

Аудиторная контрольная работа
специальность 030501.65 «Юриспруденция»

Variant 1

1. Answer the following questions:

A student of what university are you?

Where do you study?

What kinds of law must the lawyers know?

What is law?

2. Give Russian equivalents for:

Labour dispute; fundamental human rights; international trade law; civil law; the very dawn of civilization; order and compulsion; commercial structures; extramural student; legal regulations; short distance; close links.

3. Ask as many questions as you can.

My fellows know that new judge.

Paul is a second-year student of the law faculty.

4. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the verb.

1. Our university (to be) established in 1913.

2. This research center (to be) the biggest in the Far East.

3. The academic year (to consist) of two terms?

4. The training course (not, to last) for 7 years for full-time students.

5. Our university (to have) better facilities for studies in 3 years.

6. ... lawyers (to deal) with legal regulations in the sphere of people's relations?

7. This lawyer (to join) the Bar last year.

8. My group mates (to know) well the law of crime.

5. Types of legal professions. (группа Simple, Present Perfect)

(Ю.Л. Гуманова и др. Just English. Английский для юристов. - стр. 13-14)

1. This magistrate (not, to try) a criminal case yesterday.

2. A jury (to consist) of twelve ordinary people.

3. The solicitor (to prepare) legal documents for buying a car tomorrow.

4. At the last lesson we (to speak) about economic crimes in Russia.

5. My friend (to graduate) from the Law Faculty a year ago.

6. In the 22nd century the jury (not, to consist) of twelve people.

7. The jury (to listen) to the defense yesterday.

8. This coroner (not, to inquire) into unnatural deaths.

Technology train in?

What specialists does the Law faculty train in?

2. Give Russian equivalents for:

a graduate; law of crime; law of procedure; maritime law; right of defence; right of action; magistrates' court; legal adviser; supervision by public prosecutor; legislature; justice; common sense.

3. Ask as many questions as you can.

Professor Smith will deliver his lecture on civil law tomorrow.

I am a student of the Russian University of Cooperation (RUC).

4. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the verb.

1. The academic year (to consist) of two terms?
2. The training course (not, to last) for 7 years for full-time students.
3. Our university (to have) better facilities for studies in 3 years.
4. Tomorrow we (not, to discuss) employment law.
5. Student Sergeev (not, to know) well psychology.
6. Yesterday at the University hall I (to lose) the textbook on civil law.
7. I hope I (to speak) 2 foreign languages in 2 years.
8. Nina and Victor (to be) well informed in sociology. They can help me.
9. My group mate thinks he (to work) as a legal consultant after graduating the University.
10. Mr. Green (not, to want) to work in a commercial structure.

5. Types of legal professions. (группа Simple, Present Perfect)

(Ю.Л. Гуманова и др. Just English. Английский для юристов.- стр. 13-14)

1. Tomorrow this solicitor (to present) his client in the magistrate's court.
2. Yesterday I (not, to watch) a TV program about drug trafficking in Asian countries.
3. The jury (not, to find) the defendant guilty yesterday.
4. Barristers (not, to make up) the largest branch of the legal profession.
5. Tomorrow Mr. Red, the coroner, (to inquire) into a violent death.
6. My friend (to graduate) from the Law Faculty a year ago.
7. In the 22nd century the jury (not, to consist) of twelve people.
8. The jury (to listen) to the defense yesterday.
9. This coroner (not, to inquire) into unnatural deaths.
10. This lawyer (to know) well the law of crime, of procedure, administrative and civil law.

The profession of a lawyer

The profession of a lawyer is quite diversified. The graduates of the Law Faculty can work as notaries, judges, defense counsels, detectives and legal advisers.

The profession of a lawyer is one of the most important in the law-governed state, which we are creating now.

Lawyers have to solve many problems that still exist in our society. The duty of lawyers is not only to punish people for various crimes: drug dealing, hijacking, pickpocketing, kidnapping, burglary, murdering, - but they must do their best to prevent crimes. They should help those people who committed a mistake to find the right road in their life.

Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| lawyer | юрист |
| diversified | разносторонний |
| notary | нотариус |
| judge | судья |
| defense counsel | защитник |
| legal adviser | юрисконсульт |
| to create | создавать |
| to solve problems | решать проблемы |
| law-governed state | правовое государство |
| society | общество |
| to punish | наказывать |
| crime | преступление |
| drug dealing | распространение наркотиков |
| hijacking | угон самолетов |
| pickpocketing | карманная кража |
| kidnapping | похищение людей |
| burglary | кража со взломом |
| murdering | убийство |
| to prevent | предотвратить |
| to commit a mistake | совершить ошибку |

Russian.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
3. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
4. The student (to examine) from 3 to 5 yesterday.
5. The book (to write) by the end of next year.

III. Translate the sentences into English using the Simple Passive Forms.

- 1) Билеты принесут завтра. 2) Вчера мне дали сложное задание. 3) Моей сестре часто помогают в школе.
- 4) Законы принимаются Парламентом. 5) Вчера меня ограбили. 6) Я думаю, его приговорят к смертной казни.

VERSION 2

I. Copy out the Passive Form, define its name, translate the whole sentence into Russian.

1. He has been given a difficult task.
2. The works of the students are being discussed by their tutor.
3. The equipment for our sports club will have been delivered by the 5th of July.
4. A lot of new shops are built in our town every year.
5. The dinner was being cooked when I came home.

II. Open the brackets using the verbs in one of the Passive Forms. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The letter (to send) tomorrow.
2. We (to invite) to a concert last Sunday.
3. Hockey (to play) in winter.
4. The text still (to translate) by the students.
5. The services (to pay) already.

III. Translate the sentences into English using the Simple Passive Forms.

- 1) Мне дают сок каждое утро. 2) Его сестру отправили в больницу два дня назад. 3) Нас будут спрашивать завтра.
- 4) Законы часто нарушаются. 5) Его убили в перестрелке. 6) Контракт обсудят завтра.

Russian.

1. This exam (to pass) by all the students of our group soon.
2. Bread (to eat) every day.
3. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.
4. He (to pay) by the end of next week.
5. The witness (to examine) from 3 to 5 yesterday.

