



УНІВЕРСИТЕТ імені АЛЬФРЕДА НОБЕЛЯ

**М.Р. КАБАНОВА  
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# **АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ. ПРАВО**

**Навчальний посібник**

За загальною редакцією професора С.П. Кожушко

Дніпро  
2017

УДК 811.111:340  
К 12

Рекомендовано  
вченою радою Університету  
імені Альфреда Нобеля  
(протокол № 2 від 21 квітня 2017 року)

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К 12 Law. Professional English in use = Англійська мова професійного спрямування. Право: навчальний посібник / М.Р. Кабанова, Н.О. Черняк. — Дніпро: Університет імені Альфреда Нобеля, 2017. — 148 с.

ISBN 978-966-434-385-2

Навчальний посібник “Law. Professional English in use” спрямований на засвоєння термінології з питань права. Крім того, посібник містить лексико-граматичні завдання у вигляді тестів, основою яких є підручники, використовувані студентами, що вже опанували курс загальної англійської мови на рівні не нижче B1. Посібник призначений для самостійної аудиторної та позааудиторної роботи і може використовуватися всіма, хто бажає підвищити свій рівень володіння англійською мовою.

УДК 811.111:340

ISBN 978-966-434-385-2

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## Вступ

Навчальний посібник «Law. Professional English in use» призначений для контролю і перевірки засвоєння основних понять і термінології, що пов'язані з вивченням курсу професійно-орієнтованої англійської мови на базі загальної англійської мови не нижче рівня B1. Тестування з іноземної мови – це спеціально розроблена атестаційна система, що дозволяє об'єктивно оцінити персональний рівень досягнень. Автори посібника виходять з того, що існують такі основні форми тестових завдань: закриті (з вибором однієї відповіді з числа запропонованих), відкриті (для доповнення і з індивідуально конструйованою відповіддю).

У посібнику використовуються тести, в яких основними об'єктами контролю є операції з мовним матеріалом, оскільки вони містять дані для визначення рівня знань. При цьому лінгвістична компетенція є складовою частиною комунікативної компетенції, коли важливим є не контроль знань слів або умінь утворювати граматичні форми, а умінь виконувати дії та операції з ними.

При відборі матеріалу для мовних тестів використано дистрактори (неправильні відповіді в тестах множинного вибору). У посібнику враховано основні особливості англійської мови щодо тематики права, зокрема правової системи та судочинства України, Великої Британії і США.

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# **PART I**

## **Progress Test 1**

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) intolerable | d) tribal      |
| b) penal       | e) maintenance |
| c) unarmed     |                |

1. The ..... system, after contact with Norman feudalism, changed considerably.

2. Conditions became ..... and led to the formation of the “New Police”.

3. The origin of the British police dates back to in early ..... history.

4. Generally, this system comprised one ..... able-bodied citizen in each parish, who was appointed or elected annually to serve for a year unpaid as a parish constable.

5. In addition, in the towns, responsibility for the ..... of order was conferred on the guilds.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. observance  | a) of order           |
| 2. appointed   | b) force              |
| 3. parish      | c) history            |
| 4. tribal      | d) success            |
| 5. maintenance | e) offences           |
| 6. conspicuous | f) of crime           |
| 7 recovery     | g) representatives    |
| 8. prevention  | h) of stolen property |
| 9. police      | i) constable          |
| 10. capital    | j) of laws            |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| violence  | a) relating to the legal punishment of criminals, |
| constable | especially in prisons                             |
| penal     | b) something that is against a law                |

- detection                      c) when something is found that is not easy to see,  
 infringement                hear etc, or the process of looking for it  
                                      d) a British police officer of the lowest rank  
                                      e) behaviour that is intended to hurt other people  
                                      physically

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. It's no use..... her. She won't listen.  
     A tell                      B to tell                      C telling
2. I've decided ..... him.  
     A to leave                B leave                      C leaving
3. He denied ..... the stolen goods.  
     A receiving            B to receive                C receive
4. My boss made me ..... that work.  
     A doing                 B do                         C to do
5. If he ..... you, he would prepare the documents in advance.  
     A had been            B were                      C was
6. You won't understand ..... you listen carefully.  
     A until                 B till                        C unless
7. Sarah is a bored teenager. If she joined a club, she ..... more friends.  
     A would make    B will make                C would have made
8. Let me ..... or I'll make you regret it.  
     A to go                 B going                    C go
9. Susan left without ..... her handbag.  
     A taking                B take                      C having take
10. If he had driven carefully he ..... an accident.  
     A had avoided    B would have avoided    C would avoided

#### *Use of English*

#### V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| The first Commissioners were the Charles Rowan         | 1. _____ |
| and Richard Mayne. They were insisted that the         | 2. _____ |
| prevention of crime was the first object of the police | 3. _____ |
| force. Moreover police were to be a patient,           | 4. _____ |
| an impersonal and professional. The authority of ...   | 5. _____ |

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. By flying low, the plane avoided ..... by enemy radar. **DETECT**
2. Her order of ..... detention caused consternation among lawyers over a breach of civil liberties. **PREVENT**
3. Arrangements for widow's pensions infringed laws on equal pay and ..... **TREAT**
4. These mainly ..... changes in penal policy were not matched by changes within the prison system. **CONSTRUCT**
5. The ten ..... women in the UK all inherited their wealth. **RICH**

*Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: I am afraid I can't make it.  
B: Oh no. What's ..... ?
2. A: I see. Well, another time, then.  
B: Yeah. .... next Friday?
3. A: You'll never believe it when I tell you. Al is moving away.  
B: ..... ?
4. A: Don't tell anyone I told you, but I saw Jim cheat on the test.  
B: I .....
5. A: ..... Jenny won a trip to Italy?  
B: Really? That's fantastic.

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-word essay.**

Who do you think fulfills their duties better: policemen or police-women? Why do you think so?

## Progress Test 2

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a) speeding        | d) senior    |
| b) qualifications  | e) carry     |
| c) traffic wardens | f) undergone |

1. A Chief Constable (the most ..... police officer of a force) may sometimes ask for the assistance of London's police force.

2. In most countries the police ..... guns.

3. All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic ..... and ..... a period of intensive training.

4. .... control the parking regulation.

5. The police are responsible for controlling offences like drunken driving, careless driving and .....

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. criminal investigation | a) politicians and diplomats |
| 2. give                   | b) of a magistrate           |
| 3. traffic                | c) department                |
| 4. guard                  | d) parking                   |
| 5. patrol                 | e) wardens                   |
| 6. control                | f) regulations               |
| 7. enact                  | g) offences                  |
| 8. carry                  | h) assistance                |
| 9. illegal                | i) airports                  |
| 10. permission            | j) firearms                  |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. founder    | a) involving a lot of activity, effort, or |
| 2. would-be   | careful attention in a short period of     |
| 3. assistance | time                                       |
| 4. intensive  | b) someone who establishes a business,     |



5. voluntarily                      organizations, schools etc  
    c) if you do work this way, you do it  
    because you want to, and are not paid  
    for it  
    d) help or support  
    e) someone who intends to do a  
    particular thing

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. If we had prepared better, we wouldn't..... the case.  
     A lost                                      B had lost                      C have lost
2. If I ..... so scared, I would do the parachute jump with you.  
     A weren't                                      B am not                      C haven't been
3. He wouldn't have been injured if he ..... more careful.  
     A was                                      B had been                      C has been
4. I would rather ..... longer in bed this morning. But I had a very  
 importing meeting so I got up early.  
     A spent                                      B have spent                      C to spend
5. Kate would rather ..... to the gym after work than go home  
 and relax.  
     A have gone                                      B had gone                      C go
6. She'd rather ..... Ian about that. It was going to be a  
 surprise.  
     A haven't told                                      B hadn't told                      C don't tell
7. – Can I borrow your Sociology notes tonight?  
     – I'd rather you ..... them tomorrow instead. I want to study  
 them tonight.  
     A borrowed                                      B borrow                      C had borrowed
8. We are looking forward .. ..... Mr. Brown.  
     A to meeting                                      B meeting                      C to meet
9. Susan is thinking about ..... her job.  
     A being change                                      B having change                      C changing
10. I am still too upset ..... about it.  
     A to talk                                      B talking                      C talk

#### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

The Smiths' house, which it is in the suburbs, 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 was broken into the last night. The owners were at 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 the theatre at the time to celebrating their tenth 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 wedding anniversary. Surprisingly, the alarm 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 didn't go off although it was switched on. 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Smith said

## VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.

1. Lawyer is a general word for someone who has ..... training in legal work or who is an expert in the law. **PROFESSION**
2. What is your ..... of the story? **INTERPRET**
3. We bought a ..... camera last week. **DIGIT**
4. The ..... of the jury find him innocent. **MAJOR**
5. Did you have any ..... ? **DIFFICULT**

### *Communication*

## VII. Complete the exchanges.

1. A: ..... ?  
 B: Yes, sir, we accept Visa, MasterCard and American Express.
2. A: ..... ?  
 B: You can come and pick it up tomorrow morning.
3. A: ..... ?  
 B: Oh, not too bad. A little bit shaken.
4. A: Of course, Mr. Banks. .... ?  
 B: It's 283 735.
5. A: ..... ?  
 B: The theft took place about 20 minutes ago at the Cornmill Café on Fleet Street.

### *Writing*

## VIII. Write a 100-word essay.

Do you think we will need a job of policeman in the future? Why?

## Progress Test 3

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

I. Choose a word to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.

- a) barristers
- b) contractually
- c) conduct
- d) solicitors
- e) undertake

1. The legal profession in Britain is divided into two branches: ..... and barristers.
2. Solicitors ..... legal business for individual and corporate clients.
3. Although people are free to ..... their own cases, nearly all people prefer to be legally represented in the more serious cases.
4. .... present cases in the higher courts.
5. A solicitor is bound ..... to his or her client.

II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian.

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sum up                   | a) at random         |
| 2. circuit                  | b) contractually     |
| 3. selected                 | c) the sentence      |
| 4. individual and corporate | d) interests         |
| 5. advocacy                 | e) clients           |
| 6. pass                     | f) judges            |
| 7. discharge of             | g) qualification     |
| 8. serve                    | h) the case          |
| 9. a conflict of            | i) the functions     |
| 10. bound                   | j) an apprenticeship |

III. Match the words to their meanings.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. evidence | a) to do or to choose something without any definite plan or system  |
| 2. defense  | b) public support for a course of action or way of doing things      |
| 3. guilt    | c) facts or signs that show clearly that something exists or is true |

4. at random      d) the fact that you have broken an official law or moral rule  
 5. advocacy      e) the act of protecting something or someone from attack

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. Shall we stop on the way there ..... something to eat?  
     A to get              B getting              C have got
2. I enjoy ..... to work in the morning.  
     A be walking      B to walk              C walking
3. We should let Gary ..... what time we are meeting.  
     A know              B knowing              C to know
4. I regret .....to you like that yesterday.  
     A to speak          B speaking              C speak
5. Kate wanted ..... her colleagues before she left.  
     A to see              B seeing              C to seeing
6. I would rather you ..... to that meeting yesterday.  
     A didn't go          B hadn't gone          C not go
7. I would rather ..... for Sarah than go on without her.  
     A waited              B have waited          C wait
8. I have not forgotten ..... what hunters had done to those elephants.  
     A to see              B see                      C seeing
9. Oh, no! I forgot ..... those letters when I was out.  
     A posting              B to post              C to have posted
10. We can't help you unless you ..... us what the problem is.  
     A tell                      B don't tell              C will tell

#### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

Many of the world's cities lie under a permanent 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 blanket of smog. Any people are concerned about 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 global warming and the fuel prices just keep up 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 and up. It's no a surprise that car manufactures 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 have been put under pressure to invent a vehicle 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 that is both cheaper and better...

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. Did you know that Mr. Jackson is a ..... police officer?  
**RETIRE**
2. That was a really ..... experience! **FRIGHTEN**
3. Bill will take care of it; he is very ..... **DEPEND**
4. I could hear the ..... voices of the children playing in the park.  
**EXCITE**
5. The island is ..... by boat. **ACCESS**

*Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: I don't really understand why you are always coming late.  
B: Well, you see the bus is never ..... .
2. A: ..... ?  
B: You look great in it!
3. A: Why don't we go out to a new club?  
B: Yes. .... .
4. A: I've just arrived on the plane from London, but my luggage has been sent to France.  
B: Oh dear. I ..... about that.
5. A: I passed my exams yesterday, and I thought we could go out to celebrate.  
B: ..... ! ..... !

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-word essay.**

To your mind which legal profession is the most challenging? Why?

## Test A (1, 2, 3)

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a) assistance  | f) jeered at          |
| b) authority   | g) central government |
| c) shaped      | h) Penal Code         |
| d) keeping law | i) stipends           |
| e) violence    | j) co-operate         |

1. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities ..... and order.
2. Most countries have a national police force, which is controlled by .....
3. A separate police force has a police ..... – a committee of local county councillors and magistrates.
4. The forces ..... with each other.
5. It is unusual for members of one force to operate in another's area unless they are asked to give .....
6. The industrial revolution put new pressures on society, leading to .....
7. The ..... was severe with almost two hundred capital offences and other punishments including transportation.
8. Crime and disorder were to be controlled by preventive patrols and no ..... were permitted for successful solutions of crimes or the recovery of stolen property.
9. Most citizens viewed constables as an infringement on English social and political life, and people often ..... the police.
10. The Metropolitan Police Act of 1856 established the principles that ..... modern English policing.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian. Then choose any five word-collocations and make up sentences with them.**

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. enforce     | a) circumstances     |
| 2. advocacy    | b) assault           |
| 3. prosecute   | c) firearms          |
| 4. difficult   | d) traffic violators |
| 5. investigate | e) a crime           |

- |     |         |    |               |
|-----|---------|----|---------------|
| 6.  | carry   | f) | a law         |
| 7.  | sexual  | g) | a sentence    |
| 8.  | armored | h) | vehicles      |
| 9.  | pass    | i) | qualification |
| 10. | urban   | j) | areas         |

### III. Match the words to their meanings.

- |    |             |   |
|----|-------------|---|
| 1. | advocate    | a) when a charge is made against        |
| 2. | prosecution | someone for a crime, or when someone    |
| 3. | sentence    | is judged for a crime in a court of law |
| 4. | trial       | b) the fact of being not guilty of a    |
| 5. | innocence   | crime                                   |
|    |             | c) a legal process in which a judge and |
|    |             | often a jury in a court of law examine  |
|    |             | information to decide whether           |
|    |             | someone is guilty of a crime            |
|    |             | d) someone who publicly supports        |
|    |             | someone or something                    |
|    |             | e) a punishment that a judge gives to   |
|    |             | someone who is guilty of a crime        |

### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

- I would rather you ..... to that meeting yesterday.  
A didn't go      B hadn't gone      C not go
- I've decided ..... him.  
A to leave      B leave      C leaving
- I would rather ..... for Sarah than go on without her.  
A waited      B have waited      C wait
- My boss made me ..... that work.  
A doing      B do      C to do
- If I hear from Joey, I ..... you know.  
A am letting      B let      C will let
- Oh, no! I forgot ..... those letters when I was out.  
A posting      B to post      C to have posted
- We can't help you unless you ..... us what the problem is.  
A tell      B don't tell      C will tell
- Let me ..... or I'll make you regret it.  
A to go      B going      C go

9. Susan left without ..... her handbag.  
 A taking                      B take                      C having take
10. If he had driven carefully he ..... an accident.  
 A had avoided              B would have avoided              C would avoided
11. It's no use..... her. She won't listen.  
 A tell                      B to tell                      C telling
12. He denied ..... the stolen goods.  
 A receiving              B to receive                      C receive
13. If he ..... you, he would prepare the documents in advance.  
 A had been              B were                      C was
14. You won't understand ..... you listen carefully.  
 A until                      B till                      C unless
15. Sarah is a bored teenager. If she joined a club, she ..... more friends.  
 A would make              B will make                      C would have made

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

In most of the Roman Empire, the Army 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 provided with security rather than a dedicated 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 police organization. The Urban Cohorts were 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 responsible for law and order and acted as like a 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 dedicated police force. Magistrates such as 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 fiscals\* and quaestors\* investigated crimes. 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 There was no a concept of public prosecution, 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 so the victims of crime or their families 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 had to organize the prosecution themselves.

\*a fiscal – збирач податків

\* a quaestor – помічник консула  
 у фінансових та судових справах у  
 Стародавньому Римі

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. Specialized ..... and detective groups exist within many law enforcement organizations. **PREVENT**

2. Some jurisdictions employ specially-selected and trained quasi-military units ..... with military-grade weapons. **ARM**



3. In some cases, police work “undercover”, where they conceal their police identity to investigate crimes, which are ..... by other means. **SOLVE**

4. Policing plays an ..... important role in United Nations peacekeeping. **INCREASE**

5. Modern police forces make extensive use of radio ..... equipment. **COMMUNICATE**

### *Communication*

**VII. What do you know about new methods and technologies of investigating and preventing crimes? Share your ideas with your partner(s).**

### *Writing*

#### **VIII. Write a 180-word essay**

Society is not ready to accept ex-prisoners. They will always be objects of suspicion in the community.

## Final Test B (1, 2, 3)

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) a state official | f) interaction  |
| b) regulating       | g) as advocates |
| c) lightbars        | h) appointed    |
| d) watchmen         | i) at random    |
| e) the evidence     | j) enforcement  |

1. In magistrates' courts and the county courts both barristers and solicitors have the right to appear .....

2. A judge is ..... with power to adjudicate on disputes and other matters brought before the courts for decision.

3. County court district judges are ..... through competitive interviews before a board, which makes recommendations to the Lord Chancellor.

4. A jury is a group of usually 12 men and women selected ..... to decide the facts of a case and give a verdict.

5. The judge directs the jury on points of law and sums up ..... of the prosecution.

6. The British police function was historically performed by private ..... (existing from 1500), thief-takers.

7. In London, night watchmen were the first paid law ..... body in the country, augmenting the force of unpaid constables.

8. Police functions include protecting life and property of other people, enforcing criminal law, criminal investigations, ..... traffic, crowd control, and other public safety duties.

9. Police vehicles are usually marked with appropriate logos and are equipped with sirens and .....

10. Bicycle patrols are used in some areas because they allow for more open ..... with the public.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian. Then choose any five word-collocations and make up sentences with them.**

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. armed  | a) injury  |
| 2. escape | b) wardens |

- |     |            |    |                 |
|-----|------------|----|-----------------|
| 3.  | share      | c) | of a magistrate |
| 4.  | exercise   | d) | raid            |
| 5.  | conduct    | e) | prosecution     |
| 6.  | traffic    | f) | investigations  |
| 7.  | permission | g) | capacity        |
| 8.  | public     | h) | of crime        |
| 9.  | victims    | i) | conflict        |
| 10. | police     | j) | information     |

### III. Match the words to their meanings.

- |    |             |   |
|----|-------------|---|
| 1. | regulation  | a) having a special quality, character,     |
| 2. | distinctive | or appearance that is different and easy    |
| 3. | safeguard   | recognize                                   |
| 4. | speeding    | b) an official rule or order                |
| 5. | traffic     | c) the offence of driving faster than the   |
|    | wardens     | legal limit                                 |
|    |             | d) someone whose job is to check that       |
|    |             | people have not parked their cars illegally |
|    |             | e) to protect something from harm or        |
|    |             | damage                                      |

### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

- Kate wanted ..... her colleagues before she left.  
A to see                      B seeing                      C to seeing
- If I ..... so scared, I would do the parachute jump with you.  
A wasn't                      B am not                      C haven't been
- He wouldn't have been injured if he ..... more careful.  
A was                      B had been                      C has been
- I regret ..... that our deputy won't be able to receive you to-morrow.  
A informing                      B to inform                      C inform
- Kate would rather ..... to the gym after work than go home and relax.  
A have gone                      B had gone                      C go
- She'd rather you ..... Ian about that – it was going to be a surprise.  
A haven't told                      B hadn't told                      C don't tell
- We should let Gary ..... what time we are meeting.  
A know                      B knowing                      C to know

8. We are looking forward ..... Mr. Brown.  
 A to meeting    B meeting    C to meet
9. Susan is thinking about ..... her job.  
 A being change    B having change    C changing
10. I clearly remember ..... our passports in my bag.  
 A to put    B putting    C put
11. Shall we stop on the way there ..... something to eat?  
 A to get    B getting    C have got
12. They claim that hunters have stopped ..... protected animals in the area.  
 A kill    B to kill    C killing
13. – Can I borrow your Sociology notes tonight?  
 - I'd rather you ..... them tomorrow instead. I want to study them tonight.  
 A borrowed    B borrow    C had borrowed
14. Alice would rather ..... to this meeting. But she had to go because everything was at stake.  
 A not go    B have not gone    C not to go
15. If we had prepared better, we wouldn't..... the case.  
 A lost    B had lost    C have lost

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

The London police are often referred to as 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 “Bobbies” or “Peelers” after Sir Robert (Bobby) 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pell, who is introduced the Police Act of 1829. 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 They became a model for the police forces in 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 most countries. Bobbies can still be found in 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 many of parts of the Commonwealth of Nations. 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 The primary role namely of the police in Britain 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 was keeping the Queen’s Peace, for which 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 continues into the present day.

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. Law ..... agencies concentrated on dealing with felonies and other serious crime, rather than broader focus on crime prevention. **ENFORCE**

2. .... vehicles are used primarily for arresting criminals without alerting them to police presence. **MARK**
3. Motorcycles are also commonly used, particularly in ..... that a car may not be able to access. **LOCATE**
4. In many nations, criminal ..... law has been developed to regulate officers' discretion. **PROCEED**
5. Police services commonly include units for investigating crimes ..... by the police themselves. **COMMIT**

### *Communication*

**VII. What do you know about the history of police forces development? Share your ideas with your partner(s).**

### *Writing*

**VIII. Write a 180-word essay**

Governments should provide funds to help prisoners rehabilitate in society. Do you agree with that?

