopted in 1993 was the first Russian constitution ever.
4. There have been five constitutions in Russia.
5. After the adoption of the Constitution in 1993 the government was elected.
6. Most Russians give much importance to Constitution Day.
7. Some organizations use Constitution Day as an opportunity to show their protest.
8. No amendments to the Constitution have been introduced since 1993.

Choose the right answer.

1. The Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted on:
a) December 12, 1993 b) December 25, 1993 c) June 12, 1990
2. The constitution is:
a) a holiday b) the head of state c) the main law of the state
3. The Constitution Day:
a) has always been a working day b) was a day-off until 2004 c) is a day-off
4. The latest amendments to the Constitution were introduced in:
a) 1993 b) 1998 c) 2008
5. The Constitution was adopted:
a) by referendum b) by the State Duma c) by the President
6. There have been ... constitutions in the history of Russia.
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5
7. The first Russian constitution ever appeared in:
a) 1917 b) 1918 c) 1990

Match the questions to the answers.

1. What is a constitution?
2. What is the function of the Constitution?
3. When was the Constitution adopted?

4. How was the Constitution adopted?
5. When and where was the text of the Constitution published?
6. Is the Constitution Day a day-off?
7. When were the latest amendments to the Constitution introduced?
8. What do the latest amendments state?
9. When was the first Russian constitution adopted?
 - a) In 1918
 - b) In 2008.
 - c) It determines the sense and the contents of other laws.
 - d) It was adopted by referendum.
 - e) It was published in the Rossiyskaya Gazeta on December 25, 1993.
 - f) No, it isn't. It was made a working day in 2004.
 - g) On December 12, 1993.
 - h) The constitution is the main law of the state.
 - i) They state that the President is elected every 6 years, and the Duma is elected every 5 years.

Complete the sentences using the information.

1918, 1924, 1936, 1977, 1991, December 12 1993, December 25 1993, 2004, 2008

1. The constitution Day was made a working day in
2. The Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted on
3. The first Russian constitution was adopted in ... after the Revolution.
4. The latest amendments to the Constitution were introduced in....
5. The text of the Constitution was published on
6. The USSR ceased to exist in

Write the answers.

1. What is the main law in the Russian Federation?
2. When and how was the Constitution adopted?
3. How many constitutions has Russia had?
4. When were the latest amendments to the Constitution introduced?

4 Unit 4 Crime and Punishment

4.1 What is Crime

Vocabulary

- 1 a breach of rules – нарушение правил
- 2 to prescribe punishment – назначить наказание
- 3 to pass a new law – принять новый закон
- 4 to identify a suspect – установить личность подозреваемого
- 5 an unauthorized access – несанкционированный доступ

Answer the questions before reading the text:

1. Every violation of law is a crime, isn't it?
2. Do different societies define crimes in the same way?

Read and understand the text.

Crime

Crime is a breach of rules or laws for which some governing authority can ultimately prescribe a punishment. Individual human societies may define crimes differently. Modern societies generally regard crimes as offences against the public or the state. The word 'crime' is generally associated with wrongdoing but not every type of wrongdoing is a crime. Telling lies is immoral wrong but if telling lies is put into practice resulting in physical harm to another, then such action becomes both criminal and immoral.

There are some acts which are considered to be crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia.

There are quite a lot of agreements among states as to which acts are criminal. But such acts as stealing, physical attack or damaging somebody's property will be unlawful in all countries and the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may

be different. Sometimes government “creates” new crimes by identifying a form of behavior and passing a new law to deal with it. Different societies or governments often review their ideas of what should and shouldn’t be a crime. For example, race or sex discrimination hasn’t been considered a crime for a long time. In recent years the Internet has grown explosively and there appeared the new crimes such as unauthorized access or “hacking”, copyright infringements, child pornography, etc. Cybercrimes may intentionally harm the reputation of the victim; they may threaten a nation’s security or financial health.

Most crimes are not reported, not recorded, not followed through, or not able to be proved.

When informal relationships and sanctions are insufficient to establish and maintain a desired social order, a state may impose more strict systems of social control.

Criminal is someone who commits a crime. Below there are 12 phrases where the word *criminal* is used. Match each phrase to its definition.

Phrase Definition

- 1 a barrister or solicitor who specializes in felonies and misdemeanours;
- 2 a person charged with or convicted of crimes against humanity
- 3 previous crimes of which an individual has been convicted
- 4 rules governing the investigation of crimes; the arrest, charging, and trial of accused criminals; and the sentencing of those convicted (found guilty of a crime)
- 5 one of the higher courts of law which hears cases sent up for review
- 6 disorderly behavior, disrespect, or disobedience of a judge's orders, particularly during a trial
- 7 a person who repeatedly commits offences
- 8 where an individual fails to exercise a duty of care and the resulting action leads to the commission of a crime
- 9 the branch of law which deals with felonies and misdemeanours

10 study of the mental processes and behaviour of persons who commit crimes
11 a court with jurisdiction to hear felonies and misdemeanours
12 responsibility for committing a crime (excluded persons include minors and the insane)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Court of Criminal Appeal | 7. Criminal lawyer |
| 2. Criminal contempt | 8. Criminal procedure |
| 3. Criminal negligence | 9. Criminal record |
| 4. Criminal court | 10. Habitual criminal |
| 5. Criminal forfeiture | 11. Criminal liability |
| 6. Criminal law | 12. War criminal |

4.2 Types of crimes

Vocabulary

felony (a serious crime)

homicide = Murder (the crime of killing a person)

manslaughter (the crime of killing someone unintentionally)

smuggling = bootlegging (Taking things from a country to illegally)

bigamy (the act of marrying a person while already legally married to sb else)

baby- or wife-battering (the act of hitting sb)

assault (making a sudden and violent attack on sb)

arson (setting a building on fire in order to damage or destroy sth)

embezzlement (illegally taking money that belongs to an organization you work for)

fraud (obtaining money or property by deceiving people)

forgery (an illegal copy of sth, the crime of making copies)

counterfeit (copied exactly in order to make sb believe that the copy is the original)

piracy (the practice of attacking and stealing from ships at sea)

accident fraud (having fake accidents in order to obtain money)

swindling (cheating sb in order to get money from them)

perjury (telling lies in court when you have promised to tell the truth)
abuse of power (misusing power)
disorderly conduct (showing bad behaviors that are not suitable for societies)
terrorism (violent actions for political purposes)
criminal attempt (attempting to commit a crime)
speeding (the act of driving a vehicle faster than is legally allowed)
mugging (attacking a person, using force or threats to steal money or possessions)
slander (a false, spoken statement about sb which damages that person's reputation)
treason (helping your country's enemies or attempting to illegally remove government)
conspiracy (a secret plan made by two or more people to do sth bad, illegal)
spying (finding out secret information about another country or organization)
drug peddling (selling drugs to people)
larceny (taking sth that doesn't belong to you, but not in a way that involves force)
shoplifting (taking goods illegally from a store without paying for them)
burglary (illegally breaking into a building and stealing things)
pick-pocketing (stealing things out of pockets or bags, especially in a crowd)
petty theft (stealing things that are not very valuable)
hijacking (forcing sb to take control of a vehicle, aircraft that is in the middle of a trip)
blackmail (threatening to harm sb unless the person doesn't make the payment)
kidnapping (illegally taking a person away by force)
sexual harassment (offensive attention or suggestion)
bribery (the act of giving bribes)
corruption (dishonest, illegal behavior)
trespassing (entering sb's property without permission)
robbery (stealing money from a bank especially using violence)
theft (the crime of stealing)
vandalism (intentionally damaging public or private property)
looting (stealing things from shops or homes that have been damaged in a war)

Below are 14 crimes, Firstly, link each crime to its definition and then classify each crime as violent (V) or non-violent (NV)

V or NV	Name of crime	Definition of crime
	assault	a generic term for the killing of another person
V	drug dealing	any instance in which one party deceives or takes unfair advantage of another
	money laundering	attempt to use illegal force on another person
	battery	attempt to use illegal force on another person in the absence of consent to sexual relations
	homicide	attempt to transform illegally acquired money into apparently legitimate money
	manslaughter	driving a vehicle in excess of the permitted limit
	fraud	leaving one's vehicle in an area or for a duration in contravention of the law
	murder	possession of and/or trading in illegal substances
	armed robbery	taking the property of another without right or permission
	sexual assault	the actual use of illegal force on another person
	burglary	The crime of breaking into a private home with the intention of committing a felony
	theft	the unlawful killing of a person with intent
	parking	the unlawful killing of a person without malicious intent and therefore without premeditation
	speeding	the unlawful taking of another's property using a dangerous weapon

Different types of crime

What are the crimes described in these situations?