III. Translate the sentences into English using the Simple Passive Forms.

- 1) Много домов было разрушено во время войны. 2) Людям обычно платят за работу. 3) Ему подарят машину через год.
- 4) Завтра меня спросят на ТПП. 5) США разделены на 11 избирательных округов. 6) Это дело будет слушаться завтра.

VERSION 4

I. Copy out the Passive Form, define its name, translate the whole sentence into Russian.

1. Contracts are usually signed by general directors.
2. The reconstruction of this plant will have been finished by the end of this year.
3. He was seen at the station.
4. His new book is being discussed everywhere.
5. The letter has been received already.

II. Open the brackets using the verbs in one of the Passive Forms. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The text (to translate) by all the students yesterday.
2. This work (to do) tomorrow.
3. This topic (to discuss) every day.
4. This shopping center (to build) from 1995 to 1997.
5. She (to pass) her English exam already.

III. Translate the sentences into English using the Simple Passive Forms.

- 1) Работа будет сделана через неделю. 2) Книгу прочитали еще неделю назад. 3) Машину продадут через неделю.
- 4) Улики были найдены два дня назад. 5) Законы одобряются Сенатом. 6) Я боюсь, его приговорят к тюремному заключению.

VERSION 1

I. Define the tense-form of the verbs and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The government is preparing a new legislation now.
2. People nowadays accuse racism and nazism.
3. British Parliament has changed over the centuries.
4. The Speaker presided over the debates in Parliament.
5. Pete will vote for some candidate tomorrow.
6. The robbery had been committed by 5 yesterday.
7. It is the Magistrates' Courts that try the majority of all criminal cases.

II. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct tense-forms.

1. What is Steve doing now? - He (to prepare) for the new trial.
2. The tribunal (to find) the neonazism and racism guilty in numerous crimes against humanity.
3. He just (to finish) his composition about the history of Parliament.
4. Some years ago he (to control) the development of the civil service in the country.
5. The president (not, to speak) before the voters tomorrow.
6. My question (to answer) yesterday.

VERSION 2

I. Define the tense-form of the verbs and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The state machine includes such organs as the army, the police, the courts.
2. The first witness for the prosecution is taking his place at the witness-stand.
3. The king refused to sign this document yesterday.
4. I have been preparing for the seminar in the theory of state and law since 3 o'clock.
5. Before we left the Palace of Westminster, Steve had told me many interesting things.
6. Associate Justices are appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.
7. It is the County Courts that try the majority of civil cases.

II. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct tense-forms.

1. Trying to keep order the police often (to arrest) demonstrators.
2. The witness (to give) evidence against the defendant right now.
3. In 1215 King Henry III (to refuse) to accept Magna Carta.
4. The Commons (to debate) for two hours already.
5. The verdict (to bring) by 7 tomorrow.
6. The judges (to appoint) from the barristers. (pas)

VERSION 3

I. Define the tense-form of the verbs and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Our legal adviser is speaking on the phone now.
2. The tribunal finds the neonazism and racism guilty in numerous crimes against humanity.
3. In the middle of the last century the Cabinet did not have real political power.
4. We will become lawyers in 5 years.
5. The words "Equal Justice under Law" are written above the main entrance of the Supreme Court.
6. My neighbor had been killed in his own flat before the police arrived.
7. It is the judge who passes the sentence.

II. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct tense-forms.

1. Different types of states (to have) different functions.
2. The first witness for the prosecution (to take) his place at the witness-stand at the moment.
3. The king just (to sign) this document.
4. Who ... (to represent) this candidate at the tomorrow meeting?
5. By the end of our stay we (to visit) all important parts of London.
6. The equipment for our sports club (to deliver) by the 5th of July.

VERSION 4

I. Define the tense-form of the verbs and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Different types of states have different functions.
2. What is Steve doing now? - He is preparing for the new trial.
3. As the class differences between the representatives and aristocracy became more marked, the division into the "Lords" and "Commons" took place.
4. Who will represent this candidate at the meeting?
5. The robbery had been committed by 5 yesterday.
6. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.
7. It is barristers who conduct cases in higher courts.

II. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct tense-forms.

1. Look! The police (to attack) the demonstrators.
2. The defence counsel sometimes (to examine) witness for the prosecution.
3. In Saxon times the king and powerful barons (to discuss) in the Palace of Westminster matters of state.
4. In Saxon times the king and powerful barons (to discuss) in the Palace of Westminster matters of state.
5. In the US the judiciary (to divide) into federal and states judiciary.
6. Barrister (to conduct) this case from January to May last year.

Test

V 1

1. Write down and translate all modal verbs.
2. Write down the modal verbs and their equivalents that mean «долженствование», «разрешение», «мочь, уметь».
3. Write down all the forms the modal verb «уметь».
4. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Вы можете взять эту книгу, если хотите.
2. Можете сегодня пойти туда.
3. Можете не говорить ему об этом.
4. Должно быть он очень умен.
5. Ему предстояло пойти к директору и объяснить свое поведение.
6. Я не могу найти свои часы.
7. Вы сможете поговорить с ним завтра.
8. Тебе не следовало ходить туда вчера.
9. мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски.
10. Вы не можете подсказать мне как пройти к Эрмитажу.
11. Он должно быть видел этот памятник.
12. Мне пришлось взять такси иначе я бы опоздал на поезд.
13. Не следует говорить с не по-французски.
14. Лучше скажите ему об этом.

5. Translate from English into Russian.

1. She must be the youngest child in the group.
2. May I come and see you some day?
3. He can't left the country.
4. She might be sleeping.
5. You need not go there.
6. You cannot read so many books.
7. He is to come and help.
8. You had to do it alone.

6. Translate from English into Russian.

1. You had to find opportunity of serving us next year.
2. Every visit to the Buyer's plant has to be arranged during the guarantee period.
3. He must be having a telephone talk now.

7. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Секретарь должен просматривать почту каждый.
2. Мы знаем, что сейчас деньги должны обладать определенными качествами, чтобы быть удачными.
3. По российскому законодательству договоры всегда должны быть в письменной форме.
4. Фабрика должна начать производство в начале следующего года.

Test

V 2

1. Write down and translate all modal verbs.
2. Write down the modal verbs and their equivalents that mean «долженствование», «разрешение», «мочь, уметь».
3. Write down all the forms the modal verb «разрешение».
4. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Наверное, она потеряла мой адрес.
2. Я не могу выпить это молоко.
3. Он должен был пойти в университет.
4. Неужели он знает мою сестру?
5. Не могли бы вы показать мне дорогу в больницу?
6. Сегодня очень холодно.
7. Ей надо было сейчас же пойти к врачу.
8. Им следовало уехать в Москву.
9. Вы можете и не брать эту книгу.
10. Я должна купить этот торт.
11. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-немецки.
12. Можно я посмотрю вашу фотографию.
13. Надо было повернут направо.
14. Поезд должен прибыть в 5 часов.

5. Translate from English into Russian.

1. You should consult the doctor.
2. I had to go to the concert.
3. He was to sell his piano.
4. Can he speak English in childhood?
5. Mother, need I go to the country tomorrow?
6. I should read aloud.
7. They must be talking about us.
8. She could not jump.

6. Translate from English into Russian.

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4. Фабрика должна начать производство в начале следующего года.

Test

1. Write down the formation of Passive Voice.
2. Explain the difference between Passive Voice and Active Voice.
3. Write down 3 forms (positive, negative, interrogative) of Past Simple Passive.
4. Translate from English into Russian.
 1. Our University was founded in 1921.
 2. He will not work next Monday.
 3. Her daughter gave her a beautiful dish as a birthday present.
 4. Civil cases are heard by county courts.
 5. The solicitor prepared legal documents for buying a house the day before yesterday.
 6. All my money were spent on books last month.
 7. Yesterday all the banks were closed.
 8. Your engineer's experience will help in our work.
 9. The children will be allowed to watch TV after dinner.
 10. His telegram was received yesterday.
 11. New programs came into wide usage.
 12. Next week they will pay us overtime.
5. Translate from Russian into English.
 1. Прошлым летом меня научили плавать.
 2. Одобрение президента было получено вчера.
 3. Каждый месяц меня осматривает доктор.
 4. Книги Агаты Кристи читают с интересом.
 5. Новый законопроект не был одобрен Палатой Общин.
 6. В нашем городе построили новое здание Мирового суда.
 7. Ваши сочинения будут возвращены на следующей недели.
 8. Летом Колю отвезут на дачу.
 9. Эта апелляция будет заслушана в суде высшей инстанции завтра.
 10. Более серьезные преступления рассматриваются в суде высшей инстанции.
 11. В Англии празднуется много национальных и государственных праздников.
 12. Нам принесут билеты в театр завтра.
6. Write down 4 types of questions.

Budapest is divided into two parts: Buda and Pest.

АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
ЦЕНТРОСОЮЗА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
РОССИЙСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ КООПЕРАЦИИ

Камчатский филиал

Кафедра иностранных языков

В.В. Кузенко

Методическая разработка для студентов
2 курса очной формы обучения
специальности 030501 «Юриспруденция»

Петропавловск-Камчатский
2010

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Курс английского языка и упражнения для тренировки и закрепления изученного материала. «Методическая разработка для студентов 2 курса очной формы обучения специальности 030501 «Юриспруденция».

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«Российский университет кооперации», 2010
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Введение

Данная методическая разработка является пособием по изучению курса английского языка для студентов 2 курса очной формы обучения специальности 030501 «Юриспруденция». Цель разработки – помочь студентам сформировать умения и навыки необходимые для выполнения заданий на аудиторных занятиях, а заданий на аудиторной контрольной работе, овладеть приемами грамотного перевода с английского языка на русский язык и с русского языка на английский язык.

Методическая разработка состоит из текстов курса английского языка, из теоретического материала по грамматике английского языка и упражнений для тренировки и закрепления изученного материала.

В методическую разработку включены задания на:

- устное высказывание по теме;
- расширение словарного запаса студентов в области профессиональной лексики;
- узнавание и определение изучаемого явления;
- перевод предложений с английского языка на русский язык;
- перевод предложений на английский язык.

Задания могут выполняться как в письменной форме, так и в устной форме. Особое внимание уделяется переводу упражнений с русского языка на английский язык и с английского языка на русский язык. Методическая разработка может использоваться как на практических занятиях, так и для самостоятельного изучения темы студентами.

I STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY

Russian University of Cooperation

Vocabulary:

Russian University of Cooperation – Российский университет кооперации

Kamchatka Branch – Камчатский филиал

educational and research center – образовательный и научный центр

main purpose – основная задача

to train specialists – обучать специалистов

commercial activities – коммерческая деятельность

commerce – коммерция, торговля

dates back – ведет начало от

on the initiative – по инициативе

was established – был утвержден

establishment – учреждение

experienced staff – опытный штат сотрудников

the International Cooperative Alliance – Международный Кооперативный Альянс (МКА)

foreign partners – иностранные партнеры

the Faculty of Economics – факультет экономики

Commodity Expertise – товароведение

Cooking Technology – технология приготовления пищи

manufactured goods and foodstuffs – промышленные и продовольственные товары

information technology – информационные технологии

the Law faculty – юридический факультет

full-time students – студенты очной формы обучения

extramural students – студенты заочной формы обучения

facilities – материальная база, условия

to enable – позволять, делать возможным

I am a student of the Russian University of Cooperation (RUC). The University is a big educational and research center. Its main purpose is to train specialists in commercial activities of consumer cooperatives as well as other types of business structures.

The University dates back to 1913 when on the initiative of Russian cooperators and businessmen a Cooperative Institute was established. Kamchatka Branch of the University was established in 1998. The experienced staff of the University consists of University academics and commercial

managers. The University is a member of the International Cooperative Alliance and maintains close links with foreign partners. The University has a long history of development and a great experience of educational activities.

