

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего профессионального образования
«Томский государственный университет систем управления и
радиоэлектроники»

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

Английский язык для студентов юридических факультетов

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Космодемьянская Н.И., Митчелл П.Дж.

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Данное пособие предназначено для самостоятельной работы студентов, обучающихся по направлению «Юриспруденция», и составлено в соответствии с программой по дисциплине «Профессиональный английский язык» для специальностей дневной формы обучения на ЮФ». В учебном пособии представлены как учебные, так и аутентичные тексты на профессиональные темы. В пособие включен большой объем упражнений и практических заданий для самостоятельной работы, целью которых является развитие навыков практического владения английским языком для профессиональных целей.

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Lesson 1

Subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they); Possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her, our, their); Present Simple (**be** (am/is/ are; I'm he's); Negatives and short answers (No, he isn't); Questions (Is he...? Are you...?); The Indefinite article **a/an**; Plurals

Grammar

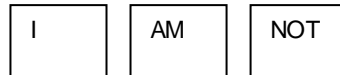
Present simple



positive



negative



question



I am a student.

I am not a teacher.

Am I a teacher?

Ex.1.1. Fill the gaps. Use am, is, are, am not, is not, are not.

Model: Laura _____ ten. Laura *is* ten.

1. Liza ____ a law student.
2. I ____ from Russia.
3. My parents ____ engineers.
4. They _____ students. They are teachers.
5. Samantha _____ four.
6. Paolo and Frederico _____ from Italy.
7. Jim _____ a barrister.
8. Jim and Mary _____ ten.

Ex.1.2. Fill the gaps. Use short form of be.

Model: Blair ____ former Primer Minister. Blair's former Primer Minister.

1. My brother__ thirty five.
2. We__ from Italy. We ____ from Spain.
3. My husband____ a designer. He ____ a lawyer.
4. His wife ____ a teacher.
5. Our sister____ a barrister. She _____ a doctor.
6. Lora____ five.
7. I____ at home now. I____ in the park.
8. It____ five o'clock.

Ex.1.3. Put *this / these / that / those* in the gaps.

Model: _____ exercise is difficult. ***This*** exercise is difficult.

1. How much are _____ oranges?

2. _____ sandwich is tasty.
3. _____ are my favourite books.
4. _____ is John's car.
5. _____ dress is very expensive.
6. _____ books are boring.
7. Some of _____ pictures are wonderful.
8. _____ apples are cheap.

Ex.1.4. Correct the mistakes.

knives; wives; matches; citys; potatoes; cities; women; tomatoes; mousse; families; womans; mice; wives; potatos; tomatos; knives; matchs

Ex.1.16. Read the texts. Look at the words in bold and try to explain them. Then, answer the questions.

1. *How old is Tiffany? Where is she from?*
2. *Is Alex from Canada? What is his favourite team?*
3. *Is Irene a teacher? What are her hobbies?*
4. *How old is Willie? Is he a designer?*

1. Tiffany is seventeen years old. She's from Miami. She works in design shop. She **is fond of** dancing.

2. Alex is seventeen years old. He is from New York. He goes to school and takes a **part-time job** in coffee shop. He is a football fan. His **favourite** team is Newcastle United.

3. Irene is from Vancouver, Canada. She is a fourth year student. Her hobbies are tennis and **painting**.

4. Willie is fifty two. He is from London. He is a designer. **Cooking** is his hobby.

to be fond of smth увлекаться чем-л (e.g. to be fond of skating, music)

My hobbies are tennis and stamp collecting
я увлекаюсь теннисом и
коллекционированием марок.

Gardening is his hobby Он увлекается
садоводством

Ex.1.5. Make 5 questions about job and hobby. Talk with your partner.

Ex 1.6. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

maintain a full-time class schedule; a sales specialist; school is his priority; earn a paycheck; feel independent

Ex 1.7. Read and translate the texts.

Kalif Fletcher

Kalif Fletcher, 17, plays basketball for Piper High in Sunrise, maintains a full-time class schedule, has a girlfriend and works as a sales specialist at Levi's outlet in Sawgrass Mills mall. Kalif said school is his priority, but he feels more independent and more mature since he started earning a paycheck a year ago. *"Miami Herald"*

maintain выполнять, выдерживать, поддерживать

schedule расписание, программа (план работы или учебы с указанием времени)

sale продажа

outlet торговая точка

mall торговый центр ("молл", пешеходная аллея, иногда крытая, по сторонам которой

расположены магазины, рестораны, кафе и т.п.)

mature зрелый

independent независимый

since с тех пор

earn заработать

paycheck (Am) чек (на получение зарплаты)

Ex 1.8. Write your own mini-CV. Use "Tony Blair's CV" and "Mini Resume" as a model.