1 blackmail

8 forgery

2 vandalism

9 fraud

3 mugging

10 kidnapping

4 shoplifting

11 drug pushing

5 burglary

12 terrorism

6 rape

13 smuggling

7 arson

1. He threatened to send the love letters to her husband unless she gave him £500.

2. The telephone box had been smashed and there was graffiti all over the walls.

3. An old man has been attacked and robbed in a city street. He is recovering in hospital.

4. Department stores lose millions of pounds each year through goods being stolen off the shelves.

5. Thieves broke into the house while the family was away on holiday.

6. The young woman was sexually attacked as she walked across the dark park late at night.

7. 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.

8. It was a perfect copy. It was so good, in fact, that it could even fool an expert.

9. The bank believed her to be trustworthy. They had no reason to suspect that she had transferred thousands of pounds to false accounts.

10. 'If you want to see your child again, put \$50,000 in an old suitcase and wait for further instructions.'

11. George gave the man £50 in return for a small packet of heroin. It was a beautiful day. The sun was shining and people were sitting outside the cafe enjoying the sunshine. Then the bomb went off.

13 "If only I hadn't brought these watches through customs," she thought as she sat crying in the police station.

Match the names of different crimes, use vocabulary: Felony, homicide (by misadventure, with malice, calculated...), manslaughter, smuggling = bootlegging, bigamy, baby- or wife-battering, assault, arson, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeit, piracy, accident, fraud, swindling, perjury, abuse of power, disorderly conduct, terrorism, criminal attempt, speeding, mugging – robbery with violence, slander, treason, conspiracy, espionage – spying, drug peddling, larceny (gang larceny), shoplifting, burglary, pick-pocketing, petty theft, hijacking, blackmail, kidnapping, sexual harassment, bribery and corruption, trespassing.

1 taking a child away from his or her family

2 not paying taxes on goods from another country

3 getting money by promising not to tell the secret

4 selling cocaine

5 taking control of an airplane by force

6 taking goods from the shop without paying

7 going into a house and stealing

8 to be married more than one at the same time

9 to take money and property from the company or state secretly

10 to get whatever from subordinates

11 to put fake labels of famous brands on goods from China

12 to make documents look legal with the help of colour printer and scanner

13 to set private buildings and premises on fire

14 to lie at the trial

15 shout and fight at night time

Link each of the following words to the correct description below:

1 blackmail

4 forgery

7 mugger

10 shoplifting

2 burglar	5 judge	8 pickpocket	11 smuggler
3 evidence	6 jury	9 sentence	12 terrorist

- information used in a court of law to decide whether the accused is guilty or not
- a punishment given by a judge in court to a person or organization after they have been found guilty of doing something wrong
- the person who leads a trial and decides on the sentences
- a group of twelve citizens who decide on the verdict
- someone who commits violent action for political purposes
- a person who attacks people in a public place in order to steal their money
- a person who illegally enters buildings and steals things
- the illegal act of taking goods from a shop without paying for them
- someone who takes something illegally into another country
- an illegal copy of a document, painting, etc. or the crime of making such illegal copies
- a thief who steals things out of pockets or bags, especially in a crowd
- someone who obtains money from people or forces them to do something by threatening to make known a secret of theirs or to harm them

Fill the blanks in the text with one of the words:

pleaded, committed, deliberations, robbed, charged, accused, accomplice, sentenced, tried, defend, prosecuting lawyer, released, fine, convicted, witness stand, acquitted, strong, witnessed, passed verdict, innocent, involvement, served, got, circumstantial evidence, good behaviour

A few years ago, Bill a crime : he a bank. Someone the crime and told the police. The police him with bank robbery. They also his twin brother, Ben, of being his The case came to court and both were

..... The trial did not last very long. Bill and Ben both
..... not guilty in court. Their lawyer did her best to
..... them, but the
..... produced a very strong case against them. There was only
..... against Ben, so it was
very unlikely from the start that he would be

However, the people who were asked to take the did
provide..... evidence against Bill. After brief
..... the juryon the two
brothers. They decided that Bill was guilty, but Ben was
..... The judge Ben of
any in the robbery but
..... Bill to three years in prison. He also had
to pay a large Bill
two years in prison but was from prison a year
early. He time off for

Investigate the case.

Who did it?

Police found the body of Mrs Jean Rolands on the lawn outside her home at three o'clock in the afternoon. Read the evidence and decide if it was an accident, suicide or murder.....and if it was murder, who did it? Work it out.

Arthur Ramsgrave

I live up on the top floor. I don't know Mrs Rolands very well. I knew her husband better. I always thought he was going to marry Ann-Ann Forester, that is- people always surprise you though, don't they?

Elizabeth Atwell

I live across corridor from Mrs Rolands. I think Miss Forester, Mrs Rolands' neighbour, opened her door when I was having coffee at about ten o'clock, and someone left. I thought it was Miss Forester, but I saw her hurrying out to the shops twenty minutes later

Ian Walters

I work for a TV repair firm. I called on Mrs Rolands at about 9.15am. Her cleaner opened the door. I repaired the TV...I don't think Mrs Rolands was in while I was working there. There was a lot noise in the bedroom- but I think that was the cleaner

Bessie Talbot

I never liked Mrs Rolands. I was going to the library when I saw her outside the block of flats at about ten o'clock. Of course I didn't speak to her.....I never do, yet I think it's a pity what happened to her!!

Rosie Matthews

I clean Mrs Rolands' flat every day. When I arrived at 8.30 this morning, she was just going out. She had her coat on and she was looking well and happy.

Ann Forester

I live in the flat next door to Mrs Rolands. I knew her quite well but I was out shopping all morning. I went out very early and came back after lunch

Mike Simmons

I was at the corner of Redford Road at about 10.45 when I caught a glimpse of Mrs Rolands she was walking slowly over towards that small piece of lawn, but I was in a hurry and didn't stop to speak to her. I worried about it later.

Peter Woolcombe

I live in the ground floor flat in the same building as Mrs Rolands. Mrs Matthews went upstairs at about 8.30; the window cleaner came. I think I saw Mrs Rolands at about ten o'clock. I was just going to the laundry when she went out of the main door of the building

Bill Martin

I clean all the windows round here. I was having a cup of tea at about 9.30 when I saw Mrs Rolands . She waved at me from that window up there.....Oh, wait a minute.....that's Miss Forester 's flat isn't it? That's right. It was that window

Judith Brown

I live in the flat above Mrs Rolands. Of course, Mr Rolands died a year ago. They were only married for five years. He was a good friend of Ann Forester until he married, but after the wedding, Ann never really spoke to Mrs Rolands.....I suppose she was a bit jealous. I was coming home from work at about four o' clock when Mr Woolcombe told me the awful news.

Doctor Heaney, forensic scientist

This person died between 9. 00 and 11.00 this morning probably from an overdose of drugs, even poison. We shall know when we do all the tests.

Strange streetlamps

Read the story and answer the questions:

Jenny was walking home late one night after a party at a friend's house. She was feeling tired and she really wanted to get to bed, so she walked under the big black ladder against the wall without thinking. She wasn't superstitious and she's never had any bad luck from these things.

So she continued walking but as she was passing under a streetlamp, it suddenly turned off. It was strange but not really a problem. When she was getting closer to the next streetlamp it also turned off. She thought it was weird but she wasn't scared.

When she arrived at the third streetlamp it turned off, too. Now she was scared. She looked back to where the ladder was and ... there was no ladder there! She crossed her fingers and started running and every time she passed under a streetlamp

it turned off. She didn't stop until she got home. When she walked in through the front door the light turned on! She screamed... aaaagh!

1. Where was the party? How was Jenny feeling after the party?
2. What two things did she do connected with superstitions?
3. What happened when she got to the first streetlamp?
4. How many streetlamps did this happen to before she looked back?
5. What did she see when she looked back?
6. What happened when she walked into her house?
7. How did she feel then?

Read the end of the story and answer the questions:

Mother:	Aaaagh! Jenny! What's the matter?
Jenny:	Oh, mum. The light has just turned on!
Mother:	Jenny, I turned it on. I heard you walking up the path so I was waiting for you. Why are you scared?
Jenny:	I've just had a horrible experience.
Mother:	Why? What happened?
Jenny:	I was walking along the street and... this ladder and the ... the streetlamps...
Father:	What's all the noise? Jenny!
Jenny:	Oh, Dad!
Mother:	I think she's just walked under the "Big Black Ladder".

Who was waiting for Jenny?

Why did the light turn on?

How did her mum know Jenny was coming?

How did Jenny describe what happened to her?

What did Jenny start to do?

Who appeared?

Did Jenny's parents know something about the ladder?

The Robbery

Directions: Complete the story. Use the words from the box.