## Progress Test 4

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) imprisonment | d) legislative |
| b) elections    | e) executive   |
| c) relationship |                |

1. The ..... between the State and the people relies on statute law, common law and conventions.

2. The ..... branch is represented by Parliament.

3. The ..... branch is represented by the Government.

4. To vote in parliamentary ..... in the UK you must be a British citizen or of the Irish Republic, as well as being aged 18 or over.

5. Disqualified people include undischarged bankrupts, those sentenced to more than one year's ....., members of the House of Lords and holders of certain offices.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. firmness of   | a) expenditure      |
| 2. delay         | b) political issues |
| 3. hereditary    | c) vote             |
| 4. proposals for | d) bankrupts        |
| 5. claim         | e) elections        |
| 6. current       | f) command          |
| 7. incapacity to | g) voters           |
| 8. parliamentary | h) peers            |
| 9. registered as | i) expenses         |
| 10. undischarged | j) bills            |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. to summon    | a) the principles according to which a |
| 2. expenditure  | country is governed                    |
| 3. to resign    | b) to rule a country, state, province, |
| 4. Constitution | city, etc. and its people              |

5. to govern      c) to order someone to come to a place  
                          d) to announce that you have decided to  
                          leave your job officially  
                          e) the total amount of money that a  
                          government, organization or person  
                          spends during a particular period of time

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. If you finish early, I ..... you.  
    A take                                B will take            C would take
2. If the young boy ..... with matches, the house wouldn't have  
 burnt down.  
    A hadn't played                    B didn't play        C haven't played
3. If the boat I was on started sinking, I ..... a life jacket.  
    A would use                        B used                C would used
4. Unless we ..... a message now, it will be too late.  
    A don't transmit                    B transmit            C will transmit
5. Use the fire extinguisher if you..... fire.  
    A will see                            B don't see            C see
6. You will miss your plane if you ..... on time.  
    A leave                                B won't leave        C don't leave
7. If you ..... your way, use a map.  
    A lost                                 B will lose            C lose
8. If she ..... the water from the well, she wouldn't have been poisoned.  
    A hadn't drunk                    B hasn't drunk        C didn't drunk
9. If I ..... you, I would call the police.  
    A were                                B was                 C had been
10. If I saw someone trying to break in, I ..... the police.  
    A had called                        B would call        C called

#### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

There is no a "written constitution" in the UK. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Instead, the relationship between the State and the 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 people relies on statute law, common law and 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 conventions. Power in the Great Britain is divided 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 with among three branches: legislative, 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 executive...

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. It was very ..... of her to leave the children alone in the house.

**RESPONSIBLE**

2. I ..... people who don't tell the truth. **LIKE**

3. He has been ..... for almost a year now. **EMPLOY**

4. Toby decided to ..... his report before he handed it in. **WRITE**

5. The organization holds annual ..... conferences. **NATION**

*Communication*

**VII. Fill in the gaps below with the word given.**

**mind                seems                believe                see                opinion**

1. I ..... that...

2. In my .....

3. To my .....

4. The way I ..... it.

5. It ..... to me that...

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-essay about political system of the UK.**



# Progress Test 5

## *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| a) affairs | d) amendments |
| b) meet    | e) domestic   |
| c) make    |               |

1. American Laws stated in the first ten Constitutional ..... , known together as the Bill of Rights.

2. Americans decided to elect their own representatives and ..... their own laws.

3. The Constitution has been repeatedly amended to ..... the changing needs of the nation.

4. In foreign..... the President is strongly limited.

5. In ..... as well as in foreign policy, the President can seldom count upon the automatic support of Congress.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Human              | a) the articles |
| 2. checks and         | b) property     |
| 3. the Supreme        | c) Resources    |
| 4. declare            | d) branch       |
| 5. seizures of        | e) interests    |
| 6. to revise          | f) Court        |
| 7. the judicial       | g) justice      |
| 8. the Constitutional | h) balances     |
| 9. associate          | i) war          |
| 10. own               | j) Amendments   |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. to revise | a) to correct or make small changes to        |
| 2. vital     | something that is written or spoken           |
| 3. to amend  | b) a statement of the principles, duties, and |
| 4. Charter   | purposes                                      |

5. an attitude    c) to change something because of new information or ideas  
                          d) the opinions and feelings that you usually have about something  
                          e) extremely important and necessary for something to succeed or exist

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. If they ..... the forecast, they wouldn't have got trapped in the floods.

A had listened to                      B listened to                      C have listened to

2. I wish Ann ..... so fast. If she keeps driving so fast, she will have an accident.

A wouldn't drive                      B won't drive                      C doesn't drive

3. I wish the boat's engine ..... I couldn't have gone sailing.

A hasn't broken down                      B hadn't broken down                      C didn't broken down

4. She wishes the roads ..... She would like to drive to her village.

A aren't closed                      B weren't closed                      C wouldn't have been closed

5. Kate doesn't like working in such a small office. She wishes she..... in a bigger office.

A had been worked                      B had worked                      C worked

6. They regret spending so much money last night. They wish they ..... so much money last night.

A didn't spent                      B don't spend                      C hadn't spent

7. What a pity you didn't call us earlier. If only you ..... us earlier.

A would call                      B called                      C had called

8. He doesn't like working in such bad conditions. He wishes he ..... in better conditions.

A worked                      B works                      C had worked

9. He won't forgive you unless you ..... to him.

A will apologise                      B apologise                      C don't apologise

10. The music is so loud. I wish you ..... playing so loudly.

A to stop                      B stop                      C would stop

#### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

In this way, Americans first took for themselves the liberties and rights that elsewhere were the privileges of an elite few. Americans decided to manage their own affairs by in their own interests, to elect their own representatives themselves and make their ...

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. Jason's arguments against the proposal are ..... **LOGICAL**
2. She bought a flat of her own because she likes to be ..... **DEPENDENT**
3. The man seemed to have ..... strength. **HUMAN**
4. That child is very thin – It looks ..... **FEED**
5. After hours of meetings, they came to a ..... **DECIDE**

*Communication*

**VII. Fill in the gaps below with the word given.**

**knowledge      looks like      sure      agree      doubt**

1. No ..... about it.
2. I am not .....
3. It .....
4. Not to my .....
5. We absolutely .....

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-essay about a political system of the USA.**

## Progress Test 6

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) heads    | d) appoints |
| b) judicial | e) adopts   |
| c) internal |             |

1. The President is assisted by the Cabinet, which the President ..... .
2. The Prime Minister ..... the Cabinet.
3. The Supreme Council discusses and ..... the state budget for the coming year.
4. The ..... branch is headed by the Supreme Court.
5. The Crimea has greater control over the ..... affairs than do the regions (oblasti).

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. important          | a) power         |
| 2. a draft            | b) disadvantages |
| 3. the Constitutional | c) government    |
| 4. an elected         | d) hetman        |
| 5. advantages and     | e) reasons       |
| 6. local              | f) Court         |
| 7. judicial           | g) election      |
| 8. specific           | h) Constitution  |
| 9. the presidential   | i) freedom       |
| 10. personal          | j) objectives    |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. consensus  | a) approval, encouragement for a person, idea, plan etc                          |
| 2. to misuse  | b) proved or officially announced guilty of a crime after a trial in a law court |
| 3. to support | c) a person who lives in a place, not a visitor                                  |

- |    |             |   |
|----|-------------|---|
| 4. | a resident  | d) an opinion that everyone in a group agrees with or accepts     |
| 5. | a convicted | e) the use of something in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose |

**IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.**

1. According ..... the last report, he was at home at 8 p.m.  
A with                      B to                      C of
2. You can always count ..... me if you need help.  
A on                      B for                      C to
3. I am sorry about my behaviour. I had no intention ..... hurting you.  
A of                      B to                      C for
4. Don't put the blame ..... me! It was Carol who broke the window!  
A on                      B to                      C for
5. Are you nervous ..... starting your new job?  
A in                      B of                      C about
6. I object ..... being spoken to in that manner.  
A with                      B to                      C for
7. What is your opinion ..... Mr. Green?  
A about                      B for                      C of
8. These methods are very popular ..... the Scottish police.  
A with                      B by                      C among
9. We were puzzled ..... his strange behaviour.  
A with                      B by                      C in
10. The police suspect Mr. Williams ..... the murder.  
A of                      B for                      C with

*Use of English*

**V. Read the sentences. If it is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

1. Despite of the wet weather, the dog was chasing the criminals. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Neither Don nor Peter will attend the conference. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He wears glasses because of he is shortsighted. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It was a result of his being carelessness. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. As there was a lot of traffic we didn't get to the office on time. 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. All the ..... agreed to the pay increase. **EMPLOY**
2. I made an ..... with my solicitor for next week. **APPOINT**
3. The barrister asked his ..... to write the report. **ASSIST**
4. The jury had a long ..... **DISCUSS**
5. Our secretary has already sent the ..... for the party. **INVITE**

*Communication*

**VII. Fill in the gaps below with the word given.**

**favour    good    mind    concerned    worth**

1. It is ..... doing
2. I am in ..... of...
3. She is ..... at
4. As far as I am .....
5. We don't .....

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-essay about a political system of Ukraine.**

## Final Test A (3, 4, 5)

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) heads    | f) affairs    |
| b) judicial | g) meet       |
| c) internal | h) make       |
| d) appoints | i) amendments |
| e) adopts   | j) domestic   |

1. In foreign..... the President is strongly limited.
2. The Prime Minister ..... the Cabinet.
3. American Laws stated in the first ten Constitutional ..... , known together as the Bill of Rights.
4. The ..... branch is headed by the Supreme Court.
5. The Crimea has greater control over the ..... affairs than do the regions
6. The Supreme Council discusses and ..... the state budget for the coming year.
7. Americans decided to elect their own representatives and ..... their own laws.
8. The President is assisted by the Cabinet, which the President .....
9. The Constitution has been repeatedly amended to ..... the changing needs of the nation.
10. In ..... as well as in foreign policy, the President can seldom count upon the automatic support of Congress.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian. Then choose any five word-combinations and make up sentences with them.**

- |                       |    |               |
|-----------------------|----|---------------|
| 1. important          | a) | property      |
| 2. a draft            | b) | Resources     |
| 3. the Constitutional | c) | vote          |
| 4. an elected         | d) | balances      |
| 5. advantages and     | e) | a war         |
| 6. Human              | f) | disadvantages |

- |                  |    |              |
|------------------|----|--------------|
| 7. checks and    | g) | hetman       |
| 8. incapacity to | h) | Court        |
| 9. declare       | i) | Constitution |
| 10. seizures of  | j) | objectives   |

### III. Match the words to their meanings.

- |    |             |  |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1. | to resign   | a) the opinions and feelings that you                                  |
| 2. | to govern   | usually have about something   |
| 3. | vital       | b) to announce that you have decided                                   |
| 4. | an attitude | to leave your job officially   |
| 5. | to revise   | c) to change something because of new information or ideas             |
|    |             | d) extremely important and necessary for something to succeed or exist |
|    |             | e) to rule a country, state, province, city, etc. and its people       |

### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

- You will miss your plane if you ..... on time.  
A leave                      B won't leave    C don't leave
- If you ..... your way, use a map.  
A lost                      B will lose        C lose
- If she ..... the water from the well, she wouldn't have been poisoned.  
A hadn't drunk    B hasn't drunk    C didn't drunk
- If I ..... you, I would call the police.  
A were                      B was                C had been
- If I saw someone trying to break in, I ..... the police.  
A had called        B would call        C called
- If you finish early, I ..... you.  
A take                      B will take        C would take
- If the young boy ..... with matches, the house wouldn't have burnt down.  
A hadn't played    B didn't play        C haven't played
- If the boat I was on started sinking, I ..... a life jacket.  
A would use        B used                C would used
- Unless we ..... a message now, it will be too late.  
A don't transmit    B transmit            C will transmit
- Use the fire extinguisher if you ..... fire.  
A will see              B don't see            C see
- Don't put the blame ..... me! It was Carol who broke the window!



- |      |      |       |
|------|------|-------|
| A on | B to | C for |
|------|------|-------|
12. Are you nervous ..... starting your new job?
- |      |      |         |
|------|------|---------|
| A in | B of | C about |
|------|------|---------|
13. I object ..... being spoken to in that manner.
- |        |      |       |
|--------|------|-------|
| A with | B to | C for |
|--------|------|-------|
14. What is your opinion ..... Mr. Green?
- |         |       |      |
|---------|-------|------|
| A about | B for | C of |
|---------|-------|------|
15. These methods are very popular ..... the Scottish police.
- |        |      |         |
|--------|------|---------|
| A with | B by | C among |
|--------|------|---------|

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

The parliamentary democracy in Britain has a 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 special character which does stems from the fact 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 that the British Constitution is not to be found in 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a single document. This doesn't mean, however, 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 that the Britain doesn't have a formal and 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 controlled system of government. British 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 democracy has been evolved over time. Treaties 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 like as the Act of Union between England and ... 8. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. It is..... that Congress would provide buyers with a right to rescind. **UNDERSTAND**
2. Graham is a(n) ..... . He left the army six years ago. **SOLDIER**
3. We find no basis for ..... the statute. **INTERPRET**
4. She can't be a supervisor. She doesn't like meeting new people and she is very ..... **SOCIAL**
5. They arranged the chairs in a ..... for the meeting. **CIRCLE**

### *Communication*

**VII. What you think the following saying means? Think of the example to illustrate the saying.**

The punishment should fit the crime.

### *Writing*

**VIII. Write a stating-opinion essay in 180 words.**

Do you think that the government should stop subsidizing theatres, museums and other centers of entertainment?

## Final Test B (3, 4, 5)

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) imprisonment | f) actions     |
| b) check        | g) compromise  |
| c) relationship | h) legislative |
| d) veto         | i) Independent |
| e) executive    | j) elections   |

1. The ..... between the State and the people relies on statute law, common law and conventions.

2. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare laws and ..... of the national and local governments unconstitutional.

3. The ..... branch is represented by the Government.

4. The system of checks and balances makes ..... and consensus necessary.

5. Disqualified people include undischarged bankrupts, those sentenced to more than one year's ....., members of the House of Lords and holders of certain offices.

6. The legislative basis for the ..... Ukrainian State was Universal IV.

7. The ..... branch is represented by Parliament.

8. Congress has the power to make laws, but the President may ..... any act of Congress.

9. Each branch of government serves as a ..... on the others.

10. To vote in parliamentary ..... in the UK you must be a British citizen or of the Irish Republic, as well as being aged 18 or over.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and translate them into Ukrainian. Then choose any five word-combinations and make up sentences with them.**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. current       | a) the articles |
| 2. proposals for | b) branch       |
| 3. parliamentary | c) interests    |
| 4. registered as | d) justice      |
| 5. undischarged  | e) Amendments   |

- |     |                    |    |                  |
|-----|--------------------|----|------------------|
| 6.  | to revise          | f) | political issues |
| 7.  | the judicial       | g) | expenditure      |
| 8.  | the Constitutional | h) | bankrupts        |
| 9.  | associate          | i) | elections        |
| 10. | own                | j) | voters           |

### III. Match the words to their meanings.

- |    |            |   |
|----|------------|---|
| 1. | consensus  | a) the use of something in the wrong      |
| 2. | to amend   | way or for the wrong purpose              |
| 3. | Charter    | b) a person who lives in a place, not a   |
| 4. | to misuse  | visitor                                   |
| 5. | a resident | c) an opinion that everyone in a group    |
|    |            | agrees with or accepts                    |
|    |            | d) to correct or make small changes to    |
|    |            | something that is written or spoken       |
|    |            | e) a statement of the principles, duties, |
|    |            | and purposes                              |

### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

- They regret spending so much money last night. They wish they ..... so much money last night.  
**A** didn't spent    **B** don't spend    **C** hadn't spent
- What a pity you didn't call us earlier. If only you ..... us earlier.  
**A** would call    **B** called    **C** had called
- He doesn't like working in such bad conditions. He wishes he ..... in better conditions.  
**A** worked    **B** works    **C** had worked
- He won't forgive you unless you ..... to him.  
**A** will apologise    **B** apologise    **C** don't apologise
- The music is so loud. I wish you ..... playing so loudly.  
**A** to stop    **B** stop    **C** would stop
- If they ..... the forecast, they wouldn't have got trapped in the floods.  
**A** had listened to    **B** listened to    **C** have listened to
- I wish Ann ..... so fast. If she keeps driving so fast, she will have an accident.  
**A** wouldn't drive    **B** won't drive    **C** doesn't drive
- I wish the boat's engine ..... I couldn't have gone sailing.

A hasn't broken down      B hadn't broken down      C didn't broken down

9. She wishes the roads ..... She would like to drive to her village.

A aren't closed      B weren't closed      C wouldn't have been closed

10. Kate doesn't like working in such a small office. She wishes she..... in a bigger office.

A had been worked      B had worked      C worked

11. We were puzzled ..... his strange behaviour.

A with      B by      C in

12. The police suspect Mr. Williams ..... the murder.

A of      B for      C with

13. According ..... the last report, he was at home at 8 p.m.

A with      B to      C of

14. You can always count ..... me if you need help.

A on      B for      C to

15. I am sorry about my behaviour. I had no intention ..... hurting you.

A of      B to      C for

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

Democratic states take many forms, but all them 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
have a system of representative government 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
whereby the citizens can be elect and also 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
dismiss their political leaders. Elections are 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
being held at regular intervals or within 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
maximum periods are set out in their 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
constitutions. Democracies may also be 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
recognized by their adherence to any 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
“democratic values”.

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. It is ..... to do such a way. **PRACTICAL**

2. The..... for the meeting have already been made. **ARRANGE**

3. The court ..... took months. **PREPARE**

4. Are you accusing me of ..... ? **HONEST**  
5. The report accuses both politicians of dishonesty and of .....  
the facts. **REPRESENT**

*Communication*

**VII. What you think the following saying means? Think of the example to illustrate the saying.**

Punishment is always a two-edged sword.

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a stating-opinion essay in 180 words.**

Does your country have national/budget service? Do you think it is right? Which do you think is the most important national service? Why?

# Progress Test 7

## *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |    |                   |    |                       |
|----|-------------------|----|-----------------------|
| a) | at least one year | d) | cases of manslaughter |
| b) | murder            | e) | misdemeanor           |
| c) | targeted          |    |                       |

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a crime for which the punishment is usually a fine or a jail.

2. Various cultural influences were \_\_\_\_\_ for blame, especially some video films and computer games.

3. A felony is a serious crime punishable by \_\_\_\_\_ in prison.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ – one of the most serious crimes that can be committed against individuals.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ may be classed as those, which take place in consequence of: provocation, mutual combat, resistance of public officers, etc.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |     |               |    |              |
|-----|---------------|----|--------------|
| 1.  | Carrying      | a) | speed        |
| 2.  | receiving     | b) | the bribe    |
| 3.  | false         | c) | imprisonment |
| 4.  | misprision of | d) | weapons      |
| 5.  | violating     | e) | person       |
| 6.  | illegal       | f) | mischief     |
| 7.  | malicious     | g) | murder       |
| 8.  | convicted     | h) | treason      |
| 9.  | criminal      | i) | trespass     |
| 10. | intent to     | j) | the grave    |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |    |          |  |
|----|----------|--|
| 1. | bribe    | a) the crime of being disloyal to your |
| 2. | forgery  | country or its government, especially  |
| 3. | embezzle | by helping its enemies or trying to    |
| 4. | treason  | remove the government using violence.  |

5. riot                      b) a situation in which a large crowd of people are behaving in a violent and uncontrolled way, especially when they are protesting about something.  
c) to copy something exactly in order to deceive people.  
d) to steal money from the place where you work.  
e) illegally to give someone, especially a public official, money or a gift in order to persuade them to do something for you.

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. We understand bigamy as criminal offence \_\_\_\_\_ having two or more wives or husbands at the same time.  
A of                      B at                      C by
2. Gambling and illegal lotteries are offences \_\_\_\_\_ public policy.  
A in                      B for and                      C against
3. International terrorism is an activity, directed against \_\_\_\_\_ involving violent acts or acts dangerous to human life and intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population.  
A children                      B persons                      C Presidents
4. People \_\_\_\_\_ of felonies lose rights, such as the right to vote or hold public office.  
A treasoned                      B convicted                      C extorted
5. \_\_\_\_\_ crimes that are not felonies are misdemeanors.  
A all                      B very                      C each
6. Some \_\_\_\_\_ define arson as the intentional setting of a fire to a building in which people live.  
A jurisdictions                      B departments                      C parts
7. Crimes such as drunkenness in public, driving an automobile at an illegal speed, shoplifting, and larceny of small sums are \_\_\_\_\_ misdemeanors.  
A very often                      B seldom                      C usually
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ classifications of crimes: treason, perjury, affrays, rape, etc.  
A few                      B many                      C much

9. Often a crime which is a \_\_\_\_\_ for the first offence becomes a felony for repeated offences.

A felony                      B drunkenness   C misdemeanor

10. Written or printed \_\_\_\_\_ are libels.

A slanders                  B lies                      C truth

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

The term “civil law” contrasts with both of “common law” and 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
“criminal law”. In the first sense of the term, civil law refers to a 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
body of law based on written legal codes derived from 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
fundamental normative of principles. Legal disputes are settled 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
over by reference to this code, which has been arrived at 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
through legislation. Judges are bound by the written law system 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
and its provisions. 7. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. More individuals in the world solve their legal problems in the framework of what is \_\_\_\_\_ (**to call**) the civil – law system that in the Anglo – Saxon case – law system.