Mini Resume

Ed Mann

16 Anyway road,

Cinderhill, Nottingham, NG11 4BD

0115 966 7894

mail@guitarmann.co.uk

Education

- University of Nottingham, Law Degree (LLB) from September 2002, graduating in June 2005
- 1995 – 2002 Bolton School, Bolton

The University of Nottingham, Centre for Career Development

Lesson 2

Present Simple (**There is / There are**; Are there...?); Indefinite Pronouns (**Some / Any**); The Possessive Case (boy's phone); Articles (**A/An; The**)

Grammar

Present Simple

THERE	BE
-------	----

positive		THERE	IS	A	PHONE	ON THE TABLE	.
question	IS	THERE		A	PHONE	ON THE TABLE	?
negative		THERE	IS	NO	PHONE	ON THE TABLE	.

There is a phone on the table. Is there a phone on the table? There is no phone on the table.

Ex.2.1. Put there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there in the gaps.

Model: a lot of hotels. *There are* a lot of hotels.

- a nice photograph in the magazine.
- Excuse me, a post-office near here?
- How many students in you group?
- a bus from this street to the local administration?
- any cars in the street.
- any books in your bag?
- a party next door.
- any cinemas near the hotel.

Ex 2.2. Ask 6 questions about the English Court System. Use *is there / are there; some, any*.

Ex 2.3. Fill in *a, an, some, any*.

Model: Are there _____ shops near the park? Are there **any** shops near the park?

- There are _____ magazines on the table.
- Are there _____ cherry trees in the garden?
- There isn't _____ bedroom downstairs.
- There are _____ books in the bookcase.
- There aren't _____ oranges in the kitchen.
- There aren't _____ photos on the wall.
- There isn't _____ computer in the living-room.
- There are _____ flowers in the vase.

Ex 2.4. Correct the mistakes.

Model: That are my books. **Those** are my books.

1. There are any keys on the desk.
2. There isn't some church on this street.
3. Those is chairs.
4. This aren't my pencils.
5. This isn't my cars.
6. Is there a notebook on the table? Yes, there isn't.
7. These is our dogs.
8. Are there some oranges in the fridge?

Grammar

Possessives

noun	'S / '
------	--------

singular	Plural
doctor's table	doctors' tables
cat's name	cats' names

Ex.2.5. Make word combinations from the words in 1 and 2.

Model: your mother's phone; students' tests

1. Paul this boy parents girl Leo Nick and Laura those men doctors
2. address computers iPhone presentation dog education car bike

Ex 2.6. Right or wrong? Rewrite incorrect sentences.

1. Is this the student's player?
2. That's our dogs' toy.
3. Here's Leo's addresses.
4. There's my parents' house.
5. This is Toms' plan.
6. What's the Laura's phone number?
7. This is my boss' car.
8. Those are students's disks

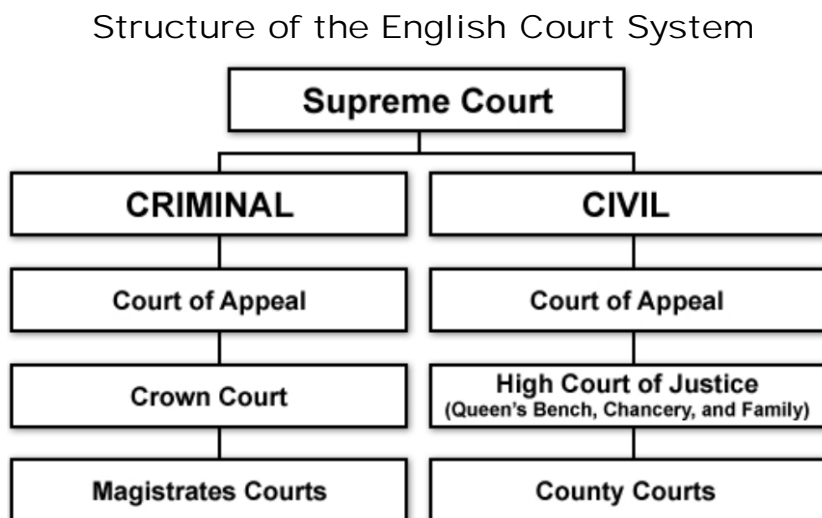
Ex. 2.7. Look at the Cherie Blair's official website <http://www.cherieblair.org>. What useful information can you find there? Write 5 sentences.