<i>money</i>	<i>robber</i>	<i>manager</i>	<i>surrounded</i>	<i>foot</i>
<i>air</i>	<i>door</i>	<i>officers</i>	<i>gun</i>	<i>surrender</i>

Last Monday afternoon, a bank (1) _____ went to a bank in London. He gave the cashier a canvas bag, pointed a (2) _____ at her and said, "Give me all the (3) _____! Quickly!" The cashier put the money in the bag, but when the robber turned around to leave, she pressed a silent alarm button with her (4) _____. The alarm informed the police that a robbery was taking place. When the police arrived at the bank, the robber was in the bank. He was pointing his gun at the bank (5) _____ and his assistant. They both were very scared. The police (6) _____ the bank and sealed the front door and the back door. They trapped the robber inside the bank. The police officer used a microphone and told the robber to put down his gun and come out with his hands up in the (7) _____. The bank robber said no. He said he would never (8) _____. While the officer talked to the robber, two (9) _____ entered the bank from a secret (10) _____. They arrested the bank robber.

Have you heard about the three-fingered thief?

Read the clues and cross out the answers in italics. The words left make up the answer of the problem or riddle.

witness, court, all, at large, smuggling, he steals, manslaughter, burglar, vandal, copper, rape, to arrest, mugger, penalty, is, shoplifter, armed, bowling, goal fraud, gang, homicide, hooligan, probation, drug dealer, pickpocket, store, detective, balls, innocent, to kill, motive, perjury, speeding ticket, judge, school shooting

- A person who steals goods from a store pretending to be a customer.
- A place where legal cases are heard.
- A variant of jail.
- One who physically assaults a person in order to rob.
- A person who purposely damages or destroys property.
- Another word for a trial period before full release.
- What you call to bring things into a country illegally.
- A professional person who decides if one is innocent or guilty.
- A person who causes trouble at a football match.
- An unplanned murder.
- A person who sells drugs.
- A person who sees a crime happening.
- If someone uses your credit card without your permission to buy goods, you talk about
- Someone who forces entry into a building in order to commit robbery.
- Not guilty as determined by a court of law.
- An idea that causes a person to act in a particular way.
- The crime of forcing an unwilling person to participate in sexual intercourse.
- A person working in a store preventing people from stealing there.
- To seize and detain someone.
- Another word for murder.
- To cause to die.

- The intentional giving of false testimony.
- A punishment inflicted for breaking the law.
- “Running free”.
- Carrying a weapon.
- A crime where a person shoots kids at a school.
- Slang for police officer.
- A group of people associated with crime.
- A thief who steals from people’s pockets.
- A fine given to someone going beyond the speed limit.

Alibi

Look at the following words and try to match them with their definitions:

alibi:	didn’t do a crime.
criminal:	the place where a trial is held.
convicted:	someone who did a crime.
innocent:	did a crime.
interrogate:	ask questions to suspected criminals.
guilty:	facts, things, and testimony needed to prove who the criminal is.
court:	found guilty in a court of law.
trial:	someone the police <i>think may have</i> done the crime.
suspect:	a story (true or not) used to prove someone is innocent.
evidence:	someone who saw a crime.
witness:	the time when evidence is presented at a court and people decide if the suspect is guilty or innocent.

Read the news and find out the robber.

Breaking News:

Yesterday the bank at the corner of 5th and main was robbed. Police have caught three suspects. The police have the three suspects in separate rooms and will begin interrogating them shortly. The robbery happened between 5:00 and 9:00. The suspects claim to have an alibi. They say they were at the movies between 5:00 and 7:00, at the café between 7:00 and 8:00, and at the bowling alley between 8:00 and 9:00.

Interrogation Sheet

Suspect 1:

5:00 – 7:00 at the movies.

7:00 – 8:00 at the café.

8:00 to 9:00 at the bowling alley.

Suspect 2:

5:00 – 7:00 at the movies.

7:00 – 8:00 at the café.

8:00 to 9:00 at the bowling alley.

Suspect 3:

5:00 – 7:00 at the movies.

7:00 – 8:00 at the café.

8:00 to 9:00 at the bowling alley.

What crime did they commit?

Match these crime descriptions (a-m) with the crimes (1-13).

1. Murder - Unlawfully and deliberately killing someone.
2. Kidnapping - Taking somebody by and demanding money or conditions to free that person.
3. Burglary - To enter a building, often while no one is in it, and steal money or objects.
4. Mugging - To take something by force from someone, often in the street.
5. Pickpocketing - To steal from someone's pocket etc, without them realizing.

6. Arson - To set fire to a building illegally.
7. Rape - To violently attack a person sexually.
8. Hijacking - To use force to take control of a plane, ship, train, etc.
9. Fraud - To deceive or cheat someone to get money.
10. Theft - Stealing-usually secretly and without violence.
11. Manslaughter - Killing someone by accident through a careless or dangerous act.
12. Smuggling - To bring illegal goods, like drugs, into a country or to bring goods into a country without paying taxes.
13. Shoplifting - To steal things while pretending to shop.

a _____ David Smith got drunk one night and decided to drive home. As he turned a corner he crashed into another car and killed the driver.

b _____ John James pretended to start a business and persuaded some people to lend him some money. He used the money to go on a holiday to the Carribean.

c _____ Ronnie Tyler pulled out a gun from his pocket and shot the bank guard five times in the head.

d _____ Peter Short stole a computer from the company he worked for.

e _____ Vincent Tapper took a pistol and ordered the pilot to fly to Miami.

f _____ Johnnie Smeghurst set fire to his school after failing all his exams.

g _____ Joe Sykes forced his ex-girlfriend to make love with him.

h _____ Paul Winters and Jennifer Summers stopped millionaire William Gates outside his home and forced him to go with them. They demanded 30 million dollars from the family to free him.

i _____ Nigel Handy waited until night, carefully forced open the window and climbed into the house. He took the TV and a lot of money.

j _____ Pete Murphy often went to the shopping center and took wallets from the people shopping. The never felt a thing!

k _____ Anne Clinton walked around the department store and, making sure no one was watching, put two expensive watches into her bag.

l _____ Harry Lee waited on a dark corner until the young woman turned into the street. Then he jumped out, hit her in the face, and ran off with her leather handbag.

m _____ John Bottomless was caught at the customs with \$500,000 worth of cocaine hidden the doors of his car.

4.3 Types of punishment

Read and understand the text.

There are several kinds of punishment available to the courts. Crimes are punished according to their seriousness. More serious crimes are given harsher penalties. In declaring a sentence a judge may take into account the following: prior criminal record, the age of the offender and other circumstances surrounding the crime, including cooperation with law enforcement officers, the amount of loss to victims, whether a weapon was used in the crime, the age or helplessness of the victims.

Punishment may include:

- a fine
- term of imprisonment (time in jail or prison)
- probation or parole
- community service

For criminal offences FINES are also often used as in civil cases when the offence is not a very serious one and when the offender has not been in trouble before.

For more serious crimes the usual punishment is IMPRISONMENT. The length of sentences varies from a few days to a lifetime. However, a life sentence may allow the prisoner to be released after a suitably long period if a parole board

agrees that his detention no longer serves a purpose. In some countries, such as the Netherlands, living conditions in prison are fairly good because it is felt that deprivation of liberty is punishment in itself and should not be so harsh that it reduces the possibility of the criminal re-educating and reforming himself. In other countries, conditions are very bad. Perhaps because of an increase in crime or because of more and longer sentences of imprisonment, some prison cells have to accommodate far more people than they were built to hold. Britain and the United States are trying to solve the shortage of space by allowing private companies to open prisons.

PROBATION is the suspension of jail time. An offender on probation is ordered to follow certain conditions set forth by the court, often under the supervision of a probation officer. Offenders are ordinarily required to refrain from subsequent possession of firearms, and may be ordered to remain employed, live at a directed place and obey the orders of the probation officer. Offenders on probation might be fitted with an electronic tag (or monitor), which signals their whereabouts to officials. Also, offenders have been ordered to submit to repeated alcohol/drug testing or to participate in alcohol/drug or psychological treatment, or to perform community service work.

PAROLE is the supervised release of prisoners before the completion of their sentence in prison. They may be returned to prison if they violate the conditions of their parole. Conditions of parole often include things such as obeying the law, avoiding contact with the parolee's victims, obtaining employment, and maintaining required contacts with a parole officer.

Parole should not be confused with probation, as parole is serving the remainder of a sentence outside of prison, where probation is given instead of a prison sentence and as such, tends to place more rigid obligations upon the individual serving the term.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT is a form of physical punishment that involves the deliberate infliction of pain as retribution for an offence, or for the purpose of disciplining or reforming a wrongdoer. This kind of punishment is still employed in Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Courts may sentence

offenders to be caned or whipped. As well as corporal punishment, some Islamic countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iran use other kinds of physical penalties such as amputation or mutilation.