2. This course will introduce you to the legal systems of Western Europe that \_\_\_\_\_ (**to have**) most influenced the civil – law legal systems in the world.

3. It aims to give you an insight into a system \_\_\_\_\_ (**to base**) on the superiority of written law.

4. It will cover the application and development of Roman Law in Europe to the \_\_\_\_\_ (**to make**) of national codes all over the world.

5. The course is intended to prepare students who are \_\_\_\_\_ (**to go**) to study for the different approaches to law.

### *Communication*

**VII. Complete the gaps with questions.**

1. A: Who ..... ?

B: Continental Equipment Plc, Brighton, England, hereinafter referred to as “the Seller”, on the one part, and TST Systems Ltd., Kyiv, Ukraine, hereinafter referred to as “the Buyer” on the, other part, have concluded the present Contract as follows...



2. A: .....?

B: The prices are firm for the duration of the Contract and shall not be subject to any revision except on account of any mutually agreed changes or modifications to equipment specification and quantities listed in Appendix 1 to this Contract.

3. A: .....?

B: The Equipment specified in Appendix 1 of the present Contract is to be delivered within two months from the date of opening the letter of Credit specified in clause 4.1 of this Contract.

4. A: .....?

B: Payment of this letter of credit at the rate of hundred per cent of the total contract value is not to be effected in Great Britain pounds against the following shipping documents.

5. A: .....?

B: Original bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Odessa, Ukraine.

***VIII. Write a 100-word essay:***

What is your opinion about crimes and punishment in your country? What crimes are committed most often in Ukraine?

## Progress Test 8

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| a) defendant            | d) corruption  |
| b) “white-collar crime” | e) individuals |
| c) most common          |                |

1. The phrase \_\_\_\_\_ was coined in 1939.

2. White collar criminal charges are usually brought against \_\_\_\_\_, corporations may also be subject to sanctions for offences.

3. Sanctions can be lessened if the \_\_\_\_\_ takes responsibility for the crime and assists the authorities in their investigation.

4. Public \_\_\_\_\_ involves a breach of public trust and abuse of position by federal, state, or local officials and their private sector accomplices.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ white-collar offenses include: law violations, public corruption, credit card fraud, mail fraud, etc.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Economic     | a) violations |
| 2. antitrust    | b) evasion    |
| 3. bodily       | c) injury     |
| 4. financial    | d) espionage  |
| 5. home         | e) gain       |
| 6. trade secret | f) fraud      |
| 7. money        | g) prosecute  |
| 8. tax          | h) theft      |
| 9. difficult to | i) detention  |
| 10. credit card | j) laundering |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. fine        | a) the money that you earn from your work or that you receive from investments. |
| 2. perpetrator |   |
| 3. income      | b) money that you have to pay as a punishment.                                  |
| 4. fraud       |   |

5. genuine

c) to trick a person or organization in order to get money from them.

d) the person in a court of law who has been accused of doing something illegal.

e) really what it seems to be.

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. According to the SEC, insider \_\_\_\_\_ is a trading that takes place when those privileged with confidential information about important events...

A way

B situation

C trading

2. A variety of \_\_\_\_\_ committed by applicants for insurance, policyholders, third-party claimants, or professionals who provide insurance services to claimants.

A fraudulent activities

B kickbacks

C false

3. When a person passes a false or worthless instrument such as a counterfeit security with the intent to defraud, it is \_\_\_\_\_.

A tax

B forgery

C credit

4. Embezzlement means – when someone has been \_\_\_\_\_ with money or property appropriates it for their own use and benefit.

A entrusted

B negotiable

C false

5. If you talk about \_\_\_\_\_ of a toxic substance into the air, water, soil which poses a significant threat of harm to people, property, environment, including air pollution, water pollution, illegal dumping in violation of federal environmental law, you mean Environmental Law Violations.

A pick

B keep into

C discharge

6. Financial \_\_\_\_\_ are threatened by a wide array of frauds, including commercial loan fraud, check fraud, counterfeit negotiable instruments, etc.

A facility

B institutions

C university

7. Types of \_\_\_\_\_ include kickbacks, billing for services not rendered, billing for unnecessary equipment, and billing for services performed by a lesser qualified person.

A crime

B violation

C fraud

8. You can understand \_\_\_\_\_ as fraud committed by filing false tax returns, or not filing tax returns at all.

A Tax Evasion

B pay

C paycheck

9. Typical Fraudulent telemarketers use multiple, telephone numbers and locations.

A surnames

B foreign names

C aliases

10. You may be \_\_\_\_\_ with bribery whether you offer the bribe or accept it.

A charged

B identify

C searched

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

Common law was originally developed through custom, at a time before laws were written down. Common law is based on the precedents created by judicial decisions, which means that past rulings are taken into consideration when cases are judicially decided. It should be noted that today common law is also codified, i.e. in written form.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. This course \_\_\_\_\_ (to provide) a general overview of English law and the common law system.

2. Students will be \_\_\_\_\_ (to introduce) to selected areas of English law, such as criminal law, contract law and law of torts.

3. The relationship between the English law and EC law will also be \_\_\_\_\_ (to cover).

4. Students with an interest in the subject are also welcome to attend, as the contact points between English law and civil law \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) numerous.

5. The seminars and all course materials \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) in English.

### *Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Credit card fraud it's the unauthorized use of a credit card to obtain merchandise.

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Economic Espionage involves the theft of proprietary economic information from an individual.

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: A demand for money.

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: The return of a certain amount of money from seller to buyer as a result of a collusive agreement.

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Counterfeiting is most often associated with money.

### *Writing*

#### **VIII. Write a 100-word essay:**

What do you know about business crimes? What kinds of business crimes are there in Ukraine? Propose your way of crime prevention.

## Progress Test 9

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| a) to expand       | d) trade    |
| b) "transnational" | e) sidestep |
| c) smuggle drugs   |             |

1. The Global Economy and European integration have presented crime gangs with new business opportunities that have transformed them into \_\_\_\_\_ crime syndicates.

2. Criminal groups have taken advantage of the high volume of legitimate trade to \_\_\_\_\_ arms and other contraband across national boundaries.

3. Developments have allowed international criminals \_\_\_\_\_ their networks and increase their cooperation in illicit activities and financial transactions.

4. Through the use of computers, international criminals have an unprecedented capability to obtain, process, and protect information and \_\_\_\_\_ law enforcement investigation.

5. US Customs is able to inspect only about three percent of the goods entering the US, a figure that will drop to about one percent in the next five years as the volume of \_\_\_\_\_ continues to grow.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. law enforcement        | a) officials    |
| 2. legitimate             | b) transactions |
| 3. financial              | c) boundaries   |
| 4. protect                | d) piracy       |
| 5. intellectual property  | e) drugs        |
| 6. smuggle                | f) information  |
| 7. international          | g) business     |
| 8. international criminal | h) products     |
| 9. money                  | i) laundering   |
| 10. counterfeit           | j) networks     |

### III. Match the words to their meanings.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. appeals court  | a) This is where a person under the age   |
| 2. high court     | 18 would be tried.                        |
| 3. juvenile court | b) This is the court of primary           |
| 4. lower court    | jurisdiction, where a case is heard       |
| 5. tribunal       | for the first time.                       |
|                   | c) This is usually the highest court in   |
|                   | a jurisdiction, the court of last resort. |
|                   | d) This is where a group of specially     |
|                   | chosen people examine legal problems      |
|                   | of a particular type, such as             |
|                   | employment disputes.                      |
|                   | e) This is where a case is reviewed       |
|                   | which has already been heard in a         |
|                   | lower court.                              |

### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. Criminals trade across international \_\_\_\_\_ and defend their business interests against competitors.  
A boundaries    B frame    C border
2. With the \_\_\_\_\_ of international political and economic barriers and the globalization of business, there is more freedom of movement, and international transportation of goods and services is easier.  
A breaking up    B breaking down    C breaking in
3. Determined, co-operated response is \_\_\_\_\_ to tackle organized crime.  
A needed    B useful    C spare
4. The Global Economy and European \_\_\_\_\_ have presented criminal gangs with new business opportunities.  
A entering    B international    C integration
5. Police departments in different countries must work together if they are \_\_\_\_\_ international crime successfully  
A to combat    B to support    C to assist
6. Criminals have a great many choices of travel routes and can arrange itineraries to \_\_\_\_\_ risk,  
A minimize    B take    C increase

7. Some criminal organizations appear to be \_\_\_\_\_ at using technology for counterintelligence purposes and for tacking law enforcement activities.

A adept

B probationer

C trainee

8. The greatest danger to the international community is represented by the \_\_\_\_\_ of weapons to hot points of our planet.

A violation

B smuggling

C crimes

9. Many international crime groups and \_\_\_\_\_ traffickers use a combination of pirated and encrypted mobile phones and stolen phone cards that they replace after short period of use.

A pill

B medicine

C drug

10. Organized crime groups are becoming so \_\_\_\_\_ that they can control many of the social, economic and political processes.

A known

B influenced

C powerful

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

When a statute is plain and unambiguous, the court must give effective effect to the intention of the legislature as expressed, rather than determine what the law should or should not be.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

This workplace contains safety and health

5. \_\_\_\_\_

regulations are designed to prevent personal injuries and illnesses from occurring in the workplace.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

### **VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. The Town Council will conduct a public \_\_\_\_\_ (**to hear**) regarding a proposed ordinance concerning property tax.

2. According to the regulations concerning working time, overtime work is work which is officially \_\_\_\_\_ (**to order**) in excess of 40 hours in working week or in excess of eight hours a day.

3. Early this year, the government \_\_\_\_\_ (**to introduce**) a new bill on electronic commerce to Parliament.

4. A number of changes have been \_\_\_\_\_ (**to make**) to the federal statutes governing the seizing of computers and the gathering of electronic evidence.



5. The European Union directive on Data Protection established legal principals aimed at \_\_\_\_\_ **(to protect)** personal data privacy and the free flow of data.

### *Communication*

#### **VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: I know that it is a very promising company, so I'd like you to inform me what will be the major focus of efforts in the next few years.
2. A: What will \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Well, first of all to be responsible for our contracts with English partners.
3. A: So, tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: I think they are: reliability, loyalty, and energy.
4. A: OK. Do you work \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Yes. I am accustomed to work under pressure.
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a leader?  
B: Yes, I think so.

### *Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-word report about a crime you have heard recently in the news or read in the newspapers.**

## Final Test A (7, 8, 9)

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) legislators            | d) sociological research |
| b) social science         | e) crime                 |
| c) practical applications |                          |

1. Criminology is a \_\_\_\_\_ dealing with the nature extent, and causes of crime.

2. \_\_\_\_\_, which may involve many different techniques, is used in criminology to study groups, subcultures, and gangs as well as rates and kinds of crime within geographic areas.

3. Criminological research can be used by \_\_\_\_\_ and in the reform of laws and of penal institutions.

4. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the positivist school attempted to extend scientific neutrality to the understanding of \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Criminology has many \_\_\_\_\_ .

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. practical      | a) law                          |
| 2. positivist     | b) school                       |
| 3. during         | c) study                        |
| 4. social         | d) applications                 |
| 5. penal          | e) the 19 <sup>th</sup> century |
| 6. reform of      | f) defense                      |
| 7. cause of       | g) of crime                     |
| 8. social control | h) crime                        |
| 9. case           | i) institutions                 |
| 10. social        | j) science                      |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

1. coercion      a) not allowed by laws or rules, or
  2. illicit        strongly disapproved of by society
  3. extortion     b) to take hold of someone or
  4. defraud       something with a sudden or violent
  5. grab           movement
- c) the use of threats or orders to make someone do something they do not want to do
- d) the crime of illegally forcing someone to give you something, especially money, by threatening them
- e) not true or real, although someone is trying to make you think it is

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of criminology and criminalistics are rather different.  
**A** objectives      **B** object      **C** objectiveness
2. The system of \_\_\_\_\_ institutions is to be reformed.  
**A**      licit      **B** lawful      **C** penal
3. The scientific study of criminals \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.  
**A** originated      **B** begins      **C** starting
4. Modern criminologists \_\_\_\_\_ criminals are shaped by a multiplicity of factors.  
**A** that      **B** hold that      **C** hold
5. Criminology studies the factors that \_\_\_\_\_ violent behavior.  
**A** lead in      **B** lead to      **C** lead out
6. Criminals are perverse persons who deliberately \_\_\_\_\_ or who do so at the instigation of the devil spirits.  
**A** crime      **B** commit crimes      **C** makes crime
7. The sphere in which the law operates proves \_\_\_\_\_ quite extensive.  
**A** to have      **B** to be      **C** be
8. In cases provided for by law, the court alone has the right to decide which of the parties \_\_\_\_\_ violated the law.  
**A** has      **B** have      **C** had
9. No person can regard guilty or subjected to legal punishment until sentence \_\_\_\_\_ passed by a court of law.  
**A** had been      **B** been      **C** has been
10. The Supreme Court of Ukraine, in Kiev, \_\_\_\_\_ the most famous one.  
**A** is      **B** was      **C** becomes

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

Rules and laws – and the conventions or customs from which they are descended down – have been a part of human life ever since our all ancestors first began to live in large and settled groups. But our knowledge is vague of laws that were in effect before the invention of writing in the about 3500 B.C. The earliest known legal text was written by Ur-Nammu, king of the Mesopotamian city.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. The rate of imprisonment in the United States appears \_\_\_\_\_  
**(to be/grow).**
2. Since the mid-1970s, popular and professional sentiment \_\_\_\_\_ **(to have/ to take)** a distinctly punitive turn and now tends to see retribution and incapacitation – rather than rehabilitation – as the goals of criminal punishment.
3. Studies of criminals \_\_\_\_\_ **(to have/to throw)** further light on the kinds of emotional disturbances that may lead to criminal behavior.
4. The 19<sup>th</sup> century British jurist and philosopher Jeremy Bentham \_\_\_\_\_ **(to try)** to make the punishment more precisely fit the crime.
5. ...Much continues to be learned from offenders who \_\_\_\_\_  
**(to have/to be)** placed on probation or parole and whose behavior, both in and out of prison, has been studied intensively.

### *Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: So, how do things look on \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Well, Joan, let me feel you on it?
2. A: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Well, as you know, our client is a restaurant owner. He leased commercial space from the “A” corporation. Last year Kit decided to sell his restaurant business, so he wanted to assign his interest in a lease to a third party.
3. A: Does the lease \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Yes, the lease allows assignment.
4. A: So Kit \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Yes, that's right.

5. A: Well, \_\_\_\_\_?

B: OK. That's right. Thanks, will do.

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a stating-opinion essay in 180 words.**

You are a lawyer. Highlight the most actual problems and types of crime in our society. Give your reasons.

## Final Test B (7, 8, 9)

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |    |                |    |                  |
|----|----------------|----|------------------|
| a) | social science | d) | against property |
| b) | injured        | e) | defendant        |
| c) | sidestep       |    |                  |

1. Criminology is a \_\_\_\_\_ dealing with the nature extent, and causes of crime.

2. Sanctions can be lessened if the \_\_\_\_\_ takes responsibility for the crime and assists the authorities in their investigation.

3. Through the use of computers, international criminals have an unprecedented capability to obtain, process, and protect information and \_\_\_\_\_ law enforcement investigation.

4. A great many people are \_\_\_\_\_ and killed every year through the irresponsible and destructive behavior of criminals.

5. Most crimes are \_\_\_\_\_, not people, and not many crimes are carefully planned.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |     |           |    |              |
|-----|-----------|----|--------------|
| 1.  | Flee      | a) | precautions  |
| 2.  | personal  | b) | phone call   |
| 3.  | domestic  | c) | alarm        |
| 4.  | emergency | d) | crime        |
| 5.  | common    | e) | sentence     |
| 6.  | prevent   | f) | violence     |
| 7.  | take      | g) | sense        |
| 8.  | abusive   | h) | empty-handed |
| 9.  | sensible  | i) | chain        |
| 10. | custodial | j) | lifts        |

### III. Match the words to their meanings.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. bribe    | a) the crime of being disloyal to your country or its government, especially by helping its enemies or trying to remove the government using violence. |
| 2. forgery  | b) a situation in which a large crowd of people are behaving in a violent and uncontrolled way, especially when they are protesting about something.   |
| 3. embezzle | c) to copy something exactly in order to deceive people.   |
| 4. treason  | d) to steal money from the place where you work.   |
| 5. riot     | e) illegally to give someone, especially a public official, money or a gift in order to persuade them to do something for you.                         |

### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. Financial \_\_\_\_\_ are threatened by a wide array of frauds, including commercial loan fraud, check fraud, counterfeit negotiable instruments, etc.  
A facility      B university      C institutions
2. When a person passes a false or worthless instrument such as a counterfeit security with the intent to defraud, it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A tax      B forgery      C credit
3. International terrorism is an activity, directed against \_\_\_\_\_ involving violent acts or acts dangerous to human life and intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population.  
A children      B persons      C Presidents
4. Written or printed \_\_\_\_\_ are libels.  
A slanders      B lies      C truth
5. Written or printed \_\_\_\_\_ are libels.  
A truth      B lies      C slanders
6. Criminals trade across international \_\_\_\_\_ and defend their business interests against competitors.  
A boundaries      B frame      C border
7. The greatest danger to the international community is represented by the \_\_\_\_\_ of weapons to hot points of our planet.

A violation      B smuggling      C crimes

8. Criminals have a great many choices of travel routes and can arrange itineraries to \_\_\_\_\_ risk,

A minimize      B take      C increase

9. You can get legal \_\_\_\_\_ from a solicitor.

A appeal      B request      C advice

10. You do not need to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ to report an assault you can be interviewed in your own home if you wish.

A juror      B police station      C court

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

Yesterday on morning Gregory Briggs appeared in Shellsby Crown Court accused of robber. The judge sentenced him to ten over years in prison. Briggs was arrested last May as when he was trying to rob Lloyds Bank in Shellsby. One witness told reporters that Briggs had run into the bank holding a gun and threatened to shoot everyone unless the manager gave him all the money in the safe.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. The rate of imprisonment in the United States appears \_\_\_\_\_ **(to be/grow)**.

2. The 19<sup>th</sup> century British jurist and philosopher Jeremy Bentham \_\_\_\_\_ **(to try)** to make the punishment more precisely fit the crime.

3. The Town Council will conduct a public \_\_\_\_\_ **(to hear)** regarding a proposed ordinance concerning property tax.

4. The patent law \_\_\_\_\_ **(to specify)** that the subject matter must be 'useful'.

5. ...Much continues to be learned from offenders who \_\_\_\_\_ **(to have/to be)** placed on probation or parole and whose behavior, both in and out of prison, has been studied intensively.

### *Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: Who ..... ?



B: Continental Equipment Plc, Brighton, England, hereinafter referred to as “the Seller”, on the one part, and TST Systems Ltd., Kyiv, Ukraine, hereinafter referred to as “the Buyer” on the, other part, have concluded the present Contract as follows...

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Credit card fraud it's the unauthorized use of a credit card to obtain merchandise.

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a leader?

B: Yes, I think so.

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Let me see... I have an appointment with my lawyer at 9 a.m.

5. A: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Well, as you know, our client is a restaurant owner. He leased commercial space from the “A” corporation. Last year Kit decided to sell his restaurant business, so he wanted to assign his interest in a lease to a third party.

### *Writing*

#### **VIII. Write a stating-opinion essay in 180 words.**

You are a lawyer. Highlight the most typical types of crime in our country. Give your reasons.

# Progress Test 10

## *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| a) Family law | d) private         |
| b) cases      | e) dealing between |
| c) maritime   |                    |

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ law cases the child is able to express his or her opinion.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain is divided into public and private law cases.

3. Civil law includes constitutional, administrative, industrial, \_\_\_\_\_ and ecclesiastical law.

4. Civil law covers \_\_\_\_\_ individuals and companies and between one company and another.

5. Most public law \_\_\_\_\_ usually take place in family proceedings courts which are part of the magistrates' courts.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Financial          | a) law cases     |
| 2. extreme            | b) wrongful acts |
| 3. custody of         | c) proceedings   |
| 4. false              | d) damage        |
| 5. physical           | e) upbringing    |
| 6. child's            | f) emergencies   |
| 7. public and private | g) children      |
| 8. malicious          | h) imprisonment  |
| 9. non-contractual    | i) loss          |
| 10. divorce           | j) prosecution   |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Property       | a) someone who brings a legal action  |
| 2. libel          | against another person in a court of law                                      |
| 3. ecclesiastical | b) the offence of going onto someone's  |
| 4. plaintiff      | land without their permission   |
| 5. trespass       | c) relating to the Christian church or its priest                             |
|                   | d) the thing or things that someone owns                                      |
|                   | e) when someone writes or print untrue statements about someone so that other |

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ two other private law orders that a court may make.  
A I have                      B There are              C There is
2. Legislation entrusts local \_\_\_\_\_ authorities with the task of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in need in their area.  
A government              B country              C territory
3. In all cases parents have the right to their case in court and \_\_\_\_\_ in decision taking about the child's welfare if he/she is being looking after by the local authority.  
A to be involved              B to be excluded              C to be interested
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ can apply to a court for him or her to be taken into care and, in extreme emergencies, can have the child removed from home immediately for eight days under an emergency protection order.  
A location                      B local authority              C authority
5. A court can \_\_\_\_\_ a marriage by issuing a decree: divorce.  
A dissolve                      B overcome              C abolition
6. The decree absolute has to be issued by the \_\_\_\_\_ before either party can re-marry.  
A practice court              B local court              C country court
7. The plaintiff must \_\_\_\_\_ to the court that the statement concerned was defamatory.  
A prove                      B try to convince              C say
8. Most court cases involving children concern private disputes \_\_\_\_\_ – often after separation.  
A between parents              B between relatives              C between lawyers.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ law cases involve divorce proceedings and access to children by the parents concerned.  
A Private                      B Governmental              C Public
10. The court \_\_\_\_\_ and, if the plaintiff is successful, damages can be awarded.  
A takes a resolution              B takes a problem              C takes a decision

#### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

A man walked down into a local Kwik shop and asked	1. _____
for all the have money in the cash drawer. Apparently,	2. _____
the take was too small so he tied up the store clerk and	3. _____
worked the counter himself for three full hours until	4. _____
police showed up and grabbed him.	5. _____

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. May 21, 1998 Kipland Kinkle, 15, had just \_\_\_\_\_ (**to be**) expelled from school in Springfield, Oregon, for carrying a gun to class.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**to return**) with a semiautomatic rifle and went into the cafeteria, where he started shooting.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**to kill**) one student and wounded eight others, one of whom later died, and he also caused a stampede that resulted in more injuries.
4. He was disarmed and taken to the police station, where he withdrew a \_\_\_\_\_ (**to hide**) knife.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**to claim**) he wanted to die.

*Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: Your passport, please. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Three weeks, I think.
2. A: How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: 23 kilos. It's only three kilos overweight.
3. A: Have you \_\_\_\_\_ : alcohol, cigarettes, any gifts?  
B: Uh, no!
4. A: Do you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Here's my ticket.
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Your flight is now boarding at gate 50. Go down concourse D, it's to your left.

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-word essay:**

Nowadays, more and more people use family contracts. Do we need these contracts in Ukraine? Why or why not?

# Progress Test 11

## *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a) access          | d) private    |
| b) business person | e) one member |
| c) partnership     |               |

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is not a separate person in law.
2. A private company need have only \_\_\_\_\_; a public company must have at least two.
3. The vast majority of companies are \_\_\_\_\_ companies.
4. When a \_\_\_\_\_ sets up in business, he or she will need to consider whether to operate as a partnership or as a company.
5. The company has \_\_\_\_\_ to limited liability.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. sets up                 | a) tax             |
| 2. appropriate             | b) of auditors     |
| 3. licensing               | c) of the business |
| 4. annual appointment      | d) procedure       |
| 5. running                 | e) contracts       |
| 6. to meet                 | f) vehicle         |
| 7. capital                 | g) assets          |
| 8. recognized professional | h) qualification   |
| 9. conclude                | i) in business     |
| 10. pays corporation       | j) the need        |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. entrepreneur | a) a very large number of something,      |
| 2. ownership    | usually more than you need                |
| 3. plethora     | b) a clear difference between two similar |
| 4. debenture    | things                                    |

5. distinction                      c) the fact of owning something  
     d) someone who starts a new business or  
     arranges a new business deals in order to  
     make money, often in a way that  
     involves commercial risk  
     e) a legal arrangements by which you  
     borrow money from a bank or similar  
     organizations in order to by a house

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. A further \_\_\_\_\_ for the company is in the context of rising finance.  
     A priority                      B advantage      C disadvantage
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ return has to be filed every year.  
     A      annual                  B years              C profit
3. The company is obliged to keep a series of books at the company's \_\_\_\_\_ or some other appropriate place.  
     A registered office          B registry          C head quarter
4. In Great Britain there is a licensing \_\_\_\_\_ to secure the professional competence, integrity and independence of people.  
     A way                          B point              C procedure
5. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to say that the balance of advantage always lies with one form of business rather than another.  
     A impossible                  B possible          C probably
6. The company can separate \_\_\_\_\_ from control.  
     A ownership                  B owns              C holding
7. Proxies in a private company may speak at the meeting; in public companies they \_\_\_\_\_.  
     A      can't                      B may not          C might
8. Private companies \_\_\_\_\_ unanimous written resolution in most cases; there is no such formal provision for public companies.  
     A may act with                  B may act          C may act by
9. A public company may not issue shares in exchange for services; there is no such \_\_\_\_\_ for a private company.  
     A restriction                  B to limit          C to restrict
10. The tax is in fact \_\_\_\_\_ the scheduled income tax system by the individual partners in the firm.  
     A paid on                        B paid with          C paid under

## *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

A man was successfully broke into a bank after hours	1. _____
and stole the bank's video camera, if while the camera	2. _____
was remotely recording. The videotape recorder was	3. _____
located no elsewhere in the bank, so he didn't get the	4. _____
videotape of himself while stealing the camera.	5. _____

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. In the UK, a legal education usually \_\_\_\_\_ (**to begin**) with the completion of a bachelor degree in law.

2. One factor which plays an important role in the culture of a law firm \_\_\_\_\_ (**to be**) its size.

3. Law firms \_\_\_\_\_ (**can**) range from one – person solo practice to global firms employing hundreds of attorneys all over the world.

4. A small law firm, which typically engages from two to ten lawyers, is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (**to know**) as a boutique firm, as it often specializes in a specific area of the law.

5. A mid-size law firm generally \_\_\_\_\_ (**to have**) ten to 50 lawyers, while a large firm is considered to be one \_\_\_\_\_ (**to employ**) 50 or more attorneys.

## *Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: Didn't you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Not really. It was tiring. I don't like traveling, you know.

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Let's discuss the legal guarantee of our transaction.

3. A: Do you find \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Unfortunately, no.

4. A: I'm afraid I can't agree with you there. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Sure, I know that, but you can't say that the power consumption of your equipment is very low.

5. A: I see, but \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Right, but business is business.

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-word essay:**

Would you like to serve as a company lawyer? What do you think the company lawyer's obligations must be?



## Progress Test 12

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a) agreement       | d) principles  |
| b) one clause      | e) middle step |
| c) entirely verbal |                |

1. The difference between the original offer and the counter offer may be just \_\_\_\_\_ in particular or multiple provisions or the entire contract.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the other's party's acceptance of the deal.
3. The contract is an \_\_\_\_\_ between two or more persons.
4. Contracts generally can be written, using formal or informal terms, or \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Contract law is based on several Latin legal \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. mentally-impaired | a) relationship  |
| 2. surrounding       | b) person        |
| 3. debt              | c) assent        |
| 4. reject            | d) reasons       |
| 5. legal             | e) the courts    |
| 6. compelling        | f) principles    |
| 7. charitable        | g) an offer      |
| 8. mutual            | h) obligations   |
| 9. commercial        | i) circumstances |
| 10. enforced by      | j) agreements    |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. valid        | a) your name written in a way you usually     |
| 2. signature    | write it, for example at the end of a letter, |
| 3. relationship | or on a cheque etc. to show that you have     |
| 4. void         | written it                                    |
| 5. charitable   | b) not legal and having no effect             |
|                 | c) legally or officially acceptable           |
|                 | d) relating to giving help to the poor        |
|                 | e) the way in which two or more things are    |
|                 | connected and affect each other.              |

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. ...“Undue- influence” will be presumed in some cases such as \_\_\_\_\_, trustee-beneficiary or doctor-patient.

A child-teacher    B child-child    C parent-child

2. The court will rescind contracts which are totally unfair and, while just short of being fraudulent, are considered \_\_\_\_\_.

A    B “unconscionable”    C \_\_\_\_\_

3. ...Although legal academics try to do so, it is difficult to intellectually differentiate this from the theory of undue influence discussed above because, in both cases, it deals with a \_\_\_\_\_ imbalance and the taking advantage of this imbalance.

A relationship    B power relationship    C power

4. ...Also, opening up the flood – gates or judicial review of contracts on the grounds of “unconscionability” could result in a plethora of contracts being brought to court as every person who had improperly negotiated a contract would seek judicial \_\_\_\_\_.

A    B law system    C relief

5. Undue influence *per se* is an equity remedy and involves the “unconscientious” use by one person of power possessed by him over another in order to \_\_\_\_\_ the other to enter a contract.

A induce    B overcome    C finish

6. ...Acceptance of an offer must \_\_\_\_\_ entirely with the terms of the offer.

A contradict    B disagree    C agree

7. An example of a contract is the purchase of \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.

A goods    B seller’s    C sale

8. An employer is bound to pay an employee for work done; if he or she fails to do so, a \_\_\_\_\_ action can take place.

A negotiation of contract    B lawful    C breach of contract

9. The seller and purchaser exchange a written contract and, once the exchange takes place, the seller is \_\_\_\_\_ to sell to the purchaser and vice versa.

A must    B obliged    C have to

10. Legislation, for example, covers the sale of goods, the supply of goods and services and the way that goods and services are described. It also \_\_\_\_\_ the making and accuracy of quantities.

A makes    B regulates    C deal with

## *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

I'm a newly good qualified lawyer and I've just landed 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
a job as an associate employee at a mid-size law firm. 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
The firm offers a wide range of commercial law 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
services. Our lawyers provide advice on many different 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
legal areas, including banking law, corporate law and 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
corporate tax, employment law, commercial litigation, 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
property law, to name a few. 7. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (**to have**) the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. No one may be \_\_\_\_\_ (**to compel**) to belong to an association.
3. The countries with the fastest growth rates for extended periods \_\_\_\_\_ (**to have/ to be**) those that are most integrated in the world economy.
4. Croatia continued to improve its human rights record during the past years, a respect for freedom of speech and press \_\_\_\_\_ (**to improve**) significantly, although some problems remain.
5. Over the past several years the Iranian people have made clear their demands that fundamental civil and political rights \_\_\_\_\_ (**to be / to respect**) in their country.

## *Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: So, what are you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Well, right now, I'm planning to become a barrister, because I'd really to plead cases in court.
2. A: Have you been \_\_\_\_\_ young attorney wins the case against big, bad company?  
B: Very funny movie. I just like the idea of arguing a case.
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Actually, I'd like to work for a big corporation and advise them on their legal affairs.
4. A: What about \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: I've heard the work can be very challenging!

5. A: What are your plans \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm thinking about becoming a solicitor. I'd rather do research and give legal advice – I think that'd suit me better.

*Writing*

**VIII. Write a 100-word essay:**

You know what a contract is. Write why people and organizations make contracts.

# Final Test A (10, 11, 12)

## *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |    |                 |    |                 |
|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|
| a) | partnership     | d) | dealing between |
| b) | agreement       | e) | principles      |
| c) | business person |    |                 |

1. The contract is an \_\_\_\_\_ between two or more persons.
2. Contract law is based on several Latin legal \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is not a separate person in law.
4. When a \_\_\_\_\_ sets up in business, he or she will need to consider whether to operate as a partnership or as a company.
5. Civil law covers \_\_\_\_\_ individuals and companies and between one company and another.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |     |                    |    |               |
|-----|--------------------|----|---------------|
| 1.  | financial          | a) | law cases     |
| 2.  | extreme            | b) | wrongful acts |
| 3.  | custody of         | c) | proceedings   |
| 4.  | false              | d) | damage        |
| 5.  | physical           | e) | upbringing    |
| 6.  | child's            | f) | emergencies   |
| 7.  | public and private | g) | children      |
| 8.  | malicious          | h) | imprisonment  |
| 9.  | non-contractual    | i) | loss          |
| 10. | divorce            | j) | prosecution   |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |                 |                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. entrepreneur | a) a very large number of something, |
| 2. ownership    | usually more than you need           |
| 3. plethora     | b) a clear difference between two    |
| 4. debenture    | similar things                       |

5. distinction      c) the fact of owning something  
                          d) someone who starts a new business  
                          or arranges a new business deals in  
                          order to make money, often in a way  
                          that involves commercial risk  
                          e) a legal arrangements by which you  
                          borrow money from a bank or similar  
                          organizations in order to by a house

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. In all cases parents have the right to their case in court and \_\_\_\_\_ in decision taking about the child's welfare if he/she is being looking after by the local authority.  
     A to be involved              B to be excluded C to be interested
2. \_\_\_\_\_ law cases involve divorce proceedings and access to children by the parents concerned.  
     A Private                      B Governmental C Public
3. The company is obliged to keep a series of books at the compa-ny's \_\_\_\_\_ or some other appropriate place.  
     A registered office          B registry          C head quarter
4. ...“Undue- influence” will be presumed in some cases such as \_\_\_\_\_, trustee-beneficiary or doctor-patient.  
     A child-teacher              B child-child      C parent-child
5. An employer is bound to pay an employee for work done; if he or she fails to do so, a \_\_\_\_\_ action can take place.  
     A negotiation of contract    B breach of contract      C lawful
6. An employer is bound to pay an employee for work done; if he or she fails to do so, a \_\_\_\_\_ action can take place.  
     A negotiation of contract    B lawful              C breach of contract
7. With \_\_\_\_\_ persons, the contract may be void or voidable at the minor's or mentally-challenged person's option.  
     A mentally                      B challenged      C mentally-challenged
8. A party to the contract does something against the \_\_\_\_\_ of the contract.  
     A aim                              B intent              C effect
9. The court \_\_\_\_\_ and, if the plaintiff is successful, damages can be awarded.  
     A takes a resolution          B takes a problem    C takes a decision

10. Most court cases involving children concern private disputes  
\_\_\_\_\_ – often after separation.

A between parents

B between relatives C between lawyers.

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

Ian Stephen, who works with the Scottish prison	1. _____
service, believes that you're more at risk if your	2. _____
house looks nice. "Window boxes, nice curtains	3. _____
and beautifully painted walls all tell the burglar that	4. _____
you're proud of your home and is care about your	5. _____
possessions and are more likely to have nice things	6. _____
in your house", he says. He advises people have	7. _____
to try to make their homes ever look as plain as	8. _____
possible and not to draw attention to any new things	
they have had bought by leaving the empty boxes	
next to the dustbin.	

**VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**to kill**) one student and wounded eight others, one of whom later died, and he also caused a stampede that resulted in more injuries.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**to claim**) he wanted to die.

3. A small law firm, which typically engages from two to ten lawyers, is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (**to know**) as a boutique firm, as it often specializes in a specific area of the law.

4. In the UK, a legal education usually \_\_\_\_\_ (**to begin**) with the completion of a bachelor degree in law.

5. Croatia continued to improve its human rights record during the past years, a respect for freedom of speech and press \_\_\_\_\_ (**to improve**) significantly, although some problems remain.

### *Communication*

**VII. Complete the exchanges.**

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: My name's Mark Latto. I'm a doctor. I've come over from Britain to see

Ms Spencer.

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm afraid I've got bad news for you. Ms Spencer was found dead early this morning.

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm Tony Martinez, a detective with the Santa Cruz Police. I've just got a few questions for you.

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Well, I met her ones, a couple of years ago. She was in London on holiday. We had dinner one evening. The rest of time we just emailed each other.

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Deborah was trying a new way of helping people who have Parkinson's disease.

### *Writing*

**VIII. Give the answers to the following questions in the written form.**

What is a contract?

When do most people sign a contract?

What are the key elements of a contract?

Does a contract have to be notarized?

Must any contract be in writing?

What types of contracts do you know?

***When may a contract be void or voidable?***

***When does a breach of contract occur?***



## Final Test B (10, 11, 12)

### *Vocabulary and Grammar*

**I. Choose a word or a word combination to complete the sentences below. Use each word once only.**

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Surrounding circumstances | d) actions can signal |
| b) Mutual assent             | e) deal down          |
| c) reject an offer           |                       |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ or Meeting of the minds – this means that each side must be clear as to the essential details, rights, and obligations of the contract.

2. Putting the \_\_\_\_\_ on paper prior to signing it to goes a long way to avoid future misunderstanding and disputes.

3. Meeting of the Minds sometimes can be expressed by words spoken or gestures made or can be inferred from the \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Words, gestures, or \_\_\_\_\_ an offer to enter into a contract and acceptance.

5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ you have no contract unless at a later date a new offer is put on the table.

**II. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form collocations and then translate them into Ukrainian.**

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. enforced          | a) property          |
| 2. balance           | b) subject matter    |
| 3. real              | c) misunderstandings |
| 4. debt              | d) due               |
| 5. nature and        | e) valid             |
| 6. valid             | f) person            |
| 7. meeting           | g) By the court      |
| 8. avoid future      | h) claim             |
| 9. mentally-impaired | i) of the minds      |
| 10. to be            | j) obligation        |

**III. Match the words to their meanings.**

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. reformation          | a) money to reimburse you for costs to compensate for your loss  |
| 2. rescission           | b) the contract is canceled and both sides are excused from further performance and any money advanced is returned   |
| 3. Compensatory Damages | c) this is money given to punish a person who acted in an offensive and egregious manner in an effort to deter the person and others from repeated occurrences of the wrongdoing. You generally cannot collect punitive damages in contract cases. |
| 4. Liquidated Damages   | d) the terms of the contract are changed to reflect what the parties actually intended   |
| 5. Punitive Damages     | e) these are damages specified in the contract that would be payable if there is a fraud   |

#### IV. Choose the correct option A, B or C.

1. Performance is actually completing the deal \_\_\_\_\_ to the terms given in the contract.

A according      B discrete      C simultaneously

2. One party to a contract makes it impossible for the other \_\_\_\_\_ to the contract to perform.

A lawyers      B parties      C people

3. A party to the contract does something against the \_\_\_\_\_ of the contract.

A aim      B effect      C intent

4. A party absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ to perform the contract.

A surprised      B refuses      C question

5. Other alternatives for dispute resolution include mediation and \_\_\_\_\_.

A authority      B arbitration      C judicial precedent

6. Some states have laws giving consumers the right to return merchandise within 7 to 14 days, unless the store predominately posts a \_\_\_\_\_ or "Final Sale" notice.

A "Closed"      B discount      C "No Return"

7. If the contract involves home repairs, you also have the right to change your mind, typically within 72 hours from signing the \_\_\_\_\_.

A contract      B signature      C pre-printed form

8. It is common feature of corporation legislation to give companies the ability to contract, as long as their contracts are within the \_\_\_\_\_ of their stated purpose.

A scope      B whole      C amount

9. With \_\_\_\_\_ persons, the contract may be void or voidable at the minor's or mentally-challenged person's option.

A mentally      B challenged      C mentally-challenged

10. With children, contracts can be voided at their request if they are not \_\_\_\_\_ to the child.

A prevented      B beneficial      C organized

### *Use of English*

**V. Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick. If it has a word which should not be there, write the word on the line.**

Everybody if involved in the court proceedings has access to the relevant information before the case is heard and is expected to reveal their court arguments and evidence in advance. Parents have the legal right to immediate legal aid without a means test in all public law cases involving applications for supervision, care, child assessment orders and emergency protection proceedings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_

### **VI. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.**

1. Remember also that if a minor \_\_\_\_\_ (**ratify**) a contract upon reaching the age of majority, he or she is then bound to it.

2. The situation is different with regards to a person judicially declared to be mentally \_\_\_\_\_ (**incompetence**).

3. A totally drunk person also \_\_\_\_\_ (**lack**) the ability to consent to a contract and has the option of voiding a contract signed while intoxicated, providing it is done at the earliest opportunity upon sobriety.

4. A contract accepted under threat of physical, mental or economic harm, may be \_\_\_\_\_ (**void**) by the party so threatened.

5. Acceptance \_\_\_\_\_ (**must**) be freely given.

### *Communication*

VII. Complete the exchanges.

1. A: Is... \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: No, it is not the first legal code.

2. A: What... \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: They meant that criminals had to receive as punishment the same injuries and damages they had inflicted upon their victims.

3. A: Did... \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: No, the Code considered the circumstances of both the offender and the victim.

4. A: Is... \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Yes, it is very important to modern law practice and studies.

5. A: Why... \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Because it represented progress on the earlier tribal traditions and proclaimed that the penalty could not be crueler than the crime.

### *Writing*

VIII. Give the answers to the following questions in the written form.

***1. What is a contract?***

***2. When do most people sign a contract?***

***3. What are the key elements of a contract?***

***4. Does a contract have to be notarized?***

***5. Must any contract be in writing?***

***6. What types of contracts do you know?***

***7. When may a contract be void or voidable?***

***8. When does a breach of contract occur?***

# Final Tests

## Test № 1

### 1. Read the text.

#### **THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC**

There is no national police force in Britain. All police employees work for one of the forty or so separate forces which each have responsibility for a particular geographical area. Originally, these were set up locally. Only later did central government gain some control over them. It inspects them and has influence over senior appointments within them.

The exception to this system is the Metropolitan Police Force, which polices Greater London. The “Met” is under the direct control of central government. It also performs certain national police functions such as the registration of all crimes and criminals in England and Wales and the compilation of the missing persons register. New Scotland Yard is the famous building which is the headquarters of its Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

There was a time when a supposedly typical British policeman could be found in every tourist brochure for Britain. His strange-looking helmet and the fact that he did not carry a gun made him a unique symbol for tourists. The image of the friendly British “bobby” was positive one.

In the 1960s the situation began to change. First, in response to an increasingly motorized society and therefore increasingly motorized crime, the police themselves started patrolling in cars. As a result, individual police officers became remote figures and stopped being the familiar faces that they once were. Nevertheless, there is still a great deal of public sympathy for the police. It is felt that they are doing an increasingly difficult job under difficult circumstances. British police still do not carry guns in the course of normal duty (although all police stations have a store of weapons).

**2. Read the text “The Police and the Public”, for questions 1–5 choose the best answer.**

**1. The main idea of the text is:**

- a) New Scotland Yard is a headquarter.
- b) the police force in Britain differs from others.

- c) police officers did not become remote figures.
- d) the “Met” polices France.

