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радиоэлектроники

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**ENGLISH FOR LAW STUDENTS
(PART 1)**

Учебное пособие
для студентов юридических направлений и специальностей

**Томск
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Настоящее учебное пособие разработано для студентов 1-2 курсов юридического факультета, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции». Пособие состоит из трех разделов. Каждый раздел включает материалы для чтения и пополнения словарного запаса студентов юридической терминологией. В каждый раздел включены задания для формирования и развития умений восприятия профессиональной иностранной речи на слух, умений построения разговорной речи с использованием профессиональной терминологии и оформления письменных высказываний. Обязательной частью пособия является грамматический материал и комплекс заданий для совершенствования умений грамматически корректного оформления устной и письменной речи.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие разработано для организации обучения дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» в объёме 72 часов практических занятий и 36 часов самостоятельной работы студентов. Основной целью использования данного пособия является развитие у студентов 1-2 курсов целевых иноязычных речевых компетенций в соответствии с действующим федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по направлению подготовки «Юриспруденция» (уровень бакалавриата и специалитета). Пособие является не только источником для формирования и развития умений чтения и перевода литературы профессиональной направленности, развития грамматических навыков, умений аудирования, говорения и письма, но и источником получения дополнительной информации по юриспруденции.

Пособие состоит из трех разделов:

- UNIT 1 ‘How to Become a Lawyer’
- UNIT 2 ‘Areas of Law’
- UNIT 3 ‘Types of Crimes: How They Are Classified’

Каждый раздел включает материалы для чтения (**Reading**), ознакомления с юридической терминологией (**Vocabulary**), формирования навыков аудирования (**Listening and Video**), корректного использования грамматических конструкций (**Grammar**). В каждом разделе представлены задания для формирования и развития умений построения грамотной разговорной речи с использованием профессиональной терминологии (**Speaking**) и письменных высказываний (**Writing**). Скрипты текстов по аудированию и текстов по видеоматериалам представлены в приложении (**Reference**). Освоение каждого раздела предполагает индивидуальную работу, работу в парах/небольших группах.

Темы разделов отобраны на основании результатов анкетирования студентов и практикующих специалистов юридического факультета и преподавателей кафедры иностранных языков Томского государственного университета систем управления и радиоэлектроники (ТУСУР).

Авторы пособия считают, что обширный комплекс заданий и упражнений в каждом разделе способствует успешному формированию заявленных компетенций, развитию мотивации студентов к успешному осуществлению будущей профессиональной деятельности и стремлению к достижению карьерных целей.

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UNIT 1: HOW TO BECOME A LAWYER

VOCABULARY

1. Read and learn the words and phrases.

lawyer	юрист
qualification	документ об образовании; квалификация
skill	навык, умение
experience	опыт
solicitor	адвокат низшего ранга, солиситор
barrister	адвокат высшего ранга, барристер
chartered legal executive	дипломированный специалист юридического отдела
paralegal	помощник юриста
licensed legal practitioner	лицензированный практикующий юрист
provide legal support, advice and services to clients	предоставлять юридические сопровождение, консультацию и услуги клиентам
property law, family law or finance law	имущественное, семейное или финансовое право
carry out research into points of law	проводить научные исследования в вопросах права
civil and criminal litigation	судебный процесс по гражданскому и уголовному делу
corporate law or public law	корпоративное право или публичное право
qualifying degree	квалификационная степень
legal apprenticeship	юридическая стажировка
strong academic grades	высокая академическая успеваемость
a mini-pupillage in a barristers' chamber	мини-ученичество в палате адвокатов (барристеров)
undertake pro bono work	выполнять бесплатную работу (на общих началах, безвозмездно)
court marshalling	организация судебного заседания

2. All vowels are absent. Try to guess what words and phrases are hidden here.

1. f _ m _ l _ l _ w
2. p _ b l _ c l _ w
3. f _ n _ n c _ l _ w
4. p r _ p _ r t _ l _ w
5. c _ r p _ r _ t _ l _ w
6. _ n t _ p _ _ n t s _ f l _ w
7. l _ g _ l _ p p r _ n t _ c _ s h _ p
8. c h _ r t _ r _ d l _ g _ l _ x _ c _ t _ v _
9. l _ c _ n s _ d l _ g _ l p r _ c t _ t _ _ n _ r
10. p r _ v _ d _ l _ g _ l _ d v _ c _ t _ c l _ _ n t s
11. p r _ v _ d _ l _ g _ l s _ p p _ r t t _ c l _ _ n t s
12. p r _ v _ d _ l _ g _ l s _ r v _ c _ _ t _ c l _ _ n t s

3. All consonants are absent. Try to guess what words and phrases are hidden here.

1. _ a _ _ i _ _ e _
2. _ o _ i _ i _ o _
3. _ a _ a _ e _ a _
4. _ i _ i _ _ u _ i _ _ a _ e
5. _ i _ i _ _ i _ i _ a _ i o _
6. _ o u _ _ _ a _ _ _ a _ _ i _ _
7. _ u a _ i _ y i _ _ _ e _ _ e e
8. _ _ i _ i _ a _ _ i _ i _ a _ i o _
9. _ a _ _ y o u _ _ e _ e a _ _ _
10. _ _ _ o _ _ a _ a _ e _ i _ _ _ a _ e _
11. i _ a _ a _ _ i _ _ e _ _ , _ _ a _ _ e _
12. u _ _ e _ _ a _ e _ _ o _ o _ o _ o _ _

4. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| lawyer
qualification
chartered | 1. | someone whose job is to give advice to people about the rules and speak for them in court |
| | 2. | having successfully finished the necessary training and examinations |
| | 3. | an official record showing that you have finished a training course or have the necessary skills |
| solicitor
skill
carry out research | 4. | to perform or complete a detailed study of a subject to discover new information |
| | 5. | an ability to do an activity or job well, especially because you have practiced it |
| | 6. | a type of lawyer who is trained to prepare cases and give advice on legal subjects and can represent people in lower courts |

**barrister
experience
public law**

7. the process of getting knowledge or skills from doing, seeing, or feeling things
8. a type of lawyer who can give specialized legal advice and can argue a case in both higher and lower courts
9. the area of law that deals with the relationship between the government and other organizations or between the government and the society

**paralegal
apprenticeship
pro bono**

10. relating to work that is done, especially by a lawyer without asking for payment
11. a period of time when someone learns the skills needed to do a job by working for someone who already has skills and experience
12. someone who works in a law company, or a company's legal department, and has some legal training, but does not have all the qualifications to be a lawyer

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases.

lawyer	skills	legal services	pro bono
---------------	---------------	-----------------------	-----------------

1. I want to see my ... before I say anything.
2. She had great verbal and writing reasoning
3. The organization is a nonprofit ... group.
4. He takes on some charity cases

qualifications	solicitor	research	public law
-----------------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------------

1. Mr. Carter is carrying out ... on teenage crime.
2. My ... is drawing up a contract.
3. Do you have any legal ...?
4. She specializes in ... cases including claims against the police and government departments.

experience	paralegal	litigation	court
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1. She worked as a ... in a criminal defense office.
2. He is bringing charges against us and says, 'I'll see you in'
3. I don't think she has the ... for the job (= enough knowledge and skills for it).
4. The company agreed to the settlement to avoid the expense of lengthy

6. Is the word in bold a noun or a verb?

1. experience

Do you have any **experience** of teaching students?
Sometimes people **experience** difficulty in selling their flat.

2. support

The president's **support** is critical to this project.
I thought he wasn't going to **support** me, but I misjudged him.

3. service

They provide a free bus **service** from the station.
We're quite happy to **service** our customers wherever they are.

4. finance

The city council has refused to **finance** the project.
You need to speak to someone in the **finance** department.

5. research

He has dedicated his life to scientific **research**.
She had to **research** a wide variety of jobs before deciding on law.

6. point

I'd like to discuss the first **point** in your essay.
Small children are often told that it's rude to **point**.

7. grade

Carla got a **grade** A in the English language.
They usually **grade** books according to the difficulty of the language.

8. work

Her idea will never **work** in practice.
What sort of **work** are you experienced in?

READING

7. Read the information.

HOW TO BECOME A LAWYER

What do I have to know about lawyers?

If you've got your sights set on becoming a **lawyer**, there's a number of ways you can achieve your goal. Learn more about the different **qualifications**, **skills** and **experience** you'll need to become a **solicitor**, **barrister**, **chartered legal executive** or **paralegal**.

What's the difference between a solicitor and a barrister?

Lawyer is a general term referring to anyone who is qualified to give legal advice as a **licensed legal practitioner**. This includes solicitors and barristers.

Solicitors **provide legal support, advice and services to clients** (including court services). They may specialize in certain areas of **law such as property, family or finance**.

Barristers represent individuals or organizations in court, **carry out research into points of law** and advise clients on their case.



What are other legal jobs referred to as 'lawyer'?

Besides solicitors and barristers, other legal jobs that are often collectively referred to as 'lawyers' can include:

1. chartered legal executives are qualified lawyers who specialise in particular fields of law such as **civil and criminal litigation, corporate law or public law**;
2. paralegals carry out legal work without being qualified as a solicitor or barrister; they support lawyers by, for instance, preparing briefing notes and interviewing clients and witnesses.

Do I need a law degree?

If you study law at undergraduate level, ensure that your course is a **qualifying degree** – meaning it's approved by *the SRA** (for solicitors) or *the BSB** (for barristers).

If you studied an unrelated subject at undergraduate level, you'll likely need to complete some sort of law conversion course before taking on *the SQE** (solicitors) or a *Bar course** (barristers).

*The CILEx CPQ** route does not require a degree, or equivalent qualifications and experience.

Legal apprenticeships are also available and these provide another viable alternative to university study.

What skills will I need?

In addition to **strong academic grades**, there are certain skills you'll need to demonstrate to become a lawyer:

1. verbal and written reasoning skills;
2. ability to understand and interpret information;
3. inductive and deductive reasoning abilities;
4. ability to analyze information and draw conclusions.

How do I get legal work experience?

Getting plenty of law work experience is vital if you want to become a lawyer - it'll help you to develop the required skills and learn whether it's the right career for you.

During your studies apply for formal work placements. These take place during academic holidays, and **mini-pupillages in barristers' chambers**.

Other ways of gaining useful experience include **undertaking pro bono work** (advising and representing people on a voluntary basis), **court marshalling** (sitting with a judge for a few days) and getting involved in your university's law or debating society.

1. Complete each gap with a suitable word:

law	lawyer	lawyers	legal
-----	--------	---------	-------

1. If you've got your sights set on becoming a ... , there's a number of ways you can achieve your goal.
2. ... is a general term referring to anyone who is qualified to give... advice as a licensed ... practitioner.
3. What are... jobs referred to as '... '?
4. Besides solicitors and barristers, other ... jobs that are often collectively referred to as '...' can include chartered ... executives and paralegals.
5. Chartered ... executives are qualified ... who specialize in particular fields of ... such as civil and criminal litigation, corporate ... or public ...
6. Paralegals carry out ... work without being qualified as a solicitor or barrister.
7. Paralegals support ... by preparing briefing notes and interviewing clients and witnesses.
8. If you study ... at undergraduate level, ensure that your course is a qualifying degree.
9. If you studied an unrelated subject at undergraduate level, you'll likely need to complete some sort of ... conversion course.
10. In addition to strong academic grades, there are certain skills you'll need to demonstrate to become a ...
11. Getting plenty of ... work experience is vital if you want to become a
12. Other way of gaining useful experience includes getting involved in your university's ... or debating society.

9. Mark the following statements as True or False.

1. A lawyer is someone who is qualified to give legal advice as a licensed legal practitioner.
2. Solicitors provide legal support, advice, and services to clients.
3. Barristers represent individuals or organizations in court.
4. Chartered legal executives are not qualified lawyers.
5. Paralegals are qualified as solicitors or barristers.
6. A law conversion course is required for those who studied an unrelated subject at undergraduate level.
7. Legal apprenticeships are not available as an alternative to university study.
8. You need a law degree to become a lawyer.
9. Strong academic grades are the only requirement to become a lawyer.
10. Law work experience is not necessary to become a lawyer.

10. Choose the correct answers.

1. Who is it about: 'They are qualified lawyers who specialize in particular fields of law such as civil and criminal litigation, corporate law or public law. Only those who complete the Chartered Institute of Legal Executives' (CILEx) training programme can use this title.'?

- A Solicitors.
- B Barristers.
- C Chartered legal executives.
- D Paralegals.

2. Who is it about: ‘They represent individuals or organizations in court, carry out research into points of law and advise clients on their case. Many are self-employed in chambers, while others work in government departments or agencies.’?

- A Solicitors.
- B Barristers.
- C Chartered legal executives.
- D Paralegals.

3. Who is it about: ‘They provide legal support, advice and services to clients, who can be individuals, private companies, public sector organisations or other groups. Working in private practice, in-house for commercial organisations, in local or central government or in the court service, they may specialize in certain areas of law such as property, family or finance.’?

- A Solicitors.
- B Barristers.
- C Chartered legal executives.
- D Paralegals.

4. Who is it about: ‘They carry out legal work without being qualified as a solicitor or barrister. They support lawyers by, for instance, preparing briefing notes and interviewing clients and witnesses.’?

- A Solicitors.
- B Barristers.
- C Chartered legal executives.
- D Paralegals.

5. What are legal jobs referred to as ‘lawyer’?

- A Solicitors and barristers.
- B Chartered legal executives and paralegals.
- C Both a) and b).
- D None of the above.

6. What is a qualifying law degree?

- A A degree that is approved by the SRA (for solicitors) or the BSB (for barristers).
- B A degree that is not approved by the SRA or the BSB.
- C A degree that is not related to law.
- D A degree that is equivalent to a law conversion course.

7. What is the CILEx CPQ route?

- A A route that requires a law degree.
- B A route that does not require a degree, or equivalent qualifications and experience.

- C A route that requires a law conversion course.
- D A route that requires a Bar course.

8. Do you need a law degree to become a lawyer?

- A Yes, you need a law degree to become a lawyer.
- C No, you don't need a law degree to become a lawyer.
- D It depends on the type of legal job you want to pursue.
- E None of the above.

9. What are the skills required to become a lawyer?

- A Inductive and deductive reasoning abilities.
- B Ability to understand and interpret information.
- C Verbal and written reasoning skills.
- D All of the above.

10. Why is getting legal work experience important?

- A It helps you learn whether it's the right career for you.
- B It helps you develop the required skills.
- C Both a) and b).
- D None of the above.

11. What is a mini-pupillage?

- A A formal work placement during academic holidays.
- B A legal apprenticeship.
- C A degree that is approved by the SRA or the BSB.
- D A degree that is not related to law.

12. What are some ways to gain useful legal work experience?

- A Undertaking pro bono work.
- B Court marshalling.
- C Getting involved in your university's law or debating society.
- D All of the above.

11. Answer the questions.

1. What are the different ways to become a lawyer?
2. What is the difference between a solicitor and a barrister?
3. What other legal jobs are referred to as 'lawyer' besides solicitors and barristers?
4. Do you need a law degree to become a lawyer?
5. What qualifications do you need if you studied an unrelated subject at undergraduate level?
6. What skills do you need to demonstrate to become a lawyer?
7. Why is getting plenty of law work experience important for becoming a lawyer?
8. How can you gain useful experience in law during your studies?

12. In the text, find the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

1. намереваться
2. стать юристом
3. общий термин, относящийся к
4. консультировать клиентов по их делу
5. подготовить информационные записки (памятки, заметки)
6. опрашивать клиентов и свидетелей
7. юридический конверсионный курс
8. приемлемая альтернатива
9. навыки устной и письменной аргументации
10. способность делать выводы
11. официальное трудоустройство
12. юридическое или дискуссионное общество университета

SPEAKING

Talk about these questions.

1. What are some different jobs in the legal profession?
2. Which legal job would you prefer and why?

WRITING

Write 100-120 words about the job you would like to do after graduation. Write about these questions:

1. What faculty do you study at?
2. Why did you choose this faculty?
3. What qualification of a lawyer do you want to get and why?
4. What law degree is necessary for this qualification?
5. What are you doing at the moment to get this qualification?
6. What skills do you need to become a qualified lawyer?
7. What experience opportunities do you have during your studies?
8. Do you know any domestic and foreign lawyers?
9. How much money do you want earn doing this job?
10. Is the job of a lawyer required nowadays? Why? / Why not?

LISTENING AND VIDEO

1. What qualities are important for a successful lawyer? In pairs, brainstorm and list the qualities you think are valuable for a career in law. Then, share your ideas with your group mates.