It has many faculties: the Faculty of Economics, Commodity Expertise and Technology which trains specialists in finance, accounting, information technology, marketing, manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the Law faculty which trains lawyers.

The academic year consists of two terms. The training course lasts for 3 or 5 years for full-time students and 3 and a half and 6 years for extramural students. The University has good facilities for studies and rest. Short distance to the center of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky enables the students to visit libraries, museums, exhibitions and historical places.

Answer the following questions:

1. A student of what university are you?
2. Is your University a big educational and research center?
3. What is the purpose of University training?
4. When and by whom was the University established?
5. What can you say about its staff and its experience in educational activities nowadays?
6. What faculties are there in the University?
7. What specialists does the Faculty of Economics, Commodity Expertise and Technology train in?
8. What specialists does the Law faculty train in?
9. Has the University good facilities for studies and rest?

I'm a future lawyer.

In 2 years and a half I'll make a.... – через 2,5 года я стану....

a second year student – студент второго курса

a sophomore – второкурсник (разг.)

a graduate – выпускник

to deal with – заниматься, иметь дело

legal regulations – юридическая база

sphere – сфера

society – общество

relations – отношения

law of crime – уголовный кодекс

law of procedure – процессуальный кодекс

law of contract – договорное право

law of employment – трудовое право

Information Technology (IT) – информационные технологии
sociology – социология
psychology – психология
ethics – этика
jurisprudence – юриспруденция
Philosophy – философия
a foreign language – иностранный язык
Finance – финансы
Latin – латынь
Auditing – аудит
graduating – окончание
consultant – консультант
legal institutions – юридические учреждения
commercial structures – коммерческие структуры
Bar – адвокатура
notary service – нотариальная служба

Let me introduce myself. My name is Ivan Petrov. I'm 25. I live in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. I'm a second year student. I study at Kamchatka Branch of Russian University of Cooperation. I am an extramural student. In 2 years and a half I'll make a lawyer.

I'm a student of the Law faculty. The graduates of this faculty get the qualification of Lawyers. Lawyers deal with legal regulations in the sphere of economics, society and people's relations.

A modern lawyer must know well a law of crime, of procedure, of contract, employment and industrial relations, administrative and civil law. He must be well informed in IT, sociology, psychology and ethics.

Besides Jurisprudence I study Philosophy, a foreign language, Finance, Latin, Auditing, Goods Expertise and other subjects.

After graduating the University the students of this faculty can work as legal consultants in different legal institutions and commercial structures, join the Bar or the notary service.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. What qualification will you get after graduating the University?
3. What do lawyers deal with?
4. What kinds of law must the lawyers know?
5. What else must a modern lawyer know?
6. Where can the graduates of the Faculty work?

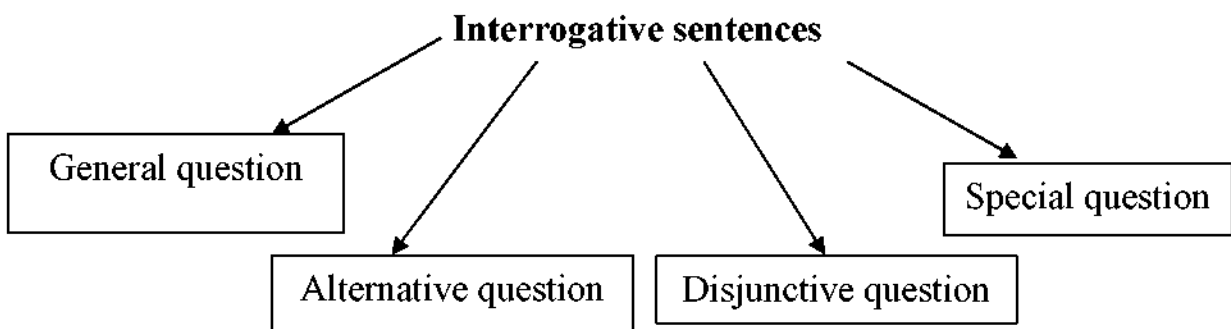
English sentence
(Declarative, Interrogative, Negative, and Imperative Sentences)

He is a lawyer.
He likes to read books at night.

Is he a lawyer?
Does he like to read books?

He is not a lawyer.
He does not like to read books at night.

Take the book.
Do not take the book.



General question

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| He is a lawyer. | She works at the office. You study at the University. | He has a new car. You have a flat. |
| Is he a lawyer? | Does she work at the office? Do you study at the University? | Has he a new car? Have you a flat? |

Alternative question

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| He is a lawyer. | She works at the office. You study at the University. | He has a new car. You have a flat. |
| Is he a lawyer or a legal adviser? | Does she work at the office or at the factory? | Has he a new car or a new bike? Have you a flat or a garage? |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | Do you study at the University or at the Institute? | |
|--|--|--|

Disjunctive question

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| He is a lawyer. | She works at the office. You study at the University. | He has a new car. You have a flat. |
| He is a lawyer, isn't he? | She works at the office, doesn't she? You study at the University, don't you? | He has a new car, hasn't he? You have a flat, haven't you? |

Special question

- 1) **Вопрос к подлежащему** – чтобы правильно задать его, нужно вместо подлежащего подставить вопросительные местоимения кто? что?, а все остальное оставить без изменения.

ex. My friend visited me last Sunday. – Who visited me last Sunday?

В специальном вопросе, после вопросительного местоимения сказуемое всегда стоит в 3-м л. ед.ч., независимо от того, в каком числе и падеже стоит подлежащее в повествовательном предложении.

ex. They speak English well. – Who speaks English well?

- 2) **Вопрос к остальным членам предложения.**

В специальном вопросе на первое место ставиться вопросительное слово, затем повторяется общий вопрос, кроме того члена предложения, к которому задается вопрос. (What, When, Where, Why, How, How much, Whom)

When do you get up?

Where did he go last Sunday?

Why does your friend miss lectures?

Exercise 1. *Make the following sentences negative.*

1. He is a second-year student. 2. They have a new compilation of laws. 3. Tell him about the coming conference of lawyers. 4. Do you know that judge. 5.