Model: *There are Cherie's speeches on the website. There is some information about her career.*

Ex 2.8. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

the English court system; civil and criminal divisions; appellate jurisdiction; the High Court of Justice; the Crown Court; civil and criminal cases; the Magistrate’s Court; the County Court; Queen’s Bench, Chancery, and Family;

Ex.2.9. Look at the chart. Read the text. What information can we find?



The chart above shows a simplified version of the English court system. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United Kingdom.

The Court of Appeal in both its civil and criminal divisions has only appellate jurisdiction, while the High Court of Justice and the Crown Court have both appellate and original jurisdiction. They will hear on original jurisdiction civil and criminal cases considered too serious to be heard by either the Magistrate’s Courts (criminal) or the County Courts (civil).

Ex.2.10. Match the parts of the phrases.

A	The Court of Appeal	1	have appellate and original jurisdiction
B	the County Courts	2	hear on original jurisdiction criminal cases
C	The Supreme Court	3	hear on original jurisdiction civil cases
D	the High Court of Justice; the Crown Court	4	has appellate jurisdiction
E	the Magistrate Courts	5	is the highest court in the United Kingdom

Ex.2.11. Write some information about your family and relatives. Use the text “Cherie Blair. Personal details” (Ex.2.10.) as a model.

Lesson 3

Verbs: main verbs, auxiliary verbs; Present simple (**do/does**); Adverbs of frequency, Word order; **Have (got)**; Countable and uncountable nouns; **Much/Many**

Grammar

Present simple

- (e)s

do

does

positive

HE

LIKES

APPLES

.

question

DOES

HE

LIKE

APPLES

?

negative

HE

DOES

NOT

LIKE

APPLES

.

He likes apples. Does he like apples? He does not like apples. /He doesn't like apples.

Ex.3.1. Form the Present Simple of these verbs. Add –s or –es.

Model: think – thinks

1. fly 2. have 3. dance 4. finish 5. say 6. help 7. go 8. press

Ex.3.2. Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

live go eat ~~like~~ live close sleep play like

Model: She ____ soap operas. She **likes** soap operas.

1. They often ____ football.
2. He ____ in Moscow.
3. We ____ a lot of vegetables.
4. She ____ for a walk every day.
5. I ____ this iPhone.
6. The supermarket ____ at 9 o'clock in the evening.
7. My parents ____ near the stadium.
8. Our cat usually ____ on the sofa.

Ex.3.3. Write negative sentences.

Model: He works in a bank. He **doesn't** work in a bank.

1. Lisa drinks coffee.
2. We listen to music very often.
3. Michael likes soap operas.
4. Bill works hard.
5. I know the Jack's phone number.

6. She talks very much.
7. Alex eats oranges.
8. Nickolas and Gerry play football.

Ex.3.4. Read the information in the table. Make sentences about these people.
Model: Laura likes chocolate. Nick doesn't like soap operas.

	Laura	Nick	Jack and Patricia
chocolate	yes	no	yes
football	no	yes	yes
pop music	yes	no	no
talk shows	yes	no	yes
ice cream	no	yes	no
serials	yes	no	no
rock music	yes	yes	no
dancing	yes	yes	no

Ex. 3.5. Read what Oxford University students think about the collegiate system. Find Present Simple.

Oxford University collegiate system

Samantha, 2nd year undergraduate: "The collegiate system is exactly what I expected. Lots of students all live together. And there is the JCR (Junior Common Room) acting to support students and organise parties and social events."

Alex, 2nd year undergraduate: "Most of all, I like the collegiate structure. It allows you to play sport and do other things similarly at any level that you like. I play football and cricket for my college and also play recreational rugby and tennis where I can fit it in."

Ex. 3.6. Answer the questions.

1. What is the JCR?
2. Is there Junior Common Room in your University?
3. Do Oxford University students play sport?
4. What sports does Alex play?

Ex. 3.7. Make 5 questions and 5 answers about the Oxford collegiate system.
Model: Do Oxford University students live together? Yes, they do.

Ex 3.8. Make 5 questions and 5 answers about Samantha and Alex.
Model: Does Alex play volleyball? No, he doesn't.

Ex.3.9. Read the title of the text. Who is the author? What's his job?