COMMUNITY SERVICE requires the offender to do a certain amount of unpaid work usually for a social institution such as a hospital.

Answer the questions:

1. What does punishment for a crime depend on?
2. Which kinds of punishment do you know?
3. What does a judge take into account in declaring a sentence?
4. In what cases are fines used for criminal offences?
5. How does the length of sentences vary?
6. In what way are Britain and the USA trying to solve the shortage of space in prisons?
7. What is the main idea of probation?
8. What is a parole?
9. What does community service require?

The law of criminal procedure regulates the modes of apprehending, charging, and trying suspected offenders; the imposition of penalties on convicted offenders; and the methods of challenging the legality of conviction after judgment is entered.

Put the following stages into the correct sequence in the flowchart below.

acquittal of accused
appeal against judgment
appearance in court
apprehension of suspect
charge of suspect
conviction of accused
interrogation of witnesses
investigation by police

release on bail

sentence by judge

crime reported

1. investigation by police

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

In the previous page we looked at the typical stages in criminal procedure. In this test, we will look at what happens at each stage. Below is the completed flowchart of the criminal procedure. **Match each step to its correct definition.**

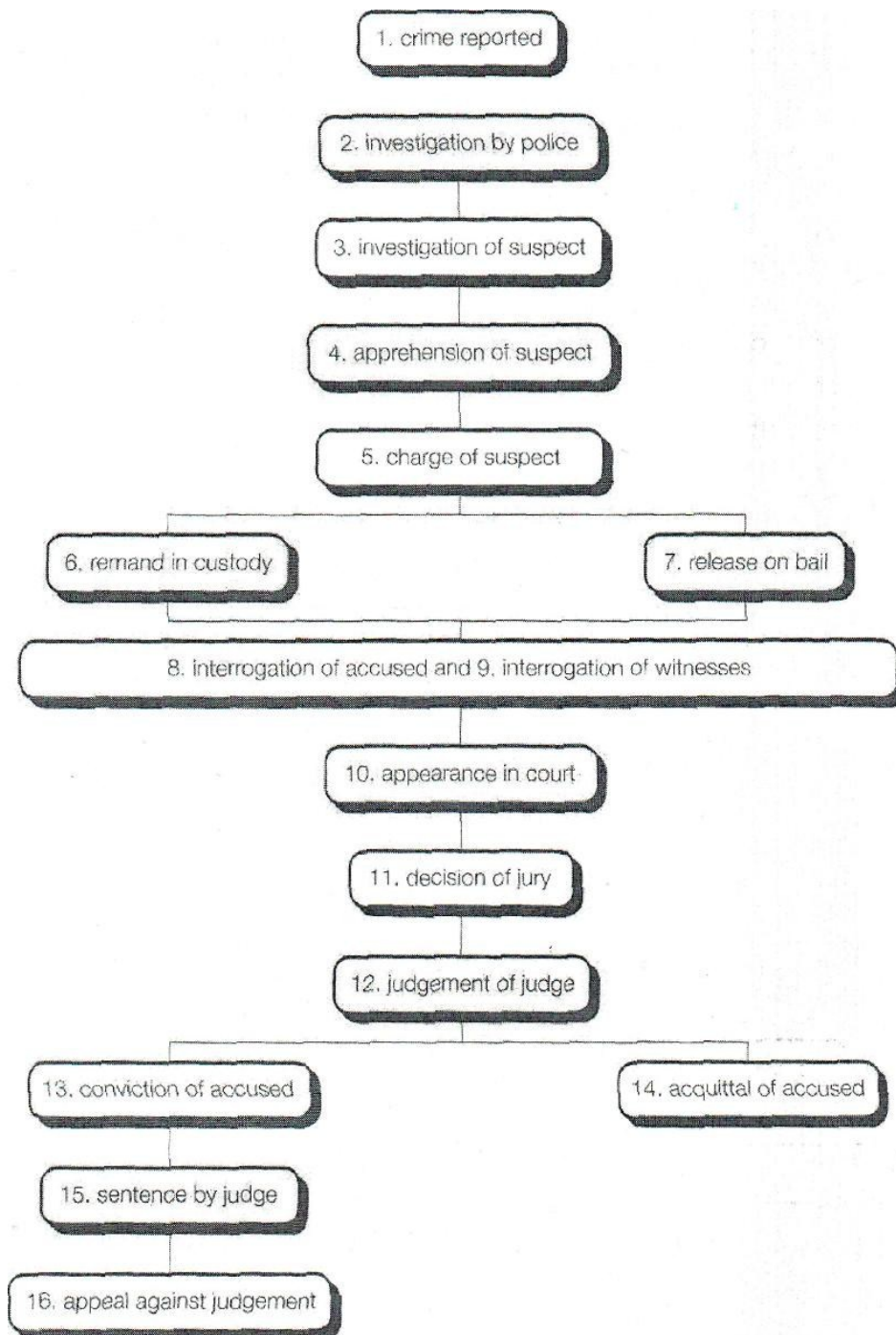


Figure 1 – Steps of crime investigation

a 7 the police free the person alleged to have committed the crime on condition that the accused appears at court at a future date

b__ : the jury panel make a decision whether they believe(beyond reasonable doubt) that the accused committed the crime of which s/he is accused

c__ : the judge decides punishment

d__ : the police carry out a systematic examination of the person, who may have committed a crime

e__ : the police receive information that a crime may have been committed

f__ : the police make a claim of wrongdoing against the person alleged to have committed the crime

g__ : the police carry out further questioning of the person alleged to have committed the crime

h__ : the defendant is *found* not guilty of the charge

i__ : the accused comes to court to face charges

j__ : the police carry out a detailed enquiry into the alleged crime

κ__ : after being found guilty, the accused brings an action to clear his/her name or to reduce the sentence

l__ : the police arrest the person who is alleged to have committed the crime

m__ : the police detain the person alleged to have committed the crime

n__ : the judge makes a judicial decision

o__ : the police *collect evidence* against *the accused from* those who can give evidence

p__ : the defendant is found guilty

Below is a range of sentences that may be imposed. Match each sentence to its definition:

sentence, bond, capital punishment, jail, parole, imprisonment, probation, concurrent sentence, binding over, suspended sentence, peace bond community service, determinate sentence, prison, good behaviour

Definitions.

1. When two or more terms of imprisonment are served together.
2. A place for long-term incarceration, for a crime.

3. A place of confinement for time periods longer than those usual for a police station lock-up and shorter than those usual for a prison.
4. Unpaid work undertaken pursuant to a court order upon conviction for an offence in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment.
5. A release from prison, before a sentence is finished, that depends on the person 'keeping clean/ and doing what he or she is supposed to do while out. If the person fails to meet the conditions, the rest of the sentence must be served.
6. Conduct required for criminals to get out of jail early or other privileges while *in* prison.
7. A sentence (usually 'jail time') that the judge allows the convicted person to avoid serving (e.g. if the person continues on good behaviour, completes community service, etc.).
8. A document that promises to pay money if a particular future event happens, or a sum of money that is put up and will be lost if that event happens.
9. An act by which the court requires a bond or bail money.
10. The sentencing of a criminal to a period of time during which they will be deprived of their freedom.
11. A bond, required by a judge of a person likely to 'breach the peace', to guarantee the person's good behaviour for a period of time.
12. An exact prison term that is set by law, rather than one that may be shortened for good behaviour.
13. A kind of punishment given out as part of a sentence, which means that instead of jailing a person convicted of a crime, a judge will order that the person reports to an officer regularly and according to a set schedule.
14. The most severe of all sentences: that of death. Also known as the death penalty.

Look at the cases. If you were a judge, what sentence would you choose to characterize these people? Choose from the chart; give full details (eg. A \$100,000 fine/3years in prison/one year probation).

Community Service - You have to do a period (eg.100 hrs) of unpaid work in hospitals/old people's homes

Fines	You pay money to the court
Probation	You have to stay out of trouble. Once a week you visit a "probation officer", who asks about your behavior

1. 18-year-old Miranda worked in a shoe-shop. She lost her job when she stole \$92 from the shop.
2. Nigel is 38. He drank a bottle of wine and then drove home. He had a car accident and killed a 13-year-old boy.
3. Kevin, 15, was caught traveling on the train without a ticket. The correct ticket would have cost \$1.75.
4. Stacey, aged 22, was caught selling marijuana at a disco. At her flat about 50 grams of the drug was found. (value/ around \$250).
5. Dean, 17, broke the window of a new Mercedes and stole a mobile phone and four CD's.
6. Samira is 32. She killed her husband with a knife while he was asleep. He had been very cruel and violent with her for more than 10 years, and he often had girlfriends.