**2. According to the text:**

- a) the situation began to change in the 1960s.
- b) in the 1960s the government began to change.
- c) the situation began to change in the 1860s.
- d) in the 1860s the police began to change.

**3. In the text the word “bobby” means:**

- a) a helmet;
- b) a gun;
- c) a policeman;
- d) a police station.

**4. Another good title for the text is:**

- a) Power to Public!
- b) Police force in Wales.
- c) Crimes and criminals.
- d) Police force in Britain.

**5. The abbreviation “Met” means:**

- a) Criminal Investigation Department.
- b) Multibutton Electronic Telephone.
- c) Metropolitan Police Force.
- d) Mesh-Emitter Transistor.

**3. Do the test in a written form. Choose the correct answer.**

1. As my mother wanted me to be an educated man, she made her son \_\_\_\_\_ foreign languages.

- a) to study;
- b) study;
- c) studies;
- d) will study.

2. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary.

- a) him to take;
- b) him take;
- c) he has taken;

- d) he will take.
3. The teacher told \_\_\_\_ a test.  
a) us to write;  
b) us write;  
c) that we will write;  
d) we to write.
4. The experiments were reported \_\_\_\_ successful.  
a) be;  
b) have to be;  
c) to be;  
d) will be.
5. Mobile phone \_\_\_\_ to be the most convenient means of communication.  
a) to appear;  
b) appearing;  
c) being appeared;  
d) appears.
6. My friend is known \_\_\_\_ a good lawyer.  
a) to be;  
b) be;  
c) will be;  
d) is.
7. Our teacher allows \_\_\_\_ to use dictionaries at the lesson.  
a) we;  
b) us;  
c) ours;  
d) ourselves.
8. My sister looked tired when I saw her. I knew that she \_\_\_\_\_ hard lately.  
a) works;  
b) would work;  
c) had been working;  
d) has been working.

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ this essay for two hours and can't complete it!

- a) have been writing;
- b) write;
- c) wrote;
- d) has written.

10. Alex is still repairing his car. He must be tired. He \_\_\_\_\_ it all day!

- a) repair;
- b) has been repairing;
- c) repaired;
- d) to repair.

11. Alice closed the magazine and rose from the sofa on which she \_\_\_\_\_ for more than two hours.

- a) lay;
- b) had lain;
- c) had been lying;
- d) was lying.

12. We \_\_\_\_\_ along a forest road for two hours when we saw a house.

- a) walked;
- b) had walked;
- c) were walking;
- d) had been walking.

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ over the phone for a whole hour when the hotel porter knocked at the door.

- a) had been talking
- b) talked
- c) had talked
- d) was talking

14. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) to talk;
- b) talk;
- c) talking;
- d) to talking.



15. She made me \_\_\_\_\_ my words several times.

- a) to repeat;
- b) repeat;
- c) repeating;
- d) to repeating.

16. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ the court.

- a) to enter;
- b) enter;
- c) entering;
- d) to entering.

17. Have you finished \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) to write;
- b) write;
- c) writing;
- d) to writing.

18. I like skiing, but my sister prefers \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) to skate;
- b) skate;
- c) skating;
- d) to skating.

19. He walked away without \_\_\_\_\_ anything.

- a) to say;
- b) say;
- c) saying;
- d) to saying.

20. She did not let the criminal \_\_\_\_\_ away.

- a) to go;
- b) go;
- c) going;
- d) to going.

## Test № 2

### 1. Read the text.

#### **THE EVOLUTION OF LAW**

If we look back at the history of law in many societies, we can find the same evolution taking place in the same sequence. First, people live in family units with rule by the patriarch. Second, a patriarchal sovereign, who is usually heroic, issues rulings in individual cases after the fact. Third, customs grow up from the sovereign's rulings. Fourth, a code is created. This code establishes relationships between families or between the patriarchs of the families. Fifth, the code is for individuals.

Accustomed as we are to legal systems with codes and well defined procedures for contracts, many of these don't sound like much of a legal system to our ears. But for most of the existence of humans, these are the systems they lived in.

In the earliest records and in the observations of more primitive cultures by more advanced, the earliest stage of development is characterized by people living in small groups ruled by the eldest male. Usually the ruler was determined by very strict customs of descent through the eldest sons from the "original" ancestor. Often his rule was quite complete and almost always included property, earnings, and contract.

**2. Read the text "The Evolution of Law", for questions 1–5 you have to choose the best answer.**

#### **1. The main idea of the text is:**

- a) You will never find the same evolution taking place in the same sequence.
- b) The history of law is different in different societies.
- c) People don't live in family units with rule by the patriarch.
- d) It is very easy to find the same evolution taking place in the same sequence in the history of mankind.

#### **2. According to the text:**

- a) Customs never grow up from the sovereign's rulings.
- b) At the beginning people live in family units rule by the patriarch.
- c) A patriarchal sovereign issues laws in public cases after the fact.
- d) A code cannot be created.

**3. In the text the word “law” means:**

- a) a person who evaluates others;
- b) a local building for police business;
- c) a government building where a judge and often a jury hear complaints;
- d) a rule that must be followed by the people in a nation, state, etc.

**4. Another good title for the text is:**

- a) The evolution of society.
- b) The history of law.
- c) Law in the modern world.
- d) The influence of the patriarch on today's life.

**5. It is generally accepted that:**

- a) The earliest stage of development is characterized by people living in small groups ruled by the eldest male.
- b) The last stage of development is characterized by countries living in big groups ruled by the eldest one.
- c) The stage of development is characterized by families living in small groups ruled by the youngest male.
- d) The latest stage of development is characterized by states living in middle-sized groups ruled by the one.

**3. Do the test in a written form. Choose the correct answer.**

1. What makes you \_\_\_\_\_ such rash actions?

- a) to do;
- b) will do;
- c) do;
- d) did.

2. She told \_\_\_\_\_ an essay.

- a) us write;
- b) we must writing;
- c) we are writing;
- d) us to write.

3. Your words made me \_\_\_\_\_ uncomfortable.

- a) feel;
- b) feels;

- c) to feel;
- d) feelings.

4. Everybody expected her \_\_\_\_ Pete.

- a) marry;
- b) to marry;
- c) to marring;
- d) marring.

5. I want Jack \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

- a) to be invited;
- b) inviting;
- c) be invited;
- d) invite.

6. You cannot expect anyone \_\_\_\_\_ it at once.

- a) to do;
- b) doing;
- c) have to do;
- d) to doing.

7. What did you expect \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) happens;
- b) to happening;
- c) happened;
- d) to happen.

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ for several hours when his parents come back.

- a) will have been sleeping;
- b) had been sleeping;
- c) has been sleeping;
- d) had slept.

9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in New York for 10 years.

- a) live;
- b) have been living;
- c) has been living;
- d) to live.

10. How long \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ at this factory?

- a) worked;
- b) work;
- c) have \_\_\_\_\_ been working;
- d) has \_\_\_\_\_ been working.

11. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden for a long time.

- a) sat;
- b) has been sitting;
- c) sit;
- d) have been sitting.

12. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we'll go to the park.

- a) is fine;
- b) was fine;
- c) will be fine;
- d) were fine.

13. He won't finish his work in time, if he \_\_\_\_\_ hard.

- a) works;
- b) wasn't working;
- c) didn't work;
- d) doesn't work.

14. If Ann \_\_\_\_\_ her friend tomorrow, she would ask him about it.

- a) to see;
- b) see;
- c) saw;
- d) seen.

15. Does he like \_\_\_\_\_ to good music?

- a) to listen;
- b) listen;
- c) listening;
- d) to listening.

16. My brother can \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.

- a) to speak;
- b) speak;
- c) speaking;

d) to speaking.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ in stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.

- a) to live;
- b) live;
- c) living;
- d) to living.

18. He did not want \_\_\_\_\_ to the court with us.

- a) to go;
- b) go;
- c) going;
- d) to going.

19. I will do all I can \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- a) to help;
- b) help;
- c) helping;
- d) to helping.

20. What makes you \_\_\_\_\_ him guilty?

- a) to find;
- b) find;
- c) finding;
- d) to finding.

### Test № 3

#### *1. Read the text.*

#### **THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF BRITISH JURISDICTION**

It is generally accepted that laws can be seen as a type of rule which is meant to govern behavior between people. The legal system in many countries, including Australia, Canada (except Quebec), India, New Zealand, the USA (except Louisiana), the U.K., etc. is based on **common law** which has developed from the decisions based on custom and precedent taken by judges in the court cases. In **civil-law** jurisdictions (for example, much of continental Europe), laws come from written legal codes. Many countries use either civil law or a mixture (e.g. civil law with Muslim law etc.) It is well known that common law orig-

inated in England. It was institutionalized by King Henry II, who created a unified system of law which was “common” to the country. Civil law is based on Roman law, especially Emperor Justinian’s Corpus Jure’s Civilis.

Lawyers often divide the law and the legal system into ***criminal law and civil law***.

Criminal law deals with crime and a case is called a prosecution. The case is instituted by the prosecutor, who takes over the case from police who have already decided to charge the defendant (or accused) with specified crimes. There are basically two kinds of court. More than 90% of all cases dealt with magistrates’ courts. Every town in Great Britain was one of these. The largest group of judges are magistrates, ordinary citizens who are not legal professionals but are appointed to ensure that the local community is involved in the running of the legal system. They sit as a group of three (as a “bench”). Magistrates sit with a legally qualified clerk who can advise on points of law.

In the upper courts the judges are almost all former barristers. But many cases are also heard by recorders – part-time barristers from private practice. The Crown Court jury consists of twelve persons, aged 18 to 70. The function of jury in an English court is to decide on points of fact, in other words, whether the accused committed the crime with which he or she is charged; the role of the judge is to advise. The Crown Court deals with trials of a more serious nature or appeals a defendant is guilty or not guilty. The House of Lords is the final court of appeal.

***2. Read the text “The Legal System of British Jurisdiction”, for questions 1–5 you have to choose the best answer to each question, marked A, B, C, or D:***

**1. The main idea of the story is:**

- a) to provide a general overview of English law;
- b) to give the readers the insight into a system based on the superiority of written law;
- c) to explain how cases are used and recorded in Ukrainian legal system;
- d) to describe the process of a civil claim in British legal system.

**2. According to the text:**

- a) Napoleonic Code refers to the entire body of British law.

b) Roman Law is based on the principle of deciding cases by reference to previous judicial decisions.

c) The criminal law is the law which deals with crime, the case is instituted by the prosecutor.

d) A solicitor is a man calls in a person he doesn't know to sign a contract.

**3. In the text the word “jurisdiction” means:**

a) the building in which courts of law and other legal activities are located;

b) the right or the authority to say what the law means and require that it be obeyed;

c) a group of people who are asked to decide the guilt or innocence of the person;

d) a person who evaluates others.

**4. Another good title for the text is:**

a) The organization of the Police Force;

b) Crime is increasing in Britain;

c) The Legal Profession;

d) The Law in the United Kingdom.

**5. Criminal law deals with:**

a) relationships between private persons, their rights and their duties;

b) certain forms of conduct for which the state reserves punishment, for example, murder and theft;

c) all cases concerning goods, property, debt repayment, breach of contract;

d) the appointment and training of judges in British legal system.

**3. Do the test in a written form. Choose the correct answer.**

1. I did not hear you \_\_\_\_ in.

a) to come;

b) come;

c) comes;

d) would come.

2. She asked the witness \_\_\_\_\_ them about it.



- a) to tell;
- b) telling;
- c) tell;
- d) to telling.

3. This house \_\_\_\_\_ to have been built in the eighteenth century.

- a) to say;
- b) say;
- c) are said;
- d) is said.

4. The book "Harry Porter" appears \_\_\_\_\_ into many foreign languages.

- a) to translate;
- b) to have been translated;
- c) translated;
- d) will be translated.

5. Pete \_\_\_\_\_ to know her address.

- a) is likely;
- b) to be;
- c) are;
- d) will.

6. He does not appear \_\_\_\_\_ a very intelligent man.

- a) will;
- b) was;
- c) to be;
- d) is.

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ if he had put on a warm coat.

- a) has caught cold;
- b) would not have caught cold;
- c) have caught cold;
- d) catch cold.

8. If I had one million dollars, I \_\_\_\_\_ a yacht.

- a) would probably buy;
- b) will probably buy;

- c) probably bought;
- d) probably buy.

9. If pigs had wings, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) flies;
- b) will fly;
- c) fly;
- d) would fly.

10. If Benjamin Franklin hadn't worked so hard, he \_\_\_\_\_ the symbol of America.

- a) hadn't become;
- b) wouldn't have become;
- c) wouldn't become;
- d) became.

11. What a pity my husband is away! If he \_\_\_\_\_ here, he would help us.

- a) were;
- b) would be here;
- c) is;
- d) was.

12. If I \_\_\_\_\_ her, I would have spoken to her. But I didn't see her and speak.

- a) saw;
- b) would have seen;
- c) had seen;
- d) will see.

13. If Columbus hadn't had such a passion for traveling, he \_\_\_\_\_ America in 1492.

- a) discovered;
- b) hadn't discover;
- c) didn't discover;
- d) wouldn't have discovered.

14. He loves \_\_\_\_\_ about the history of law system.

- a) to read;

- b) read;
- c) reading;
- d) to reading.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ an innocent person is a pleasure.

- a) to save;
- b) save;
- c) saving;
- d) to saving.

16. You must \_\_\_\_\_ upon the trial.

- a) to testify;
- b) testify;
- c) testifying;
- d) to testifying.

17. He thought of \_\_\_\_\_ his guilt.

- a) to admit;
- b) admit;
- c) admitting;
- d) to admitting.

18. My task is to make you \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson.

- a) to learn;
- b) learn;
- c) learning;
- d) to learning.

19. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ your friend?

- a) to support;
- b) support;
- c) supporting;
- d) to supporting;

20. We have \_\_\_\_\_ the solution.

- a) to find;
- b) find;
- c) finding;
- d) to finding.

## PART II

### Text Bank

#### 1. Political Systems

##### *Exercise 1*

**Read the text and answer the following questions.**

1. What kind of country is Great Britain?
2. Who is the Queen of Great Britain?
3. What Houses does the Parliament of Great Britain comprise?
4. What House is the centre of parliamentary power in Great Britain?
5. Is voting compulsory in Great Britain?
6. What are the main Parties in Great Britain?
7. Who appoints the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
8. Who appoints the British Ministers?
9. What party forms the official Opposition?
10. What do the local authorities provide?

##### *State and Government of Great Britain*

Great Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch – Queen Elizabeth II – as head of the State. Political stability owes much to the monarchy. Its continuity has been interrupted only once (the republic of 1649 – 1660) in over a thousand years. The Queen is impartial and acts on the advice of her ministers.

The Parliament comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Queen in her constitutional role. The Commons has 650 elected Members of Parliament (MPs), each representing a local constituency. The Lords is made up of hereditary and life peers and peeresses, and the two archbishops and 24 most senior bishops of the established Church of England. The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. Limitations on the power of the Lords – it rarely uses its power to delay passage law – are based on the principle that the House as a revising chamber should complement the Commons and not rival it. The proceedings of both houses of Parliament are broadcast on television and radio, sometimes live or more usually in recorded and edited

form. Once passed through both Houses, legislation receives the Royal Assent.

General elections to choose MPs must be held at least every five years. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and is from the age of 18. The candidate polling the largest number of votes in a constituency is elected. In the election of June 1987, when 75 percent of the electorate voted, the Conservative Party gained an overall majority of 101 (Conservative – 375 seats, Labour – 229, Liberal – 17, Social Democratic – 5 and others – 24). In 1988 the Liberal and Social Democratic parties merged and are now Liberal Democrats. The Government is formed by the party with majority support in the Commons. The Queen appoints its leader as Prime Minister. As head of the Government the Prime Minister appoints ministers, of whom about 20 are in the Cabinet – the senior group which takes major policy decisions. Ministers are collectively responsible for government decisions and individually responsible for their own departments. The second largest party forms the official Opposition with its own leader and “shadow cabinet”. The Opposition has a duty to criticise government policies and to present an alternative programme.

Policies are carried out by government departments staffed by politically neutral civil servants. They serve the government of the day regardless of its political complexion.

Party gained the right to form a Government by winning the general election in May 1997. Mr. Blair, the leader of the Labour Party, became Prime Minister. He selected a team of Ministers to serve in his Ministries.

There is no limit on the size of the Cabinet but the number of salaried

Secretaries of state is limited to 21. Cabinet meetings are usually held on a Thursday morning in the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street.

The United Kingdom is divided into administrative areas known as “counties” and each county has a “county town” where the offices of the local government are located. Local government is responsible for organizing such services as education, libraries, police and fire services, road-building and many others.

### **Word list**

monarch – монарх

political stability – політична стабільність

to owe – бути зобов’язаним  
 monarchy – монархія  
 continuity – неперервність, нерозривність  
 to interrupt – переривати  
 impartial – неупереджений, справедливий  
 to act on the advice of smb. – діяти згідно з правилами когось  
 to comprise – включати  
 the House of Commons – Палата громад  
 the House of Lords – Палата лордів  
 to represent – репрезентувати, бути представниками  
 local constituency – місцевий виборчий округ (виборча  
 кампанія)  
 hereditary – спадковий  
 peer – пер, лорд  
 peeress – дружина пера, леді  
 archbishop – архієпископ  
 bishop – єпископ  
 church – церква  
 rarely – рідко  
 to delay – затримувати, перешкоджати  
 to complement – доповнювати  
 to rival – конкурувати, суперничати  
 at least – принаймні  
 compulsory – обов’язковий, примусовий  
 by secret ballot – таємним голосуванням  
 majority – більшість  
 support – підтримка  
 to appoint – призначати  
 responsible for smth. – відповідальний за щось  
 department – відділ, галузь, відомство  
 opposition – опозиція  
 «shadow cabinet» – «тіньовий кабінет»  
 alternative programme – альтернативна програма  
 authority – влада  
 to provide – постачати, забезпечувати, доставляти, вживати  
 заходів, передбачати  
 education – освіта  
 legislation – законодавство  
 to carry out – виконувати, втілювати (syn. – fulfil, realize)

to carry out policy – проводити політику  
county – графство (Brit), округ (Amer.)

### ***Exercise 2***

**Find English equivalents in the text.**

- конституційна монархія
- місцевий виборчий округ
- електорат
- загальні вибори
- згода королеви
- “тіньовий кабінет”
- альтернативна програма

### ***Exercise 3***

**Describe the system of government of Great Britain using the following scheme.**

**Example:** Sovereign – The Queen is the head of the Government. She makes laws with the Parliament

The Parliament  
The House of Lords, the House of Commons  
General elections  
The duty of the Opposition  
The Government  
The Cabinet  
Local government’s responsibility  
Home office (20 lords) Spiritual

### ***Exercise 4***

**Complete the following text with the words and expressions from the box.**

debates	midnight	morning	weekends	news	MP	housing
Government	constituents	elect	mail	House of Commons	constituencies	
abroad	letters	Speaker	Sitting			

## ***THE WORK OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT***

The country is divided into 659 voting areas or ..... (1) which each .....(2) one MP to serve in the .....(3). MPs have to represent all of their..... (4), regardless of whether they voted for them. In addition MPs

have a duty to their political party, to themselves and their own beliefs and to the nation as a whole. Once or twice a week people in a constituency have the chance to meet their..... (5) when they can talk about their problems, large or small.

People may come to their MP with .....(6) or problems or perhaps someone has a relative in hospital and finds it difficult to get there on public transport. A MP spends time at .....(7) and during holidays meeting people in local factories, clubs, schools, etc.

The working hours of the House of Commons are very unusual. Most MPs start their day early in the .....(8) and may not get home until.....(9) or later. It is important for MPs to keep up with the..... (10) – so the first thing they do in the morning is to look through the newspapers to know what has been happening overnight both in this country and..... (11) MPs often do this over breakfast. The first thing an MP does after arriving at the House of Commons is to collect his ..... (12) MPs receive huge amounts of mail every day; so reading and answering ... (13) takes a large amount of time. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings many MPs will be sitting on Committees. At 2.30 p.m. each day the..... (14) walks in procession to the Chamber of the House of Commons to begin the day's..... (15) The first hour of the afternoon from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. is Question Time at which most MPs like to be present because they have a chance to ask the money about what it is doing or not doing – and why. They especially like to be present on Tuesdays and Thursdays for Questions to the Prime Minister. From tea time until about 10.00 p.m. there are..... (16) in the Chamber in which MPs may try to speak, especially if the subjects are of interest to their constituents. Sometimes a MP finally gets to bed when it is nearly time to begin the next day's work.

### ***Exercise 5***

#### **Answer the following questions.**

1. Who does a MP represent?
2. How many MPs are there in the House of Commons?
3. What are duties and obligations of a MP?
4. What is the equivalent of MPs in Ukraine? What does their work involve?



### ***Exercise 6***

**Read the text and explain the meaning of the following words and expressions.**

1. the head of the state;
2. to reign and to rule;
3. the hereditary principle;
4. the Crown;
5. to approve the appointment of smb.

## ***THE CROWN***

The head of the United Kingdom is the King, or as at present the Queen. But her power is very symbolic. Everything is done in Queen's name. But her power is not absolute; it is limited in many various ways. It is said that the Queen reigns, but does not rule. She personally does not decide what action the state will take. The hereditary principle still operates and the Crown is passed on to the sovereign's eldest son (or daughter if there are no sons).

The Queen has a central role in state affairs, not only through her ceremonial functions, such as opening Parliament, but also because she meets the Prime Minister every week and receives copies of all Cabinet papers.