Ex.3.10. Give the Russian equivalents to the following word combinations:

the study of law; it takes energy; the arguments of others; do a lot of work; a company with a great opportunity; it is brilliant

Ex. 3.11. Read the text and find the verbs. What tense is it? Translate the text.

The Study of Law

Timothy Endicott

Dean of the Faculty of Law & Professor of Legal Philosophy,
the University of Oxford

The study of law is not magical. It takes focused energy, relentless concentration, and grit. You need to think for yourself, and you need to be alert to respond to the arguments of others. It gets to be fun only after you do a lot of painful work. And then, when you equipped yourself to do something worthwhile for a person who desperately hurt, or a company with a great opportunity, or a country engaged in a delicate negotiation, it is brilliant.

focused сфокусированный, сосредоточенный на чем-либо

relentless *adj* непреклонный, неослабевающий, непрекращающийся

grit *n разг* твёрдость характера, выдержка, стойкость

you need to be alert to respond нужно быть готовым ответить; нужно быть наготове, чтобы ответить

get 1) достигать; получать 2) делаться; становиться

painful work тяжёлая, трудная, требующая больших усилий работа

equipped получил (необходимые знания, образование)

worthwhile *adj* стоящий, дающий результат

desperately *adv* очень сильно, страшно, переходя границы

hurt (*hurt; hurt*) *v* причинить боль; ранить

engaged in *adj* занятый чем-либо

negotiation *n* переговоры; обсуждение условий

Ex.3.12. Match the parts of the phrases

a	to read	1	in one's third year
b	to practice	2	legal documents
c	to do	3	a seminar
d	to go	4	for enjoyment
e	to prepare	5	social events
f	to be	6	to lectures
g	to attend	7	law
h	to organise	8	a lot of work

Ex 3.13. Write about your interests and other activities. Use Supplement 2 "Law Student CV" as a model.

Ex.3.14. Scan the chart “Organizational structure of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation”. What information can you find?

Ex.3.15. Look at the official web site of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation (<http://www.vsrp.ru/>). Find out Russian equivalents of the English terms.

Organizational structure of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court

First Deputy

Deputy

Composition of the Court

Plenum of the Supreme Court

Chambers

Court compositions

Presidium of the Supreme Court

Court composition of the Presidium speakers

Appellate Chamber

Judicial Chamber for civil cases

Court composition for civil cases

Court composition for labor and social cases

Judicial Chamber for criminal cases

Of first instance
3rd court composition

2nd court composition
4th court composition

Military Chamber

5th court composition
Court composition of the Military Chamber

6th court composition

Judicial Chamber for administrative cases

Of first instance

Court composition for administrative cases

Ex.3.16. Look at the charts “Structure of the English Court System” and “Organizational structure of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation”. Make 6 sentences (positive, negative, questions). Use *there is / there are*.

Lesson 4

Present Continuous; plans and intentions: **be going to do**; **so**; **because**; Object Personal Pronouns (**me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them**); Possessive Pronouns (**mine, yours, its, hers, ours, yours, theirs**)

Grammar

Present Continuous

am is are -ing

positive		HE	IS		READING	.
question	IS	HE			READING	?
negative		HE	IS	NOT	READING	.

He is reading. Is he reading? He is not reading. /He isn't reading.

Ex. 4.1. Write the present participle of these verbs.

Model: speak – *speaking*

stop, take, play, sit, prepare, drive, stand, meet, run, watch

Ex. 4.2. Put am/is/are in the gaps.

Model: you watching TV? **Are** you watching TV?

- Ann preparing for seminar?
- the students reading text-books?
- What Tiffany studying?
- Nick and Peter playing football?
- What documents Bob preparing for court?
- Lora working at the moment?
- What you reading? I reading a crime story.
- Where Diana and Nick going?

Ex. 4.3. Complete the sentences.

Model: Now Lisa (prepare) documents for the court. *Now Lisa is preparing documents for the court.*

- We (assist) our boss in a dispute at the moment.
- I (focus) completely on the training.
- They (study) at college now.
- Counsel (sit) on a committee this morning.
- The judge (enter) the room.
- Hugo and Dora (stand) near the library now.
- Laura (read) the set text at the moment.
- Nick (answer) questions in preparation for the seminar.

Ex. 4.4. Answer the questions.

Model: Is it raining? *Yes, it is.*

1. Are you studying at university?
2. Are you doing exercise at the moment?
3. Is it raining now?
4. Are you listening to music?
5. Are you sitting on a sofa at the moment?
6. Is the sun shining at the moment?
7. Are you wearing jeans today?
8. Are you reading a magazine now?