In Court

You are a judge. You must decide how long to send the accused to prison for. The minimum is three months. The maximum is a real life sentence. You can also acquit.

Case 1 The accused is a prisoner of war. Your country has just defeated. He was a pilot. He dropped an atom bomb on your tenth largest city, killing 200,000 people and injuring many more.

Case 2 The accused is a doctor. He gave an overdose to an 85-year-old painter who had terminal cancer. The painter had asked for the overdose. The painter's family accuses the doctor of murder.

Case 3 The accused found her husband in their bed with another woman. She took the bread knife and killed him.

Case 4 This man is a well-known leader of a radical organization. He was recently tried for possessing one marijuana cigarette and sentenced to ten years in prison. He is appealing the decision.

Case 5 This factory owner is on trial for cruel and inhuman treatment. The workers in his factory had a sit-down strike to protest against low wages. The owner set rats loose in the factory. The workers killed all the rats and no one was hurt.

Case 6 This woman was given thalidomide while she was pregnant. She gave birth to a baby without arms and legs. When he was two months old, she smothered him while he was sleeping.

Case 7 a. These three teenage boys were having a fight with a fourth boy near a swimming pool. They threw him in the water and then stood on him till he drowned.

b. These five adults were sitting not far from the pool and watched the fight. They did nothing and are accused of complicity.

You are on the parole board of a prison which is so overcrowded that you must release two prisoners. Study the descriptions of five possible candidates for release and make a decision on whom to set free.

Alan Jones: Guilty of murdering his wife by slowly poisoning her. Described by neighbours as a kind and gentle person. His children love him. His wife had lots of affairs and pushed him to the limit.

Janet Green: Found guilty of shoplifting for the tenth time. She is a homeless tramp who likes to spend the winter in prison. It is early December and the weather is very cold.

Miranda Morgan: A drug addict guilty of selling heroin to teenagers. Has already tried two unsuccessful drug treatment programmes. Has a two year old child who will have to go into care if she goes to jail.

Mick Brown: Guilty of vandalism and football hooliganism. 19 years old and below average intelligence. Aggressive and gets violent when drunk. One previous offence for drunken driving.

Cynthia Carter: English teacher guilty of smuggling her two cats into England. This is against quarantine regulations. The customs officers would like an example to be made of her.

Here is the story of a very unfortunate, irresponsible man called Mr. N.E.

Body. Read and understand the text.

Imagine that he was stopped by the police at each and every point of the drama. Read about what happened and, after each piece of info you receive, decide what punishment he deserves (death penalty, solitary confinement, put on probation, give community service, impose a fine or compensation, prison sentence, ban for driving, dismiss the case, find him not guilty, acquit him, find the case not proved).

Mr. Body drank five pints of beer and five single whiskies in a pub, got into his car and drove away. He didn't drive dangerously but exceeded the speed limit as he wanted to catch up with a friend who had left his wallet in the pub. As he was driving along, a little girl ran into the road and he knocked her down. There was no way he could have stopped: drunk or sober. The little girl suffered only bruises and some light superficial injuries. Mr. Body's wife had left him two days before. Six months later, it was clear that the girl suffered from after-effects of the accident and would suffer for many years. Mr. Body had never previously received any summons (привлечение к суду) for traffic offences. The little girl admitted that it was all her

fault. The passenger in Mr. Body's car was killed outright as he went through the windscreen.

Discuss:

What – in detail – would happen to you in your country if you were caught:

speeding in your car?

speeding hijacked car?

with a gun in your pocket

Forensic Evidence and the Law

Read the text and answer the questions below.

Bite Marks as Evidence

In 1991, a cocktail waitress was murdered in Phoenix Arizona. She had been stabbed 11 times and bitten through her shirt.

Ray Krone was convicted of the murder on the basis of a single piece of evidence: A forensic expert testified that the bite mark on the waitress matched Krone's teeth. Other experts said the bite marks were inconclusive and that bite marks were unreliable in general.

In the end, the jury was convinced by the bite marks. Krone was sentenced to death. He began waiting on death row.

However, a few years later, police regularly began to use DNA as evidence to convict criminals. Krone's family still believed he was innocent so they asked that the waitress's shirt be re-examined for saliva in the place where she was bitten.

The police did indeed find saliva. From the saliva, they concluded that Krone was innocent and they were able to catch the murderer who was in jail at the time for another crime.

In short, Krone was sentenced to death for a crime that later techniques for analyzing evidence proved he didn't commit. This leads to an important question:

what if the police were unable to find saliva on the shirt?

(<http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish>)

1. What is the title of the article?
2. Who was murdered?
3. How was she murdered?
4. What evidence was used to convict Krone?
5. What did the forensic expert testify?
6. What did other experts say about the bite marks?
7. What was Krone's sentence?
8. What kind of evidence did police begin to use a few years later?
9. What did Krone's family ask the police to do?
10. What did the police find on the shirt?
11. What did the new evidence prove?
12. Who committed the murder?
13. What question is asked at the end of the article?

Read the text and answer the questions below.

Ear Prints and Dog Line-ups

We have all seen police gathering evidence in the movies. Typically, the police try to find fingerprints or have a witness pick a criminal out of a line-up. But have you ever heard of 'ear prints' or dog line-ups.

Like fingerprints, the shape of people's ears may help police identify criminals. Ear printing is a new branch of forensic science. But, some forensic experts think that it is still too unreliable to be used for evidence in a criminal trial.

In 1998, Mark Gallagher was convicted of murder. The primary evidence used by the police was an ear print found on a window at the crime scene. A forensic expert testified that the ear print was certainly Mark's. Not knowing that ear printing was unreliable, the jury believed the forensic scientist. However, luckily for Mark

new DNA evidence, which is thought to be more reliable, has cleared Mark of the crime.

Another questionable kind of forensic evidence is the ‘dog line-up’. In a dog line-up, a scent bottle of the crime scene is made using a special scent absorbing cloth. The dog smells several people standing in a line-up and indicates if it recognizes the scent.

Although this method is not ‘junk science’, its reliability is still questioned. Some experts think that ‘nobody should be convicted solely on the basis of a dog wagging its tail.’

1. What is the title of the article?
2. What have we all seen in the movies?
3. What kind of evidence do police typically look for?
4. What new branch of forensic evidence is mentioned in the article?
5. What do some forensic experts think of ear printing?
6. What was Mark Gallagher convicted of?
7. What was the primary evidence used to convict him?
8. What did a forensic expert testify?
9. What did the jury not know?
10. What new evidence was used to prove that Mark was innocent?
11. What is another questionable kind of forensic evidence?
12. How do police get the scent from the crime scene?
13. What do some experts feel about convicting people with this kind of evidence?

5 Unit 5 Systems of Law

Read and understand the text.

Systems of Law

Every independent country has its own legal system. The systems vary according to each country's social traditions and form of government. But most systems can be classed as either (1) a common-law system or (2) a civil-law system. Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, Great Britain (except Scotland), the United States, and other English speaking countries have a common-law system. Most other countries have a civil-law system. Many countries combine features of both systems.

Common-law systems are based largely on case law — that is, on court decisions. The common-law system began in England many hundreds of years ago. The English called their system the common law because it applied throughout the land.

English common law developed from the rules and principles that judges traditionally followed in deciding court cases. Judges based their decision on legal precedents that is, on earlier court rulings in similar cases. But judges could expound precedents to make them suit particular cases. They could also overrule (reject) any precedents that they considered to be an error or outdated. In this way, judges changed many laws over the years. The common law thus came to be law made by judges.

Case law is still important in common-law countries. However, the lawmaking role of legislatures in these countries has increased greatly during the 1900's. The changes have dealt with such matters as employee management relations, workers' wages and hours, and environmental protection. Nevertheless, common-law countries have kept the basic feature of the English legal system, which is the power of judges to make laws. In addition, constitutional law in these countries continues the common-law tradition of defending the people's rights and liberties.

Civil-law systems are based mainly on statutes (legislative acts). The majority of civil-law countries have assembled their statutes into one or more carefully organized collections called codes. Most modern law codes can be traced back to the famous code commissioned by the Roman emperor Justinian I in the A.D. 500's. Justinian's code updated and summarized the whole of Roman law. It was called the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, meaning *Body of Civil Law*. For this reason, legal systems that are based on the Roman system of statute and code law are known as *civil-law* systems. This use of the term *civil law* should not be confused with its use as an alternative term for *criminal law*. In civil law countries, such as France, Germany, and Mexico, the statutes, not the courts, provide the final answer to any question of law. Judges may refer to precedents in making their decisions. But they must base every decision on a particular statute and not on precedent alone.