2. Listen to the following words and phrases. Pay attention to their pronunciation.

MOODLE course 'English for Law Students'
<https://sdo.tusur.ru/course/view.php?id=7890#section-2>

Part 1 (0:18)

a trainee solicitor - юрист-стажер

to study law - изучать юриспруденцию

legal practice - юридическая практика, работа юриста, предоставление юридических консультаций клиентам

sort of - что-то вроде

to solve a particular problem - решить конкретную проблему

experience - опыт

engaging and interesting work - увлекательная и интересная работа

I really enjoy - мне действительно нравится

Part 2 (0:53)

humanities - гуманитарные науки

a level - выпускные экзамены в школе (дающие право на поступление в университет)

mainly – в-основном, большей частью

obviously - явно, очевидно

undergraduate degree - степень бакалавра

training contract - контракт на обучение, обязательный период практической подготовки в юридической фирме для выпускников юридических вузов

Legal Practice Course, LPG - курс юридической практики

Part 3 (1:29)

vacation scheme - период в одну или две недели, проведенный в юридической фирме в рамках процесса подачи заявки на контракт на обучение

involve - включать

sort of - что-то вроде

sit (sat, sat) in - участвовать в роли наблюдателя, зрителя

over the course of the week - в течение недели

feed into everyone's work - вникать в чью-либо работу

networking - приобретение нужных связей

Part 4 (2:03)

IP, intellectual property - интеллектуальная собственность

Part 5 (2:34)

the level of responsibility - уровень ответственности

the soft skills - навыки межличностного общения, коммуникативные навыки

alongside - рядом с

Part 6 (3:16)

manage – справляться, руководить, организовывать

matter - дело, вопрос

expectation - ожидание, надежда

keep people updated - держать людей в курсе событий

Part 7 (3:43)

progress - делать успехи, развиваться

keep your eyes open - гляди в оба

with your eyes open - без иллюзий

Part 8 (4:26)

aspiring solicitor - начинающий адвокат

apply for / to - подавать заявление

figure something/somebody out - понимать

right - подходящий

mould - формировать, лепить

ultimately - в конце концов, в конечном счете, в итоге

3. Watch the interview with James Pike. What was James asked about? What kinds of questions were asked? Write down these questions.

MOODLE course 'English for Law Students'
<https://sdo.tusur.ru/mod/folder/view.php?id=515447>

4. Watch the video. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. James Pike is currently working as a trainee solicitor at TLT.
2. James Pike studied Law at the University of Oxford.
3. James Pike was always interested in legal practice.
4. James Pike mainly studied science subjects at A-level.
5. After receiving an offer for a training contract, James Pike decided to apply for the Legal Practice Course.
6. James Pike's vacation scheme involved working in the criminal law department.
7. James Pike is currently working at TLT company.
8. James Pike enjoys the level of responsibility given at work.
9. James Pike finds it unnecessary to manage different expectations.
10. The legal sector is described as a stable and unchanging industry.
11. James Pike advises job applicants to learn about the firms they are applying to.
12. James Pike suggests molding oneself into what a company wants in an employee.

5. Watch the video and answer the questions

1. What initially sparked James's interest in legal practice?
2. How did James Pike's academic background influence his decision to become a lawyer?
3. Can you describe James Pike's experience during the vacation scheme?
4. What aspects of working in the tech IP and data team does James Pike find most engaging?
5. How would you describe the level of responsibility given to trainees at the firm?
6. What does James Pike enjoy most about the professional atmosphere at the firm?
7. What are some of the challenges James Pike faces in managing different matters and expectations?
8. What approach does James Pike take to learning and progressing in the legal field?
9. Why does James Pike believe it's important not to tie yourself down to one particular goal in the legal sector?

10. What advice would James Pike give to someone applying to law firms?
11. Why is it so important to find a workplace that aligns with your personal values and aspirations?

6. Read the summaries of the video, two of them are wrong and only one is correct. Choose the correct summary.

Parts 1, 2

1. In the video, James Pike discusses his experience as a fully qualified solicitor at TLT and how he found the work engaging and interesting. He studied mainly science subjects at A-level and then pursued a law degree at the University of Manchester. James applied for the Legal Practice Course after being offered his training contract and started working in Birmingham.
2. In the video, James Pike shares his passion for becoming a lawyer and his journey to achieving his goal. He studied Law at the University of Birmingham and was always interested in analytical subjects. After completing his law degree, he immediately started his training contract in Manchester.
3. In the video, James Pike talks about his journey to becoming a trainee solicitor at TLT after studying Law at the University of Birmingham. He was always interested in legal practice and enjoyed solving problems in individual situations. James studied humanities at A-level, pursued a law degree, and then took the Legal Practice Course before starting his training contract in Manchester.

Parts 3, 4

1. In the video, James describes his experience in a vacation scheme where they worked with the general commercial department of a firm. He was given various tasks throughout the week to understand the team's work and the firm's operations, along with networking opportunities. James is currently working in the tech IP and data team, gaining experience in different areas of law.
2. In the video, James shares his experience in a vacation scheme where he worked in different departments of the firm. He talks about learning about various areas of law, including tech IP and data, and how networking opportunities helped him gain insights into different career paths within the legal field.
3. In the video, James talks about his vacation scheme involving working only in the general commercial department of the firm. He mentions focusing on one specific area of law and not participating in networking opportunities. Currently, he is only working in the tech IP team and not exploring other legal areas.

Parts 5, 6

1. In the video, James talks about the importance of teamwork in the workplace. He highlights how collaborating with colleagues on projects can lead to better outcomes. The video also emphasizes the significance of effective communication skills in a professional setting.
2. In the video, James talks about enjoying the responsibility and professional atmosphere at work. He mentions being trusted with both the actual work and soft skills like client management. Challenges include managing various tasks and expectations from different individuals.

3. In the video, James discusses not enjoying the responsibility and professional atmosphere at work. They mention not being trusted with the actual work or soft skills like client management. Challenges include not having to manage various tasks and expectations from different individuals.

In the video, James discusses toxic professional atmosphere at his job. He says that he dislikes actual work and doesn't have some soft skills, such as client management. One of the challenges he faces is managing various tasks.

Parts 7, 8

1. In the video, James discusses the significance of networking and building connections in the legal industry. He highlights the importance of seeking mentorship and guidance from experienced professionals to advance in one's career. It is essential to attend networking events and engage with peers to stay updated on industry trends and opportunities.

2. In the video, James emphasizes the importance of setting a specific career goal early. He suggests molding oneself into the ideal candidate for law firms by focusing on what they want. It is crucial to conform to the expectations of potential employers to secure a job in the legal field.

3. In the video, James discusses his desire to learn and grow in the legal industry, without limiting himself to one specific goal. He encourages others to research the law firms they are considering applying to and find one that aligns with their values and aspirations.

GRAMMAR

SIMPLE PRESENT: AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

+	I work	he/she/it works	we work	they work
	I start	he/she/it starts	we start	they start
	I know	he/she/it knows	we know	they know

HOW TO MAKE HE/SHE/IT FORMS

most verbs	+ -s	work-works come-comes know-knows
-s, -sh, -ch, -x	+ -es	pass-passes teach-teaches fix-fixes
exceptions		go-goes do-does have-has
vowel + y	+ -s	pay-pays say-says stay-stays
consonant + y	-y - ies	marry-marries copy-copies study-studies

1. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Model: The council often ... new legislation for environmental issues. (*announce*) - The council often **announces** new legislation for environmental issues.

1. Attorneys always ... their fees before representing the clients. (*discuss*)
2. The court rules ... information about when to file an appeal. (*have*)
3. I never ... an advertising agency to attract some more clients. (*look for*)
4. This lawyer always ... the innocence of their clients. (*prove*)
5. A civil case always ... with a plaintiff. (*begin*)
6. A judge usually ... a decision to resolve the complaint. (*make*)
7. A defendant often ... an attorney to prove his innocence. (*hire*)
8. Our attorney always ... how to win the case. (*plan*)
9. This information ... to the case. (*pertain*)
10. A lot of people often ... to take legal actions. (*decide*)

2. Put the words in the correct order.

Model: often / changes / the constitutional laws / the government / make / some / to – **The government often makes some changes to the constitutional laws.**

1. job / have / Henry / a / part-time
2. want / Tom / career ladder / to climb / a
3. always / the legal assistant / complete / on time / the fee agreement
4. never / a copy / of / the demand package / have / my colleagues
5. my clients / disagree / sometimes / court decisions / with / some
6. the authorities / the court procedure / once a year / change
7. usually / legal professionals / publish / the assessments / in primary materials / about laws
8. work / law systems / well / in many countries / quite
9. work / attorneys / for our agency / three / always
10. always / Steve / find / in the state laws / some regulations

SIMPLE PRESENT: NEGATIVE SENTENCES

–	I do not work	he/she/it does not work	we/they do not work
Contractions	I don't work	he/she/it doesn't work	we/they don't work

3. Put the verbs into the correct negative form.

Model: Our legal assistant ... about the trial results. (*not report*) – Our legal assistant **doesn't (does not) report** about the trial results.

1. The lawyers ... their court sessions very late. (*not have*)
2. Some international companies ... a legal adviser. (*not hire*)
3. A lot of people ... to make complaints without a lawyer. (*not try*)
4. Our juridical company ... the same money every month. (*not earn*)
5. Defenders ... a trial without substantial evidence. (*not win*)
6. Henry ... a lawyer to make a complaint to the court. (*not need*)
7. A few defenders ... with their clients before the upcoming court sessions. (*not meet*)
8. The defender ... a lot of time to create a complaint. (*not spend*)
9. The students of our group ... any civil laws within the new educational program. (*not study*)
10. Kelly ... any rules and laws. (*not break*)

SIMPLE PRESENT: YES/NO QUESTIONS

yes/no ?	Do I work?	Do you work?
	Does he/she/it work?	Do we/they work?

4. Make yes/no questions.

Model: The judge always makes the final decision. – **Does the judge always make the final decision?**

1. My colleague works as a paralegal.
2. The students of our faculty have a lot of job opportunities.
3. I know a lot of famous lawyers.
4. Our teachers in Legal practices give us some additional knowledge of law.
5. Lawyers give advice to people about the rules and speak for them in court.
6. The head of the Law Department sometimes has meetings with our international clients.
7. Barristers argue a case in both higher and lower courts.
8. The everyday meeting with the employees of Legal Department starts at 9 a.m.
9. Public law deals with the relationship between the government and the society.
10. Solicitors represent people in lower courts.

SIMPLE PRESENT: WH-QUESTIONS

Wh - ?	Where do I work?	Where do you work?
	Where does he/she/it work?	Where do we/they work?

5. Make questions to the underlined part.

Model: John often pays finer for smoking at public places. (*What*) – **What does John often pay for smoking at public places?**

1. A barrister gives advice to people about the rules and speaks for them in court. (*Who*)
2. He wants to contact his lawyer before he signs the contract. (*When*)
3. A lot of my colleagues have degrees to prove their legal qualifications. (*What*)
4. Ann has a lot of experience of drawing up legal documents because she deals with them nearly every day. (*Why*)
5. Solicitors provide legal support, advice and services to clients. (*What*)
6. The lawyers of our department often go abroad on business to meet with international clients. (*Where*)
7. Paralegals support lawyers by preparing briefing notes and interviewing clients and witnesses. (*How*)
8. A qualifying degree means that it is approved by the SRA* or the BSB*. (*What*)
9. A job of a lawyer helps you to develop the required skills. (*What skills*)
10. During the academic year Lora applies for formal work placements from time to time. (*When*)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

+	I am working	he/she/it is working	you/we/they are working
Contractions	I'm working	he/she/it's working	you/we/they're working

6. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Model: The students of our group ... some civil laws at the moment. (study) - The students of our group **are studying** some civil laws at the moment.

1. A lot of people all over the world ... the laws right now. (*break*)
2. This month our government ... some laws for adults in workplaces. (*create*)
3. Today we ... how to stop some conflicts and disagreements between two clients. (*plan*)
4. Now I ... who the real owner of the company is. (*decide*)
5. Nowadays some juridical companies ... the working conditions for their employees. (*improve*)
6. Juridical agencies of our country ... for the goods of the society better now than before (*work*)
7. At present time good lawyers ... to change the law by lawful means. (*seek*)
8. The jury ... the arguments for and against the defendant. (*listen to*)
9. Juridical companies ... some excellent opportunities for self-developing right now. (*offer*)
10. The defendant ... with the prosecutor at the moment. (*argue*)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: NEGATIVE SENTENCES

–	I am not working	he/she/it is not working	you/we/they are not working
Contractions	I'm not working	he/she/it's not working he/she/it isn't working	you/we/they're not working you/we/they aren't working

7. Put the verbs into the correct negative form.

Model: Many law companies ... the prices on their juridical services this month. (*not change*) - Many law companies **are not changing** the prices on their juridical services this month.

1. Nowadays the rules of morality and custom ... an important role in our life. (*not play*)
2. Today we ... the agreement between both sides. (*not sign*)
3. Right now, our consultants ... the bill for our clients. (*not discuss*)
4. We ... any laws for industrial companies now. (*not create*)
5. As a lawyer I ... disputes between business companies this year. (*not resolve*)
6. My colleagues ... the clients today as they are having a business trip. (*not consult*)
7. People all over the world ... more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. (*not become*)
8. Nowadays multinational companies ... lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business. (*not employ*)
9. Today we ... about the legal implications of our everyday activities. (*not think*)
10. I ... to get the license of an individual advocate now. (*not plan*)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: YES/NO QUESTIONS

yes/no ?	Am I working?	Is he/she/it working?	Are you/we/they working?
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8. Make yes/no questions.

Model: I am thinking of becoming a solicitor right after the graduation. – **Are you thinking of becoming a solicitor right after the graduation?**

1. This year Dorothy is working on prestigious cases.
2. Today our department is participating in the city social events.
3. We are developing initiatives to make some changes in the employment law.
4. Now our director and a secretary are meeting with our partners from abroad.
5. My client is asking some serious compensation from her neighbors.
6. My assistant is finding the case annotations in computerized database.
7. I am writing the article about the unordinary case results.
8. These days we are looking for some regulations in the state laws.
9. To gain necessary experience Mary is working as a paralegal in a small law firm.
10. At the moment I and my clients are signing the fee agreement.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: WH-QUESTIONS

Wh-?	Where am I working?	When is he/she/it working?	Why are we/they working?
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9. Make questions to the underlined part.

Model: Nowadays in most countries students are getting only one legal profession. (*How many*) - **How many legal professions are students getting in most countries nowadays?**

1. At the moment the law agency is working with two thousand clients. (*How many*)
2. John is waiting for the position of a lawyer. (*What*)
3. Next Monday I am preparing two cases for the civil court. (*When*)
4. Our boss is giving some legal advice in the field of business and drawing up contracts. (*What kind of legal advice*)
5. We are advertising our juridical services everywhere. (*What*)
6. This week the company is making all the legal arrangements for buying and selling lands and houses. (*What kind of arrangements*)
7. This month we are conducting three cases in the arbitrary court. (*Where*)
8. Steve is gaining some law experience at one of the law schools. (*Who*)
9. The colleagues are investigating some legal concepts now. (*What*)
10. Technology is becoming an integral part of every legal function because it is rapidly changing the legal landscape. (*Why*)

SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSES

	SIMPLE PRESENT	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
+	We/you/they/I work He/she/it works	I am working He/she/it is working We/you/they are working
–	We/you/they/I do not (don't) work He/she/it does not (doesn't work)	I am not (I'm not) working He/she/it is not (isn't) working We/you/they are not (aren't) working
?	Do we/you/they/ work ? Does he/she/it work ?	Am I working ? Is he/she/it working ? Are we/you/they working ?

10. Choose the correct variant.

1. Nancy is a public prosecutor. She ... an accusation at the moment.
A. prepare
B. is preparing
2. As a court clerk Mary ... about the cases results twice a week.
A. reports
B. is reporting
3. Jim is a public attorney. Today he ... three important complaints.
A. is creating
B. creates
4. Our lawyers always ... their best to solve all our clients' problems.
A. do
B. are doing
5. A legal expert often ... some important proves to defend clients.
A. searches for
B. is searching for
6. The plaintiff ... the verdict at the moment.
A. is not listening to
B. doesn't listen to
7. Some attorneys sometimes ... to prove the innocence of his defendant.
A. don't try
B. are not trying
8. Nowadays a lot of clients ... for some juridical services.
A. don't pay
B. are not paying
9. The Head of the Juridical Department ... on the phone right now.
A. talks
B. is talking

10. The jury ... the verdict today.
 A. delivers
 B. is delivering

11. Write short positive or negative answers to the questions.

Model: Does Ann work in a legal department? (+) – **Yes, she does.**

Are you finishing your project this week? (-) – **No, I'm not.**

1. Does the legal assistant always complete the fee agreement when the new client arrives? (+)
2. Do you have a copy of the demand package? (+)
3. Are you signing the fee agreement right now? (-)
4. Do District Courts review decisions that people protest? (-)
5. Does the case involve federal law? (+)
6. Are your colleagues thinking of going to the Court of Appeals? (-)
7. Does Henry agree with the decision? (-)
8. Is Nick still researching the subject of the case? (+)
9. Are they planning to change the court procedure? (+)
10. Is the company planning to adjudicate the case in the Supreme Court? (+)

12. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Model: Defenders ... a trial without substantial evidence. (*not win*) – Defenders **do not win (don't win)** trials without substantial evidence.