Somebody tell him the news. 6. Both my fellow students and I are interested in legal systems of other countries.

Exercise 2. *Ask as many questions as you can.*

1. He speaks English. 2. He is a well-known lawyer. 3. She goes to London today. 4. I have just finished reading this article. 5. He is looking the compilation of laws. 6. Professor Smith will deliver his lecture on civil law tomorrow.

What is law?

Law permeates our lives. In all modern societies, relations between people are regulated by laws. Some of these laws are rules of social and moral behavior, which can be called customs. But some laws are specially made by the legislature of the country and are enforced against all citizens.

It is natural that in every society people act primarily for their own interests, and their actions in society often result in conflicts. To restrain such conflicts rules for the control of people have been very important from the very dawn of civilization. The main repository of such rules is the law.

Law helps us to be civilized. It states a number of rules, which tells us what we may or may not do. Law is based on concepts of order and compulsion. Without laws there would be anarchy in society. Textbooks on law define it as “a body of rules for human conduct, enforced by a governing power, as the means by which the control of society is achieved.”

Besides social control laws are aimed at implementing justice. Some laws are the reflection of the necessity of implementing common sense. E.g.: it is common sense that drunken driving should be punished, that a person who sustains damages should be compensated for them, etc. But sometimes there is some disagreements as to whether or not in reality one of the main purposes of the law is to promote social justice.

The rules of law that exist in modern societies are the result of evolution over centuries of social progress. The evolution of different legal systems reflects many specific factors (cultural, historical, etc.). That is why the laws of one country are often very different from the laws of another country.

Exercise 1. *Give the Russian for:*

Custom, legislature, to enforce, to result in conflicts, to restrain conflicts, from the very dawn of civilization, repository, order and compulsion, means, justice, common sense.

Exercise 2. *Give the English for:*

Общество – современное общество, отношения – отношения между людьми, регулироваться – регулироваться законом, поведение – моральное поведение, действовать – действовать в своих собственных интересах, учебники – учебники по праву, правила – правила поведения человека, вождение (автомобиля) – вождение в нетрезвом состоянии, ущерб – понести ущерб – компенсировать ущерб.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences using the words given below each sentence (a,b,c,d).

1. ... and legal rules have a long history in human society.
a) legislature b) law c) legality d) lawyer.
2. Laws are made by:
a) society b) government c) legislatures d) people.
3. In every society people act for their own:
a) interests b) behavior c) justice d) conflicts.
4. People's actions in society often ... in conflicts.
a) consist of b) result c) sustain d) restrain.
5. Law is based on concepts of order and:
a) civilization b) damage c) conduct d) compulsion.

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

to enforce

1. Law are made by legislatures and enforced by police.
2. This rule must be enforced.

to result in

1. Yesterday the talks did not result in any decision.
2. The accident resulted in the death of two people.
3. The game resulted in our victory.

to aim at

1. You should aim at studying well.
2. Laws are aimed at implementing justice.
3. The efforts he makes are aimed at achieving success in his career.

to compensate (for)

1. The debtor must compensate for your losses.
2. They will compensate you for traveling expenses.
3. The employers must compensate their workers in case of injury at work.

Word combinations

law

adjective law – процессуальное право

business law/ commercial law – торговое право

case law – прецедентное право

civil law – гражданское право
 contract law/ law of contract – торговое право
 criminal law – уголовное право
 roman law – римское право
 international trade law – международное торговое право
 maritime law – морское право
 patent law – патентное право
 tax law – налоговое право

right

right of action- право предъявления иска
 right of defence – право на защиту
 right to work – право на труд
 right to education – право на образование
 right to property – право на собственность
 fundamental human rights – основные права человека

court

arbitration court – арбитражный суд
 supreme court – верховный суд
 magistrates' court – мировой суд
 juvenile court – суд по делам несовершеннолетних
 court of appeal – апелляционный суд

legal adviser – юрисконсульт
 common law rule – норма общего права
 labour dispute – трудовой спор
 notarial attestation – нотариальное засвидетельствование
 supervision by public prosecutor – прокурорский надзор
 contending parties – спорящие стороны
 advisory opinion – консультация, заключение

SIMPLE TENSES

Употребляются для обозначения повторяющихся действий в настоящем, прошлом, будущем; для констатации факта; последовательности событий.

| PRESENT SIMPLE | PAST SIMPLE | FUTURE SIMPLE |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| I, we, you, they + Verb (V) | V правильный+ ed work+ed=worked V неправильный | I, we + shall+ V He, she, it, you, they |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| He, she, it + Vs (es) | (второй столбик таблицы неправильных глаголов) went, was, had | + will+ V |
| Negative form | | |
| I, we, you, they, + do not (don't) + V | I, we, you, they, he, she, it + did not (didn't) + V | I, we, + shall not + V you, they, he, she, it + will not (won't) + V |
| He, she, it + does not (doesn't) + V | | |
| Interrogative form | | |
| Do + I, we, you, they + V | Did + I, we, you, they, he, she, it + V | Shall + I, we + V |
| Does + He, she, it + V | | Will + you, they, he, she, it + V |
| Показатели времени | | |
| always – всегда often – часто usually – обычно every day – каждый день never – никогда seldom – редко sometimes – иногда twice a week – дважды в неделю | yesterday – вчера ago – назад three days ago – три дня назад last – прошлый last year – в прошлом году | tomorrow – завтра next – следующий next month – в следующем месяце in – через in a year – через год soon - вскоре |

CONTINUOUS TENSES

Употребляются для обозначения действий длящихся в определенный момент в настоящем, прошлом, будущем; параллельно происходящих процессов; процесса, охватывающего период времени.