Other systems. Many countries have patterned their legal system after both civil law and common law. For example, Japan and most Latin-American nations have assembled all their private law into a code. But public law in these countries has been greatly influenced by common-law principles, especially those that guarantee the rights and liberties of the people.

Read and understand the text.

Classifications of Law

Law covers a wide variety of matters and plays a significant role in society. The legal system is made up of both a criminal justice system and a civil justice system. These two systems exist to deal with two different types of laws that have different purposes and lead to very different consequences if they are broken. Try to examine the two main types of classification of law.

Civil and criminal law

One of the most common classifications and one that is used by many legal systems is the distinction between civil and criminal law. As civil and criminal law have different purposes, different systems for dealing with them have developed.

Criminal law is about creating laws for the protection of society as a whole and providing punishment for those who break those laws. Criminal law sets out types of behaviour that are forbidden within society and if the behaviour occurs, then punishment will follow. If you commit a crime, you have offended against the state and the state has the right to prosecute you. At the end of a case, if the defendant (the person who is alleged to have broken the law) is found guilty, they will be punished by the state.

Civil law is used to settle disputes between individuals (which can include companies and corporations). At the end of a case, the party at fault has to pay compensation or comply with another suitable remedy, such as an injunction.

There are a number of differences between criminal and civil law. These differences include the following.

The purpose of each is different. Criminal cases are brought to maintain law and order and to protect society. Civil cases are brought to uphold the rights of individuals and to provide redress.

The cases take place in different courts. A criminal case is usually brought by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) on behalf of the state (or Crown). A civil case is brought by an individual or company or corporation.

The standard of proof is different. Criminal cases must be proven beyond reasonable doubt. Civil cases only have to be proven on the balance of probabilities.

The terminology used is different, and the person starting the case is given a different name by each system. Criminal cases are usually brought on behalf of the Crown (state) and civil cases are brought by a claimant, i.e. an individual or company or corporation.

While the distinction between civil and criminal is quite clear, it does not always capture the whole of the legal system or the types of law that exist.

Another classification that is commonly used is that of public law and private law.

Public law involves the state or government in some way. There are three main types of law that fall into this category.

1. Constitutional law: this controls how the government operates and is used to resolve any disputes over constitutional matters, for example, which is entitled to vote.

2. Administrative law: this controls how Ministers of State and public bodies should operate and make decisions. An important part of administrative law is a type of court action known as judicial review.

3. Criminal law: this also comes under the heading of public law because it involves the state. Criminal law is part of public law because a crime is regarded as an action against society and the state as a whole.

Private law concerns the smooth running of society and covers areas such as work, business dealings, education and everyday life. There are many different areas of law that fall under the heading of private law. Examples include employment law, the law of tort and the law of succession. (<https://www.supremecourt.uk/about/uk-judicial-system.html>)

Using the knowledge gained from the article, try to identify what laws may have been broken in the following example.

Catherine's day Catherine Taylor drives to work every day. One morning she is late for work and drives at 40 mph in a 30 mph speed limit. At work in the superstore, she has to deal with a number of customer complaints. One of those complaints is from a customer who bought a washing machine a few days ago. It was plumbed in by employees of the store, which is standard practice. However, the first time the customer used the machine it flooded their kitchen causing damage to the floor and some new kitchen cupboards.

What laws may have been broken?

What rights and responsibilities can be identified?

Discussion

When Catherine drives at 40 mph in a 30 mph zone, she is speeding (and liable to have points put on her driving license and a fine if found guilty of the offence). Speeding is a criminal law offence. Laws on speeding are created to provide a safe environment for both road users and pedestrians. One of the reasons why speeding is punished is deterrence, to prevent people from breaking the speed limit and causing road traffic accidents. When Catherine deals with the complaint about the washing machine she is dealing with a civil law matter. On selling the machine, the superstore entered into a contract with the customer. That the machine would work properly was part of that contract. The machine was plumbed in by employees of the store. Again, as part of the contract, the employees should have done this properly and be qualified and trained to do this. As the washing machine has flooded the kitchen there appears to be a fault. As this is a new machine the superstore could be held liable for breaching the contract. If they have breached the contract then they may also be liable for any damage that has resulted from the breakdown of the washing machine. In both these examples rights and responsibilities can be identified. When driving, Catherine has a responsibility to other road users. She should drive in a manner that complies with the law. She also has the right to expect that other road users will drive in a manner that complies with the law. The superstore, when selling the washing machine, has the responsibility to ensure that the machine matches the description they gave and that it works properly. The customer has a right to expect the machine to work properly. They can complain when the machine doesn't work and seek a remedy, such as a replacement machine or the repair of the machine.

Classification of Law

Law may be classified in various ways, e.g. criminal law and civil law, public law and private law, substantive law and procedural law, national law and international law, etc. **This task deals with different branches of law as part either of public or private law and their formal definitions, focusing on the language and structure of such definitions.**

Which of the following branches of law belong to private law?

Constitutional Law, Law of Property, Law of Torts, Civil Law, Law of Trusts, Administrative Law, Law of Probate, International Private Law, Law of Succession, Law of Contracts, Land Law, Family Law, Criminal Law.

Which of the following branches of law belong to public law?

Law of Trusts, Administrative Law, Law of Succession, Law of Property, Law of Probate, Family Law, International Public Law, Law of Contracts, Land Law, Criminal Law, Law of Torts, Civil Law, Constitutional Law.

Match the branches of law and those indicating a system of law to their formal definitions:

1.....can be defined as the system of law developed at Rome and in the Roman Empire.

2.....could be defined as the area of law relating to the organization of the family and the legal relations of its members, e.g. marriage, separation, divorce and the custody of children.

3.....may be defined as a special area of English law, which was first created by the Lord Chancellor, consisting of rules and remedies which supplement the common law when this is necessary for justice in a particular case.

4.....can be understood as the area of law of each legal system which regulates how to deal with cases involving a foreign element.

5.....could be understood as a body of law based on custom which is administered and developed by the courts in judicial decisions.

6.....may be understood as the law relating to the legal structure of government in a State and regulating the relations between private citizens and government.

7.....can mean the system of law which regulates relations between states and also between private citizens of one country and those of another.

8.....could mean the law relating to crime, i.e. illegal conduct for which a person may be prosecuted and punished by the State.

9.....may mean the area of law which deals with rights and interests related to owning and using land, the most important form of property.

10.....can be defined as the law governing the creation, variation, enforcement and annulment of legally binding agreements between persons.

11.....could be defined as the body of law concerned with compensating the victims of civil wrongs committed by one individual against another independent of contract.

12.....may be defined as the Law Merchant, the law applied in medieval times in maritime courts and local courts in certain market towns.

13.....can be understood as a legal system based on Roman Law as distinct from the English system of Common Law and also as a branch of law as opposed to criminal law.

14.....could be understood as the body of law contained in Acts of Parliament.

15.....may be understood as the area of law relating to functions and powers of government organization and how they operate in practice to administer government policy.

16.....may mean a body of codified Roman ecclesiastical law.

17.....can mean a body of law contained in previous judicial decisions and judicial interpretation of legislation.

18.....may be understood as the area of law dealing with arrangements relating to the validity of wills and the administration of estates after the owner's death.

19.....could be defined as the body of law which governs the management of personal affairs and the disposition of property of an individual in anticipation and the event of such person's incapacity or death for another person's benefit.

20.....can be defined as the body of law laying down who is entitled to property of an intestate relative and in which order.

Choose the possible word/word combination to be used in the following definitions:

an order of the court, a civil wrong, a wrongful act, a party, illegal behaviour, unlawful conduct, a legal document, a person, a binding agreement, a property arrangement, a sum of money, a defamatory statement

1. A tort might be explained aswhich causes harm, damage, injury to an individual's person, property or reputation and who can obtain damages or other remedies.

2. A contract might be referred to aswhich is made between two or more parties stating the exact details of promises.

3. A will may be understood aswhere a person states how s/he wants to dispose of his or her property when s/he dies.

4. A trust may be defined aswhich aims at transferring the property to one or more trustees who become the legal owner(s), which must they hold and administer for the benefit or advantage of another person or a group of persons or for a specific purpose.

5. Crime may be explained aswhich is prosecuted and punished by the State.

6. A libel may be referred to asthat attacks someone's reputation in a written form.

7. A plaintiff could be explained aswho takes a legal action against somebody in a civil case.

8. A defendant could meanwho is either sued for damages or compensation because of causing harm to somebody else or charged with committing an offence.

9. Damages may be referred to aswhich the court orders the defendant to pay to the plaintiff as compensation for a breach of contract or tort.

10. An injunction might be explained aswhich is awarded against the defendant not to do something which would be in breach of contract.

11. A prosecutor could be defined aswho brings a criminal charge against the defendant.

12. A loser of a civil action may be explained aswho has to pay the damages ordered by the court or who has failed to claim his rights.