1. Defenders ... a trial without substantial evidence. (*not win*)
2. Law work experience ... a lot for a future career promotion. (*matter*)
3. One of the lawyers of our agency ... some research on teenage crime today. (*carry out*)
4. We always ... contracts and agreements together with our clients. (*draw up*)
5. He ... in cases such as claims against the police and government departments. (*not specialize*)
6. She ... as a lawyer in a criminal defense office. (*work*)
7. New lawyers often ... some difficulties in creating complaints. (*experience*)
8. At the moments she ... a wide variety of jobs to find out the best-paid one. (*research*)
9. A job of a lawyer ... to anyone who is qualified to give legal advice. (*refer*)
10. Solicitors ... in certain areas of law such as property, family or finance. (*specialize*)
11. Our barristers ... three business companies in the court this week. (*represent*)
12. Chartered legal executives ... particular fields of law such as corporate law or public law. (*deal with*)
13. Paralegals ... lawyers by preparing briefing notes and interviewing clients and witnesses. (*support*)
14. One of my colleagues ... a qualifying degree. (*not have*)
15. I ... at the Chartered Institute of Legal Executives' now. (*study*)
16. Nowadays a lot of self-employed barristers ... in chambers. (*work*)
17. The government sometimes ... the law right before the trial. (*repeal*)
18. Now we are at the meeting with our clients who ... to reach a compromise in a very complicated case. (*try*)
19. The Prime Minister ... the bill this week. (*not sign*)
20. Today we ... for the draft law. (*vote*)

SIMPLE PAST: AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

+	REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
	I/you/he/she/it/we/they worked	I/you/he/she/it/we/they went

13. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Model: We ... the company's plans yesterday. (*discuss*) – We discussed the company's plans yesterday.

1. Our secretary ... the results of the case yesterday. (*receive*)
2. The solicitor of our department ... in the trial. (*take part*)
3. Nancy ... her legal career a few years ago. (*finish*)
4. The defender ... about the consideration of this case once again. (*state*)
5. They ... this law during the last session. (*make*)
6. I ... a lot of legal terminology at university. (*know*)
7. The paralegal ... the required agreement. (*draft*)
8. They ... some regulations right before the trial. (*repeal*)
9. I ... the Master degree of Law last year. (*take*)
10. During our last meeting we ... a compromise. (*reach*)

SIMPLE PAST: NEGATIVE SENTENCES

–	REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not work	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not go
	Contractions	
	I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't work	I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't go

14. Put the verbs into the correct negative form.

Model: The government ... any special measures to decrease unemployment. (*not declare*)
The government did not declare any special measures to decrease unemployment.

1. Our representatives ... special power to make the previous laws. (*not have*)
2. The authorities ... a conciliation commission three weeks ago. (*not form*)
3. The Parliament ... any bills last month. (*not reject*)
4. The State Duma ... amendments to bills in December. (*not make*)
5. The Federal Assembly ... decrees on some legal issues at the last session. (*not adopt*)
6. In 2012 the President ... passing the bill. (*not insist on*)
7. The Federation Council ... the draft law yesterday. (*not consider*)
8. The Prime Minister ... the bill yesterday. (*not sign*)
9. We ... for the draft law the day before yesterday. (*not vote*)
10. The committee ... the legislation at the last conference. (*not introduce*)

SIMPLE PAST: YES/NO QUESTIONS

yes/no ?	REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
	Did I/you/we/they/he/she/it work ?	Did I/you/we/they/he/she/it go ?

15. Make yes/no questions.

Model: My ex-colleagues specialized in different areas of law. – **Did your ex-colleagues specialize in different areas of law?**

- I worked as a clerk at a mid-size commercial law firm.
- After graduation Tom had a few years' working experience.
- When I started my career I knew all the departments of the firm.
- When David was a barrister, he met with the clients regularly.
- At university I planned to specialize in commercial litigation.
- My colleague started as a paralegal in the area of employment law.
- Kelly assisted clients who were in artistic professions.
- Two years ago I served as an expert witness in court.
- Right after the law school I taught courses of litigation at the law university.
- In 2023 I dealt with the companies in the telecommunication sector.

SIMPLE PAST: WH-QUESTIONS

Wh-?	REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
	Where did I/you/we/they/he/she/it work ?	When did I/you/we/they/he/she/it go ?

16. Make questions to the underlined part.

Model: Last month I met with many clients. (When) - **When did you meet with many clients?**

- The constitution defined the federative structure of the Russian Federation a few months ago. (What)
- The USA adopted the Constitution after the War of Independence. (When)
- The police officer investigated a lot of serious crimes last week. (Who)
- The government signed the international agreement in 2021. (When)
- The first-year students asked the professor about some legal matters. (What)
- The authorities approved the bill last month. (When)
- The legal committee started implementing the judicial power in 1999. (What)
- I had an interview in the main office of the legal company. (Where)
- Before 2021 the Russian Federation consisted of 83 constituent entities. (How many)
- Some years ago the Constitution set up the system of government with balanced powers to make compromise and consensus necessary. (Why)

MORE PRACTICE: READING, GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY

1. Before you read the text, think about this question. What is the differences between a solicitor and a barrister?

2. Read the text.

THE TWO MOST POPULAR ROLES WITHIN A LEGAL CAREER

Solicitor

A solicitor is a type of lawyer who primarily provides legal advice and services to clients. They are often the first point of contact for individuals seeking legal assistance. Solicitors handle a variety of legal matters, such as drafting contracts, preparing legal documents, and negotiating settlements. They can represent clients in lower courts but typically refer cases to barristers when representation in higher courts is needed. Solicitors may also have direct contact with clients, advising them on their legal rights and obligations.

Barrister

A barrister is a lawyer who specializes in representing clients in court, particularly in higher courts. They are often called upon by solicitors to provide expert legal opinions and advocacy in complex cases. Barristers typically focus on courtroom litigation, presenting cases before judges and juries. They are trained to argue cases effectively and provide specialized legal advice on specific issues. Unlike solicitors, barristers usually do not have direct contact with clients unless they are instructed by a solicitor.

Key Differences

A Role: Solicitors provide general legal advice and handle legal paperwork, while barristers specialize in courtroom representation and advocacy.

B Court Representation: Solicitors can represent clients in lower courts but typically refer cases to barristers for higher court appearances.

C Client Interaction: Solicitors have direct interactions with clients, while barristers generally work through solicitors.

D Training: The training paths may differ, with solicitors often undergoing specific qualifications for practice, while barristers complete additional training focused on advocacy and courtroom skills.

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the primary role of a solicitor?

- A To represent clients in higher courts
- B To provide legal advice and handle legal paperwork
- C To specialize in criminal law
- D To conduct court marshalling

2. In which situation would a solicitor typically refer a client to a barrister?

- A When the client needs help with drafting documents
- B When the legal matter requires courtroom representation
- C When a client is seeking general legal advice
- D When managing case schedules

3. What type of cases might a barrister be involved in?

- A Only family law cases
- B Only commercial disputes
- C Cases that require expert courtroom advocacy
- D Cases that do not go to court

4. Which of the following best describes the relationship between solicitors and barristers?

- A They have the same responsibilities in court
- B Solicitors often work independently while barristers do not
- C Solicitors handle paperwork, while barristers focus on court representation
- D Barristers provide legal advice, while solicitors represent clients in higher courts

5. In what scenario would a barrister be consulted for an appeal?

- A When drafting legal documents
- B When a solicitor's client wishes to challenge a lower court's decision
- C When providing general legal advice to clients
- D When managing administrative tasks in a law firm

4. Which Title Fits Best? Choose the correct text title.

- 1. Legal Professionals: Solicitors and Barristers Explained
- 2. Understanding Legal Paperwork and Client Services
- 3. A Day in the Life of Courtroom Lawyers

5. Choose the correct variant.

1. Attorneys often ... how to win the case.

- A plan
- B plans
- C are playing
- D planned

2. One of my group mates ... as a paralegal at the moment.

- A works
- B is working
- C working
- D worked

3. Our defender ... the complaint yesterday morning.

- A creates
- B is creating

- C create
- D created

4. The legal assistant of our company ... fee agreements on time.

- A is not completing
- B doesn't complete
- C don't complete
- D didn't complete

5. Lawyers all over the world ... a lot of money.

- A are earning
- B earned
- C earns
- D earn

6. What law qualification ... you have now?

- A are
- B do
- C did
- D does

7. Last week the barristers ... a case in both higher and lower courts.

- A argued
- B are arguing
- C argue
- D argues

8. Did you ... legal practice when you were a first-year student?

- A had
- B have
- C has
- D having

9. A barrister ... people in lower courts.

- A don't represent
- B doesn't represent
- C isn't representing
- D didn't represent

10. Right now, our consultants ... the last case results.

- A discuss
- B discussing
- C are discussing
- D discussed

6. Put in the verbs into the correct form.

Model: At the moment the jury ... the arguments for and against the defendant. (listen) - At the moment the jury **is listening** the arguments for and against the defendant.

1. When I was a defender, I ... clients who were in artistic professions. (*assist*)
2. What lawyer degree ... you ... at the moment? (*get*)
3. A few years ago I ... as a legal consultant at a big international trading company. (*work*)
4. After the law school in 2013 I ... my law career as a legal secretary. (*start*)
5. ... Laura ... with foreign clients now? (*meet*) – No, she isn't.
6. How many students ... in the previous law conference? (*take part*)
7. My colleague ... any experience of working in the area of employment law. (*not have*)
8. What arguments ... you ... during yesterday court to defend you client? (*present*)
9. At the moment we ... of the strategy how to win the case. (*think*)
10. All the lawyers of our agency ... some research work on different types of crimes. (*carry out*)

7. Make questions to the underlined parts.

Model: After graduation I worked as a paralegal at the famous judicial company. – When did you work as a paralegal? Where did you work as a paralegal?

1. Nowadays more than a hundred thousand self-employed barristers are working in chambers.
2. This year I am taking the course of English, because it matters a lot for my future career promotion.
3. New lawyers often have difficulties in creating complaints.
4. The barrister and his client are signing the fee agreement this Friday.
5. During yesterday meeting we tried to reach a compromise in a very complicated case.
6. Our legal expert always searches for some important proves to defend our clients.
7. The jury is delivering the verdict today.
8. The government is looking for some regulations in state laws.
9. Last year hundreds teenagers of our city broke laws and regulations.
10. The employees of our law department take advanced courses every year.

8. Make the following sentences negative.

Model: The lawyers at our department are working abroad now. - The lawyers at our department **are not (aren't)–working** abroad now.

1. Henry wanted to hire an attorney to prove his innocence.
2. Last year many people took legal actions.
3. Solicitors argue cases in both higher and lower courts.
4. Many people create complaints without a lawyer.
5. Sally has the experience of working as a legal secretary.
6. Paralegals support lawyers by preparing briefing notes.
7. Last academic year my group mates applied for formal work placements.
8. Nowadays multinational companies are employing lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.
9. The court rules have information about when to file an appeal.
10. The employees of our department have a lot of job opportunities.

9. Match the Russian and English equivalents.

1. юрист	A. mini-pupillage in a barristers' chamber
2. семейное право	B. barrister
3. предоставлять юридическую консультацию клиентам	C. carry out research into points of law
4. высокая академическая успеваемость	D. chartered legal executive
5. навык, умение	E. corporate law
6. адвокат высшего ранга, баррист	F. court marshalling
7. судебный процесс по уголовному делу	G. court marshalling
8. финансовое право	H. criminal litigation
9. проводить научное исследование в области права (в вопросах права)	I. experience
10. квалификационная степень	J. family law
11. публичное право	K. finance law
12. предоставлять юридическое сопровождение клиентам	L. lawyer
13. лицензированный практикующий юрист	M. legal apprenticeship
14. мини-ученичество в палате адвокатов (барристеров)	N. licensed legal practitioner
15. помощник юриста	O. paralegal
16. судебный процесс по гражданскому делу	P. property law
17. корпоративное право	Q. provide legal advice to clients
18. выполнять работу на общих началах (безвозмездно)	R. provide legal services to clients
19. опыт	S. provide legal support to clients
20. имущественное право	T. public law
21. предоставлять юридические услуги клиентам	U. qualification
22. адвокат низшего ранга, солиситор	V. qualifying degree
23. юридическая стажировка	W. skill
24. документ об образовании, квалификация	X. solicitor
25. дипломированный специалист юридического отдела	Y. strong academic grades
26. организация судебного заседания	Z. undertake pro bono work

UNIT 2: AREAS OF LAW

VOCABULARY

1. Read and learn the words and phrases.

area of law	область права
constitutional law	конституционное право
state protecting fundamental rights of the individual	защита государством основных прав физического лица
criminal law	уголовное право
criminal behaviour	преступное деяние, преступная деятельность, содеянное
criminal lawyer	юрист по уголовным делам
from the initial investigation to potential appeal	от предварительного расследования до потенциальной апелляции
employment law	трудовое право
legislative focus	центр внимания законодателя
environmental law	экологическое право
from local noise pollution to worldwide climate change	от локального шумового загрязнения до всемирного изменения климата
family law	семейное право
intellectual property (IP) law	право интеллектуальной собственности
be protected in law	быть защищённым законом
patents, copyright and trademarks	патенты, авторское право и торговые марки
land law	земельное право
property finance, mortgage lending and social housing	финансирование недвижимости, ипотечное кредитование и социальное жильё
tax law	налоговое право
investigation and prosecution of tax evaders	расследование и преследование лиц, уклоняющихся от уплаты налогов
legal tax loophole	законная налоговая лазейка

- 1.a a l t w x
- 2.a a d l l n w
- 3.a a f i l l m w y
- 4.a a a e f l o r w
- 5.a a c i i l l m n r w
- 6.a e e l l m m n o p t w y
- 7.a a c e i i l l m n r r w y
- 8.a a e e i l l m n n n o r t v w
- 9.a a e e g h l l l l l o o o p t x
- 10.a b c d e e e i l n o p r t t w
- 11.a a c i i l l n n o o s t t t u w
- 12.a a c e e e i l l l l l n o p p r r t t t u w y

1. an object or objects that belong to someone
2. the surface of the earth that is not covered by water
3. a group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father, and their children
4. the fact of someone being paid to work for a company or organization
5. a rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves
6. an amount of money paid to the government that is based on your income or the cost of goods or services you have bought
7. relating to illegal activities
8. relating to your ability to think and understand things, especially complicated ideas
9. allowed by or contained in the set of political principles by which a state or organization is governed, especially in relation to the rights of the people it governs
10. relating to the air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live

*family
land
property*

*employment
law
tax*

*constitutional
criminal
environmental
intellectual*

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
constitution	–	(1) ...	constitutionally
crime, criminal	criminalize	(2) ...	criminally
(3) ...	employ	employable	–
environment	–	(4) ...	environmentally
(5) ...	–	familial	–
intellectual	–	(6) ...	intellectually
(7) ...	land	landless	–
(8) ..., (9) ...	outlaw	lawful	–
(10)	tax	–	–

5. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Pay attention to the part of speech the word belongs to.

1. He comes of a lawyer's **family / familial** .
2. His lawyer files a(n) **law / lawyer / lawsuit** against the city.
3. Some countries **tax (n) / taxation (n) / tax (v)** alcohol heavily.
4. The new law will **outlaw (n) / outlaw (v) / lawful** smoking in public places.
5. The new recycling policy is **environment / environmental / environmentally** safe.
6. The young man permitted himself greater latitude than the majority of **land (n) / land (v) / landless** workers.
7. The state's **constitution / constitutional / constitutionally** has strict rules about what tax money can be used for.
8. She grew **intellectual (n) / intellectual (adj) / intellectually** and emotionally in her first year at TUSUR.
9. The training scheme aims to make people more **employee / employer / employment / employ / employable** .
10. The government has introduced new legislation to **crime / criminal (n) / criminalise / criminal (adj) / criminally** hacking.