| PRESENT CONTINUOUS | PAST CONTINUOUS | FUTURE CONTINUOUS |
|--|--|---|
| I, we, you, they, he, she, it + am, is, are + V+ ing | I, we, you, they, he, she, it + was, were + V+ ing | I, we + shall be + V+ ing He, she, it, you, they + will be + V+ ing |
| Negative form | | |
| I, we, you, they, he, she, it + am, is, are + not + V+ ing | I, we, you, they, he, she, it + was, were + not + V+ ing | I, we + shall not be + V+ ing He, she, it, you, they + will not be + V+ ing |
| Interrogative form | | |
| Am, is, are + I, we, you, they, he, she, it + V + ing | Was, were + I, we, you, they, he, she, it + V + ing | Shall + I, we + am, are +V + ing |
| | | Will + you, they, he, she, it + are, is + V + ing |
| Показатели времени | | |
| now – сейчас at the present – в настоящее время at this moment – в настоящий момент still – все еще | at two o'clock yesterday – вчера в 2 часа from 3 to 4 yesterday – вчера с 3 до 4 the whole morning yesterday – вчера все утро | at two o'clock tomorrow – завтра в 2 часа from 3 to 4 tomorrow – завтра с 3 до 4 the whole morning tomorrow – завтра все |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| right now – прямо сейчас | all day long yesterday – весь день вчера | утро all day long tomorrow – завтра весь день |
|--------------------------|--|--|

| PERFECT TENSES | | |
|---|--|--|
| Употребляются для выражения действий завершившихся к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом, будущем без указания времени совершения действия | | |
| PRESENT PERFECT | PAST PERFECT | FUTURE PERFECT |
| I, we, you, they + have + V+ed или V ₃ (Participle II) | I, we, you, they, he, she, it + had + V+ed или V ₃ | I, we + shall+ have + V+ed или V ₃ |
| He, she, it + has + V+ed или V ₃ | | He, she, it, you, they + will+ have + V+ed или V ₃ |
| Negative form | | |
| I, we, you, they + have not (haven't) + V+ed или V ₃ | I, we, you, they, he, she, it + had not (hadn't) + V+ed или V ₃ | I, we, + shall not + have + V+ed или V ₃ |
| He, she, it + has not (hasn't) + V+ed или V ₃ | | you, they, he, she, it + will not (won't) + have + V+ed или V ₃ |
| Interrogative form | | |
| Have + I, we, you, they + | Had + I, we, you, they, he, she, it + | Shall + I, we + |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| V+ed или V ₃ | V+ed или V ₃ | have + V+ed или V ₃ |
| Has + he, she, it + V+ed или V ₃ | | Will + you, they, he, she, it + have + V+ed или V ₃ |
| Показатели времени | | |
| already – уже never – никогда yet – еще ever – когда-либо just – только this week (month, year) – на этой неделе | by – к by 3 o'clock yesterday – вчера к трем часам | by – к by 3 o'clock tomorrow – завтра к трем часам |

Exercise 1. *Read the following sentences in Present Simple, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. I go to the university by car. 2. He usually comes in time. 3. She feels well today. 4. They know a lot about art. 5. You work hard. 6. He speaks English well. 7. We live near here. 8. She likes chocolate. 9. They often go away. 10. He does with people well. 11. Ann does morning exercises every day. 12. Sue watches TV a lot. 13. It often snows in winter. 14. He enjoys playing computer games. 15. Both boys swim well. 16. She wants to visit Britain. 17. Don gets up early. 18. I have lunch at noon. 19. She works for a large company. 20. You understand English well.

Exercise 2. *Read the sentences, make up special questions:*

1. It often rains in autumn. (When?) 2. He goes to work by bus. (How?) 3. They always travel by car. (How?) 4. She waters the garden every day. (How often?) 5. We take many trips together. (What?) 6. Both boys like to sit in the sun. (Who?) 7. My friends often have lunch in the cafeteria. (Where?) 8. Their son lives near here. (Where?) 9. He often changes his mind. (Who?) 10. He buys newspapers every day. (What?) 11. It costs much to phone New York. (How much?) 12. I want chicken for dinner. (What?) 13. They work much. (Who?) 14. She speaks several foreign languages.

(What languages?) 15. He does well with his sister. (How?) 16. Sue likes to go shopping. (Who?) 17. Her brother watches TV a lot. (How much?) 18. They want to visit Italy. (What?) 19. I always walk to my aunt's house. (Where?) 20. Ann enjoys playing guitar. (What?)

Exercise 3. *Read the following sentences in Past Simple, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. They went to London by plane. (How?) 2. My friends traveled a lot last year. (When?) 3. He worked hard yesterday. (How?) 4. They bought a new car last week. (What?) 5. The train arrived in time. (When?) 6. They told us about their plans for the new house. (What?) 7. We changed trains in Berlin. (Where?) 8. His family sold the house a year ago. (Where?) 9. She felt well yesterday. (How?) 10. Dan arrived late for the class. (Where?) 11. Dennis walked all the way to the store. (Who?) 12. They painted the walls blue. (What?) 13. Last Sunday she flew to Madrid. (Where?) 14. We stayed at the hotel. (Where?) 15. Tom often changed his mind. (Who?) 16. They arrived at the airport in time. (Where?) 17. He paid all the bills yesterday. (When?) 18. He went to work by car yesterday. (How?) 19. The accident happened last Friday. (When?) 20. The concert began at 7.30. (When?)

Exercise 4. *Read the following sentences in Future Simple, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. I will phone you tonight. (When?) 2. He will meet us at the station. (Where?) 3. She will learn a great deal in the course. (What?) 4. We will pass the exam. (What?) 5. You will like her present. (What?) 6. They will pay in cash. (How?) 7. He will win the game tomorrow. (When?) 8. I will come back in two days. (When?) 9. She will get married next month. (When?) 10. My friends will leave for Italy in a week. (When?) 11. My brother will help me with this work. (Who?) 12. You will spend a lot of money there. (What?) 13. He will pay the bill tomorrow. (What?) 14. I will leave the tip. (Who?) 15. We will sign the contract next week. (When?) 16. The accountants will finish the work in three days. (What?) 17. He will watch football match on TV. (Who?) 18. She will meet us downtown. (Where?) 19. It will last an hour. (How much time?) 20. We will arrive on Tuesday. (When?)