Read and understand the text.

International Comparisons of Law System

In some countries such as France (where there are 9 jurors), the judges and jurors decide the case together. In the United States juries decide if the defendant is guilty but sometimes also have a say in what punishment he should receive. Before World War II, Japan also had a jury system, but it was often criticized for the ease with which jurors could be bribed. Now Japan, like South Korea, is a rare example of a modern industrialized country where jurors are not used: all decisions are made by professional judges. Most countries have special rules for young defendants. Children under ten cannot stand trial at all under English law. Juveniles (those under seventeen) are dealt with in special Magistrates Courts known as Juvenile Courts. Court judge will hear the appeal without a jury. If a defendant has good reason to believe the magistrates have made a mistake about a point of law, then he may appeal to the High Court. The appeal system is mostly for the benefit of the defendant, but there are cases of the prosecution successfully appealing for a more severe punishment. In Japan it is even possible for the prosecution to appeal that a non-guilty decision be changed to guilty. Appeals from the Crown Court go first to the High Court and in special cases, to the Court of Appeal. Occasionally, a case is carried through this system of appeal all the way to the House of Lords. In many countries, such as Japan and United States, the highest juridical decisions are made

by a Supreme Court. Its members are appointed from the lower courts by the government.

Notes:

juror - присяжный, член суда присяжных

judge-судья

case-судебное дело

to be guilty of smth.- быть обвиняемым в чем-либо

to find smb. guilty/not guilty - признать кого-то виновным, невиновным

punishment - наказание

to bribe- давать взятку, подкупать

briber - тот, кто дает взятку

briber-taker - взяточник

trial-судебный процесс, слушание дела

stand a trial – предстать перед судом

court-суд (здание суда)

to deal with-вести дело, иметь дело с кем-то, рассматривать вопрос

Juvenile Courts- Суды по делам несовершеннолетних

Magistrate -мировой судья

to make a mistake- ошибаться

appeal - апелляция, подавать апелляционную жалобу

the High Court – Верховный суд (в Великобритании)

the prosecution-обвинение

the prosecutor- обвинитель

the Public prosecutor- прокурор

severe- суровый

the House of Lords - палата лордов (в Британском Парламенте)

the Supreme Court - Верховный Суд (в США)

legislative branch- законодательная власть

executive branch - исполнительная власть

judicial branch - судебная власть

Read the text again to answer the following questions:

1. Who decides if the defendant is guilty in the USA?
2. What system did Japan have before World War II? What is it like now?
3. Do most countries have special rules for young defendants? What are they?
4. What is the appeal system like?
5. Where do the appeals go from the Crown Court first?
6. In what countries are the highest juridical decisions made by a Supreme Court?

Read each of the following actions and determine if it is a criminal or civil violation, both or neither.

_____ 1 Randy accidentally threw his softball through his neighbor's kitchen window.

_____ 2 Stephanie took five CDs from a store without paying for them.

_____ 3 Lee snatched Mary's purse, knocking her down and breaking her arm.

_____ 4 In a computer chat room, JoAnne made false and harmful statements about Cindy, whom she was mad at for telling her secrets.

_____ 5 On Friday night, Derrick and Sam made a prank phone call to annoy a neighbor.

_____ 6 While babysitting, Margaret was distracted when her boyfriend called. The baby fell, cutting his lip, and required stitches.

_____ 7 Jennifer threw her soda can out of her friend's car onto the street.

_____ 8 Jamie agreed to sell his MP3 player to Ron and said it was "like brand new." Ron paid Jamie and received a damaged and heavily used product.

_____ 9 Donna borrowed her sister's car without permission and drove around town with her friends. She wrecked the car on the way home.

_____ 10 Randy and Joy were suspended from school, but decided to come on campus Friday for the pep rally.

6 Unit 6 International Law

Read and understand the text.

The universal declaration of human rights: a Magna Charta for all humanity

(A) More than 60 years have passed since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations on 10 December 1948 (2). This was the first time in history that human rights and fundamental freedoms were stated in such detail. After the Second World War (3) there was a strong desire for peace. At that time (4) Member States formed the United Nations.

Although they were very different in their ideologies, political systems and religions and cultural backgrounds, socio-economic development, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights represented a common statement of goals and aspirations. It was a vision of the world as the international community would want it to become.

(B) The Declaration recognizes that the „inherent dignity of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world“. It comprises a broad range of rights such as the right to life, liberty and security of person; the right to an adequate standard of living; the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution; the right to own property; the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the right to education, freedom of thought, conscience and religion; and the right to freedom from torture and degrading treatment among others. These are inherent rights to be enjoyed by all human beings of the global village – men, women and children, as well as by any group of society, disadvantaged or not – and not „gifts“ to be withdrawn, withheld or granted at someone’s whim or will.

(C) Although the Declaration is not a legally binding document, it has inspired more than human rights instruments which together constitute an international standard of human rights.

These instruments include the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which are legally binding treaties. They were further elaborated in such legal documents as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which declares dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred as being punishable by law; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, covering measures to be taken for eliminating discrimination against women in political and public life, education, employment, health, marriage and family; and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which lays down guarantees in terms of the child's human rights. The Universal Declaration (6) has been translated into more than 200 languages. Over the years, the Declaration has been used in the defense and advancement of people's rights. Its principles have been embodied in national legislation and the constitutions of many newly independent states. (7) References to the Declaration have been made in charters and resolutions of regional intergovernmental organizations as well as in treaties and resolutions adopted by the United Nations system. Monitoring human rights violations is also of great importance.

Make up 5 questions about information you've got from the text.

Try to make up a dialogue, using information from the text.

Read and understand the text.

Human Rights

When the Second World War ended in 1945, many countries in the world learnt about the terrible human rights abuses that had happened during the conflict, and most governments thought it would be a good idea to establish an international standard for human rights that every country should try to achieve in future.

One of the main aims of the United Nations (UN), created in 1945, was to promote respect for human rights all around the world. The organization soon

decided it needed a document stating the human rights that all countries should respect, and on 10th December 1948 it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

The UN had to respect national sovereignty, so the UDHR was not a law that countries had to obey. It was, however, an important list of principles, and in the years since 1948 it has formed the basis for UN treaties on the subject of human rights. Many countries have signed these treaties, thereby committing themselves to following the rules they contain.

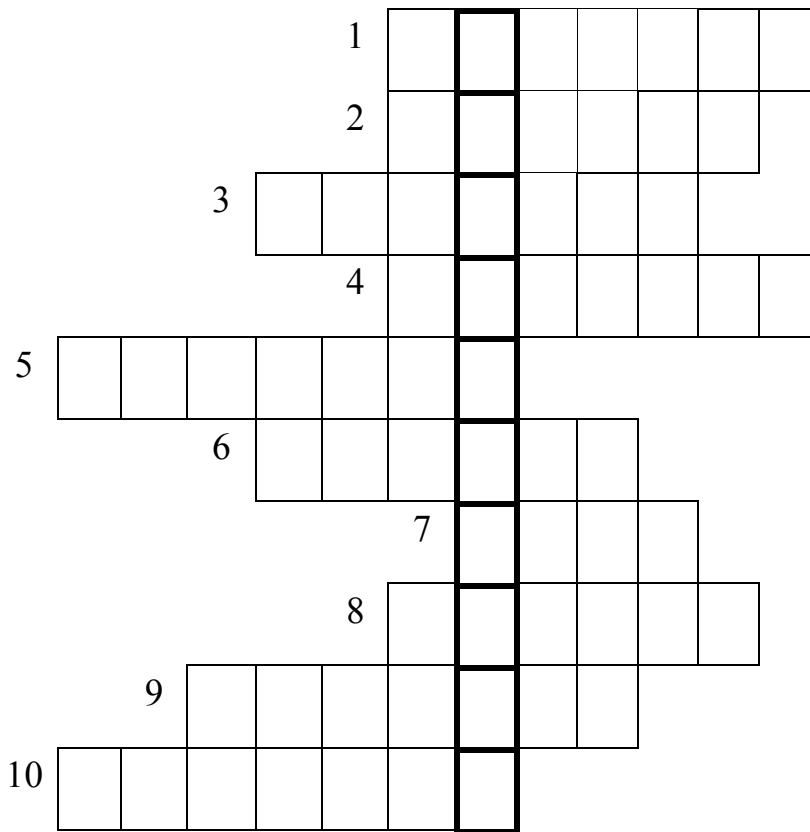
Some of the rights in the UDHR are so fundamental that it is easy to take them for granted. Perhaps we should remember, therefore, that a hundred years ago most of the world's governments respected only a few of the rights in the UDHR, and also that many human rights abuses are still taking place in the world today.