6. What phrases are hidden?

1. ... housing2.
2. ... lending
3. ... appeal
4. ... finance
5. ... focus
6. ... behavior
7. ... investigation
8. pollution
9. change
10. ..., trademarks
11. evaders
12. individual

7. Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases. Use all words and phrases.

initial investigation / potential appeals

1. Do criminal lawyers work on ... too?
2. The aim of this study is to conduct a(n) ... of the usability of conversational data for doing sociology.

employee / employer

1. The chief has decided to farm out most of the work to a freelance
2. The ... wants to cut back health benefits.

local noise pollution / worldwide climate change

1. ... is disrupting the regularity of the seasons.
2. ... is harmful to our health.

investigation / prosecution

1. He could face ... for his role in the robbery.
2. Upon closer ... we discovered the case of the fire.

tax evader / tax loopholes

1. You should attack the ... stage by stage.
2. ... can save clients' money.

READING

8. Read the information.

AREAS OF LAW

There are so many different types of law and more often than not the **area of law** you choose to pursue shapes your future career. To help you make an informed choice read up on popular practice areas.

Constitutional law

This core area of law governs the operation of political communities, most notably the state.

It revolves around the concept of the **state protecting fundamental rights of the individual**, though legislation sometimes originates from non-national sources.

Indeed, the protection of individual rights is increasingly the concern of supranational institutions.

Criminal law

It covers **criminal behavior**, regardless of scale or severity, meaning lawyers work on crimes as serious as rape, murder or robbery.

Criminal lawyers cover the entire case, **from the initial investigation to potential appeal**.

This area of law can also require involvement in international relations and understanding laws from multiple jurisdictions, particularly when concerning issues such as terrorism, extradition and money-laundering.

Employment law

It regulates the relationship between employers and their employees. This includes judging what employers can ask of and expect from their workforce, and what rights individuals have in the workplace.

Legislative focus is on areas such as discrimination, working hours, data protection, and recruitment, redundancy and dismissal.



Environmental law

This area of law seeks to protect the environment, granting rights across a variety of issues **from local noise pollution to worldwide climate change**.

The UK's environmental regulatory bodies include local authorities in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.



Family law

This type of law covers numerous areas including same-sex parenting, parental responsibility, domestic violence and abuse, and finances and property upon divorce.

Intellectual property (IP) law

IP refers to creations of the mind, such as names, designs, inventions, images and artistic works. These **are protected in law** by **patents, copyright and trademarks**, which enable people to earn recognition or financial benefit from their creations.

The ability to discuss complex ideas in a simple way, flexibility and good organization are required if you want to succeed as an IP lawyer.

Land law

Part of the wider sphere of property law, this specialism governs the land and anything within or attached to it, such as trees, buildings, treasure or oil.

Lawyers fight or defend disputes over land matters, such as rights of way and boundary issues. They can work on behalf of landowners, companies, investors, private individuals or the state, and specialize in areas including **property finance, mortgage lending and social housing**.



Tax law

Public sector tax lawyers provide advice and assistance regarding regulations, but they also work on the **investigation and prosecution of tax evaders**.

Private sector lawyers ensure that clients take advantage of **legal tax loopholes** when structuring their business deals, assets and operations.

9. What area of law is it about?

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---|
| <i>criminal law</i> | 1. | It is an area of law that is focused on the rules and governance of land including ownership, land use, boundaries, and access. |
| <i>employment law</i> | 2. | It is a set of laws that deal with the rights of employees and the responsibilities of employers. |
| <i>land law</i> | 3. | It is the part of the legal system that relates to punishing people who break the law. |
| <i>constitutional law</i> | 4. | Local authorities are <i>the Environment Agency, Natural Resources Wales, the Scottish Environmental Protection</i> |

<i>criminal law</i>	Agency (SEPA), and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland.
<i>environmental law</i>	5. Public sector lawyers are primarily employed by <i>Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)</i> . Private sector lawyers may represent someone litigating against HMRC.
<i>tax law</i>	6. Private practitioners represent the defence, while public practitioners work for <i>the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)</i> or <i>the Public Defender Service (PDS)</i> .
<i>employment law</i>	7. <i>The European Union (EU)</i> is a non-national source. Indeed, the EU is a supranational institution.
<i>environmental law</i>	8. The ability to discuss complex ideas in a simple way, flexibility and good organization are required if you want to succeed as a lawyer.
<i>family law</i>	9. You'll need to be friendly, professional, and adaptable and have great communication skills to succeed.
<i>IP law</i>	10. You need to have effective communication skills and be able to empathize with your clients to succeed.
<i>tax law</i>	11. This area of law would suit those with qualification in accounting and good attention to detail.
	12. Scientific knowledge and good analytical skills are needed.

10. Mark the following statements as True or False.

1. Constitutional law is concerned with the protection of individual rights.
2. Criminal lawyers only work on minor crimes.
3. Employment law focuses on areas such as working hours and data protection.
4. Environmental law only deals with local noise pollution.
5. Family law covers issues such as same-sex parenting and domestic violence.
6. IP law protects creations of the mind such as names and designs.
7. Land law is part of the wider sphere of criminal law.
8. Land law only deals with disputes over land ownership.
9. Tax lawyers only work in the public sector.
10. Private sector tax lawyers help clients take advantage of legal tax loopholes.

11. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

A The importance of choosing the right area of law.
 B The different types of lawyers and their roles.
 C The history of law and its evolution.
 D The challenges of being a lawyer.

2. What is constitutional law?

A The regulation of the relationship between employers and employees.
 B The protection of the environment.
 C The governance of political communities.
 D The protection of intellectual property.

3. What is criminal law?

- A The regulation of the relationship between employers and employees.
- B The governance of political communities.
- C The protection of the environment.
- D The coverage of criminal behavior.

4. What is employment law?

- A The regulation of the relationship between employers and employees.
- B The protection of the environment.
- C The governance of political communities.
- D The coverage of criminal behavior.

5. What is environmental law?

- A The regulation of the relationship between employers and employees.
- B The governance of political communities.
- C The protection of the environment.
- D The coverage of criminal behavior.

6. What is family law?

- A The regulation of the relationship between employers and employees.
- B The coverage of family-related issues.
- C The protection of the environment.
- D The governance of political communities.

7. What is IP law?

- A The regulation of the relationship between employers and employees.
- B The governance of political communities.
- C The protection of the environment.
- D The protection of creations of the mind.

8. What skills are required to succeed as an IP lawyer?

- A Flexibility, good organization, and the ability to discuss complex ideas in a simple way.
- B Good communication skills, attention to detail, and the ability to work under pressure.
- C Strong analytical skills, creativity, and the ability to think outside the box.
- D Excellent research skills, attention to detail, and the ability to work independently.

8. What is land law?

- A The regulation of the relationship between employers and employees.
- B The governance of land and anything within or attached to it.
- C The protection of the environment.
- D The governance of political communities.

9. What is tax law?

- A The regulation of the relationship between employers and employees.
- B The governance of political communities.
- C The protection of the environment.
- D The regulation of taxes and tax-related issues.

12. Answer the questions.

1. What pursues shapes your future career?
2. What does constitutional law govern?
3. What does constitutional law revolve around?
4. What types of crimes do criminal lawyers work on?
5. What is involved in working as a criminal lawyer, from start to finish?
6. What does employment law regulate?
7. What are some areas that legislative focus is on when it comes to employment law?
8. What issues does environment law seek to protect?
9. What does family law cover?
10. What creations of the mind does IP law protect?
11. What do land lawyers do?
12. What do public sector tax lawyers do?

13. Match the terms with their definitions. Which term is extra?

murder / rape / robbery

- the crime of intentionally killing someone
- the crime of stealing from someone or somewhere

extradition / money laundering / terrorism

- the use of violence for political purposes, for example putting bombs in public places
- the crime of moving money that has been obtained illegally through banks and other businesses to make it seem as if the money has been obtained legally

employ / employee / employer

- a person or company that pays people to work for them
- to have someone work or do a job for you and pay them for it

data protection / discrimination / working hours

- the amount of time someone spends at work during a day
- unfair treatment of someone because of their sex, race, religion, etc.

dismissal / recruitment / redundancy

- an occasion when an employer officially makes someone leave their job
- an occasion when your employer makes you stop working because there is not enough work

abuse / domestic violence / parental responsibility

- violent, cruel treatment of someone
- the situation in which someone live with attacks you and tries to hurt you

divorce / finances / property

- object that belong to someone
- the control of how large amounts of money should be spent

copyright / patent / trademark

- the name of a particular company or product which cannot be used by anyone else
- the legal right to control the use of an original piece of work such as a book, play, or song

mortgage lending / property finance / social housing

- the activity of lending money to buyers of houses and other property
- houses and flats that are owned by local government or by other organizations that do not make a profit, and that are rented to people who have low incomes

evader / loophole / tax

- money that you have to pay to the government from what you earn or when you buy things
- a mistake in an agreement or law which gives someone the chance to avoid having to do something

asset / deal / operation

- an arrangement or an agreement, especially in business
- something that a person or company owns that has a value

appeal / investigation / prosecution

- the process of prosecuting someone
- a process in which officials try to discover all the facts about something, especially a crime or an accident

14. Find the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

1. чаще всего (большой частью, нередко, как правило)
2. формировать (строить) свою будущую карьеру
3. прочитать информацию о популярных областях практики
4. изнасилование, убийство или ограбление
5. терроризм, выдача преступника и отматывание денег
6. дискриминация, рабочее время, защита данных
7. подбор персонала, сокращение штата и увольнение
8. однополое родительство, родительская ответственность, домашнее насилие
9. жестокое обращение, финансы и имущество после развода
10. названия, дизайн, изобретения, изображения и художественные произведения
11. землевладельцы, компании, инвесторы, частные лица и государство
12. коммерческие сделки, активы и операции

SPEAKING

Talk about these questions.

1. Which areas of law attract you at the moment?
2. Which areas of law have you ever been involved in?

WRITING

Write 100-120 words about the area of law you would like to choose to pursue shapes your future career. Write about these questions:

1. What area of law are you interested in?
2. Why did you choose this area?
3. What qualification (degree) do you need to work in this area?
4. What duties do you expect to have working in this area?
5. Do you need to pass special exams to start working in this area?
6. Do you know any famous lawyers working in this area? What is their contribution?
7. What skills do you need to start working in this area?
8. Have you ever read any articles about the area you would like to work in?
9. How much money do you want to earn working in this area?
10. Is this area of law relevant nowadays? Why? / Why not?

LISTENING AND VIDEO

1. What do you think intellectual property is? In groups, choose a type of intellectual property (designs, music, images, logos, etc.). Brainstorm ways to protect that type of IP from misuse. Then, share your ideas with your classmates.

2. Listen to the following words and phrases. Pay attention to the pronunciation.

MOODLE course ‘English for Law Students’
<https://sdo.tusur.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=517295>

brand-new - совершенно новый

think something up - придумать что-либо

They get to decide. - Они сами решают.

get to do something - иметь возможность делать что-либо

keep something safe - сохранять что-либо в безопасности

misuse - злоупотребление

there are laws in place to protect IP. - Существуют законы, направленные на защиту интеллектуальной собственности.

applying for a patent - подача заявки на получение патента

applying for a copyright - подача заявки на получение авторского права

trademark - товарный знак

branding - маркировка

mascot - талисман

trade secret - коммерческая тайна

compilation of information - подборка информации; сбор и обобщение информации

legal protection - правовая защита

technology transfer or t2 - передача технологии

T2 helps negotiate the use sharing and assigning of IP. - T2 помогает вести переговоры о совместном использовании и передаче интеллектуальной собственности.

negotiate - вести переговоры

a joint project - совместный проект

3. Watch the video ‘Understanding Intellectual Property (IP)’. The video discusses four major paths to protect intellectual property. What are these methods? Make a list of intellectual property protection methods.

MOODLE course ‘English for Law Students’

<https://sdo.tusur.ru/mod/folder/view.php?id=515447>

4. Watch the video. Mark the following statements as true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

1. IP belongs to the person who first uses it, not the one who created it.
2. The laws protecting IP are the same in every country.
3. Patents only cover inventions, not new processes or machines.
4. Trademarks are only used for business names.
5. Trade secrets are only used for protecting formulas.
6. Copyrights protect works like art, music, writings, movies.
7. Software is not protected by copyrights.
8. Getting legal protection for intellectual property may initially appear challenging, but it is finally beneficial.
9. IP includes only physical objects.
10. Thinkers and creators cannot protect their IP from misuse.
11. Trade secrets ensure that photos and paintings never fall into the wrong hands.
12. Companies use a trademark to protect business names, logos, and slogans.

5. Watch the video. Read the statements and choose the correct answer.

1. What is the central focus of the video in relation to intellectual property?

- A The video discusses the various types of intellectual property and the legal protections available for safeguarding them.
- B The video emphasizes the challenges of protecting intellectual property in the digital age.
- C The video outlines the importance of technology transfer in facilitating the use and sharing of intellectual property.
- D The video provides an overview of the history and evolution of intellectual property laws.

2. According to the video, which of the following best describes the ownership of intellectual property?

- A Intellectual property belongs to the company or organization that employs the person who created it.
- B Intellectual property is owned by the government in cases where it is developed through joint projects.
- C Intellectual property belongs to the person who thought of or created it, who then has the right to control its use and distribution.
- D Intellectual property is considered a shared asset that can be freely used by the public.

3. Which of the following legal protections for intellectual property is NOT mentioned in the video?

- A Patents
- B Trademarks
- C Trade secrets
- D Licensing agreements

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the video as a type of intellectual property?

- A Processes
- B Discoveries
- C Inventions
- D Financial records

5. Based on the information provided in the video, which of the following best summarizes the overall approach to protecting intellectual property?

- A Intellectual property protection is a complex and time-consuming process that may not be worth the effort for many individuals and companies.
- B Intellectual property protection requires a multi-faceted approach, utilizing a combination of legal mechanisms and strategic partnerships.
- C The most effective way to protect intellectual property is to keep it completely confidential and avoid disclosing it to any third parties.
- D Intellectual property protection is a straightforward and easily accessible process that all individuals and companies should undertake to safeguard their ideas and creations.

6. Watch the video and answer the questions.

1. What are some examples of intellectual property (IP) mentioned in the video?
2. Who does IP belong to, and what rights do they have over it?
3. What are the four major paths to legal protection for intellectual property discussed in the video?
4. How can patents protect different types of inventions or processes?
5. What types of works are typically protected by copyrights?
6. How can trademarks be used to protect unique branding elements?

7. Read the summaries of the video, two of them are wrong and only one is correct. Choose the correct summary.

1. In the video, it discusses the importance of sharing intellectual property (IP) for joint projects between the government and private sector. It explains how technology transfer (t2) can help negotiate the use and sharing of IP for the benefit of both parties. The video also touches on the role of t2 in licensing patents and sharing confidential information to create new products.

2. In the video, it explains what intellectual property (IP) is and gives examples like designs, songs, logos, and discoveries. IP belongs to the person who created it, and they can decide how it's used and who can profit from it. The video also talks about ways to protect IP, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets.

3. In the video, it suggests that intellectual property (IP) can belong to anyone who wants to use it, not just the original creator. It mentions that there are no laws in place to protect IP in the digital world, making it easy for others to copy ideas. The video also implies that technology transfer (t2) is not necessary for protecting IP, as it only complicates the process.

GRAMMAR

PRESENT PERFECT: AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

+	REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
	I/you/we/they have worked	I/you/we/they have gone
	He/she/it has worked	He/she/it has gone
	Contractions	
	I/you/we/they' ve worked	I/you/we/they' ve gone
	He/she/it' s worked	He/she/it' s gone

1. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Model: The council ... the new legislation for some important environmental issues. (*announce*) - The council **has announced** the new legislation for some important environmental issues.

1. Jane ... damages for her incident. (*receive*)
2. Mr. Harris ... the legal action. (*initiate*)
3. Our solicitors ... three cases this week. (*win*)
4. I ... enough proof to support my client's arguments. (*give*)
5. The judge ... to bring in more evidence. (*offer*)
6. The paralegal ... the case annotation in the journals. (*find*)
7. The legal expert ... three similar cases in the computerized database. (*locate*)
8. We ... some primary materials containing actual laws. (*collect*)
9. The president ... the bill proposing a new law. (*approve*)
10. The company ... changes to meet state laws fast enough. (*make*)

PRESENT PERFECT: NEGATIVE SENTENCES

-	REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
	I/you/we/they have not worked	I/you/we/they have not gone
	He/she/it has not worked	He/she/it has not gone
	Contractions	
	I/you/we/they' ve not (haven't) worked	I/you/we/they' ve not (haven't) gone
	He/she/it' s not (hasn't) worked	He/she/it' s not (hasn't) gone

2. Put the verbs into the correct negative form.

Model: Our legal assistant ... about the trial results yet. (not report) – Our legal assistant **hasn't (has not) reported** about the trial results yet.