Exercise 5. *Translate the sentences from Russian into English using Present Simple, Past Simple and Future Simple:*

1. Он обычно встречается её после работы. 2. Мы обычно приходим на занятия вовремя. 3. Она приготовила вкусный салат. 4. Они встретят нас на станции. 5. Она уедет в Италию через неделю. 6. Они заплатят

наличными. 7. Он принимал душ утром. 8. Они подписали контракт на прошлой неделе. 9. Она чувствовала себя хорошо вчера. 10. Он ездит на работу в автобусе. 11. Она приедет через неделю. 12. Я люблю сидеть на солнце. 13. Мои друзья много путешествовали в прошлом году. 14. Они оплатят счета на следующей неделе. 15. Она потратит в Париже много денег. 16. Они поедут в отпуск в Лондон. 17. Он часто меняет свои решения. 18. Они остановились в гостинице. 19. Он женится через неделю. 20. Лекция будет длиться полтора часа.

Exercise 6. *Read the following sentences in Present Continuous, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. I am wearing blue jeans. (What?) 2. He is working in the lab now. (Where?) 3. She is listening to you. (Who?) 4. It is raining in the South now. (What?) 6. They are doing shopping at the moment. (What?) 7. The children are playing computer games. (What?) 9. Ann is cooking dinner in the kitchen. (Where?) 10. Don is having a shower now. (What?) 11. They are listening music. (Who?) 12. They are going to Spain tomorrow. (Where?) 13. He is meeting them on Friday. (When?) 14. I am going to the cinema tonight. (Where?) 15. Sue is leaving for Rome in two days. 16. They are going on business trip tomorrow. (When?) 17. The General Director is having talks in an hour. (What?) 18. She is having a party tonight. (What?) 19. The bus is coming. (What?) 20. I am waiting for a bus. (What?)

Exercise 7. *Read the following sentences in Past Continuous, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. I was going to the university at 8.30. (Where?) 2. He was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday. (What?) 3. She was reading for the exams all day yesterday. (When?) 4. It was raining all evening yesterday. (When?) 5. We were waiting at the station at the moment. (Where?) 6. You were studying all night. (What?) 7. They were traveling in Europe at this time last year. (Where?) 8. I was reading from 5 till 7 o'clock. (What?) 9. My friends were waiting for me at the metro station at 7 o'clock. (Where?) 10. His father was reading a paper at that time. (What?) 11. She was cooking when her husband came. (When?) 12. Dennis was listening to music when mother came. (What?) 13. The students were writing when the bell rang. (Who?) 14. We were talking when she called. (When?) 15. She was dancing when I saw her. (Who?) 16. He was watching TV while she was cooking supper. (What?) 17. We were having lunch when it started raining. 18. They were studying in the room when the phone rang. (Where?) 19. She was buying

groceries when I saw her. (What?) 20. He was working hard all last week. (When?)

Exercise 8. *Read the following sentences in Future Continuous, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. At 3 o'clock tomorrow I will be going to Berlin. (Where?) 2. At 7 o'clock this evening he will be having party. (What?) 3. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning she will be working in her office. (Where?) 4. We will be enjoying ourselves at that time tomorrow. (Who?) 5. You will be swimming in the sea at this time next week. (Where?) 6. They will be studying all day tomorrow. (When?) 7. Ann will be reading for exam all night. (Who?) 8. I will be waiting at the restaurant. (Where?) 9. His parents will be flying to Spain in the time. (Where?) 10. He will be resting through the weekend. (When?) 11. His friends will be dancing all evening. (Who?) 12. They will be working in the lab all day tomorrow. (Where?) 13. I will be cleaning the flat all morning. (What?) 14. They will be chattering all evening. (When?) 15. The managers will be studying the contract from 3 till 5 tomorrow. (What?) 16. She will be doing shopping from 2 till 4 tomorrow. (What?) 17. They will be working in the garden all through weekend. (Where?) 18. I will be sleeping as this time. (When?) 19. She will be having lunch at that time. (When?) 20. The managers will be having talks at that time tomorrow. (Who?)

Exercise 9. *Read the following sentences in Present Perfect, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. The lesson has already begun. 2. We have been good friends for years. 3. I have just spoken to him about it. 4. He has just arrived in London. 5. She has never been in Paris. 6. I have been very busy lately. 7. Nora has just bought a new car. 8. I have already called you twice. 9. My children have seen have been three times. 10. Ann has been ill for a long time. 11. My boss has left for Paris. 12. We have seen her a few times recently. 13. I have known her for a long time. 14. I have heard a lot about him. 15. Sue has just met him. 16. He has already finished his course work. 17. Mike has just returned from Italy. 18. She has already have lunch. 19. We have heard nice songs on radio today. 20. He has worked there for about ten years.

Exercise 10. *Read the following sentences in Past Perfect, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. My friend had left by the time we arrived. 2. I remembered that I had met this man before. 3. We had left an hour before he returned. 4. Before going sightseeing we had studied the map. 5. They had sold all the tickets by the

time I called. 6. We had studied the time-table before going to the booking-office. 7. By the time he came we had finished cleaning the house. 8. They had visited their granny before they left Moscow. 9. They had paid all the bills before leaving. 10. Jane had never lived alone before she entered the University. 11. Our manager had spoken to the boss when I came to the office. 12. He had written the report by last Friday. 13. We had had dinner when this TV program began. 14. You didn't have to worry about me. My friend had brought me some pizza for lunch. 15. He had read this article before the book was published. 16. I had decided to help him before he asked about it. 17. They had had a snack by the time you called on. 18. He had worked in sales before coming to us. 19. He had written a course paper before taking the exams. 20. He had worked there for just a week when an accident happened.

Exercise 11. *Read the following sentences in Future Perfect, and make negative and interrogative forms:*

1. My father will have ordered the tickets by that date. 2. She will have done this work by Friday. 3. He will have done it by tomorrow. 4. They will have sold their car by next month. 5. Tom will have written this report by that time. 6. Mother will have prepared the dinner by the time we come. 7. I shall have called him by that time. 8. The clerk will have printed the papers by the time you are to leave. 9. He will have signed the papers by noon. 10. Jane will have answered the letter by that time. 11. The children will have seen the film by eight o'clock. 12. The boys will have played the game by eleven o'clock. 13. The director will have returned the documents by five. 14. We will have studied the contract by Monday. 15. I shall have written the report by next Tuesday. 16. We shall have passed all the exams by July. 17. He will have finished the course by January. 18. Nancy will have arrived at the airport by four. 19. Tom will have picked me up by three o'clock. 20. I shall have answered your letter by next week.