Ex.4.5. Choose the correct form of the verb.

Model: I usually *take/is taking* the bus or tram. I usually **take** a bus or tram.

1. Alex *goes/is going* to lectures every day.
2. Right now Lisa *reads/is reading* set text in preparation for the seminar.
3. I need the report right now. The clients *wait/are waiting*.
4. They often *watch/are watching* films in English.
5. Michael and Nora *help/are helping* the senior partner now.
6. I usually *get up/ am getting up* at eight o'clock.
7. I *prepare/am preparing* documents for court at the moment.
8. Nick *travels/is travelling* to Wallingford every week.

Ex.4.6. Write 5 sentences in the Present Continuous with verbs from Ex.4.11.

to be going to do

Ex. 4.7. Complete the sentences with these verbs.

prepare, read, answer, draft, meet, print, run, help

Model: He is going to BBC News. He is going to **watch** BBC News.

1. I am going to for a seminar.
2. He is going to the senior partner.
3. You are going to your own case.
4. I'm going to letter to the court.
5. We're going to with clients.
6. She's going to the set text in preparation for the seminar.
7. They are going to ... the documents.
8. He isn't going to the questions.

Ex.4.8. Write the negative and interrogative forms.

Model: Paul is going to watch TV tonight.

Paul isn't going to watch TV tonight. Is Paul going to watch TV tonight?

1. Michael is going to do his homework.
2. Peter is going to pass his driving test.
3. Emma is going to study biology.
4. Roger and Anna are going to learn how to cook.
5. Steven is going to write an article.
6. Dennis is going to have breakfast.
7. We are going to invite our friends to a party.
8. I am going to visit Italy this month.

Ex.4.9. Complete the sentences. Use *am/is/are* and these verbs:

prepare, read, travel, invite, do, meet, cook, attend

Model: I going to France. *I am going to visit France.*

1. Robert going to friends for dinner.
2. Lisa going to read the set text.
3. Senior partners going to with the client.
4. Michael going to documents for court.
5. Laura and Peter going to around the world.
6. Roger going to a meal.
7. Tomorrow David going to a seminar.
8. We going to some shopping.

Ex.4.10. Write the plans and intentions. Use *because* and *so*.

Model: They are going to work from morning till evening *because* they run a very complicated case.

They are running a very complicated case, *so* they are going to work from morning till evening

1. The clients are already here
2. Bob is playing computer games too much....
3. I want to improve my English
4. Lisa doesn't know the rule ...

Ex.4.11. Read "Grammar Reference. Personal Pronouns. Possessives" and complete the sentences.

Model: This is textbook. This is mine. This is *my* textbook. This is mine.

1. This is your phone. This is

2. This is computer. This is his.
3. This is her iPod. This is
4. These are our tests. These are
5. This is house. This is theirs.
6. This is my car. This is
7. These are their dictionaries. These are
8. This is bag. This is hers.

Ex.4.12. Read the text. Find the Present Continuous and give the Russian equivalents to the verbs. Find the terms.

White-Collar Crime

The government plans to simplify how serious fraud is prosecuted and punished in the UK.

The costs of bringing complicated cases to trial are growing. But some experts in white collar crime believe that the likelihood is increasing that defendants in such cases may receive only light sentences or fines.

Ministers are now promoting a less punitive approach. This, they believe, will save money by encouraging criminals to own up before a case comes to court. Perpetrators should then receive lower fines or prison sentences.

But is this the right way to tackle white collar crime? Should white collar criminals be treated more leniently than other criminals? And will innocent shareholders end up paying for the misdeeds of those who act dishonestly in their name?

S. Coates, BBC, 26 June 2012

white collar crime (юр) преступление "белых воротничков" (мошенничество, обман, подделки, взяточничество, различные аферы и прочие подобные преступления, которые относятся к коммерческой деятельности и не имеют насильственного характера)
simplify v упрощать, делать более простым, лёгким
fraud n (юр) мошенничество
is prosecuted and punished (юр) преследуется в судебном или уголовном порядке и наказывается
trial n (юр) судебное разбирательство; судебный процесс, суд
likelihood n вероятность
sentence n приговор, осуждение, обвинительное заключение
fine n штраф

promote v выдвигать, продвигать
punitive adj карательный; связанный с применением наказания; штрафной
will save сэкономит
own up v (разг) сознаться (в преступлении)
perpetrator n злоумышленник; правонарушитель, преступник
should then receive затем получили бы
tackle v энергично браться за что-л
Should white collar criminals be treated more leniently than other criminals? Нужно ли обращаться с "преступниками в белых воротничках» мягче, чем с остальными преступниками?
will innocent shareholders end up paying невинные акционеры прекратят платить
misdeed n преступление, правонарушение
in name от имени

Ex.4.13. Answer the questions. Use *so* and *because* if necessary.