1. We ... any regulations about the operation of political communities in the state laws. (*not find*)
2. I (*not draft*) the contract to my client and it isn't ready for him to read and sign.
3. Jane (*not leave*) her job yet but she is no longer needed by her employer.
4. Our agency (*not pay*) the rent so we can't use the office yet.
5. Fortunately, the confidential information (*not pass*) between the company staff.
6. My parent (*not think*) about the will yet but I am going to remind them about it.
7. 400 or so law students (*not pass*) the Bar Professional Training Course in England and Wales this year.
8. Our law firm (*not win*) any property cases this year but we still have a good reputation for handling them.
9. I (*not try*) to practice as a judge because I enjoy my job as a solicitor.
10. The factory (*not receive*) any regulations so it can legally continue trading.

PRESENT PERFECT: YES/NO QUESTIONS

?	REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
	Have I/you/we/they worked?	Have I/you/we/they gone?
	Has he/she/it worked?	Has he/she/it gone?

3. Make yes/no questions about life experience and ask your partner. Then write sentences about your partner's life experience.

Model: write a paper for a law conference – **Have you ever written a paper for a law conference?**

1. take part / in a job interview
2. dream about high position in an international law company
3. prepare a report on legal research
4. work as a paralegal
5. create a complain
6. sign the agreement/contract
7. break rules / laws
8. speak in public
9. watch a film about a famous lawyer
10. witness a crime

PRESENT PERFECT: JUST, ALREADY, YET

+	We have just finished the report about the case results.
+	We have already finished the report about the case results.
-	We haven't finished the report about the case results yet .
?	Have you finished the report about the case results yet ?

4. Make sentences with just (+), already (+), yet (-), yet (?).

Model: my client / phone / today (+) – **My client has already phoned today.**

1. I / make / a copy of required documents (+)
2. The legal assistant / create / the complaint (-)
3. Susan / complete / the fee agreement (?)
4. We / research / the subject of the case (-)
5. The committee / change / the court procedure (?)
6. Our legal team / make / the report about data protection (+)
7. I / work / in the area of criminal law (-)
8. Our company / find out / some new regulations / in the state law (+)
9. Our lawyers / get / the information about the new court rules (?)
10. The government / make / some changes to the constitutional law (+)

PRESENT PERFECT: SINCE, FOR

SINCE	FOR
I have been in the court since 10 a.m.	I have been in the court for two hours.
Greg has known our boss since 2011.	Greg has known our boss for 14 years.
Mary has had her position as a legal secretary since last May.	Mary has had her position as a legal secretary for 8 months.

5. Put in SINCE or FOR.

1. I have known my English teacher ... September.
2. Kelly has signed three employment contracts ... last week.
3. Michael has been a barrister ... three years.
4. All the employees of our company have had their positions ... they started their career.
5. As a personal assistant I haven't reported to my boss ... more than two weeks.
6. We work for a well-known international company and have known each other ... 2021.
7. Some of my group mates have opened their own legal firms ... the university graduation.
8. Lora has been the head of the Legal department ... she got the position of a solicitor.
9. Have you been a paralegal ... half a year?
10. I haven't talked to my clients ... last Monday.

SIMPLE PAST AND PRESENT PERFECT TENSES

	SIMPLE PAST	PRESENT PERFECT
+	We/you/they/I/he/she/it worked (went)	I/you/we/they have worked (gone) He/she/it has worked (gone)
-	We/you/they/I/he/she/it did not (didn't) work (go)	I/you/we/they have not (haven't) worked (gone) He/she/it has not (hasn't) worked (gone)
?	Did I/we/you/they/he/she/it work (go)?	Have I/you/we/they worked (gone)? Has she/he/it worked (gone)?

6. Write as many of the irregular verbs as you can.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
become	...	...
...	broke	...
begin	...	...
...	brought	...
...	...	bought
...
...	came	...
...	...	forgotten
give	...	...
...	knew	...
...	...	learnt / learned
make	...	...
...	put	...
...	...	read
say	...	...
...	took	...
tell	...	...
...	...	thought

7. Choose the correct variant.

1. The Faculty of Law ... its high reputation by the work of many generations of its academicians.

A earned

B has earned

2. Last year the legal researchers of the Department of Legal Protection of Environment ... in a large-scale research on the main legal problems of environmental protection.

A took part

B has taken part

3. Recently we ... some important problems of the struggle against serious violent crimes.

A have solved

B solved

4. A lot of graduates of the Department of Criminal law ... in various law-enforcement agencies two months ago.

A didn't practice

B haven't practiced

5. Four employees of our department ... already ... some lectures at the City Court on most controversial legal questions on the Criminal Code.

A have delivered

B delivered

6. Our academic staff ... just ... joint meetings to discuss and explain the most complicated problems of legal practice.

A initiated

B has initiated

7. Students and teachers of our department ... a lot of monographs, academic papers and manuals this year.

A have published

B published

8. A few years ago, the curriculum ... State Law of Foreign Countries.

A didn't include

B hasn't included

9. I ... the request for developing the agreement yet.

A haven't received

B didn't receive

10. The company lawyer ... working documentation packages in compliance with the contract.

A submitted

B has submitted

8. Put the verbs into Past Simple or Present Perfect Tense.

Model: We ... the complaint yet. (*not create*) – **We haven't created the complaint yet.**

1. Nobody ... the complained yet. (*answer*)

2. Last week we ... a collective letter to the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation. (*send*)

3. Our solicitor ... yet that we read the contract and sign it. (*not suggest*)

4. At the end of the last trial the prosecutor ... to put all the defendants in jail. (*demand*)

5. Unfortunately, we ... the agreement yet. (*not achieve*)

6. A few months ago, the government of the Russian Federation ... some important initiatives in accordance with the Employment Law. (*approve*)

7. The lawyers of the factory ... twice to find some tax loopholes to save employees' money. (*try*)

8. During the conference in May 2023 the participants ... some important issues concerning money-laundering. (*not cover*)

9. The barristers of the Law Agency ... a lot of necessary statistics when they were working on such crimes as rapes, robberies and murders. (*collect*)

10. A lot of employees ... the head of the IT company to increase the working hours. (*not support*)

9. Write five things that you didn't do in the past, and five things that you have never done. Use academic and professional vocabulary.

1. I didn'tyesterday.
2. I didn'tlast week.
3. I didn'ta month ago.
4. I didn't in 2020.
5. I didn'twhen I was at school.
6. I have never
7. I have never.....
8. I have never.....
9. I have never
10. I have never

10. Write sentences according to the translation.

Model: Мы еще не урегулировали отношения между работодателем и работниками. (yet / not regulate / We / the relationship / the employer / and / between / the employees) - **We have not regulated the relationship between the employer and the employees yet.**

1. На прошлой конференции участники обсудили вопросы по правам сотрудников в частных компаниях. (discuss / At / private companies / participants / conference / employees' / some / issues / of rights / the last / in)
2. Несколько студентов юридического факультета еще не определились со своей будущей карьерой. (their / students / Several / faculty / of future / Law / not pursue / career / shapes)
3. В прошлом месяце наш начальник сообщил нам о возможном сокращении штата компании. (redundancies / about / boss / Last / our /company's / inform / month /us / possible / of / staff /the)
4. Официальные лица еще не выяснили всех обстоятельств аварии. (all / not discover / about / the accident / yet / The officials / the facts)
5. Наш юрист несколько раз выступал с иском об авторских правах клиента. (times / the / lawyer / sue / Our / copyright / several / client's)
6. В прошлом году многие молодые люди в нашем городе оформили ипотечный кредит. (people / lending / Last many / young / in / city / a mortgage / year / our / take out)
7. Ранее правительство не уделяло особого внимания развитию социального жилья. (the government / Previously / not pay / housing / much / to /of / social / attention / the development)
8. Вы уже заплатили налоги? (the taxes / you / pay / yet)
9. Адвокаты нашей компании по уголовным делам доказали невиновность многих клиентов. (of / company / many / Criminal / prove / clients / our / the innocence / of / lawyers)
10. Депутаты нашего района внесли важные поправки в закон о защите окружающей среды. (protection / to / The deputies / our / make / on / important / amendments / of / the law / environmental / district)

MORE PRACTICE: READING, GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY

1. Before you read the text, think about recent technological advancements or social transformations you believe might affect the legal sphere. How can these changes create new legal needs?

2. Read the text.

NEW PROSPECTS IN THE LEGAL FIELD

In recent years, the legal field has undergone significant changes driven by advancements in technology and evolving social dynamics. As a result, new areas of legislation have emerged, providing exciting career opportunities for lawyers.

One notable area is **cyber law**. With the rise of digital technologies, there is a growing demand for lawyers specializing in issues related to online privacy, data protection, and cybercrime. They help businesses and individuals understand their rights and responsibilities in the digital landscape.

Another expanding field is **environmental law**. As climate change presents increasingly urgent challenges, lawyers are vital in shaping and enforcing laws that protect the environment. They assist organizations in complying with regulations and advocate for sustainable practices.

Furthermore, **healthcare law** is becoming increasingly significant. With rapid advancements in medical technology and shifts in healthcare policies, lawyers are essential for navigating the complex legal aspects of the healthcare system. They handle cases involving patient rights, medical malpractice, and health insurance.

Additionally, **intellectual property law** is evolving as new inventions and creative works come to light. Lawyers in this field protect the rights of inventors and artists, ensuring they receive appropriate recognition and compensation for their ideas and innovations.

These new specialties require lawyers to have specific knowledge and skills. In response, law schools are now offering specialized programs designed to prepare students for these dynamic careers. The legal profession is transforming, unveiling numerous opportunities for those who want to make a meaningful impact in these new areas of law.

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. According to the text, which of the following best describes the primary driver of changes in the legal field in recent years?

- A Changes in political leadership
- B Advancements in technology and evolving social dynamics
- C International trade agreements
- D Economic recession impact

2. Which area of law focuses on protecting the rights of creators and innovators in their work?

- A Environmental law

- B Healthcare law
- C Cyber law
- D Intellectual property law

3. In the context of healthcare law, lawyers are involved in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A Medical malpractice cases
- B Patient rights protection
- C Performing medical procedures
- D Health insurance matters

4. What is a key responsibility of cyber law specialists?

- A Representing clients in divorce cases
- B Managing real estate transactions
- C Helping clients understand digital rights and responsibilities
- D Prosecuting traffic violations

5. How are law schools responding to these new legal specialties?

- A Reducing admission requirements
- B Offering specialized programs for new legal areas
- C Eliminating traditional law courses
- D Shortening the duration of law school

4. Which Title Fits Best? Choose the correct text title.

- 1. Technology and Law: A Comprehensive Guide to Digital Challenges
- 2. Emerging Legal Specialties: New Opportunities in the Modern Legal Profession
- 3. Lawyers and Their Changing Roles in Contemporary Society

5. Choose the correct variant.

1. I ... the contract to my client yet.

- A didn't draft
- B haven't drafted
- C don't draft
- D wasn't drafting

2. Last year our law company ... all the property cases.

- A has won
- B won
- C was winning
- D wins

3. I ... the copy of required documents at yesterday lunch time.

- A made
- B am making
- C have made

D make

4. Our lawyers ... the information about the new court rules so far.

A didn't get

B weren't getting

C don't get

D haven't got

5. Last government session the deputies ... some changes to the administrative law.

A made

B have made

C make

D were making

6. I ... my teacher of Civil Law since September.

A know

B have known

C knew

D am knowing

7. The Faculty of Law ... a bachelor degree program in 2004.

A opened

B has opened

C was opening

D open

8. Students and teachers of our faculty never ... personal issues during lessons.

A were discussing

B discussed

C have discussed

D discuss

9. During the lesson of Criminal Law students usually ... the teacher a lot of questions.

A asked

B are asking

C have asked

D ask

10. Leo ... from the university in 2008 and now he works as a legal secretary.

A graduated

B graduate

C have graduated

D is graduating

6. Put in the verbs into the correct form.

Model: The police ... the criminal yet. (find) – The police **haven't found** the criminal yet.

1. Last year the State Duma of the Russian Federation ... a lot of laws. (*pass*)
2. Tom ... his report on intellectual property law every at the last conference and ... the grant for his research. (*present; receive*)
3. The young man ... to follow the law, so the police ... to prison. (*refuse; follow*)
4. Yesterday my neighbor ... reasonably, so I ... the police. (*not behave; call*)
5. When my father ... a university student, he ... law. (*be; not study*)
6. Early legal systems ... a lot of shortcomings. (*have*)
7. The government ... the regulations on criminal charges and divorce yet. (*consider*)
8. The new Community Legal Service aims ... a lot of legal information this month. (*provide*)
9. When I ... my law career ten years ago, I ... have rights of audience. (*start; not have*)
10. At my previous job I ... a wide range of legal work. (*deal with*)

7. Answer the questions.

Model: When did you become a student of the Faculty of Law? – I became a student of the Faculty of Law in 2024.

1. Have you started writing your course work yet?
2. Which subjects in the area of law are you good at?
3. Why did you enter the Law Faculty?
5. Do you like watching criminal films?
6. Did you do your homework in English yesterday?
7. Have you ever worked as a volunteer?
8. When did you last read about crimes? If yes, which type of crime did you read about?
9. How long have you known your groupmates?
10. How many times during an academic year do you have legal practice?

8. Make 3-5 questions using Present Perfect and Past Simple tenses and ask your partner. Then, report to the class.

9. Match the Russian and English equivalents.

1. область права	A. initial investigation
2. конституционное право	B. area of law
3. защита государством основных прав физического лица	C. legislative focus
4. уголовное право	D. copyright
5. преступное деяние, преступная деятельность, содеянное	E. constitutional law
6. юрист по уголовным делам	F. criminal lawyer
7. предварительное расследование	G. mortgage lending

8. потенциальная апелляция	H. criminal law
9. трудовое право	I. legal tax loophole
10. центр внимания законодателя	J. local noise pollution
11. экологическое право	K. employment law
12. локальное шумовое загрязнение	L. state protecting fundamental rights of the individual
13. всемирное изменение климата	M. patent
14. семейное право	N. environmental law
15. право интеллектуальной собственности	O. criminal behaviour
16. быть защищённым законом	P. social housing
17. патент	Q. intellectual property (IP) law
18. авторское право	R. investigation and prosecution of tax evaders
19. торговые марки	S. potential appeal
20. земельное право	T. family law
21. финансирование недвижимости	U. be protected in law
22. ипотечное кредитование	V. trademarks
23. социальное жильё	W. land law
24. налоговое право	X. property finance
25. расследование и преследование лиц, уклоняющихся от уплаты налогов	Y. tax law
26. законная налоговая лазейка	Z. worldwide climate change

UNIT 3: TYPES OF CRIMES: HOW THEY ARE CLASSIFIED

VOCABULARY

1. Read and learn the words and phrases.

Felony	тяжкое уголовное преступление
Misdemeanor	нетяжкое уголовное преступление
imprisonment, probation, community service	лишение свободы, испытательный срок, общественные работы
personal crime	преступление против личности
assault, battery, rape, murder, kidnapping	нападение, побои, изнасилование, убийство, похищение людей
property crime	преступление против собственности
theft, burglary, vandalism	кража, кража со взломом, вандализм
statutory crime	преступление по статутному праву
DUI (= driving under the influence), drug offense, traffic offense	вождение под воздействием, преступление, связанное с наркотиками, нарушение правил дорожного движения
inchoate crime	неоконченное преступление
attempt, conspiracy, solicitation	покушение, преступление по предварительному сговору, подстрекательство/домогательство
white-collar crime	беловоротничковое преступление
embezzlement, fraud, money laundering	присвоение и растрата, мошенничество, легализация денежных средств
organized crime	преступление, совершённое организованной группой
drug trafficking, human trafficking	незаконный оборот наркотиков, торговля людьми
crime against morality	преступление против общественной нравственности

prostitution, gambling, drug use	проституция, незаконная организация и проведение азартных игр, потребление наркотиков
crime against humanity	преступление против мира и безопасности
genocide, war crime, crime against civilians	геноцид, преступление против военной службы, преступление против жизни и здоровья граждан
be charged with a crime	быть обвинённым в преступлении

2. Use the words from Exercise 1 to fill in the blanks. Pay attention to the part of speech the words belong to.

number	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1.	assaulter	assault	assault	...
2.	...	attempt	...	...
3.	burglar	burglarize	burglarios	...
4.	...	conspire	...	...
5.	embezzler	embezzle	...	...
6.	fraudster	...	fraudulent	fraudulently
7.	gamble	gamble	...	...
8.	...	...	genocidal	...
9.	kidnapper	kidnap	...	...
10.	murderer, murderess	...	murderous	murderously
11.	prostitute	prostitute	prostitute	...
12.	rapist	rape	...	...
13.	...	solicit	...	...
14.	thief	thieve	thievish	thievishly
15.	vandal	vandalize	...	...

3. Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

gambling / genocide

1. The activity of betting money, for example in a game or on a horse race can be an addictive habit.

2. The crime of intentionally destroying part or all of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, by killing people or by other methods was first introduced as a legal concept at the Nuremberg Trials of 1945-46.

fraud / vandalism

1. Convicted of tax the crime of getting money by deceiving people, he was sentenced to two years in prison.

2. Cutting down the old forest was an act of the crime of intentionally damaging property belonging to other people.

conspiracy / solicitation

1. The three men are accused of the activity of secretly planning with other people to do something bad or illegal .
2. No court record of her an offer of sex for money, usually in a public place conviction could be found.

murder / rape / theft

1. The three were proved guilty of the crime of intentionally killing a person .
2. Shopping is the act of dishonestly taking something that belongs to someone else and keeping it.
3. He was convicted of an example of the crime of forcefully having sex with someone against their wishes .

battery / burglary / prostitution

1. Poverty drove her to the business of having sex for money .
2. The maximum jail sentence for aggravated the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things is 14 years.
3. The singer's former personal assistant sued her for the crime of using physical force or violence on another person without their permission, even when this does not cause physical harm .

assault / attempt / embezzlement

1. This is the third an act of trying to kill someone on the President's life.
2. Police are hunting a student attacker after an unprovoked a violent attack in a night club.
3. They were arrested for the crime of secretly taking money that is in your care or that belongs to an organization or business you work for of company funds.

4. Do you know the letters E, T and A are the most common ones in the English language. Try to guess what type of crime is mentioned in every line.

1. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e
2. _ a _ _ _ _ _ e
3. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e _ _ e
4. t _ a _ _ _ _ _ _ e _ _ e
5. _ _ _ _ _ t _ a _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6. _ _ _ e _ _ _ a _ _ _ e _ _ _ _
7. _ _ _ a _ _ _ t _ a _ _ _ _ _ _ _
8. _ _ _ _ e _ _ a _ a _ _ _ t _ _ _ _ _ a _ _
9. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e _ _ t _ e _ _ _ _ _ e _ _ e

5. Match the synonyms and antonyms with their words.

imprisonment

probation

community service

1. *Synonyms & similar words:* work, help, punishment
Antonyms & near antonyms: fine, probation, imprisonment

2. *Synonyms & similar words:* captivity, confinement, incarceration
Antonyms & near antonyms: release, freedom, liberation

3. *Synonyms & similar words:* investigation, examination, inquiry

4. *Antonyms & near antonyms*: fine, imprisonment, community service

1. *Synonyms & similar words*: offence, felony, sin

2. *Synonyms & similar words*: crime, felony, misdemeanor

3. *Synonyms & similar words*: crime, trespass, misconduct

4. *Synonyms & similar words*: crime, misdemeanor, violation

felony
misdemeanor
crime
offense

influence
human
war
civilian
charge

1. *Synonyms & similar words*: person, man, individual
Antonyms & near antonyms: animal, beast, brute

2. *Synonyms & similar words*: accuse, indict, blame
Antonyms & near antonyms: defend, excuse, forgive

3. *Synonyms & similar words*: noncombat, citizen, patial
Antonyms & near antonyms: soldier, warrior, fighter

4. *Synonyms & similar words*: battle, conflict, confrontation
Antonyms & near antonyms: peace, harmony, concord

5. *Synonyms & similar words*: effect, impact, consequence
Antonyms & near antonyms: weakness, helplessness, powerlessness

6. What crimes are hidden here?

1. _ _ o _ e _ _ _ _ _ e
2. _ _ _ _ o _ _ e _ _ _ _ e
3. _ e _ _ o _ _ _ _ _ _ e
4. _ r _ _ _ _ e _ _ r _ _ e
5. _ _ _ _ _ _ r _ _ r _ _ e
6. _ _ _ _ e - _ _ _ _ _ r _ r _ _ e
7. _ _ _ _ e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ l _ _ _ _
8. _ _ _ _ e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ n _ _ _ _

7. Crime rates are a concern for many of us. Here are some of the main crime categories in Britain as laid out by the ONS (the Office for National Statistics), from least to most common. Read the interesting facts and try to guess what category it is.

What is the most common crime in Britain?

Burglary
Computer misuse
Crime against society
Domestic Abuse
Fraud
Homicide
Knife/Sharp instrument offences
Robbery
Sexual offences
Theft



10. It may be reassuring to see that one of the most devastating crimes of all is also the least common. For example, 666 offences of this category were reported by police in England and Wales in the year ending September 2021.

9. While these weapons are, of course, used in many homicides, offences that don't result in death have been grouped as a separate category. These include assaults with intent to cause serious harm, assaults that cause injury, and threats to kill.

It's believed that there are well over 5,000 different organized crime groups operating in the United Kingdom today.



8. It refers specifically to theft through the use of force or the threat of force. This category includes muggings, which is a concern of many ordinary people living in busy, anonymous urban environment.

The real-life heists that inspire the Hollywood blockbusters are not always as fast-paced and sexy as the films make out.



7. It's difficult to accurately assess the true extent of them since so many victims don't report the crimes for several different reasons. According to the ONS, fewer than one in six women who are raped will report their ordeal to the police.

6. Coming home to find your property has been broken into is an experience that lots of us know first-hand. However, the data tells us it's less (relative to other crimes) than we might think.

5. True rates of it aren't fully known because so many victims don't report what's happening to them. Sadly, reported incidences of it did increase in number during the height of the pandemic, with lockdowns likely exacerbating the crisis.

Domestic violence is the silent killer.

4. This category encompasses crimes relating to drugs, the possession of certain weapons, and public order offences. Examples of the latter are drunk and disorderly behavior, inciting racial hatred, and affray.



3. ... Even with burglary removed and treated as a separate category, it is a truly sizeable issue. This category includes shoplifting and other similar offences without the use of force.

Multiple women lost six-figure sums after being scammed by a man they met on the popular dating app.

2. ... The number of reported crimes has soared in recent times, much of it related to hacking offences which have seen large-scale data breaches of victims' email and social media accounts.



1. Financial investment scams have also been a big problem, while a spike has reflected the rise in people using the internet and mobile banking services.

READING

8. Read the information.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIME?

Criminal law is a branch of law that deals with crimes. A crime may be defined as an act or omission punishable by law. Crimes are generally categorized as either **felonies** or **misdemeanors**, with felonies being the more serious offenses. Individuals who engage in crimes may be subject to criminal penalties such as **imprisonment, probation, or community service**. There are many different types of crime under criminal law. Let us discuss each one of them to find out how they differ.



Personal crimes are usually generalized as acts of violence that cause physical, emotional, or psychological harm to the victim. It also includes sexual offenses against the victim. Some of the common personal crimes are **assault, battery, rape, murder, and kidnapping**.

Property crimes involve the damage or destruction of another person's property. Most property crimes are considered misdemeanors. It includes **theft, burglary, and vandalism**.

Statutory crimes are offenses created by statutes or laws passed by legislatures. These crimes are usually classified according to their seriousness as either felonies or misdemeanors. The most common statutory crimes are **DUI (driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs), drug offenses, and traffic offenses**.

Inchoate crimes are offenses that are committed in furtherance of a crime. They are also known as incomplete crimes because the criminal act is not completed. The most common inchoate crimes are **attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation**.

White-collar crimes are nonviolent offenses committed by business professionals to gain financial benefits. They can significantly impact the victim's finances and well-being. The most common white-collar crimes are **embezzlement, fraud, and money laundering**.

Organized crimes are offenses that are committed by groups or organizations of people. These crimes are usually complex and involve multiple participants. The most common organized crimes are **drug trafficking, human trafficking**, and money laundering.

Crimes against morality are also known as victimless crimes because no victim or complainant exists, and there is no force or coercion involved. However, they can lead to other criminal activities. The most common crimes against morality are **prostitution, gambling, and drug use**.

Crimes against humanity are offenses committed against people with the intention of destroying, harming, or killing them. Crimes against humanity are considered the most serious of all crimes because they involve the intentional destruction of a group of people. The most common crimes against humanity are **genocide, war crimes, and crimes against civilians**.

The types of crime under criminal law are varied and can confuse those unfamiliar with the system. Understanding the different types of crimes and their definitions gives you a better idea of what may or may not constitute a criminal offense. If you **have been charged with a crime**, seeking legal representation is essential to protect your rights.

9. Complete the table.

Types of crime	Examples
personal crimes,,,,,
property crimes,,
statutory crimes,,
inchoate crimes,,
white-collar crimes,,
organized crimes,,
crimes against morality,,
crimes against humanity,,

assault	attempt	battery	burglary	conspiracy
crime against civilians		drug offense	drug trafficking	
drug use	DUI	embezzlement	fraud	gambling
genocide		human trafficking		kidnapping
money laundering		murder	prostitution	rape
solicitation	theft	traffic offense	vandalism	war crime

10. Mark the following statement as True or False.

1. Misdemeanors are more serious crimes than felonies.
2. People who commit crimes can face penalties like jail time, probation, or community work.
3. Personal crimes are acts that do not cause harm to the victim.
4. Property crimes include damaging someone else's belongings.
5. Statutory crimes are offenses created by individuals, not laws.
6. Inchoate crimes are committed in the process of committing another crime.
7. White-collar crimes involve business professionals committing nonviolent offenses for financial gain.
8. Organized crimes involve multiple participants.
9. Crimes against morality always involve victims.
10. Crimes against humanity involve intentional harm to individuals and/or a group of people.
11. The types of crime under criminal law are straightforward and easy to understand.
12. If you have been charged with a crime, representing yourself is the best option.

11. Choose the correct answers.

1. What type of crime involves hurting another person physically or emotionally?

- A Property crime
- B Personal crime
- C Statutory crime
- D White-collar crime

2. What kind of crime involves damaging someone else's belongings?

- A DUI
- B Vandalism
- C Assault
- D Conspiracy

3. Which of the following is an example of a statutory crime?

- A Battery
- B Theft
- D DUI
- C Solicitation

4. What do we call crimes that are planned but not fully carried out?

- A Inchoate crimes
- B Property crimes
- C Statutory crimes
- D Personal crimes

5. Which type of crime is committed by business people to make money illegally?

- A Crime against humanity
- B Organized crime
- C Crime against morality
- D White-collar crime

6. Which type of crime is committed by groups or organizations of people?

- A Inchoate crime
- B Crime against morality
- C Organized crime
- D Crime against humanity

7. Which of these is NOT a type of organized crime?

- A Fraud
- B Human trafficking
- C Drug trafficking
- D Money laundering

8. Which key feature of crimes against morality is mentioned in the text?

- A They involve using force.
- B They have a clear victim.
- C They are committed by professionals.
- D They do not have a clear victim.

9. Which type of crime aims to destroy or harm a specific group of people?

- A Crimes against morality
- B Crimes against humanity
- C White-collar crimes
- D Organized crimes

10. What is the main reason given in the text for understanding different types of crime?

- A To avoid being charged with a crime.
- B To identify the most serious crimes.
- C To determine the best legal representation.
- D To better protect your rights if charged.

12. Answer the following questions.

1. What is criminal law and what does it deal with?
2. How are crimes generally categorized under criminal law?
3. What are personal crimes, and what are some examples of them?
4. How are property crimes defined, and what are some examples of them?
5. What are statutory crimes, and how are they classified based on seriousness?
6. Why are inchoate crimes also known as incomplete crimes, and what are some common examples of inchoate crimes?
7. What are white-collar crimes, and who commits them?
8. What defines organized crimes, and what are the most common types of organized crimes?
9. Why are crimes against morality also known as victimless crimes?
10. What distinguishes crimes against humanity from other types of crimes, and what are some common examples of such crimes?
12. How can understanding the different types of crimes help individuals facing criminal charges?
13. Why is seeking legal representation important for individuals charged with a crime?

13. Complete the sentences.

assault battery rape murder kidnapping

1. ... is the intentional killing of another person.
2. ... is defined as the unlawful use of force against another person.
3. ... is the act of taking someone against their will and holding them in captivity.
4. ... is defined as an unlawful act that causes another person to fear for their safety.
5. ... is a form of sexual assault that involves forcing someone to engage in sexual intercourse without their consent.

theft burglary vandalism

6. ... is the unlawful entry into a building with the intent to commit a crime.
7. ... is the deliberate destruction or damage of another person's property.
8. ... is defined as the act of taking another person's property forcefully with the intent to turn it into yours.

DUI drug offenses traffic offenses

9. ... is the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
10. ... are violations of the rules of the road that govern the operation of vehicles.
11. ... involve the unlawful possession, sale, manufacture, distribution of controlled substances.

attempt conspiracy solicitation

12. ... is the unlawful act of encouraging another person to commit a crime.
13. ... is the unlawful act of agreeing with another person to commit a crime.
14. ... is defined as the unlawful act of trying to commit a crime but failing to do so.

14. What types of crime are the statements about?

white-collar crimes organized crimes crimes against morality

crimes against humanity

1. ... are often punishable by death or life in prison.
2. ... are often considered victimless because the people who engage in them do so willingly.
3. ... are offenses committed by business professionals occupying high positions in organizations.
4. ... are often associated with criminal enterprises such as the Yakuza in Japan and the Mafia in Italy.
5. ... are often seen as being harmless but drug use can lead to drug trafficking and violence.
6. ... are often committed during times of conflict or war. They can also be motivated by hate or prejudice.
7. ... tend to generate less public concern because they are not considered to be as harmful as violent crimes.
8. Some people think that ... do have victims. Prostitution can result in the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS.
9. It is believed that the Great Recession occurred partly as a result of a wide range of ... committed within the mortgage and banking industries.

15. Read the text ‘What Are The Different Types Of Crime?’ and find the English equivalents to the following phrases.

1. действие или бездействие (*paragraph 1*)
2. уголовное наказание (*paragraph 1*)
3. рассматриваться как акты насилия (*paragraph 2*)
4. повреждение или уничтожение (*paragraph 3*)
5. принятые законодательными органами (*paragraph a 4*)
6. с целью совершения преступления (*paragraph 5*)
7. ненасильственные правонарушения (*paragraph 6*)
8. преступления без жертв (*paragraph 8*)
9. жертва или заявитель (*paragraph 8*)
10. не применяется сила или принуждение (*paragraph 8*)
11. уничтожение, причинение вреда или убийство (*paragraph 9*)
12. предусмотренное уголовным законодательством (*paragraph 10*)

LISTENING AND VIDEO

1. What do you think is a crime? In pairs, brainstorm and list as many different types of crimes as you can in 5 minutes. Then, share one type of crime with your group and discuss whether it can be considered a serious crime.

2. Listen to the words from the video ‘What Are the Different Types of Crimes?’. Pay attention to their pronunciation.

MOODLE course ‘English for Law Students’
<https://sdo.tusur.ru/course/view.php?id=7890>

Part 1 (0:00 - 0:15)

personal crime - преступление против личности

property crime - преступление против собственности

inchoate crime - неоконченное преступление

statutory crimes - преступление по статутному праву

offense against the person - преступление против личности

physical or mental harm - физический или психический вред

assault - нападение

battery - побои

false imprisonment - незаконное лишение свободы

kidnapping - похищение людей

homicide - убийство

rape - изнасилование

Part 2 (0:27 - 0:45)

interference - вмешательство

larceny - хищение

robbery - грабеж

burglary - кража со взломом

arson - поджог

embezzlement - растрата

forgery - подделка
false pretenses - обман под надуманным предлогом
receipt of stolen goods - укрывательство краденого товара

Part 3 (0:45 - 01:13)

attempt - попытка совершения преступления, покушение
solicitation - подстрекательство к совершению преступления, попытка подкупа, приставание
conspiracy - заговор
violation - нарушение
alcohol-related crimes - преступления, связанные с употреблением алкоголя
drunk driving - вождение в нетрезвом виде
selling alcohol to a minor - продажа алкоголя несовершеннолетнему

Part 4 (01:13 - 02:00)

felony - тяжкое уголовное преступление
misdemeanor - нетяжкое уголовное преступление, административное правонарушение
shoplifting – кража в магазине
drunk driving - вождение в нетрезвом виде
fine - штраф
sentence - приговор, осуждение
violent crime - тяжкое преступление, насильственное преступление
non-violent crime - ненасильственное преступление
offense against the person - преступление против личности
general intent crime - преступление с общим умыслом
specific intent crime - преступление с конкретным умыслом
penalty - штраф, неустойка

3. Cover up the words from the video so that you cannot see them. Listen to the words and name their English equivalents.