Functions of the Queen:

- opening and closing the Parliament;
- approving the appointment of the Prime Minister;
- giving her Royal Assent to bills;
- giving honours such as peerages, knighthoods and medals;
- Head of the Commonwealth;
- Head of the Church of England;
- Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

### ***Exercise 7***

**Talking Point** (work in pairs or in small groups)

Some people think that the monarchy should be abolished because it has no power and it costs the state a lot of money to maintain. How useful do you think the monarchy is in Britain today? Find arguments for and against monarchy.

### **Useful Language**

- I quite agree with you.
- You are right.
- Certainly.
- That's right.
- I disagree with you.
- I am afraid you are mistaken.
- Nonsense.
- Nothing of the kind.

### ***Exercise 8***

**Read the text, answer the questions, make a plan and tell about the Constitution of the USA according to your plan.**

1. What three main branches is the federal government of the US divided into?
2. Whose interests has the US Constitution reflected from the very beginning?
3. What principle forms the basis of the Constitution?
4. What freedoms are proclaimed by the Constitution? Which of them has become the most important?
5. In what way has the original text of the Constitution been changed?
6. Whom does the executive power belong to in the USA?
7. How long is the President elected for?
8. Who can be elected the President?
9. When does the term of office of the President begin?
10. How are the presidential elections held?
11. What are the great powers exercised by the President?
12. Why does Vice-President tend to be the forgotten man of American politics?
13. What is "the Cabinet"?
14. Who appoints Cabinet members?
15. How many members are there in the President's Cabinet today?
16. What are the members of the "White House Office" responsible for?

### ***The Constitution of the USA***

The Constitution of the USA was adopted after the War of Independence on Sep-tember 17, 1787. It lists the set of rules, laws and reg-

ulations which provide the practical norms regulating the work of the government. The document embodied the political theories of the Founding Fathers, who represented the interests of a privileged class, as the great majority of those who formulated the Constitution were men of property. The main principle underlying the Constitution was as follows: private property is the backbone of liberty. It was put forward by a rich plantation owner from Virginia, James Madison, who is known to be the “Father of the Constitution” precisely for this reason. The Constitution consists of the Preamble and seven articles. Twenty-seven amendments have so far been added to its original text. The first 10 amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were added in a group in 1791, as a result of growing popular demands. These amendments establish the individual rights and freedoms to all people of the States, including freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, the right to peaceful assembly, etc. Some of the amendments are now lively unimportant, but the Fifth Amendment retains its significance in the fight of the American people for their civil rights. It provides that “no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law” and no person “shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself”.

All the amendments adopted by the Congress become an integral part of the Constitution. Mention should be made of some of them. The Thirteenth amendment abolished slavery. The fourteenth and Fifteenth adopted in 1868 and 1870 defined citizenship and gave the vote to all male citizens, regardless of race, colour or previous condition of servitude. The Nineteenth gave the vote to women and was adopted in 1920. The Twenty-second amendment, adopted in 1951, makes it impossible for any President to hold office for more than two terms. The 26<sup>th</sup> amendment was adopted in 1971; it lowered the voting age to 18 years. 19 Americans feel that of all freedoms proclaimed in the Constitution there is only one freedom – freedom of enterprise. But freedom of enterprise does not at all expand personal freedoms of all citizens. On the contrary, it limits them. Freedom of enterprise in practice means freedom of the wealthy to profit at the expense of the working man.

### **Word list**

freedom of worship – свобода віросповідання

enterprise – підприємство

previous condition of servitude – попереднє перебування в рабстві

## **It's interesting to know**

### ***INAUGURATION DAY***

Inauguration always takes place at noon on January 20. It is an official act of installing the President of the United States in office. It is also the occasion for extensive ceremonies.

Inauguration is connected with some traditions. Thus, the incumbent President is expected to give a dinner on the eve in honour of the President-Elect and in the morning of the same day to conduct him through the White House. By 12 o'clock on January 20 the participants of the ceremony and guests take their places on a rostrum especially erected in front of the Capitol. The central point of the ceremony is the taking of an oath by the President and the delivery of his inaugural speech. The wording of the President's oath is laid down in the Constitution and runs as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States". The President's Inauguration speech is regarded as a declaration of principles proclaimed by the new Administration. The ceremony ends in a military parade. The scope of the ceremony depends greatly on the tastes and wishes of the new President. It is known that John Kennedy invited large groups of intellectuals and prominent actors and singers.

### ***Exercise 9***

**Read the text, answer the questions, make a plan and tell about the Constitution of Ukraine according to your plan.**

1. When was the Constitution of Ukraine adopted?
2. What does the Constitution of Ukraine establish?
3. What is the state language of Ukraine?
4. What rights of the citizens does the Constitution of Ukraine guarantee?
5. What are the main branches of power according to the Constitution of Ukraine?
6. What are the main duties of the Verkhovna Rada?
7. What are the functions of the Cabinet of Ministers?
8. How many chapters and articles does the Constitution of Ukraine consist of?
9. How do the Ukrainian people celebrate the Day of the Constitution of Ukraine?

## ***THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE***

Governed by the Act of Ukraine's Independence of August 24, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people adopted the Constitution – the Fundamental Law on June 28, 1996. The Constitution established the country's political system, assures rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, and the basis of its laws. It asserts that Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state. It is a Unitarian state with single citizenship.

The land, mineral raw materials, air space, water and other natural resources which are on the territory of Ukraine are objects of the property right of Ukrainian people. The state language in Ukraine is Ukrainian. The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem of Ukraine. The State Flag is a blue and a yellow banner made from two equal horizontal stripes. The main element of the Great State Emblem of Ukraine is the Sign of the State of Prince, Volodymyr the Great (the Small State Emblem of Ukraine). The State Anthem of Ukraine is the national anthem with the music of M. Verbytsky. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. The Constitution states that every person has the right to the free development of his/her personality, and has obligations before society where free and full development of the personality is assured. Citizens have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There are no privileges or restrictions based upon face, colour of skin, political and other beliefs gender, ethnic and social origin, property, ownership, position, place of residence, language, religion.

The articles of the Constitution guarantee the rights of life, personal inviolability and the inviolability of dwelling, non-interference in private and family life, free choice of residence, work, rest, education, social security, housing, health protection, medical care and medical insurance, legal assistance, a safe and healthy environment. Defence of the Motherland, of the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine and respect for the state's symbols are the duty of citizens. Citizens of Ukraine perform military services in compliance with the law. No person may damage the environment, cultural heritage. Every person shall pay taxes and duties in the order and amount determined by law. The Constitution outlines the structure of the national government and specifies its powers and duties. Under the Constitution the powers of the government are divided into three branches – the legislative which consists of the Verkhovna Rada, the executive, headed by the President, and

the judicial, which is led by the Supreme Court. The Parliament – the Verkhovna Rada is the only body of the legislative power in Ukraine.

There are 450 people's deputies who are elected for a term of four years on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The Verkhovna Rada's main function is making laws. Law drafting work is performed by its Committees. The Verkhovna Rada adopts the State Budget for the period from January 1 to December 31 and controls the execution of it. The monetary unit of Ukraine is the Hryvnia.

The President of Ukraine is the head of the state and speaks on behalf of it. He is elected directly by the voters for a term of five years with no more than two full terms.

The highest body of the executive power is the Cabinet of Ministers. It is responsible to the President and is accountable to the Verkhovna Rada. It carries out domestic and foreign policy of the State, the fulfilment of the Constitution, as well as the acts of the President, develops and fulfils national programme on the economic, scientific and technological, social and cultural development of Ukraine.

Justice in Ukraine is exercised entirely by courts. It is administered by the Constitutional Court and by courts of general jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest juridical body of general jurisdiction. The Constitution defines the territorial structure of Ukraine. It is composed of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 24 regions, districts, cities, and districts in cities, settlements and villages. Cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol possess a special status determined by law. The Constitution of Ukraine consists of 15 chapters, 161 articles. The day of its adoption is a state holiday – the Day of the Constitution of Ukraine.

### **Word list**

governed by – керуючись

on behalf of – від імені

to adopt – приймати

to assure – гарантувати, забезпечувати

sovereign – суверенний

single citizenship – єдине громадянство

full development – всебічний розвиток

restriction – обмеження

gender – стать

origin – походження

ownership – майновий стан

to guarantee – гарантувати  
to specify – точно визначати  
branch – гілка  
legislative – законодавчий  
executive – виконавчий  
accountable – підзвітний  
to fulfil – здійснювати  
to exercise – здійснювати, виконувати  
body – орган, звід, кодекс  
anthem – гімн  
banner – прапор  
stripe – смуга  
obligation – обов’язок  
inviolability – недоторканність  
dwelling – житло  
medical care – медична допомога  
insurance – страхування  
in compliance with – відповідно до  
taxes and duties – податки і збори  
to outline – намічати, окреслювати  
judicial – судовий  
supreme Court – Верховний Суд  
suffrage – виборче право  
law drafting work – законопроектна робота  
voter – виборець

## 2. Parties and Electoral System

### *Exercise 1*

**Read the text and fill in the blanks.**

1. In the United Kingdom general elections are held every ... years.
2. The country is divided into 659.
3. The political party which wins the most seats in the ... forms the Government.
4. By-elections are held when an ... dies or retires.
5. A Member of Parliament is elected ... each area.
6. Local ... are set up in schools and halls.
7. Voting takes place throughout ... day.
8. In the polling ... the voter marks a cross by one name, then puts the paper into the ... box.
9. Voting takes place on Polling Day, usually ... .
10. When all of the results are known the Queen will usually invite the leader of the party winning the most seats in the House of Commons to be ... and to form ... .
11. The second largest party becomes the ... .

### *Elections in Great Britain*

What is the general election? The general election means that the electors in the country cast their vote for the candidate from the political party of their choice to be the Member of Parliament for the constituency. The political party which wins the most seats in the House of Commons forms the Government. This is different from by election which occurs when a Member dies, retires or is disqualified, and voting takes place only in the constituency without a Member, not throughout the country.

Fair and free elections are an essential part of democracy allowing the majority of citizens to determine how they want the country to be governed. The results of general election on 1 May 1997 in the United Kingdom were:

- Labour (including Speaker) 419
- Conservative 165
- Liberal Democrats 46
- Ulster Unionist Party 10



Scottish National Party 6  
Plaid Cymru (the Welsh National Party) 4  
Social Democratic and Labour Party 3  
Democratic Unionist Party 2  
Sinn Féin (the Catholic Northern Irish Party) 2  
United Kingdom Unionist 1  
Independent 1  
Total 659  
Labour majority 177  
Turnout 71,5%  
Female MPs elected 120

What is a constituency? The United Kingdom is divided into areas which are known as constituencies. You live in a constituency and will register to vote there. You have one vote which you cast for the person who you wish to represent you in the Parliament. Through this you also vote for the party which you wish to be in the Government. There are 659 constituencies in the United Kingdom.

How often are there general elections? The time between general elections is 5 years. There were 8 years between elections at the time of the First World War and 10 years at the time of the Second World War. About the month before the election the Prime Minister meets a small group of close advisers to discuss the date which would best suit the party. The date is announced to the Cabinet. The Prime Minister formally asks the Sovereign to dissolve the Parliament. General elections are usually held 17 days after the dissolution of the Parliament. Thursdays are popular general election days. General elections are often held in either spring or autumn.

What happens on polling day? Each constituency is divided into a number of polling districts, each of which has a polling station. Most polling stations are in public buildings such as schools, town halls or council offices. Voting takes place on Election Day from 07.00 till 22.00 in each constituency. Voters are sent a polling card in advance. Voting is by secret ballot, and the only people allowed in the polling station are the presiding officer, the polling clerks, the duty police officer, the candidates, their election agents and the voters. Just before the poll opens, the presiding officer shows the ballot boxes to those at the polling station to prove that they are empty. The boxes are then locked and sealed. Voting takes place in a booth. The voter marks the ballot paper with a cross in the box opposite the name of the candidate of his or her choice

and folds the paper to conceal the vote before placing it in the ballot box. The results from each constituency are announced as soon as the votes have been counted, usually the same night. The national result is known by the next morning.

What happens when all of the results are known? When all of the results are known, the Queen will usually invite the leader of the party winning the most seats in the House of Commons to be Prime Minister and to form a Government. The Prime Minister will appoint approximately 100 of his MPs to become Cabinet or more junior ministers to form the Government. The second largest party becomes the Official Opposition with a small group of its MPs being chosen to form the Shadow Cabinet. Its leader is known as the Leader of the Opposition. A date will then be announced for the State Opening of Parliament, when the Monarch will officially open the new Parliament. The House of Lords is unelected Chamber so is not involved in the electoral process. It closes when the Parliament dissolves and reassembles for the State Opening of Parliament.

### **Word list**

an elector – виборець

choice – вибір

by-election – додаткові вибори

to retire – йти у відставку

voting – голосування

a citizen – громадянин

to represent – представляти, бути представником

an adviser – радник, консультант

to dissolve – розпустити (парламент)

polling day – день голосування

poll – голосування

a ballot box – виборча урна

a booth – кабіна для голосування

a voter – виборець

to conceal – приховувати

to appoint – призначати

Shadow Cabinet – тіньовий кабінет (склад кабінету міністрів, що призначається лідерами опозиції)

to cast one's vote – подавати голос

### ***Exercise 2***

**Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.**

1. The British government is elected for five years.
2. The Queen chooses the date of the next general election.
3. The place where people go to vote in the election is called a polling station.
4. The political party which wins the most seats in the House of Lords forms the Government.
5. The United Kingdom is divided into areas which are known as constituencies.
6. Each constituency is divided into a number of polling districts.
7. The Queen appoints MPs to become the Cabinet.
8. The Prime Minister opens the new Parliament.
9. The House of Lords is an unelected Chamber.
10. The voters put their votes in a ballot box.

### ***Exercise 3***

**Find words and expressions in the text which mean.**

1. an election in the whole country to elect a new Parliament;
2. an area of the UK for which a representative is elected to the House of Commons;
3. voting at the election;
4. a group formed from the leaders of the Parliamentary Opposition, i.e. those who might form a new Cabinet if there is a change of government after a general election;
5. a locked box where in ballots are deposited;
6. the place where people go to vote in the election;
7. to end the life of a Parliament by public announcement of the Sovereign, leading to the general election.

### ***Exercise 4***

**Ask questions to get the following answers.**

1. A Member of Parliament is elected to represent each area.
2. The Leader of the party with most Members forms the Government.
3. Between general elections there may be several by-elections.
4. Voters learn about candidates through the local newspapers and through leaflets.

5. Leaflets are distributed to every home in the constituency.
6. The election leaflets outline party policy on major issues of national importance.
7. Voting is secret.

### ***Exercise 5***

**Answer the following questions.**

1. What sort of electoral system does Ukraine have?
2. What do you know about different electoral systems in other countries?
3. What do you know about general elections in the United Kingdom?
4. What are the main disadvantages of the UK electoral system and the system in Ukraine? Suggest one change you would make to each system.
5. What advantages does each system have?

### ***Exercise 6***

**Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.**

## ***POLITICAL PARTIES***

A political party is a group of people who (1. керують) **the country** according to their agreed views and principles. Political parties are essential to provide (2. виборців) with freedom of (3. вибору) between alternatives.

The main parties in the UK are the Conservative party (right wing), the Labour party (left wing) and the Liberal Democrats (centre). A number of other parties have won seats in (4. парламенті). **Any person** who is British, Commonwealth or Irish Republic citizen may stand as a candidate at the parliamentary (5. виборах) if he or she is 21 years old or over.

The Conservative Party. Very often the term Tory is used instead of the Conservatives. The Conservative Party was formed in the mid of the 19th century. The Tories were the party that supported (6. церква) and (7. король). The Conservative Party believes in free enterprise and the importance of a capitalist (8. економіки), with (9. приватною) ownership preferred to state control.

The Labour Party. In the eighteen-eighties the first socialist organisations arose in Britain. A great expansion of the trade union (10. *pyxy*) took place. In 1900 the Labour Party (11. *була заснована*) under the name of the Labour Representation Committee. It was a federation of trade unions and trade councils, co-operative societies and socialist organisations. In 1906 the Labour Representation Committee officially adopted the title of the (12. *Лейбористської партії*). The Labour Party believes that private (13. *власність*) and enterprise should be allowed to flourish, but not at the expense of then- traditional support of the public services.

The Liberal Party. There has been a Liberal Party in Great Britain since 1868 when the name was adopted by the Whig Party. The Whig Party was created after the revolution of 1688 and aimed to subordinate the power of the Crown to that of (14. *парламент*) and the upper classes. In 1981 the second centre party was created by 24 Labour (15. *членами парламенту*). It was called the (16. *соціал-демократична*) Party, and soon formed an alliance with the Liberal Party. They formed a single party which became the Liberal Democrats after the 1987 (17. *виборів*). The Liberal Democrats believe that the (18. *державна*) should have some control over the (19. *економікою*), but that there should be individual ownership.

There are other political parties within the UK. The Green Party offers economic and industrial policies that relate directly to the (20. *навколишньому середовищу*). The Scottish Nationalist Party wants (21. *незалежність*) for Scotland within the European Community. Plaid Cymru – the Welsh Nationalist Party – is determined to preserve the Welsh language and culture as the foundation of a distinctive Welsh identity within the UK.

### ***Exercise 6.1.***

Find in the text the English equivalents for the phrases.

- політична партія;
- Консервативна партія;
- Ліберальна партія;
- Лейбористська партія;
- Партія зелених;
- вибори парламенту;
- приватна/індивідуальна власність;
- профспілки (тред-юніони);

- контролювати економіку;
- зберегти мову та культуру;
- спроба вибору.

**Exercise 6.2.**

**Complete the following sentences with the prepositions: *with, opposite, in, into, for, of, to***

1. Voting takes place ... a booth.
2. I voted ... the Conservative candidate.
3. My friend belongs ... the Scottish Nationalist Party.
4. Vote ... one candidate only.
5. **Mark across (x) ... the box on the right hand side of the ballot paper ... the name of the candidate you are voting for.**
6. Put your voting papers ... the ballot box.
7. Each constituency is divided... a number of polling districts.
8. The paper lists the names ... the candidates in alphabetical order.
9. The leader of the party ... most Members forms the Government.

### 3. Law and Order

#### *Exercise 1*

**Read the text and fill in the blanks.**

1. Every country has its own ... .
2. People must obey the national ... known as laws.
3. Every year Parliament passes about 100 Laws directly by making ... .
4. A new law in the making is called a ... .
5. Every Bill must complete certain ... in Parliament before it becomes a new law.
6. Important Bills are usually sponsored by the ... .
7. Bills can be introduced into the ... or ... .
8. There are two main types of Bills – ... Bills and ... Bills.
9. Once both Houses of Parliament have passed a Bill, then it has to go to the Queen for the ... .
10. Once a Bill has received the Royal Assent it becomes an ... .

#### *Law and Order in Great Britain*

Why do we need laws? We all depend on other people. Even those who live alone depend on others to provide them with heat, light and other services. They generally accept that these services can only be provided if they obey the rules and pay their bills. Those of us who live as part of a group, perhaps a family, find that we have to follow unwritten rules which tell us how we should behave towards the other members of our group. At the college your timetable provides one set of rules telling you which lesson you should be in at a given time. The fire regulations are a different set of rules which could save your life. As well as belonging to a group at home, college or work, we all belong to a national group and have to obey the national rules known as laws.

How does the Parliament make Laws? Every year the Parliament passes about 100 Laws directly by making Acts of Parliament. The Parliament sometimes passes a very general law and leaves a minister to fill in the details. Using the powers given to them by the Parliament ministers become lawmakers themselves.

No new law can be made by the Parliament unless it has completed a number of stages in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Queen also has to sign a Bill to show that it has been given

the Royal Assent (a formality). Only after the Royal Assent it becomes a new law or Act of Parliament. Before this it is called a Bill. Bills can begin in the House of Lords or the House of Commons, so they can pass through Parliament in one of two ways:

1. Commons => 2. Lords => 3. Queen

Bill => ACT

1. Lords => 2. Commons => 3. Queen

There are two main sorts of Bill: Private Bill and Public Bill. Private Bills deal with local matters and individuals. Public Bills deal with matters of public importance. Important Bills are usually sponsored by the Government. One example of a Government Bill is the Sea Fish (Conservation) Bill of 1992–1993 which affects the amount of time that fishing boats may spend at sea. Although a rather old example, it illustrated well how a Government Bill became an Act of Parliament. This particular Bill was introduced into the Commons by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This stage is called First Reading. It gives MPs notice that soon the Bill will be coming for discussion. The text is then printed and read by Members in time for the important Second Reading. Here the main purpose of the Bill is explained by the Minister of State responsible for fisheries, and the Bill is debated by the House. The House then votes to decide whether the Bill should continue its passage through Parliament. The Bill continues to its Committee Stage where eighteen Members from both Government and Opposition discuss it in detail, considering many possible changes (amendments). This is followed by Report Stage when the committee reports back to the rest of the House. At the Third Reading stage the House decided to pass the Bill as a whole. The Bill cannot be changed at this stage – it is either accepted or rejected. Once a Bill has passed its Third Reading in the Commons, one of the Clerks at the Table carries the Bill to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords has the job of reviewing Bills received from the Commons. A different group of people can often see something in a completely different way. The House of Lords often makes changes to Commons Bills. Once both Houses of Parliament have passed a Bill, then it has to go to the Queen for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. Even after an Act has received the Royal Assent, it may not come into force straight away.