1. Who are white-collar criminals?
2. What kind of crimes do they commit? What kind of crimes do white-collar criminals commit?
3. What does the government plan to do?
4. What kind of costs are growing?
5. What do the experts think?
6. Why are ministers promoting a less punitive approach?

Ex.4.14. Write 6 sentences about your plans and intentions. Use *because* and *so*. Use words and phrases from ex.4.8. "Yury's Plans".

Lesson 5

Future Simple; Present Simple and Present Continuous with future meaning; Imperatives

Grammar
Future Simple

shall

will

positive

HE

WILL

READ

.

question

WILL

HE

READ

?

negative

HE

WILL

NOT

READ

.

He will read. / He'll read. Will he read? He will not read. / He won't read.

Ex.5.1. Fill in the gaps with *will*/*ll* or *will not*/*won't*.

Model: Laura write an email to Denis. Laura **will** write an email to Denis.

1. Nick spend all summer in Canada. In July, he fly to Berlin.
2. Tomorrow Lisa prepare for the seminar.
3. He read the witness statements again.
4. I'm so hungry! I eat the whole pizza!
5. It's raining. I think we go for a walk.
6. Please sort out the witness statements. The clients come next week.
7. The worst thing is that I miss graduating with my group next summer.
8. I don't like cola. I drink it.

b) Write down five things you will do next summer.

Ex.5.2. Put the words in order and write the questions.

Model: draft / a letter? /Who /will *Who will draft a letter?*

1. Michael / very soon?/ some money / Will/ earn /
2. look for a job / Will/ in a summer? / they /
3. Laura / Where / this weekend? / go/ will/
4. will / Who / Nick to do / help / the research?
5. he / these / documents? / Will / print
6. buy / What / Mary / London? / will / in
7. this /in / discuss / Will / a meeting? / problem / we
8. for / read / set / we / What/ will / seminar? / text

Ex.5.3. Put the verbs into the Future Simple or use "going to".

Model: I feel too tired, so I (go) to bed. I feel tired, so I **will** go to bed.

1. It's too noisy. I (turn off) a TV-set.

2. Lisa (to study) management at university.
3. We (visit) aunt and uncle at the weekend.
4. Denis (be) twenty four in April.
5. I (buy) a new phone on Monday.
6. I (get) a new printer soon.
7. They (build) a new bridge this year.
8. I just (read) this paragraph.

Ex.5.4. Read and translate the text.

Hugh Grant's legal damages over phone hacking

Hugh Grant has settled his legal damages claim with the News of the World over phone-hacking. His solicitor has confirmed he will receive a "substantial sum" which he'll donate to the "Hacked Off" campaign for a free and accountable media". "A statement in open court will be made shortly in the new year," he added.

The campaign group pushes hard for a substantial change in the way the media is regulated. Grant - who is a high-profile member of the "Hacked Off" group - is one of the leading voices in the campaign for stricter regulation of the press. *BBC News 21 December 2012*

NoW - the News of the World magazine
has settled урегулировал
legal damages (юр) судебный иск об убытках
to settle claim (юр) урегулировать претензию
claim п утверждение, заявление, претензия, иск
phone-hacking незаконный доступ к телефонам; незаконное прослушивание телефонных разговоров

victim *n* (юр) потерпевший
illegal practice (юр) незаконная практика
has confirmed подтвердил
donate *v* жертвовать средства
free media свободные СМИ
accountable *adj* обязанный отчитываться, ответственный
statement *n* 1) заявление; 2) показания
open court открытый судебный процесс
push for добиваться чего-л.

Ex.5.5. Answer the questions.

1. What case does the article tell about?
2. Who is the victim?
3. Who is the law breaker?
4. What campaign does Hugh Grant take part?
5. Who will Hugh Grant donate to?
6. Who will receive money?
- 7.

Ex.5.6. Write short article (6-8 sentences) about a famous case. Use Ex.5.5. as a model.

Lesson 6

Past Simple; was/were; regular and irregular verbs; used to

Grammar
Past Simple

BE	WAS	WERE
----	-----	------

positive	negative	question
I WAS	I WAS NOT	WAS I?