4. Watch the video ‘What Are the Different Types of Crimes?’. What do you think are the most serious crimes, and why? Write down your thoughts individually for 3 minutes. Then, share your opinion with your group and support your answer with reasoning.

MOODLE course ‘English for Law Students’
<https://sdo.tusur.ru/mod/folder/view.php?id=515447>

5. Watch the video. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. Crimes are classified into three main groups.
2. Offenses against property always result in physical injury to another person.
3. Property crimes include the violation of an individual's right to utilize their possessions.
4. Inchoate crimes are those that have been completed successfully.
5. Alcohol-related crimes are considered statutory crimes.
6. Felonies are less serious crimes that usually result in fines.
7. Misdemeanors can result in jail sentences of less than a year.
8. Violent crimes are a subcategory of personal crimes.
9. Specific intent crimes are defined by the lack of a criminal intent.
10. General intent crimes and specific intent crimes are two categories of criminal intent.

11. Offenses can be classified based on the criminal intent: general intent crimes and specific intent crimes.
12. Forgery falls under the category of property-related offenses.

6. Watch the video. Read the statements and choose the correct answer.

1. What is the primary definition of a crime according to the video?

- A An action that causes physical harm
- B An unlawful act punishable by a state
- C A violation of personal property
- D A type of legal misconduct

2. What distinguishes a felony from a misdemeanor?

- A Felonies are always violent crimes
- B Misdemeanors involve no jail time
- C Felonies carry a prison sentence of a year or more
- D Misdemeanors only involve property crimes

3. What are inchoate crimes characterized by?

- A Completed criminal actions
- B Crimes that were begun but not finished
- C Crimes against personal property
- D Statutory violations

4. How do crimes relate to criminal intent?

- A All crimes have the same intent
- B Crimes can be divided into general and specific intent categories
- C Intent is not important in classifying crimes
- D Only felonies involve criminal intent

5. What is an example of a statutory crime mentioned in the text?

- A Murder
- B Kidnapping
- C Drunk driving
- D Robbery

7. Watch the video and answer the questions.

1. What are the four major categories of crimes?
2. What are some examples of personal crimes?
3. What are some examples of property crimes?
4. What are inchoate crimes, and what are some examples?
5. How are crimes classified in terms of seriousness, and what are the differences between felonies and misdemeanors?
6. How can crimes be further divided based on the type of intent involved?

8. Read the summaries of the video, two of them are wrong and only one is correct. Choose the correct summary.

1. There are the following types of crime: personal crimes, which harm people; property crimes, which damage property, and statutory crimes, which violate specific laws. Crimes can be serious or not serious. Serious crimes include murder, while less serious ones include shoplifting. Laws can also classify crimes based on intent.

2. Crimes are categorized into personal, property, inchoate, and statutory crimes. They vary in seriousness, classified as felonies (e.g., murder, kidnapping) or misdemeanors. Additionally, crimes can be divided by intent into general and specific intent crimes. Laws differ by state, affecting definitions, regulations, and penalties for various behaviors.

3. Crimes are unlawful acts punishable by the state. They include personal crimes, which harm individuals, and property crimes, which interfere with property rights. Inchoate crimes are incomplete offenses, while statutory crimes violate specific laws. Crimes are classified as felonies (serious offenses) or misdemeanors, with categories for violent, non-violent, and sexual crimes for sentencing purposes.

SPEAKING

Talk about these questions.

1. What types of crimes are the most common in your country?
2. What punishment do you find fair for these crimes?

WRITING

Write 100-120 words about the crime you have read about recently. Write about these points:

- type of a crime
- crime participants
- other people involved
- short description of what was happening
- place of the crime
- crime results
- jury verdict / punishment
- lawyers involved
- media about the crime
- your opinion about the crime

GRAMMAR

PAST CONTINUOUS: AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

+	I/he/she/it was working	You/we/they were working
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1. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Model: We ... the clients' case yesterday morning. (*discuss*) - We **were discussing** the clients' case yesterday morning.

1. Our boss ... the training course for legal personnel for three hours yesterday. (*deliver*)
2. The jury ... the arguments for and against the defendant very attentively. (*listen*)
3. My legal assistant ... the complaint for the whole day. (*create*)
4. A few years ago, a lot of skilled lawyers ... with our company. (*cooperate*)
5. Yesterday at 2 p.m. our secretary ... the report on the case results. (*write*)
6. The barrister ... about the client's innocence very competently. (*talk*)
7. The client ... the fee agreement very attentively. (*look through*)
8. The prosecutor ... the accusatory speech for an hour. (*present*)
9. For two years I ... a special course to become a senior lawyer. (*take*)
10. At the same time last Tuesday we ... with our foreign partners from China. (*meet*)

PAST CONTINUOUS: NEGATIVE SENTENCES

-	I/he/she/it was not working	You/we/they were not working
	Contractions	
	I/he/she/it wasn't working	You/we/they weren't working

2. Put the verbs into the correct negative form.

Model: The government ... to decrease the unemployment during last year. (*not try*) - The government **was not trying** to decrease the unemployment during last year.

1. The police ... the theft last week. (*not look for*)
2. Yesterday morning the head of our department ... an advertisement about hiring a new lawyer. (*not make*)
3. She ... the legal encyclopedia when she was in the library. (*not read*)
4. We ... the previous case results when we were at the session. (*not talk over*)
5. I ... the case details with my colleagues. (*not discuss*)
6. Some of our lawyers ... in the important law conference. (*not take part*)
7. Our employees ... any problems without going to court. (*not solve*)
8. During the last business meeting we ... a new project on preventing crimes against morality. (*not consider*)
9. They ... the law when they were at the trial. (*not lay down*)
10. The students of technical faculties ... the law during the last academic year. (*not study*)

PAST CONTINUOUS: YES/NO QUESTIONS

?	Was I/he/she/it working?	Were you/we/they working?
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3. Make yes/no questions.

Model: Last week we were taking part in several similar cases. – Were you taking part in several similar cases?

1. During yesterday meeting we were gathering the information about crimes involving young offenders.
2. The head of our company was preparing the report on the previous lawsuit.
3. The defendant attorney was planning the strategy for the court.
4. The government was making some changes the state laws.
5. At 3 p.m. the paralegal was looking through the agreement to find out if everything was all right.
6. Law students were taking Bar Professional training course from 2021 to 2024.
7. At my previous work I was sharing an office with 14 other barristers.
8. We were writing legal documents during our lunch time.
9. Last month we were working on a very interesting project to prevent domestic valance.
10. Sue was working as an adviser and was dealing with companies that didn't have enough money to pay their debts.

PAST CONTINUOUS: WH- QUESTIONS

Wh-?	Was I/he/she/it working?	Were you/we/they working?
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4. Make questions to the underlined part.

Model: Last month I was working with a lot of clients. (*When*) - When were you working with a lot of clients?

1. Fred was meeting with the client in the main office of the legal company. (*Where*)
2. Kelly was persuading her boss to start the claim in the civil court. (*Who*)
3. My colleagues were trying to achieve their career goals when they were interns. (*When*)
4. I was studying at the Law College to get a good education and work experience. (*Why*)
5. The judge was announcing the results of the case during the trial. (*What*)
6. We were explaining the defense strategy to the boss for half an hour. (*Who*)
7. The court audience was listening to the verdict very attentively. (*How*)
8. Yesterday evening Mary was writing the paper for the seminar in Law. (*When*)
9. From 2 to 4 p.m. John was thinking about the strategy of presenting the case in the court. (*How long*)
10. One of the employees was planning to create a complaint against the employer because he didn't like his salary. (*Why*)

SIMPLE PAST AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES

SIMPLE PAST		PAST CONTINUOUS
+	We/you/they/he/she/it worked (went)	I/he/she/it was working (going) We/you/they were working
-	We/you/they/I/he/she/it did not (didn't) work (go)	I/he/she/it was not (wasn't) working (going)

		We/you/they were not (weren't) working (going)
?	Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they work (go)?	Was I/he/she/it working? Were we/you/they working?

5. Choose the correct variant.

1. I ... my legal studies two years ago.

- A was starting
- B started

2. We ... any questions about the last case results after the trial.

- A didn't ask
- B were not asking

3. This property ... to my client two years ago.

- A was belonging
- B belonged

4. The prosecutor ... half an hour ago.

- A was arriving
- B arrived

5. I ... the contract for my new client for three hours yesterday morning.

- A drafted
- B was drafting

6. We ... the employment law during the last two lessons.

- A were studying
- B studied

7. During the trial I ... about the future defense strategy.

- A was thinking
- B thought

8. During my one-year training contract I ... with companies, businesses and meeting clients.

- A was dealing
- B dealt

9. Yesterday our legal secretary was very busy as she ... three complaints for the whole day.

A created
B was creating

10. The dean of our faculty ... in the International Law conference a month ago.

A took part
B was taking part

SIMPLE PAST AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES: WHEN and WHILE

WHEN	WHILE
We were creating the complaint when the trial started .	While we were creating the complaint, the trial started.

6. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

Model: While I ... (*get*) legal education I ... (*meet*) a lot of famous lawyers. - While I **was getting** legal education I **met** a lot of famous lawyers.

1. I ... (*work*) for the legal company when one of my colleagues ... (*offer*) me a new position.
2. The head of our department ... (*teach*) the course of litigation at the law university when he ... (*notice*) some talented students.
3. We ... (*discuss*) the strategy during the future trial, when the secretary ... (*inform*) us about some changes.
4. I ... (*draft*) the contract for my new client when I ... (*notice*) some mistakes.
5. The paralegal ... (*deliver*) the necessary documents while we ... (*meet*) with the clients.
6. I ... (*report*) my boss about the court results when one of my clients ... (*enter*) the office.
7. The attorney ... (*receive*) the official order from the court while he ... (*prepare*) his presentation.
8. When the prosecutor ... (*start*) accusing, the judge ... (*look through*) all the necessary documents.
9. While we ... (*study*) criminal law we ... (*ask*) a lot of questions.
10. The secretary ... (*make*) a copy of the contract when the boss ... (*ring*).

7. Write sentences according to the translation.

Model: Адвокат доказал невиновность своего подзащитного на последнем заседании суда. (at / prove / the innocence / The lawyer / his client / of / court session / the last) - **The lawyer proved the innocence of his client at the last court session.**

1. Сколько времени вы готовились к заседанию суда вчера? (you / How long / prepare / the court session / for / yesterday)
2. Мы не подали жалобу в суд на прошлой неделе. (not file / with the court / week / We / the complaint / last)
3. У меня не было возможности изучить юриспруденцию, пока я учился в колледже. (not have / to research / an opportunity / the law / while / I / study / the college / at / I)
4. Все слушали решение судьи, когда адвокат пригласил нового свидетеля. (the lawyer / listen to / the judge's / when / invite / witness / a / new / Everybody / decision)
5. Присяжные приняли правильное решение после вчерашнего заседания суда. (after / make / the right / decision / The jury / yesterday / session / court)

6. Мои коллеги обсуждали планы нашей компании вчера в 9 утра. (discuss / My colleagues / yesterday / company / the plans / at 9 a.m. / our / of)
7. Подсудимый привел существенные доказательства и выиграл суд. (evidence / the trial / The defendant / bring / win / substantial / and)
8. Когда вы закончили опрашивать свидетелей? (finish / you / interviewing / When / the witnesses)
9. На прошлой неделе мы не встретились со своими клиентами. (week / we / not meet / clients / Last / our / with)
10. Я составлял жалобу, когда позвонил новый клиент. (create / I / a / client / when / the complaint / new / ring)

FUTURE ACTIONS WITH WILL

+	I/you/he/she/it/we/they will work
	Contractions: I/you/he/she/it/we/they' ll work
-	I/you/he/she/it/we/they will not work
	Contractions: I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't work
?	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they work?
	Where will I/you/he/she/it/we/they work?

8. Make sentences with will.

Model: I / meet / new client / tomorrow. – **I will meet with a new client tomorrow.**

- Examinations / legal subjects / not be / difficult next semester
- Dean / Law Faculty / meet / students / tomorrow
- A lot of / lawyers / our country / discuss / important issues / property crimes / next conference
- We / sign / fee contract / industrial company / in a week
- Trial / probably / not take place / in time
- Barrister / speak / on behalf / defendant / next legal session
- Tomorrow morning / boss / company / ask / case / results
- Next year / legal companies / join / International Legal Association.
- Students / not have / legal practice / international legal companies
- In two years' time / employees / our firm / get / more money

9. Choose 5 phrases, make questions with will and ask your partner. Use the phrases below. Report the results to the class.

Model: - take part in law conference next September – **Will you take part in law conference in September?**

- have legal practice next year
- work as a paralegal in Summer
- get a grade C 1 in English language this year

- start to learn to drive next month
- join faculty legal club
- become a solicitor after getting a degree
- open own juridical company
- study abroad
- sign a contract after getting married

FUTURE ACTIONS WITH GOING TO

+	I am going to work	he/she/it is going to work	you/we/they are going to work
	Contractions		
	I'm going to work	he/she/it's going to work	you/we/they are going to work
-	I am not going to work	he/she/it is not going to work	you/we/they are not going to work
	Contractions		
	I'm not going to work	he/she/it's not (isn't) going to work	you/we/they're not (aren't) going to work
?	Am I going to work?	Is he/she/it going to work?	Are you/we/they going to work?
	Where am I going to work?	Where is he/she/it going to work?	Where are you/we/they going to work?

10. Make sentences with going to.

Model: when / you / sign / agreement (?) – **When are you going to sign the agreement?**

1. judge / change / opinion / about / verdict (-)
2. barrister / speak on behalf of / client (+)
3. paralegal / do / a lot of / additional work / tomorrow (?)
4. head of / company / represent / company interests / without lawyers (+)
5. jury / listen to / arguments / against / defendant / again (-)
6. when / consultant / discuss / fee agreement (?)
7. solicitor / provide / legal support / in court (+)
8. many / industrial / companies / employ / foreign lawyers (-)
9. I / see / lawyer / to discuss / future strategy (?)
10. Henry / get / individual advocate license / soon (+)

11. Choose the correct variant.

1. Our barristers ... the case in the court tomorrow at 9 a.m.

- A will present
B are presenting
C are going to present

2. I am not sure if the business ... strong in hands of my partners.

- A will go
- B is going
- C goes

3. 'I am very busy with creating a lot of complaints'. – 'I ... you a lift'.

- A am going to give
- B will give
- C am giving

4. 'I'm worried about the meeting.' - 'Oh, you ... all right.'

- A are going to be
- B are
- C will be

5. Probably we ... three business trips next year.

- A are having
- B will have
- C have

6. 'The phone is ringing'. – 'Don't worry! I ... it.

- A will answer
- B am going to answer
- C am answering

7. The trial ... at 10 a.m. and finishes at 1 p.m.

- A is starting
- B starts
- C is going to start

8. Our criminal lawyer has some plans for tomorrow trial. He ... some indisputable evidence.

- A will present
- B is going to present
- C presents

9. In accordance with the employment law the working day at our agency ... at 9 a.m.

- A is starting
- B is going to start
- C starts

10. I think, tomorrow we ... some possible measures on investigation and prosecution of tax evaders.

- A will discuss
- B are discussing
- C discuss

11. I bought a ticket to Moscow yesterday. I ... in the International Law Conference.

- A take part
- B will take part
- C am taking part

12. I hope, the meeting on state protection of fundamental rights of the individuals ... on time.

- A starts
- B will start
- C is starting

13. The authorities are planning to make some amendments in tax law. They ... tax alcohol heavily.

- A are going to tax
- B are taxing
- C tax

14. The case is hopeless. We ... it.

- A are not going to win
- B do not win
- C are not winning

15. They didn't come to a conclusion on hacking after the last session. May be, they ... hacking during the next session.

- A will criminalize
- B are criminalizing
- C criminalize

12. Put the verbs into the correct future form.

Model: I hope, the government ... (*outlaw*) smoking in public places soon. - I hope the government **will outlaw** smoking in public places soon.

1. Henry is very generous. He (*put*) some of his money into a fund for disabled children.
2. Kelly finished her legal studies last year and she (make) a two-year training contract with a law firm. Tomorrow she (*meet*) with a HR manager at 9 a.m.
3. I hope I (*start*) my training contract with the Megamarket in September.
4. I am afraid I can't help you. I am a commercial lawyer and this is a criminal matter. I (*recommend*) you a professional in this area.
5. My client (*start*) a new business and he needs advice about the relevant health and safety regulations.