The UDHR begins by stating that people should have the same rights regardless of their race, sex, language or religion. It then gives a list of basic rights including the right to be free from slavery and torture, the right to own property, the right to an education, the right to privacy at home, and the right to a fair trial.

As you might expect, there have been some arguments about some parts of the UDHR. For example, some countries have suggested that the document expresses a more 'western' view of the world, ignoring other religious and cultural traditions.

One fact everyone seems to agree on, however, is that the UDHR exists in more languages than any other written document in the world – more than 300 in total!

Fill the gaps below to find another of the principles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – the right to freedom of _____.



1. A hundred years ago, most governments in the world did not _____ many of the principles in the UDHR.
2. The UDHR _____ in more than 300 languages.
3. The UN _____ the UDHR in December 1948.
4. In some countries it is easy to take human rights for _____.
5. The UDHR establishes the right to be free from _____.
6. Unfortunately, many human rights _____ are still happening.
7. One of the first things the UDHR says is that every person should have the _____ rights.
8. Many countries have _____ human rights treaties since 1948.
9. The UN tries to _____ respect for human rights.
10. Some countries have suggested that the UDHR only expresses _____ cultural and religious traditions.

Match the words and their definitions:

inalienable, violate, injustice, trial, responsibility, right to privacy, liberty

- hearing in court to decide whether someone is guilty or innocent of a crime
- being able to keep one's own personal life a secret
- protect from harm
- freedom or power to act or think in the way one chooses
- destroy or disobey a law or right
- unfair treatment
- duty to act in a particular way
- cannot be removed or taken away

Use one of the words from the list above to complete the following expressions:

1. Everyone has a _____ to protect the rights of others.
2. Documents such as the Magna Carta established the notion that we all have _____ rights, and nobody can take these from us.
3. It is illegal to _____ someone's human rights.
4. In some places, there are many examples of _____, in spite of international human rights legislation.
5. _____ is one of the most fundamental human rights.
6. The right to a fair _____ in court and to be judged by one's peers was established by the Magna Carta.
7. Amnesty International exists to _____ human rights all over the world.
8. Our personal lives are protected by the _____.

Discuss one of these scenarios with your group

1 a Mr Nick O'Teen likes to go to his local bar and have a pint and a few cigarettes with his friends. He doesn't see why he should be made to stand outside to smoke in winter when it's cold. Surely he has the freedom to do as he chooses and he

can smoke indoors if he likes? **1 b** Ms Lily Fragrant is a vehement anti-smoker. She enjoys going to bars, but she hates the smell of tobacco on her clothes and hair, and furthermore, she doesn't want to breathe in all that nasty smoke – after all, it's bad for her health as well as everyone else's.

2 a MrRomcom is a good-looking, rich, famous actor. Following marital difficulties, he had an affair to console himself. Unfortunately, the press found out and they have been harassing his girlfriend, chasing her wherever she goes and printing pictures of them together in private moments. **2 b** Ms Hack is a journalist who thinks celebrities are fair game. Well, they court the press when they have a new film to promote, don't they? They can't blame the public for wanting to read stories about their private lives.

3 a Ms Josie Public has noticed some strange noises and clicks on her telephone line recently. She suspects the authorities may be listening to her phone calls. She has done nothing wrong, and is very upset and worried that someone could be listening in to her private calls. **3 b** Mr A Gent works for the government and listens in to the phone calls and reads the emails and personal messages of members of the public. He thinks loss of privacy is a price worth paying if his monitoring can help stop criminals and terrorists

Read the article and fulfill the tasks

Japan-based internet users who download copyright infringing files face up to two years in prison or fines of up to two million yen (\$25,700; £15,900) after a change to the law.

Such activity has been illegal since 2010, but until now had not invoked the penalties. It follows a lobbying campaign by country's music industry. But critics said that efforts should have remained focused on stopping users making such material available. In Japan illegal uploads of copyright infringing music and videos carry a maximum 10 year prison sentence and a 10 million yen fine. Sales figures suggest the country is the world's second-largest music market after the US.

Piracy problem

In theory the new download punishments can be enforced if a user is found to have copied a single pirated file. The Recording Industry Association of Japan had pushed for the move, suggesting that illegal media downloads outnumbered legal ones by about a factor of 10. The figure is based on a 2010 study which suggested that people in the country downloaded about 4.36 billion illegally pirated music and video files and 440 million purchased ones that year. It added that the disparity was likely to have increased over the following months.

"This revision will reduce the spread of copyright infringement activities on the internet," said the body's chairman Naoki Kitagawa, who is also chief executive of Sony Music Entertainment Japan, earlier this year. Politicians voted through the change in June. Shortly afterwards the website of the government's finance ministry was defaced and the sites of the Supreme Court, the DPJ and LDP political parties, and the Japanese Society for Rights of Authors, Composers and Publishers were briefly taken offline after cyber attacks. The following month a group of masked activists associated with the Anonymous hacktivist movement staged a protest in Tokyo.

About 80 participants picked up rubbish from the ground in the city's Shibuya shopping district for an hour to publicize their opposition to the plan.

The Japan Federation of Bar Associations, a group representing legal professionals, also issued a statement saying the offence should have remained a civil, rather than criminal, matter.

"Treating personal activities with criminal punishments must be done very cautiously, and the property damage caused by individual illegal downloads by private individuals is highly insignificant," it said.

However, the efforts did not sway the politicians.

International efforts

Japan's action is part of a wider international crackdown on online piracy.

Over recent months the US has taken the digital locker service Megaupload offline; Ukraine has shut down the BitTorrent site Demonoid; the UK has jailed the owner of the Surf the channel video link provider; and several countries have

restricted access to The Pirate Bay torrent service - the founder of which was recently deported from Cambodia to Sweden to face tax charges.

France also recently fined one of its citizens for the first time under its "three strikes" rule which allows it to impose a fine if a suspected pirate ignores three warnings about their activity.

However, attempts to introduce new laws have run into problems elsewhere.

The US put off votes on Sopa (Stop Online Piracy Act) and PIPA (Protect IP Act) in January after Wikipedia and thousands of other sites staged blackouts in protest.

The European Parliament also voted to reject Acta (Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement) in July after opposition across the continent.

Try to predict the answers to these questions:

What is the punishment for downloading illegally according to Japanese law?

Why did the government increase the punishments?

How much illegal downloading do you need to do to be punished?

Who supported the increased punishments?

Who was against the increased punishments?

What did those people do to protest?

Who do they think should be punished instead?

What punishments have happened outside Japan?

Are there countries which have rejected stronger punishments for illegal downloads?

Discussion Questions

1. Is the punishment for downloading illegally in Japanese law fair? How about after only one illegal download? If not, what other punishments could there be and after how many downloads?

2. Was the government right to increase the punishments?

3. What do you think about the protests against the increased punishments? Can you think of any other ways of protesting?

4. Are the recording industry right to be worried about illegal downloads? Is there anything positive about it for them? Are there any different ways that they could react?

5. What are your own experiences of downloading music online? How do you feel about those downloads now?

6. How would you feel and what would you do if you were one of these people?

– A record company executive

– A musician whose copyrighted music was being illegally downloaded

– An internet user who had been warned not to do more illegal downloading by their government

– An internet user who had been warned not to do more illegal downloading by their internet company

– An internet user whose internet had been cut off by the internet company due to illegal downloads

– An internet user who had been arrested for a single illegal download

– A police officer who is in charge of catching and charging illegal downloaders

– A businessman who wants to solve the illegal downloading problem and make money out of the solution

What punishments, if any, should there be for breaking copyright in these ways?

(All of them are illegal in at least one country).

– Buying pirate DVDs

– Creating file sharing software which could be used to share illegal copies of music etc

– Downloading file sharing software which could be used to share illegal copies of music etc

– Emailing a copyrighted music track to a friend

– Illegally downloading copies of books (PDFs or e-books)

– Linking from your website or blog to illegal downloads

– Make a CD copy of mp3s on your computer for a friend

– Performing a copyrighted song without permission

- Photocopying pages of books for use in class
- Photocopying whole books
- Playing a song in your café or restaurant without permission
- Posting a copyrighted video on YouTube etc without permission
- Publishing and selling fan fiction (e.g. your own novel including the characters from Harry Potter)
- Publishing photos of people without their permission
- Putting the lyrics of a copyrighted song on your blog or website
- Reading a whole book in a bookshop
- Recording from the radio
- Republishing a newspaper article on your website or blog without permission
- Sampling from a copyrighted song in your song without permission
- Selling pirate DVDs
- Staging a play without permission to use the script
- Using other people’s photos in your book, website, blog or magazine article without permission
- Videoing a movie in the cinema

Rank the things above by how serious they are.

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