I was a student.

I was not a teacher.

Was I a teacher?

Ex.6.1. Complete the sentences, using *was, were, wasn't, weren't*.

Model: Yesterday the weather rainy. Yesterday the weather *was* rainy.

1. Yesterday I at university.
2. Where you last Sunday?
3. Lisa at work last Monday.
4. you in Tomsk last year? No, I
5. Dan and Bob solicitors in 2003. They interns.
6. Margaret's old car ugly.
7. he at lecture yesterday? No, he
8. There many old trees in the park.

Ex.6.2. Put the words in order and write questions.

1. and / Marina / last / in / Were / Denis/ month / Novosibirsk
2. his / Who / friend / best /was
3. at / Sunday / Was / he / home / on /
4. parents / were / Where / your /yesterday /
5. the / your /What / was / name / of / teacher
6. a / 2008 / Lisa / Was / in / student
7. was / favorite / your / film / What
8. student / straight / a / Was / Tony / A

Grammar
Past Simple

- ed	did
------	-----

positive	HE	PLAYED	HOCKEY	.		
question	DID	HE	PLAY	HOCKEY	?	
negative	HE	DID	NOT	PLAY	HOCKEY	.

He played hockey. Did he play hockey? He did not play hockey. / He didn't play hockey.

Ex.6.3. Write 6 sentences with *used to /didn't use* about your life some years ago.

Model: I used to drink a lot of coca-cola five years ago. I didn't use to read newspapers.

Ex.6.4. Read the quotations from the article. Answer the questions. Prove your answer.

"In 1650 an English statute required that all law reports be printed in English only. After 1704 all English law reports are in the English language."

What language were the English law reports before 1650? Why do you think so?
What was the language of the law in the United Kingdom in 13th century?

Ex.6.5. Scan the article and answer the questions.

What paragraph is the introduction?

What paragraph is the conclusion?

What is the main idea of each paragraph?

Ex.6.6. Read the article.

The Language of Law Reports

1. In the United Kingdom and in Canada the history of the language of law reports is as much about the influence of the French language as it is about the use of English. To a lesser extent such history is also about the influence of Latin.

2. Consider that the first English law reports were in the French language for over 300 years, specifically:

- the first English law reports are found in the Year Books that run from 1260 to 1535 and they were written 100% in the French language.

- Sir Edward Coke (1551-1633) published his English law reports in the French language. Coke's law reports covered the period 1600 to 1615.

3. While the first English law reports were in French for several hundred years, the language of the people during that period was English.

English as a separate language dates from around 450 AD. The name "English" gets its name from the invading Angles (invading the British Isles from northern Europe). The Angles were largely illiterate and their courts and trial procedures were oral.

Following the Norman Conquest of England in 1066 the spoken language of the law was trilingual, namely, English, French and Latin. In England, 1066 also marked the beginning of a tradition of French as a language of learning and as a language of the law.

4. In the 13th Century English statutes were in Latin and French; and in the 14th Century French became the regular language of English statutes.

During the Middle English Period more than 10,000 French words became English words.

5. In England the movement of the language of the law toward the use of English began in the 15th Century.

In 1650 an English statute required that all law reports be printed in English only. After 1704 all English law reports are in the English language. But note that because the decisions of the judges were for centuries oral only, the reports for many years were summaries only prepared by the reporters.

6. Today in Canada, all reasons for judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada are translated so that reports are in both English and French. The only province of Canada with bilingual law reports is New Brunswick. In the Province of Quebec, where French is the only official language, the reasons for judgment are in either French or English depending upon the language used at trial. Most Quebec law reports are published in French and the decisions are not translated.

By Eric Appleby, www.lawyerlocate.ca

law report судебное решение
law reports сборник судебных решений
as much столько же, не меньше
influence *n* влияние, действие, воздействие
the Year Book судебные ежегодники (сборники судебных решений)
to a lesser extent в меньшей степени
influence *n* влияние, воздействие
separate *adj* отдельный; обособленный;

invade *v* вторгаться; захватывать, оккупировать
illiterate *adj* неграмотный, не умеющий писать и читать
trial *n* судебный процесс
trilingual *adj* трёхязычный
statute *n* закон, законодательный акт парламента; статут
bilingual *adj* двуязычный

Ex.6.7. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or doesn't the text say (DS)?