## **Word list**

to provide – забезпечувати

rule – правило

bill – законопроект

to behave – діяти, поводитися

to save – рятувати

Act of Parliament – закон парламенту

a lawmaker – законодавець

Royal Assent – королівська санкція

conservation – збереження

First Reading – перше читання законопроекту в парламенті

Second Reading – друге читання законопроекту в парламенті

Committee Stage – парламентський пленум, який обговорює деталі законопроекту

amendment – поправка (до законопроекту)

Report Stage – доповідь про законопроект у парламенті перед третім читанням

Third Reading – третє читання законопроекту в парламенті

to accept – приймати

to reject – відхиляти

## **Exercise 2**

### **Find words and expressions in the text which mean.**

1. the approval by the British Sovereign of a Bill which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament;
2. a proposed law – the preliminary version of an Act of Parliament;
3. changes in a rule, document, law, etc.;
4. law or custom which guides or controls behaviour or action.

## **Exercise 3**

### **Answer the questions.**

1. What is the difference between a Bill and an Act of Parliament?
2. What two types of Bills do you know?
3. What stages should a Bill complete to become an Act?
4. What is the function of the House of Lords in making a law?
5. Which of two Houses of Parliament has more power?
6. When does a Bill become an Act of Parliament?

### *Exercise 4*

**Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.**

#### ***THE ROYAL ASSENT***

Once both Houses of Parliament have passed a (1. законопроект), then it has to go to the (2. королева) for the (3. королівська санкція). If she had been living 500 years ago, the Queen would have (4. підписувати) all Bills herself. She would also have gone in person to the (5. Палата лордів) to announce in Norman French whether she agreed to a Bill or wished (6. відхилити) it. No (7. монархи) since the sixteenth century have signed Bills themselves. There are now two ways in which the Queen can assent to a Bill. Usually she signs what are known as Letters Patent which allow the two Houses (the Speaker of the House of Commons and (8. лорд-канцлер) to announce that the Queen has given her (9. санкція). **The other method of giving the Royal Assent** occurs about once a year. The Queen signs a document known as a Commission which commands certain (10. лорди), **known as Royal Commissioners**, to go to the House of Lords and let (11. члени) of both Houses know the Royal Assent has been given. The ceremony for Royal Assent by Commission is rather like the State Opening ceremony. Once a Bill has received the Royal Assent it becomes an (12. закон парламенту). A Bill usually takes several months to (13. завершити) all its stages in the Parliament.

### *Exercise 5*

**Work in pairs. Imagine your friend is a Member of Parliament. Ask him about law-making process in Great Britain. Discuss the following questions:**

- the functions of the Cabinet, the House of Commons, the House of Lords;
- the functions of the Queen.

**Use the following expressions.**

1. As far as I know ...
2. The thing is ...
3. You see ...
4. You know ...
5. As a matter of fact ...

### ***Exercise 6***

#### **Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the differences between the United Kingdom law-making process and your own in Ukraine?
2. Are there significant similarities between the processes in the United Kingdom and in Ukraine?
3. Are there any debates in the Verkhovna Rada? How are debates carried out in the Verkhovna Rada?

## 4. Crimes

### *Exercise 1*

**Read and make up your own report.**

#### ***SENSATIONAL JEWEL ROBBERY***

*\$25,000 stolen*

There was a twenty-five thousand dollar jewel robbery on Elm Street last Tuesday. The thieves threw a rock through the window of Williston & Company and stole necklaces, rings and watches worth \$25,000. Mr. William Williston, the owner of the shop, was working in his office when it happened. The police are looking for three suspects. The thieves drove away in a stolen Toyota Celica. The police have not found the getaway car yet. Mr. Williston will give a reward of \$1000 to anyone with information about the thieves. Get in touch with the local police station.

### *Exercise 2*

**Tenses and verb forms**

**In the following newspaper article put the verb in brackets in the correct tense or verb form. Sometimes you will also have to decide whether the verb is active or passive.**

Example

I asked John to do (do) the shopping but he hasn't done (not do) it yet.

#### ***ART ROBBERY***

Paintings by Monet, Rembrandt, and Degas (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) from the Boston Museum. Yesterday afternoon two thieves wearing police uniforms arrived at the

museum and asked the guard (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (show) them Monet's paintings. They said that they (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) a telephone call at the police station that morning telling them that the paintings were in danger. The guard immediately let them (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the paintings. The thieves told him (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (turn off) the alarm system and then sudden-

ly they made him (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the ground and they tied his arms and legs. They worked very quickly and carefully and when they

(g) \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) the best paintings they (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the museum quickly and calmly through the front door. The director of the museum, Karen Haas said:

The thieves (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) our best pictures. I (J) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here for 12 years and I can't believe that this (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen). How did they manage (l) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) them so easily? They might (m) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) (n) \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) them to any collector in Europe, but this will be difficult because the paintings are

so well known. If they (o) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so well known, it would (p) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) easier (q) \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) them. We have decided (r) \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) more guards, and a new alarm system (s) \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (put) in. I'm sure the police will find the thieves and our paintings, but they think it might (t) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a long time.

### **Exercise 3**

**Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and translate the definitions into Ukrainian.**

**Robber** – a person who steals smth from a person or place, esp. by violence or threat: *The robber stole W2,000 from a local bank by threatening people with a gun.*

**Thief** – a person who steals things secretly, usually without violence. When violence is used, esp. out of doors, the word robber is preferred: *Thieves stole \$1,000 from the post office last night.*

**Pick-pocket** – a person who steals smth out of your pocket in a crowded street: *The pick pocket took her purse in a crowded train.*

**Burglar** – a person who enters a building during the hours of darkness in order to steal. A person who enters a building in daylight to steal is a thief or if he breaks into a building by using force, a house – breaker: *The burglars escaped through the window.*

**Shop-lifter** – a person who steals from the shops: *The security officer has been assaulted by shop lifters three times.*

**Bigamist** – a person who marries illegally, being married already.

**Deserter** – a soldier who runs away from the army.

**Traitor** – a person who betrays his or her country to another state.

**Forger** – a person who makes false money or signatures.

**Hijacker** – a person who takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course.

**Smuggler** – someone who brings goods into a country illegally without paying a tax.

**Spy** – a person who gets secret information from another country.

**Kidnapper** – someone who takes away people by force and demands money for their return.

**Drug dealer** – a person who buys and sells drugs illegally.

**Terrorist** – someone who uses violence for political reasons.

**Arsonist** – a person who sets fire to property illegally.

**Accomplice** – a person who helps a criminal in a criminal act.

**Stowaway** – hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey.

**Murderer** – kills someone.

**Gangster** – a member of a criminal group.

#### *Exercise 4*

**Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.**

The police were investigating a series of (1. крадіжки) in the Westhampton area. A man and a woman were (2. під підозрою) of the crimes, but there was not enough (3. доказ) to (4. арештувати) them. Then one night during a burglary the (5. потерпілі) woke up while the (6. злочинці) were still in the house. They found the (7. грабіжників) in the sitting-room stealing the TV and video. The burglars escaped through the window leaving behind a black bag containing all their equipment covered in (8. відбитки пальців)! The next day Samuel and Felicity Jones were (9. заарештовані) by Westhampton police and were charged with the (10. злочин) of burglary with intent. The Jones were (11. засуджені) to two years' (12. тюремного ув'язнення).

#### *Exercise 5*

**Match the words from the box with the definitions below.**

a) drug smuggling	f) shop-lifting	k) fraud
b) hijacking	g) kidnapping	l) arson
c) pickpocketing	h) mugging	m) theft
d) assault	i) murder	n) parking offence
e) armed robbery	j) drunken driving	

1. They sold paintings that they knew weren't genuine masterpieces.
2. They illegally carried drugs into another country.
3. They held a pistol at the pilot's head and he had to do what they said.
4. They set fire to the shop.
5. They took some things off the shelves and left the shop without paying for them.
6. They took away the rich man's son and asked him a lot of money.
7. They hit the man on the head as he was walking along the street and stole all his money and credit cards.
8. They took her purse out of her handbag in the crowded bus.
9. They murdered a man during a robbery.
10. They drove a car under the influence of drink.
11. They stole \$1,000 from a bank by threatening someone with a gun.
12. They hurt a boy in a fight in a disco-club.
13. They parked a car in a no-parking zone.

### ***Exercise 6***

**Read two stories below and decide which offences Jack and Annete have committed.**

#### ***Jack Thatcher***

Like his father, Jack Thatcher is a jailbird at the age of 40 he has spent most of his life in prison for various offences of violence and theft. Jack comes from a broken home and has had no real education and has never had a job. The only way he knows how to make money is by stealing it. When he came out of prison last week, he decided to rob a village post office. During the robbery the postmaster tried to ring the alarm, so Jack hit him on the head with his gun. At that moment a customer came into the post-office. She screamed. In panic Jack shouted at her to keep quiet. When she continued to scream, he shot her. Jack thought quickly. He took a box of matches from his pocket and set fire to the building, then escaped with the money.

#### ***Annette Forbes***

Annette Forbes is head of the marketing division of the computer company. She has a good job and enjoys a happy family life. She has always been a "law-abiding citizen". One day she arrived a little late for work and had to park her car in a no-parking zone. She took a client out for a business lunch and drank a gin and tonic, half a bottle of wine and a liqueur to celebrate an important new contract. When driving back to

work, she was stopped by a policeman, who tested her breath for alcohol. He told her she had drunk too much and would be disqualified from driving for a year. Annette (who needs her car for her job) suggested he might “forget” about the offence in return for a new home computer.

**Answer the following questions.**

- In your opinion, what is the most suitable punishment for Jack and Annette?
- Do you think they will commit other offences in future?

**Exercise 7**

**Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Somebody is charged with an offence.
2. Somebody is sentenced to punishment for an offence.
3. Somebody is suspected of an offence.
4. Somebody is tried for an offence.
5. Somebody is accused of an offence.
6. Somebody is convicted of an offence.
7. Somebody plead guilty or not guilty to an offence.
8. Somebody is arrested for an offence.

**Exercise 8**

**At what stage or stages of the criminal process describing below in the box is the person involved called.**

- 1) the defendant
- 2) the offender
- 3) the suspect
- 4) the convict
- 5) the criminal
- 6) the accused

- a) at any time after conviction
  - b) before being arrested and charged
  - c) as a general term at any time after committing a crime; as a law term after conviction
  - d) after being charged and during the trial
  - e) after conviction and especially during the period of punishment
  - f) after being charged with an offence and especially during the trial



### ***Exercise 9***

**Read the text and choose the best answer.**

#### ***THE SHOPLIFTER***

Mark Diamond was a thief. He had been to prison several times. Last time he was sentenced to ten months in prison for shoplifting when he tried to steal a silver necklace for his girlfriend Jane.

On the day he left prison, first he had a good meal in a cafe, and then went to the cinema. He enjoyed being free again. He took a long walk in town looking at the windows. He had a few dollars and wanted to buy a present for his girlfriend Jane. He saw a pretty silk dress in one window, but he didn't like colour, he saw a green cotton blouse in another shop window, but he didn't like the cut of the blouse. He looked at a fur coat in another shop, but it was too expensive. Then he saw a nice leather bag and first he thought that Jane would also like it. He was just going to buy it, but he changed his mind and thought it would make a poor present.

Then he went into a jeweller's shop. There he saw a nice gold bracelet on the counter. He always wanted a present like that. He had a quick look around and saw nobody was watching him. The assistant was showing a diamond engagement ring to a customer. The next minute the gold bracelet was in Mark's pocket and he started for the door.

At that moment he felt a hand on his shoulder. "Young man" said the owner of the shop, – "I saw you steal a bracelet. I'll have to call the police". Mark went pale. "Oh, no. Don't do that. I'll pay for the bracelet. Yes, I'll pay for it". The owner of the shop took a look at the gold bracelet and said: "All right. It'll be \$600".

"Well", said Mark, "Couldn't you show me anything cheaper? I really don't want to spend so much".

1. Mark Diamond was

- a) an honest man
- b) a crook (ошуканець, шахрай)
- c) a hard-working man

2. He had spent a few months in prison because

- a) he had wanted to buy a present for his girlfriend
- b) he had been caught shoplifting
- c) he had no money to buy a silver necklace

3. When he left prison
  - a) he felt very happy
  - b) he decided to steal again
  - c) he forgot about his girlfriend
  
4. At a jeweller's
  - a) he was shown a diamond ring
  - b) he saw a nice ring
  - c) he saw a gold bracelet on the counter
  
5. Nobody was looking at him, so
  - a) he left the shop
  - b) he decided to steal a bracelet
  - c) he asked the assistant to show him a bracelet
  
6. As Joe was afraid of being arrested
  - a) he ran out of the shop
  - b) he offered to pay the price of the bracelet
  - c) he asked the jeweller to take a look at the bracelet
  
7. When Joe heard how much the bracelet cost
  - a) he asked for some less expensive
  - b) he went pale
  - c) he promised to pay \$600.

### ***Exercise 10***

**Read this text and write a list of measures that a store-owner should take to prevent shoplifting.**

#### **SHOPLIFTING**

In many of Britain's larger stores customers are intended to serve themselves. The open shelves and attractive goods mean that people sometimes try to shoplift. This is a major problem. To stop this many shops have security cameras, electronic stock control and store detectives. In some shops there may be notices like this: shoplifters will be prosecuted.

And people who shoplift and are caught are usually taken to court. When the person is a foreign visitor with a lot of money, there is usually a lot of bad publicity. Theft in the high street is a major problem, which makes goods more expensive. Shop owners try their best to stop shoplifting but it seems more goods are taken by people who work in the shops than by shop lifters.

## 5. Legal Professions

### *Exercise 1*

**Read the text and fill in the blanks.**

1. Magistrates are unpaid ... .
2. There are ... courts in most towns.
3. Solicitors are qualified ... .
4. Solicitors advise the ... and help prepare the defence case.
5. If the case is serious, the solicitor hires a ... to defend the accused.
6. The prosecuting barrister represents a ... .
7. A jury consists of ... men and women from local community.
8. A jury sits in the Crown Court and listens to ... for the defence and prosecution.
9. A jury decides whether the accused is ... or ... .
10. Judges are trained ... who sit in the Crown Court.
11. The judge will pass ... if the jury find the accused ... .
12. The most common ... are fines, prison and probation.
13. A person on ... must report to a local police station at regular intervals.
14. Children under 10 cannot be ... with a criminal ... .
15. Offenders between 10 and 17 are tried by ... .
16. The punishment for murder is a life ... .
17. The most common punishment for crimes is a....

### *Legal Professions in Great Britain*

Who is who in the law? If you are prosecuted for a crime in Britain, you may meet the following people during your process through the courts:

**Magistrates.** Magistrates are unpaid judges usually chosen from well-respected people in the local community. They are guided on points of law by an official, the clerk. There are magistrates' courts in most towns.

**Solicitors.** After the accused person has been arrested, the first person he or she needs to see is a solicitor. Solicitors are qualified lawyers who advise the accused and help prepare the defence case. The solicitor may represent the accused in court. A person who is too poor to afford a solicitor will usually get Legal Aid – financial help from the state.

**Barristers.** In more serious cases it is usual for the solicitor to hire a barrister to defend the accused. The barrister is trained in the law and in the skills required to argue a case in court. The barrister for the defence will be confronted by his or her opposite number, the prosecuting barrister who represents the state.

**Jurors.** A jury consists of twelve men and women from the local community. They sit in the Crown Court with a judge and listen to witnesses for the defence and prosecution before deciding whether the accused is guilty or innocent. In Britain the person is innocent unless found guilty: the prosecution has the burden of establishing guilt.

**Judges.** Judges are trained lawyers, nearly always ex-barristers who sit in the Crown Court and appeal courts. The judge rules on points of law and makes sure that the trial is conducted properly. He or she does not decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused – that is the jury's job. However if the jury find the accused guilty, then the judge will pass sentence.

**Coroners.** Coroners have medical or legal training (or both) and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

**Clerks of the court.** Clerks look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

**Sentencing.** The most common sentences are fines, prison and probation. Probation is used often with more minor offences. A person on probation must report to a local police station at regular intervals, which restricts his or her movement. A sentence of community service means that the convicted person has to spend several hours a week doing useful work in his locality.

**A few more facts.** Children under 10 cannot be charged with a criminal offence. Offenders between 10 and 17 are tried by special juvenile courts. The death penalty technically still exists in Britain for some rare offences, such as treason, but is no longer used. The punishment for murder is a life sentence. This can be much less than a lifetime in prison, depending on factors such as good behaviour. The most common punishment for crimes – 80 per cent of the total – is a fine.

### **Word list**

a magistrate – мировой судья

a solicitor – повірений у справах, який готує документи до суду

a barrister – адвокат, який виступає в суді

a juror – член журі присяжних

a judge – суддя  
a coroner – коронер, судмедексперт  
to accuse – обвинувачувати  
defence – захист  
to hire – наймати  
to argue – обговорювати; заперечувати  
innocent – невинний  
burden – тягар доказу  
prison – тюрма, в'язниця  
probation – умовне засудження  
restrict – обмежувати  
treason – зрада  
rare – рідкісний

### ***Exercise 2***

**Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.**

1. Juries sit in magistrates' courts.
2. Magistrates are legally qualified judges.
3. There are magistrates' courts in most towns.
4. Solicitors are not legally qualified.
5. The solicitor represents the accused in court.
6. The state helps poorer suspects to pay for their defence.
7. Barristers are hired to defend the accused.
8. A jury consists of ten men and women from local community.
9. Barristers sit in the Crown Court and listen to witnesses for the defence and prosecution.
10. Crown Court judges decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused.
11. The judge passes sentence.
12. Children under 10 are tried by special juvenile courts.
13. The punishment for murder is a life sentence.
14. The most common punishment for crimes is probation.

### ***Exercise 3***

**Find words and expressions in the text which mean:**

- 1) a public officer with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court;
- 2) a person who has done wrong, broken the law, is to be blamed;

- 3) a person who is not guilty;
- 4) system when offenders are allowed to go unpunished for their first offence while they continue to live without further breaking of the law limit;
- 5) body of twelve persons who give a decision on issues of fact in a case in a court of justice.

#### ***Exercise 4***

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Are magistrates legally qualified judges?
2. Who does the accused person need to see after he has been arrested?
3. Who may represent the accused in court?
4. In what cases does the solicitor hire a barrister?
5. How many people does a jury consist of?
6. Who has the right to decide whether the accused is guilty or innocent?
7. Where do judges sit?
8. Whose job is it to pass sentence?
9. What are the most common sentences?
10. What does a sentence of community service mean?
11. Can children under 10 be charged with a criminal offence?
12. Does the death penalty still exist in Britain?
13. What is the punishment for murder?
14. What is the most common punishment for crimes?

#### ***Exercise 5***

**Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.**

Most criminal trials take place in a (1. Магістратському суді). Magistrates listen to all the (2. показання свідків) and **decide whether** the person accused of the crime is (3. винен) or not. **If the defendant** is found guilty, the magistrates usually decide on the (4. вирок). The magistrates are normally three Justices of the Peace chosen from the community. In court there will also be a solicitor who argues for (5. обвинувачуваний).

The more serious cases are dealt with in the (6. Королівському суді) in front of a judge. A (7. суд присяжних) of twelve men and women (who are ordinary members of the public) decide whether the

defendant is guilty or not. The (8. судья) will decide on a sentence. Judges and other (9. юристи) who speak in Crown Courts wear black gowns and wigs. In Crown Courts there are two (10. адвокати) instead of solicitors, one arguing for the prosecution and the other for the defendant.

### **Exercise 6**

**Choose the correct definition for each legal profession in the box.**

a) magistrate	e) barrister
b) judge	f) jury
c) clerk of the court	g) coroner
d) solicitor	

1. An officer acting as a judge in the lower courts.
2. A public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court.
3. A group of people who swear to give a true decision on issues in a law court.
4. An official who investigates the cause of any death thought to be violent or unnatural causes.
5. A lawyer who has the right to speak and argue in higher law courts.
6. A lawyer who prepares legal documents, advises on legal matters and speaks for them in lower law courts.
7. An official who looks after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

### **Exercise 7**

**Work in pairs and find arguments for and against the death penalty.**

**Discuss the following questions.**

- mild sentences are a sign of a civilized society;
- capital punishment is not a deterrent to murder;
- the punishment must fit the crime.

**Use the following words and expressions:**

- That's just what I think.
- I see what you mean, but on the other hand ...
- I think so too.
- That's ridiculous.
- I'm afraid I can't agree with you.

## 6. Law Enforcement

### *Exercise 1*

#### **Read the text and fill in the blanks.**

1. England, Wales and Northern Ireland are parts of the ... .
2. Scotland has a ... similar to that of England and Wales but a different ... .
3. There are 43 ... in England and Wales with a total strength of 129,000 ... .
4. There are more than 53,000 civilian ... employed by police forces.
5. There are 4,500 ... in the police forces of England and Wales.
6. Police officers are answerable to the ... and ... law.
7. The Home Secretary has responsibility to ... and ... the effectiveness of police forces.
8. The Home Secretary has a power to determine annually the key operational ... for the police forces.
9. The functions of the Home Secretary include all training at ... training centres.
10. The duties and responsibilities of the Police Authority are to ... the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for its area.
11. The Police Authority ... the chief officers and is the disciplinary authority for those ... .

### ***Law Enforcement in Great Britain***

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are parts of the United Kingdom, which is a group of islands situated on the west coast of mainland Europe to the north of France and separated from Belgium, the Netherlands and the Nordic countries by the North Sea.

Scotland has an area of 78,750 square kilometres and a population of 4.9 million. It is in the northern part of the main island and has a police organisation similar to that of England and Wales, but a different legal system.

England, Wales and Northern Ireland have a total area of 165,000 square kilometres and have a population of about 52 million. Eighty per cent of the population lives in urban areas, London alone has a population of over 8 million.