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Focus

1 Is racism a problem in your country? What recent examples of racism have you read or heard about?

Read about it

Arrest of black lecturer heightens distrust

Michael Leary had arranged to meet his friend at 8pm outside McDonald's in Brixton, South London.

Dressed in smart casual clothes Mr Leary, 39, waited for about 20 minutes. He wandered down the busy street. There was no sign of her, so he returned to his spot outside the fast food store.

At 8.30pm two white men approached him. Mr Leary is black. The men, plain-clothed police officers, said they had seen him "hanging around" and were going to take him to Brixton police station to search him for drugs.

"I was completely shocked," recalled Mr Leary. "I told them I was waiting for a friend, and I was a university lecturer. They started pushing and pulling me around. When I refused to take my hands out of my pockets, the youngest officer got

the handcuffs and forced them on me. They hurt my wrist."

Three police cars and a van arrived. "I was pushed into a car. I said there was no need to use force and one of the officers told me to "shut up" as if I was a piece of dirt."

He was taken to Brixton police station, where he claims he was "pulled" along by his handcuffs "like a cow". He was told to take off his clothes so that he could be searched.

No drugs were found. His credit cards were taken to see whether they were stolen.

There was no apology or explanation. "I was arrested and searched because I was a black man in Brixton. I was just waiting for a friend and minding my own business, but I was made to feel like a criminal."



THE INDEPENDENT

2 Re-tell the story by putting these sentences in the right order.

- a He walked down the street to see if his friend was there.
- b He returned to McDonald's.
- c He waited for 20 minutes.
- d He was approached by two policemen.
- e Michael arrived outside McDonald's.
- f He was handcuffed.
- g He was searched and, finally, released.
- h He was taken away in a car.

3 Which one of these headlines would be suitable for the article? Explain why the others would *not* be suitable.

- a Police say sorry to black lecturer
- b **Lecturer accuses police of racism**
- c UNIVERSITY LECTURER FOUND WITH DRUGS

lecturer university teacher
casual not formal, eg. a pullover and jeans, not a suit and tie
wandered walked slowly
spot place, position
plain-clothed not in uniform (working but pretending to be members of the public)
hanging around being in a place, but not doing anything particular
search look in pockets, shoes etc.
handcuffs metal rings which police use when arresting somebody
minding my own business not interfering with anybody

Key Language

Look at this sentence from the article.

The men, plain-clothed police officers, said they had seen him "hanging around"...

- 4 In written English we often put extra information ("plain-clothed police officers") between commas. Can you find another example in the article?
- 5 When speaking, we usually make extra sentences, as in a-h below. Put two sentences together to make one, with information between commas.
- a Dave's a tennis player. He has two children. *Dave, a tennis player, has two children.*
 - b George Bush is coming to speak at the conference next week. He's the ex-President of the USA.
 - c Ms Santoni is 23. She is a candidate in the general election.
 - d Hong Kong was once a British colony. It is now a city in China.
 - e Soccer is now the most popular international sport in the world. It started in England almost 200 years ago.
 - f Bill Gates started his career as a software writer. He is the richest man in the world.
 - g The "Mona Lisa" ("La Gioconda") was painted by the Italian Leonardo da Vinci. It is now in the Louvre in Paris.

Talk about it

6 The police in Britain use "identity codes" (i/c's) when they are describing people. For example i/c1 means "white", i/c2 means Mediterranean, i/c3 means black. If they say "male i/c3, mid-teens", they mean "black boy, about 15 years old". Do you think it is right to use these racial descriptions? Why/why not?

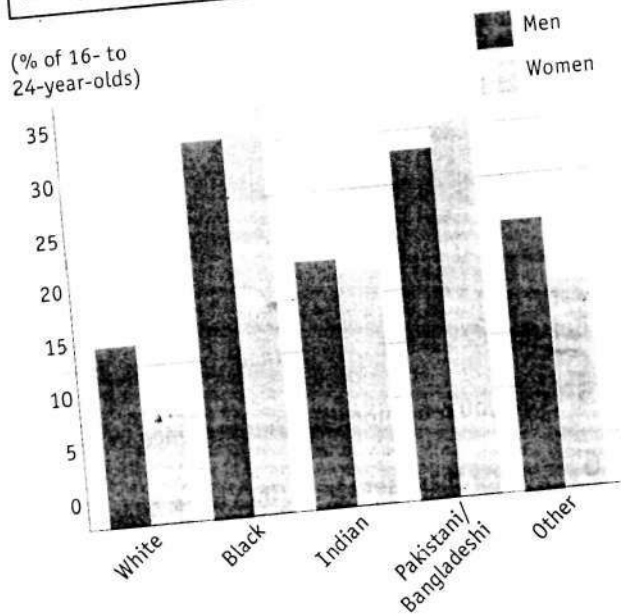
7 Some people are embarrassed to talk about race. They think it might be offensive to others. How do you feel? Should we talk about it, or is it better to keep quiet?

8 The National Front is a racist political party in Britain. It wants to "send back" black and Asian people to "where they came from". Do you have parties like this in your country? Why do some people support them?

9 In the USA, they have tried to increase the numbers of black people in some jobs by "positive action". If a white person and a black person have the same qualifications, the black person gets the job. Is this a good idea?

Youth unemployment rates

Averages for May 1995 - May 1996



10 What does the table above tell us? What could be the reasons for the differences between the various groups?

Questions to the credit

1. Simple tenses.
2. Continuous tenses.
3. Perfect tenses.
4. Types of courts.
5. I'm a future lawyer.
6. What is law.
7. Types of questions.
8. Black lecturer.
9. Racial discrimination.
10. Word combinations with the words law, right, court.
11. To translate cards according to the learnt topics and words.