6. 'What are you doing next Monday?' – 'Next Monday I (*work on*) a merger agreement'.
7. Today I am very busy. I (*write*) a contract to a new client and (*speak for*) my client in the court.
8. I think, we (*win*) the case because our reasons are very strong.
9. No doubt David (*not accept*) any client on a no fee basis.
10. The legal secretary informed us about the meeting with the principals. It (*take place*) every Tuesday at 4.30 p.m.

13. Make questions to the underlined part and translate them.

Model: She is going to deal with companies **that don't have enough money to pay their debts.**
(What kind of companies) – **What kind of companies is she going to deal with?**

1. The solicitor will draft **an agreement** about all the responsibilities of the business soon. (*What*)
2. **During the job interview** I am going to ask some questions about career promotion opportunities. (*When*)
3. I will learn to write **more complicated legal documents** in the future. (*What*)
4. Next month I (work) as a trainee **with a multinational law company?** (*Where*)
5. **Susan** is going to deal with companies and businesses after graduation. (*Who*)
6. I will move to the Property Department **because I am good at dealing with selling and buying houses.** (*Why*)
7. Unfortunately, we will have a lot of paperwork **next week.** (*When*)
8. The trial starts tomorrow **at 9 a.m.** as usually. (*What time*)
9. Kelly is going to work on **a very interesting merger project.** (*What kind of project*)
10. I will draft the necessary legal documents **for Ms. Thompson** who wants to put all of her money into a special fund.

14. Write 6 sentences of your own using different ways of expressing future. Use the phrases below.

- tomorrow afternoon
- in a week
- after the graduation
- in five years' time
- next year
- when there is some free time
- three days after
- next weekend
- when I am thirty years old
- if I don't get a lawyer qualification

MORE PRACTICE: READING, GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY

1. Before you read the text, think about this question. What white-collar crimes do you know? What professions can potentially be involved in white-collar crime and why? Which white-collar crimes, in your opinion, have the most significant impact on society and why?

2. Read the text.

WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES TODAY

White-collar crimes are illegal activities that are committed by people in their jobs, usually in business or professional settings. Unlike other crimes, they often do not involve violence but can cause significant harm to individuals and society. Some common examples of white-collar crimes include fraud, embezzlement, insider trading, and money laundering.

Recently, new types of white-collar crimes have emerged, especially with the rise of technology. One prominent example is cybercrime. This involves hacking into companies' databases to steal sensitive information, such as credit card numbers or personal data. Cybercriminals often use this stolen information for identity theft or financial fraud.

Another new type is social engineering scams. In these schemes, criminals manipulate people into giving away confidential information. They may pretend to be a trusted person or organization, using emails or phone calls to trick victims. This type of crime is becoming more common as people rely more on digital communication.

Additionally, the rise of cryptocurrencies has led to new forms of fraud, such as Ponzi schemes involving digital currencies. These schemes promise high returns but often leave investors with significant losses.

Understanding these new types of white-collar crimes is important for everyone. By being aware of the risks and knowing how to protect ourselves, we can help prevent these crimes and keep our finances safe.

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following best describes white-collar crime?

- A Violent crimes committed in business settings
- B Physical theft from office buildings
- C Illegal activities committed by professionals in their work environment
- D Crimes that only affect large corporations

2. What is a key characteristic of cybercrime in white-collar criminal activity?

- A It always involves physical theft of computers
- B It requires direct contact with victims
- C It only affects small businesses
- D It involves unauthorized access to databases to steal sensitive information

3. How do social engineering scams typically operate?

- A Through physical break-ins to offices
- B By manipulating people to reveal confidential information
- C By selling counterfeit products
- D Through direct theft from bank accounts

4. What new development has contributed to modern white-collar crime schemes?

- A The invention of paper money
- B The development of traditional banking
- C The rise of cryptocurrency
- D The creation of physical storage facilities

5. What is the primary difference between white-collar crimes and traditional crimes?

- A White-collar crimes are always solved quickly
- B White-collar crimes typically don't involve violence
- C White-collar crimes never cause financial damage
- D White-collar crimes only occur in small businesses

4. Which Title Fits Best? Choose the correct text title.

- 1. The Rise of Violent Crimes in Business Settings
- 2. Understanding White-Collar Crimes and Their New Forms (Correct)
- 3. How to Commit Fraud Without Getting Caught

5. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

Model: I ... the client when the head of HR department (*consult; ring*) - I **was consulting** the client when the head of HR department **rang**.

- 1. During the seminar next Friday our legal professionals ... to review and assimilate large volumes of complex information in an efficient and effective manner. (*learn*)
- 2. Today at 3 p.m. we ... with our foreign partners to discuss some issues of our future cooperation. (*meet*)
- 3. I hope that technology ... the legal landscape soon as it is an integral part of every legal function.
- 4. While we ... the fee agreement, we ... to add some more details. (*look through; decide*)
- 5. I ... legal English yesterday from four to five because I ... for the report. (*not learn; prepare*)
- 6. Next trial David ... more evidence to defend his client. (*present*)
- 7. Yesterday morning we ... some important calls, ... a quick meeting and finally ... the strategy of defense. (*make; have; discuss*)
- 8. I think we ... more for our legal consultancy next month. (*earn*)
- 9. Kelli doesn't know if she ... in the seminar on Civil Law. (*take part*)
- 10. I ... in Moscow. It is my sweet dream. (*work*)

6. Each sentence has one grammar mistake. Find the mistake and write the sentence correctly.

Model: Our boss is delivering the training course for legal personnel for three hours yesterday. - Our boss **was** delivering the training course for legal personnel for three hours yesterday.

1. Yesterday at 2 p.m. our legal secretary not wrote the report on the case results.
2. During the trial the defender thought about the future defense strategy.
3. Tomorrow morning our boss is probably asking about case results.
4. I hope in two years' time I earn more money.
5. I going to open my own law agency after graduation.
6. During yesterday court session the audience listening to the verdict with a great interest.
7. What did you doing when I phoned you?
8. Were Fred meeting with his foreign clients tomorrow?
9. I never hear about this serious case before.
10. I wasn't wanting to work as a lawyer when I was at school.

7. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. На прошлом занятии мы изучали трудовое право.
2. Я учусь на юридическом факультет университета, так как планирую стать юристом.
3. В какой области права вы планируете работать после окончания университета,
4. На вчерашнем заседании суда наш адвокат представил неопровержимые аргументы в защиту своего клиента.
5. Студенты нашего факультета принимают активное участие в научной работе.
6. После окончания университета я планирую открыть свою собственную юридическую фирму.
6. Вы планируете работать помощником юриста во время летних каникул?
7. Какая область юриспруденции привлекает вас больше всего?
8. К сожалению, много молодых людей ежегодно нарушают законы.
9. Мне интересно получить должность юриста в торговой компании.
10. Хорошие юристы имеют много шансов получить высокие профессиональные должности и заработать много денег.

8. Choose three questions and ask your partner. Then, report to the class.

1. What were you doing yesterday evening?
2. Do you have any plans for next weekend? What are you going to do?
3. Are you visiting the Dean's Office tomorrow?
4. When will you pass summer session exams?
5. Where are you going to work next summer?
6. How much will you earn as a lawyer?
7. What city/town/country are you going to work after graduation?
8. Were you writing the course work last weekend?
9. When did you last read about a crime? What type of crime did you read about?
10. Are you taking part in 'TUSUR Scientific Session' conference?

9. Match the Russian and English equivalents.

1. неоконченное преступление	A. felony
2. незаконный оборот наркотиков, торговля людьми	B. probation
3. быть обвинённым в преступлении	C. misdemeanor

4. геноцид, преступление против военной службы, преступление против жизни и здоровья граждан	D. imprisonment
5. преступление против личности	E. community service
6. общественные работы	F. personal crime
7. проституция, незаконная организация и проведение азартных игр, потребление наркотиков	G. property crime
8. преступление по статутному праву	H. statutory crime
9. нетяжкое уголовное преступление	I. inchoate crime
10. нетяжкое уголовное преступление	J. white-collar crime
11. преступление против собственности	K. organized crime
12. вожделение под воздействием, преступление, связанное с наркотиками, нарушение правил дорожного движения	L. theft, burglary, vandalism
13. беловоротничковое преступление	M. attempt, conspiracy, solicitation
14. испытательный срок	N. crime against morality
15. кража, кража со взломом, вандализм	O. crime against humanity
16. преступление, совершённое организованной группой	P. embezzlement, fraud, money laundering
17. тяжкое уголовное преступление	Q. drug trafficking, human trafficking
18. присвоение и растрата, мошенничество, легализация денежных средств	R. prostitution, gambling, drug use
19. преступление против общественной нравственности	S. assault, battery, rape, murder, kidnapping
20. лишение свободы	T. be charged with a crime
21. нападение, побои, изнасилование, убийство, похищение людей	U. genocide, war crime, crime against civilians
22. преступление против мира и безопасности	V. DUI (= driving under the influence), drug offense, traffic offense

LISTENING AND VIDEO SCRIPTS

UNIT 1

Video 'Becoming a solicitor (script)

My name is James Pike, I am currently a trainee solicitor at TLT and I studied Law at the University of Birmingham.

Part 1 (0:18)

What made you decide on a career in law?

Well, I was always interested in the idea of legal practice and the idea of, sort of taking an individual situation and trying to solve a particular problem in it. I really enjoyed sort of analytical subjects when I was at school and based on that I then got some experience with the law firm and really enjoyed how engaging and how interesting the work was.

Part 2 (0:53)

Tell us about your route into the profession.

I studied mainly humanities at A-level and then obviously did a law undergraduate degree at the University of Birmingham and following that I knew that I wanted to be a solicitor so before I was even offered my training contract I'd applied to take the Legal Practice Course and then from, from there obviously came to Manchester and started my training contract.

Part 3 (1:29)

What did your vacation scheme involve?

My vacation scheme involved being sort of sat in with the with the department in my case, the general commercial department of the firm and then sort of being given general tasks to do over the course of, over the course of the week and sort of feeding into everyone's different work and really gaining an understanding of what the team and what the firm does, as well as that there were obviously lots of sort of like networking and professional opportunities throughout the week.

Part 4 (2:03)

What does your training contract involve?

I think it's such a good and varied opportunity to learn about lots of different, lots of different areas and lots of different things. I'm currently sat in the tech IP and data team at the moment so, those are sort of three very different areas of law and so I'm getting involved in lots of different things around, across those three areas at the moment.

Part 5 (2:34)

What do you enjoy about your job?

What I, what I really enjoy is the level of involvement and the level of responsibility that you're given from quite an early, quite an early stage. You're, trusted not just with the actual work itself but with the soft skills as well, so talking to clients and managing, managing clients, managing your own matters in a lot of cases. I also really enjoy the sort of professional atmosphere at the firm as well and working alongside lots of obviously very talented people.

Part 6 (3:16)

What are the challenges?

Some of, some of the challenges are probably sort of like managing lots of different matters and managing different expectations. You have a situation where you're doing work for lots of different people and so just being able to keep people updated and sort of manage expectations is very important.

Part 7 (3:43)

What are your career ambitions?

Just to try and sort of learn as much as I can in the legal sector and try and progress as far as I can. I'm trying not to sort of tie myself down to one particular goal at the moment just because it's obviously such a changing sector, so like, for a lot of people at the firm like their, their job that they're currently doing didn't really exist when they were at my stage so, I think it's good not to sort of tie yourself down to one thing and to keep your eyes open because the sector is so fast moving and just to be open to opportunities.

Part 8 (4:26)

What advice can you give to aspiring solicitors?

I think the first piece of advice I would offer is if you are applying for, to law firms, really try and sort of learn as much as you can about the firms that you're applying to and try and figure out if they're right for you, as much as if you're the right fit for them. I think that it's very easy to focus on sort of moulding yourself into a particular, particular type of person that you think that they want you to be. But I think that you ultimately want to sort of like, try and find a place that you work at that matches your values, and your hopes, and your, your ambitions for the future.

UNIT 2

Video 'Intellectual property or IP' (script)

Intellectual property or IP refers to something a person has either thought of or created. Some examples of IP include designs, processes, songs, logos, discoveries, symbols and even brand-new varieties of plants. IP belongs to the person who thought it up or put the work into creating it. They get to decide **who** makes it, **how** and **where** it's used and who can sell and profit from it. But how can thinkers and creators keep their IP safe from misuse by others?

After all, in a digital world it's easy to copy an idea or a design. Luckily, there are laws in place to protect IP. Once a person is ready to go public with it there are **four major paths to legal protection**.

Applying for a patent. Patents cover things like inventions, new processes, new machines and new ways of manufacturing things.

Applying for a copyright. Copyrights protect works like art, music, writings, movies and even Software.

Using a trademark to cover unique branding and identifiers like business names, logos, slogans, mascots and more.

Keeping something secret. Trade secrets make sure that things like manufacturing processes formulas and compilations of information never make it into the wrong hands.

Legal protection. Getting these protections in place may seem difficult or time-consuming at first but protecting yourself is well worth the time and effort and it's not as hard as you may think.

This is where technology transfer or T2 comes in. T2 helps negotiate the use sharing and assigning of IP so that companies and individuals can use government technology or a joint project between the government and private sector can take place. T2 can make it easy to license a patent or share confidential information so both parties can help each other solve problems or create new products.

UNIT 3

Video ‘What Are the Different Types of Crimes?’ (script)

Part 1 (00:00 – 01:13)

What Are the Different Types of Crimes?

What are the different types of crimes? A crime is an unlawful act punishable by a state. Crimes can be divided into four major categories - Personal crimes, Property crimes, Inchoate crimes, and Statutory crimes.

Personal Crimes

Personal crimes are offenses against the person and will result in physical or mental harm to another person. These include Assault, Battery, False imprisonment, Kidnapping, Homicide, and Rape or other offenses of a sexual nature.

Property Crimes

Property crimes do not necessarily involve harm to another person. They involve an interference with another person's right to use or enjoy their property. These include Larceny, Robbery, Burglary, Arson, Embezzlement, Forgery, False pretences, Receipt of stolen goods.

Inchoate Crimes

Inchoate crime means incomplete or the crimes that were begun but not completed. These include Attempt, Solicitation, and Conspiracy.

Statutory crimes

Statutory crimes are violations of a specific state or federal statute and can involve either property offenses or personal offense.

ATA Statutory Crimes

These include alcohol-related crimes such as drunk driving and selling alcohol to a minor.

Part 2 (01:13 – 02:00)

The different levels of seriousness

The different levels of seriousness for the crimes can be classified into Felony and Misdemeanor. Felony are serious crimes such as Murder, Kidnapping, and Robbery and carries a year or more in state prison.

Misdemeanor

Misdemeanor, on the other hand, are less serious crimes such as Shoplifting or Drunk driving and usually carries a fine and jail sentence of less than a year.

State laws may further divide the categories of crimes into subcategories.

Violent Crimes. Non-Violent

For example, offenses against the person may be divided into the categories of "Violent crimes" and "Non-violent crimes". Some states also place Sexual crimes in their own category. These categories are also developed for the purpose of sentencing.

General Intent Crimes. Specific Intent Crimes

Crimes can also be divided according to criminal intent. The major intent categories are General intent crimes and Specific intent crimes.

Crimes are not easily defined and there are many different types and variations. Remember, each state is different in how the law is written, how the behavior is regulated, and the penalties that each crime potentially carries. Some behavior may be prohibited in one state and not in others.

So it's important to check with a criminal defense lawyer in your state if you're facing criminal charges. LegalMatch can help you find the right lawyer. Go to [LegalMatch.com](https://www.legalmatch.com). You can post your case or call us at (415) 946-0816. Check our testimonial page to see what our clients think of us. LegalMatch. It's a free, secure, and confidential way to find the right lawyer for your legal needs. Share your thoughts with us in the comment section below.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Разнообразие лексико-грамматических упражнений учебного пособия, содержание заданий, ориентированных на развитие умений аудирования, чтения, перевода, говорения и письма способствуют вовлечению студентов в учебный процесс, активизируют их познавательную деятельность, повышают интерес к обучению и будущей профессиональной деятельности в разных сферах юриспруденции.

Разные формы освоения учебных материалов, такие как проектная деятельность в парах и небольших группах, самостоятельная работа способствуют формированию лидерских качеств, развитию критического мышления, навыков коммуникации в академической и профессиональной деятельности.

Знание юридической терминологии на английском и русском языках, уверенное владение знаниями и умениями, сформированными в процессе обучения английскому языку с использованием данного учебного пособия, являются возможностью достижения студентами успехов в академической и будущей профессиональной деятельности, формированию карьерных амбиций и мотивации к самосовершенствованию.

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