1. The first English law reports were in the English language. (F)
2. The first English law reports were in the French language for over 800 years. (F)
3. The language of the people during that period was English. (T)
4. The Normans were largely illiterate. (DS)
5. The Angles' courts and trial procedures were oral. (T)
6. In 1066 the spoken language of the law was trilingual, namely, English, French and Latin. (T)
7. In the 11th Century French became the regular language of English statutes. (F)
8. During the Middle English Period a lot of Latin words became English words. (DS)

Ex.6.8. Write the infinitive of the verbs:

Model: translated - *translate*

published; marked; became; began; required; prepared

Ex.6.9. Scan the text and find sentences with the verb *to be*. Write 6 questions.

Model:

1. Today in Canada reports *are* in both English and French. *Are* law reports in English in Canada today?
2. In the 13th century English statutes *were* in Latin and French. *Were* English statutes in Latin in the 13th century?

Ex.6.10. Write 6 questions. Use *when, where, what, why, how long.*

Model: Why were the Angles's trial procedures oral?

Ex.6.11. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases:

a language of the law; trial procedures; the only official language; illiterate; law reports; statute; trilingual; courts

1. The first English were in the French language for over 300 years.
2. The Angles were largely and their and were oral.
3. In 1066 the spoken language of the law was , namely, English, French and Latin.
4. In England, 1066 also marked the beginning of a tradition of French as a language of learning and as
5. In 1650 an English required that all law reports be printed in English only.
6. In the Province of Quebec French is
7. The were for centuries oral only.
8. The only province of Canada with law reports is New Brunswick.

Ex.6.12. Read the abstract from Ed Mann's CV and answer the questions.

1. Was Ed a straight A student?
2. What exam did he take at school?
3. What subject did he study at university?

CV

1995 – 2002 Bolton School, Bolton

A-levels: Maths (A) Chemistry (A) and Physics (A)

AS-level: Religious Studies: Ethics (A)

GCSEs: 12 subjects all at grade A*

CURRENT EDUCATION

University of Nottingham, Law Degree (LLB) from September 2002, graduating in June 2005

1st Year – overall average 1st

Understanding Law 1st

Constitutional Law 2.i

Law of Contract 2.i

Law of Torts 1st

2nd year modules for 2003-4: Commercial Law, Land Law, EC/EU Law and Criminal Law.

(Enter 2nd year marks too, if sending off CV after semester exams in January)

Ex.6.13. Read and translate the text.

Marks and Degrees

In Britain, school pupils take exams called GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education) at the age of sixteen. A GCSE is taken in each subject and graded as follows: A*, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Then they may continue their secondary education for a further two years, specialising in three or four subjects, taking exams called A-levels ('A' means 'Advanced' level). After one year they take the first-year exams called AS-level ('AS' means 'Advanced Subsidiary' level). These exams are graded as follows: A*, A, B, C, D, E.

At university the system of degree classification is more traditional. Students receive marks for individual exams, as in Russia, but also an overall mark for their degree, calculated as an average of 2nd year and final year exam marks. First year marks do not count towards the degree classification, but all exams must be passed. Degree classifications are as follows:

First class honours (1st)

Second class honours (upper division) (2.i)

Second class honours (lower division) (2.ii)

Third class honours (3rd)

Pass

Exceptional students may also be awarded a distinction for all or part of their degree, depending upon exam performance.

'Advanced Subsidiary' level экзамены по окончании первого года «шестого класса»

overall *adj* общий

average *n* средняя величина

count towards засчитываться в счет, учитывать

First class honours диплом с отличием первой степени

Second class honours диплом с отличием второй степени

upper division продвинутый

lower division вводный

exceptional *adj* исключительный, выше среднего уровня

distinction *n* отличие

Ex.6.14. Look at the article "Grades and Marks" again. Think about grades and marks in Russian schools and universities. Write a similar article (10-12 sentences).

Ex.6.15. Match the two parts of the phrases.

A	award	1	B's and C's
B	take	2	one's education
C	specialise in	3	mark
D	get	4	student
E	an average	5	exam
F	secondary	6	three subjects
G	continue	7	education
H	receive	8	a distinction

Ex.6.16. Write about yourself. Use information from Ed Mann's CV (Supplement 2) as a model. Answer the questions.

1. What exams did you take at school?
2. What marks did you receive?
3. Where do you study now?
4. What skills and abilities have you got?
5. What are your interests?
6. What were your positions of responsibility at school? What are your positions of responsibility at university?

**Ex.6.17.
Make your own CV. Don't forget about referees.**

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