There are 43 police forces in England and Wales with a total strength of 129,000 police officers. The police / population ratio is 1:448. The Metropolitan Police is responsible for the Greater London Area and is the largest police force with more than 28,000 officers. The Royal Ulster Constabulary is responsible for Northern Ireland and has over 11,500 regular police officers. Additionally in England and Wales there are more than 53,000 civilian support staff employed by police forces together with some 4,500 traffic wardens.

Control of police forces is based upon a tripartite relationship between central government, the local Police Authority and the chief officer of police. Police officers are not employees of the state or of local government. At the same time, like any other citizen, they are answerable to both the ordinary criminal and civil law, as well as to the police disciplinary procedures.

**The Home Secretary.** The Home Secretary has responsibility to promote and maintain the effectiveness of police forces and has a range of powers. An important power is to determine annually the key operational objectives for police forces. These are published after consultation with representatives of both police authorities and chief officers of police. The functions of the Home Secretary include all training at recruit training centres, senior officer training at regional centres and the National Staff College at Bramshill; the Police National Computer; the National Criminal Intelligence Service; and central research and planning units.

**Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary.** A number of inspectors known as "Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary" (HMIC) assist the Home Secretary in the maintenance of efficiency and effectiveness. Currently there are seven such appointments together with Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary (HMCIC). The police forces are divided into five regions for inspectorate purposes and one of the HMIC's has specific responsibility for forces in a region. Inspections take the form of an annual performance review of each force with a full examination of the organisation and activity every three years. Her Majesty's Inspectors are particularly concerned with force strategic issues, quality of service, equal opportunities, the structure and the management and organisation of crime investigation. All inspection reports are published publicly.

**The Police Authority.** The Police Authority has a range of duties and responsibilities. It must secure the maintenance of an efficient and

effective police force for its area. It must determine local policing objectives set by the Home Secretary. Before the beginning of each financial year the Authority must issue a plan setting out the proposed arrangements for policing the authority's area during the coming year ("the local policing plan"). At the end of each financial year the Police Authority must issue a report on the year's policing. The Police Authority

appoints the chief officers and is the disciplinary authority for those ranks.

**The Chief Constable.** The Chief Constable is responsible for the direction and control of the police force. The Chief Constable is the disciplinary authority for all ranks up to and including the superintending ranks.

**Note:** In the Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police, the term Chief Constable, is not used. The most senior police officer in each of those two forces is titled Commissioner.

### Word list

legal – юридичний, правовий, законний

civilian – цивільний; громадянський

support – підтримка

support staff – допоміжний склад

traffic warden – службовець дорожньої охорони

authority – влада

criminal law – кримінальне право

to promote – сприяти, підвищувати в чині або у званні

to maintain – підтримувати

objective – мета (syn.: aim, goal, purpose, target)

recruit – рекрут, новобранець

the National Criminal Intelligence Service – Національна служба кримінальної розвідки

appointment – призначення (на посаду)

duty – обов'язок

to secure – охороняти, забезпечувати

rank – звання

### Exercise 2

**Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.**

1. England, Wales and Northern Ireland are a group of islands situated on the east coast of mainland Europe.

2. Scotland has a police organisation and a legal system similar to those of England and Wales.

3. The Metropolitan Police is the largest police force with more than 28,000 officers.

4. There is more than 53,000 civilian support staff with some 4,500 traffic wardens.

5. Police officers are employees of the state and of local government.

6. Police officers are answerable only to the civil law.

7. The Home Secretary has responsibility to promote and maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of police forces.

8. The functions of the Home Secretary are all training at recruit training centres, supervisory and senior officer training, the Police National Computer; the National Criminal Intelligence Service, etc.

9. The police forces are divided into ten regions for inspectorate purposes.

10. The duty of the Police Authority is to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for its area.

11. The Police Authority appoints the junior officers.

12. The Chief Constable is responsible for the direction and control of the police force.

13. The Chief Constable is the disciplinary authority for chief officers only.

14. The most senior police officer in the Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police is the Chief Constable.

### ***Exercise 3***

#### **Find words and expressions in the text which mean:**

1. power or right to give orders and make others obey;
2. a new member of society, group, etc, especially a soldier in the early days of his training;
3. distinct grade in the armed forces;
4. help to organize and start, give smb. a higher position or rank;
5. person not serving with the armed forces;
6. to keep up, support;
7. position.

### ***Exercise 4***

#### **Ask questions to get the following answers.**

1. England, Wales and Northern Ireland are parts of the United Kingdom, a group of islands situated on the west coast of mainland Europe.

2. Scotland has a police organisation similar to that of England and Wales, but a different legal system.
3. There are 43 police forces in England and Wales with a total strength of 129,000 police officers.
4. The police / population ratio is 1:448.
5. The Metropolitan Police is the largest police force.
6. Police officers are not employees of the state or of local government.
7. The Home Secretary has responsibility to promote and maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of police forces.
8. The Home Secretary determines annually the key operational objectives for the police forces.
6. The functions of the Home Secretary include all training at recruit training centres.
10. Inspections take place every three years.
11. Her Majesty's Inspectors examine quality of service, equal opportunities, the structure and management and organisation of crime investigations.
12. The Police Authority must determine local policing objectives.
13. The Police Authority appoints the chief officers and is the disciplinary authority for those ranks.
14. The Chief Constable is responsible for the direction and control of the police force.

### ***Exercise 5***

#### **Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the geographical position of England, Wales and Northern Ireland?
2. Is the police organisation of Scotland similar to that of England and Wales?
3. How many police forces are there in England and Wales?
4. What is the police / population ratio?
5. What is the largest police force?
6. Are police officers employees of the state?
7. What responsibility does the Home Secretary have?
8. What are the functions of the Home Secretary?
9. What are the duties of Her Majesty's Inspectors?
10. What responsibilities does the Police Authority have?
11. Who is the disciplinary authority for all ranks?

### **Exercise 6**

Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

Britain has no national police force. Instead there is a separate (1. поліцейське управління) **for each of 43 areas into which the country is divided**. Each has a police (2. влада) – a committee of local county councillors and magistrates. The forces cooperate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another's area unless they are asked to give assistance. This sometimes happens when there has been a very serious (3. злочин).

For historical reasons the (4. Міністр закордонних справ) **is responsible for London's Metropolitan Police Force**. (5. Королівська Ольстерська поліція) is responsible for Northern Ireland. As in the army, there are a number of (6. звань): after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. The police are helped by a number of Special Constables – members of the (7. громадськості) who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.

### **Exercise 7**

**Read the text and answer the following questions.**

1. Who was the founder of the British police?
2. What does "walking the beat" mean?
3. Why are British police cars called "jam sandwich" cars in colloquial speech?
4. Is there a single police force organised by central government?
5. What is the major difference in police organisation between Britain and some other countries?
6. When do British police forces cooperate with each other?
7. What is the name of London's police headquarters?
8. In what situations can policemen carry arms?
9. What are the ranks of policemen?
10. What is the job of CID officers?
11. What are the duties of traffic wardens?

## **THE ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCES**

The British police officer is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down

the streets (“walking the beat”) or driving specially marked police cars. Once known as “panda cars” because of their distinctive markings, these are now often jokingly referred to as “jam sandwiches” because of the pink fluorescent stripe running horizontally around the bodywork.

In the past policemen were often known as “bobbies” after Sir Robert Peel,

the founder of the police force. Nowadays Common nicknames include “the cops”, “the fuzz”, “the pigs”, and “the Old Bill” (particularly in London). Few people realise, however, that the police in Britain are organised very differently from many other countries.

Most countries, for example, have a national police force which is controlled by central Government. Britain has no national police force, although police policy is governed by the central Government’s Home Office. Instead, there is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police authority – a committee of local county councillors and magistrates.

The forces co-operate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another’s area unless they are asked to give assistance. This sometimes happens when there has been a very serious crime.

A Chief Constable (the most senior police officer of a force) may sometimes ask for the assistance of London’s police force, based on New Scotland Yard – known simply as “the Yard”.

In most countries the police carry guns. In Britain, however, this is extremely unusual. Policemen do not, as a rule, carry firearms in their day-to-day work, though certain specialist units are trained to do so and can be called upon to help the regular police force in situations where firearms are involved, e.g. terrorist incidents, armed robberies, etc. The only policemen who routinely carry weapons are those assigned to guard politicians and diplomats, or special officers who patrol airports. In certain circumstances specially trained police officers can be armed, but only with the signed permission of a magistrate.

All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training. Like in the army, there are a number of ranks: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force. The police are helped by a number of Spe-

cial Constables – members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CIDs are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms. The other uniformed people you see in British towns are traffic wardens. Their job is to make sure that drivers obey the parking regulations. They have no other powers – it is the police who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.

The duties of the police are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property. One of their main functions is, of course, apprehending criminals and would be criminals.

### *Exercise 8*

**Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and expressions from the previous text.**

In Britain different areas have different \_\_\_\_\_ (1). For instance, the Metropolitan police operate in London, but there are different police forces in the counties outside London.

The top man in each police force is \_\_\_\_\_ (2). He is appointed by the local Watch Committee which is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the local government. The Watch Committee can dismiss him too, if the central government agrees. The Chief Constable appoints all the \_\_\_\_\_ below him in his force. Things are slightly different in London. The top man is known as the Metropolitan Police Commissioner and his appointment is arranged through the central government.

British police are normally not \_\_\_\_\_. In special cases, when their work becomes dangerous, they can be given \_\_\_\_\_ however. As is well known, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the British policeman is blue, with a tall helmet. These days, though, you can see a different uniform in the streets. This is the uniform with the yellow hatband worn by \_\_\_\_\_. Their job is simply to control traffic and \_\_\_\_\_.

The most famous name connected with the British police is \_\_\_\_\_. It is the headquarters of the London police force. Besides dealing with local police matters, the London police also help all over England and Wales with difficult crimes. They do this at the request of the local police.

## 7. The Police Service

### *Exercise 1*

**Read the text and fill in the blanks.**

1. The minimum age for ... as a constable is 18 –21.
2. The initial Recruitment test helps to ... whether young people have the skills for the job.
3. The test is designed to measure a different ... .
4. The future policeman must spell words and construct sentences properly, ... numerical problems accurately, ... logically, ... scenes carefully and ... details accurately.
5. When joining the Police Service all candidates must be physically... .
6. Good ... is important.
7. All applicants must ... the principal colours: red, green and violet.
8. When entering the Police Service you must mention any ... record which you have.
9. All police officers do basic training and have a two year ... .
10. ... can lead to a higher rank.

### *Recruitment in Great Britain*

Entry requirements vary from one force to another.

**Age.** The minimum age for appointment as a constable is 18 –21 although some forces have a higher minimum age. There is no upper limit.

**Qualifications.** Candidates should have achieved a good educational standard. However regardless of educational attainment there is an entrance test which is taken by all candidates. This Initial Recruitment Test helps to identify whether you have the skills for the job. It consists of five separately timed tests each designed to measure a different ability. These are:

- the ability to spell words and construct sentences properly;
- the ability to check information quickly and correctly;
- the ability to solve numerical problems accurately;
- the ability to reason logically when given facts about events;
- the ability to observe scenes carefully and recall details accurately.

**Fitness.** If you are thinking of joining the Police Service, you must be physically fit. Before appointment all candidates are medically exam-



ined and must be certified by a registered medical practitioner approved by the police authority, as being in good health, of sound constitution and fitted both physically and mentally to perform the duties of a constable.

**Eyesight.** Good eyesight is important and all forces require a high standard of eyesight. No force can accept candidates with only one eye or those who suffer from squint or other morbid conditions of the eyes (or lids of either eye). Applicants are normally required to produce an optician's test certificate issued within the preceding 12 months. Most forces will accept a candidate who wears contact lenses or glasses. Colour vision is also important and no force will accept a candidate who is unable to distinguish the principal colours: red, green and violet.

**Nationality.** Applicants to the Police Service are required to be British citizens or Commonwealth citizens whose stay in the United Kingdom is not subject to restrictions or citizens of the Irish Republic.

**Height.** There are no minimum or maximum height requirements.

**Criminal record.** When making an application for appointment to any chief officer of police, you should mention any criminal record which you have. As a new recruit you will be given the training necessary to equip you for the job. All police officers do basic training and have a two year probation. Initial training comprises a two year modular system. The two year training cycle is outlined below:

- One and a half weeks at your force's local centre being given basic information and time to discuss hopes and fears in relation to the job.
- Two and a half weeks at a police station giving you a chance to observe the working environment.
- A ten week residential course at a national police training centre where you learn and are trained in relation to the professional and personal skills and abilities you need for the job. Everything from community awareness to punctuality!
- Five weeks on the beat with a tutor constable guiding you through incidents, procedures and paper work.
- Additional training and skills learning at a national police training centre through simulation exercises and class work.
- Back to the police station for five weeks with a tutor constable. Later you will go on individual patrol.

**Promotion.** Promotion opportunities exist for all police officers. After their first two years as a probationary constable, officers can work towards their sergeant and then their inspector exams with the help of an excellent training programme.

## **Word list**

entry – вступний  
requirement – вимога  
appointment – призначення на посаду  
constable – констебль  
attainment – досягнення  
initial – початковий  
recruitment – набір новобранців  
to identify – встановлювати  
skill – здатність, спроможність; здібність  
ability – уміння  
to spell – писати  
to solve – вирішувати  
to reason – міркувати  
event – подія  
to observe – спостерігати  
to recall – згадувати  
fitness – придатність  
to approve – твердити; затверджувати  
eyesight – зір  
squint – косоокість  
morbid – патологічний  
lid – повіка, мн.: повіки  
applicant – кандидат  
to precede – передувати  
to distinguish – розрізняти  
Commonwealth – співдружність  
restriction – обмеження  
height – зріст; зростання  
beat – діляниця; ділянка  
tutor – наставник  
promotion – підвищення у званні

## ***Exercise 2***

**Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.**

1. Entry requirements are the same for each force.
2. There is no minimum or upper age limit for appointment as a constable.

3. All candidates must take an entrance test.
4. The initial Recruitment Test helps to identify your skills for the job.
5. It is not necessary to be examined medically before an appointment.
6. Applicants must have good eyesight.
7. Applicants to the Police Service are required to be British citizens.
8. It is not necessary to inform about criminal records which you have.
9. All police officers have a one year probation.
10. Promotion opportunities exist only for senior officers.

### ***Exercise 3***

**Find words and expressions in the text which mean:**

1. person who applies;
2. having the right measure, good health, etc.;
3. route over which smb goes regularly;
4. giving smb a higher position or rank;
5. power of seeing;
6. ability to do smth well;
7. exercise the power of thought.

### ***Exercise 4***

**Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the minimum and upper age limit for appointment as a constable?
2. What is the purpose of the Initial Recruitment Test?
3. What abilities does the Initial Recruitment Test help to identify and measure?
4. Do all forces require a high standard of eyesight?
5. What colours must applicants distinguish?
6. How long does it take to have basic training and probation?
7. What opportunities exist for all police officers?

### ***Exercise 5***

**Read the text and give English equivalents to the following words and expressions:**

- обов'язки поліцейської служби;

- не нести відповідальності за втечі з в'язниці, імміграцію, митні та податкові операції;
- захист життя та власності;
- запобігання злочину;
- розшук злочинців;
- збереження громадського спокою;
- захищати закон;
- віддавати під суд тих, хто порушує закон;
- охороняти спокій королеви;
- захищати, допомагати та заспокоювати суспільство;
- співчутливий;
- ввічливий, чемний;
- терплячий;
- компетентний;
- спокійний;
- стриманий;
- перед лицем насильства;
- вдаватися тільки до тих дій, які необхідні;
- законні обов'язки;
- зменшувати страхи суспільства;
- відповідати на добре обгрунтовану критику з бажанням змінитися.

### ***DUTIES***

The duties of the police forces of the United Kingdom include the provision of police cover at major airports (Heathrow, Gatwick, etc.), but the police carry no responsibility for the running of prisons, for immigration or for customs and excise duties. The duties and responsibilities of police are:

- a) the protection of life and property;
- b) the prevention of crime and detection of offenders;
- c) the preservation of public tranquillity.

These principles were accepted by all police forces in the United Kingdom. In 1990 the Association of Chief Police Officers set out the purpose for the police service of today: "The purpose of the police service is to uphold the law; to prevent

crime; to bring to justice those who break the law; to keep the Queen's Peace; to protect, help and reassure the community. We must be compassionate, courteous and patient. We need to be professional,

calm and restrained in the face of violence and apply only that force which is necessary to accomplish our lawful duty. We must strive to reduce the fears of the public and to reflect their priorities in the action we take. We must respond to well-founded criticism with willingness to changes”

### ***Exercise 6***

**Choose the words that characterise the activity of a policeman.**

The work in the police is

- interesting; – nervous; – boring;
- noisy; – depressing; – dangerous;
- exciting; – awful; – pleasant.

A policeman must be

- compassionate; – calm; – restrained;
- professional; – cruel; – firm;
- patient; – honest; – sly;
- courteous; – rude; – jolly.

### ***Exercise 7***

**Read the text and give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and phrases.**

- to join the Police Service; – Constable;
- Traffic Warden; – civilian;
- uniform; – to work on foot;
- parking of traffic; – fixed penalty;
- recruit; – educational establishment;
- scene of practical incidents; – to be on duty;
- basic law; – police procedure;
- to handle people; – skilful, patient, sensitive;
- tutor Sergeant; – under supervision and guidance;
- to act quickly; – to safeguard homes and property;
- fingerprint identification; – crime investigation;
- physically fit;

Alan is 17 years old. He wants to join the Police Service. It is a tradition in his family to become a police officer. His grandfather was a Constable. He was proud of his job. Alan’s father is a Traffic Warden. He is a civilian employed by the Police. He wears similar uniform and works on foot in City centre. He is responsible for controlling the parking of traffic, moving people on where they have overstayed their

parking time and giving out fixed penalty tickets for the more persistent parking offenders.

Alan's elder brother Peter who is now 20 years old attends a twenty week training course at Peel Centre, Hendon. Alan envies his brother. It's great to be a recruit at Hendon! Hendon is not like an ordinary educational establishment. The recruits are not tied to their desks – police work is brought to life by acting out incidents. The whole class attend at the scene of practical incidents staged by Police Officer Instructors. Students are expected to take action as if they were on normal duty. And it is much more interesting than to sit in the classrooms. Peter says that he enjoys basic law, police procedure and how to handle people. Alan's mother says that Hendon helps Peter become more skilful, patient and sensitive.

After initial training Peter will join his new Division and for the first ten weeks will be taken under the wings of an experienced tutor Sergeant and Constable. During these early weeks working on the streets of London, he will, under supervision and guidance, learn about the local area, the people and the problems that confront police officers.

Later, after about a year's total service, the officers will complete a further two weeks training at an Area Training Unit. After the initial two years Peter will be confirmed as Constable. Being a PC means that officers will often need to act quickly. His grandfather used to say: "Crime doesn't clock on or off". All day and all night policemen have to safeguard homes and property, even life itself.

Alan is interested in fingerprint identification. That's why after initial training he is going to enter the Fingerprint Branch at New Scotland Yard. Alan thinks that fingerprint identification plays an important role in many major crime investigations. But it will be in future. Now Alan has to prepare himself for taking the Initial Recruitment Test. If you are thinking of joining the Police Service, you must be physically fit. So Alan does his morning exercises every day. He goes to learn Karate two evenings a week. He is already as tall as his brother and growing into a man very fast!

### *Exercise 8*

**Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the box below.**

The most visible, easily recognisable policing figure is the British police officer – sometimes called 'the bobby' after Sir Rob-

ert Peel, the founder of the ... (1), is a well-known figure to everybody who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns or cities keeping ... (2) and ... (3), either walking in the streets ('pounding the beat') or driving in cars (known as "panda cars" because of their distinctive markings).

To be a policeman means doing ... (4) work, wearing a ... (5) and working in a small area of London, preventing ... (6) and arresting ... (7). All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training.

In the most countries the police carry ... (8). The British police generally do not carry firearms, except in Northern Ireland. Only a few police are regularly armed, for example, those who ... (9) politicians and diplomats or who ... (10) airports. In certain circumstances specially trained police ... (11) can be armed, but only with the permission of a chief officer.

patrol	crime	Law	guns	criminals
order	guard	shift	uniform	
Police force	officers			

### *Exercise 9*

**Work in pairs. Imagine you are interviewed by a journalist. The journalist wants to know why you have chosen the profession of a police officer. Include the following points.**

- the main tasks of police;
- duties of a policeman;
- problems a policeman meets;
- advantages and disadvantages of policeman being armed.

**Use the following words and expressions:**

- Well, ...
- Talking about ...
- Frankly speaking ...
- To tell the truth ...
- As far as I know ...
- I have no doubt ...
- To cut a long story short ...

### *Exercise 10*

**Read the passage and fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition. (Not all of the prepositions have been deleted.) Some blanks may use more than one word.**

#### ***THE POLICE CHIEF***

My chief was very old-fashioned. He dressed \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform rather than in plain clothes as we did during our training. But at least he let me wear what I wanted to wear. He was very conservative and did not like the officers \_\_\_\_\_ his force to have opinions that differed \_\_\_\_\_ his.

As I was waiting to meet him \_\_\_\_\_ the first time, I could hear the voice \_\_\_\_\_ a hysterical woman coming \_\_\_\_\_ the thin walls:

– But, Chief Hutch, I know it was no accident ... none of them were, sir.

– Well, we have no proof, Mrs. Munsing, and we don't work here on suppositions and guesses, you know. We have to have facts in order to act.

– Yes, I know, sir, but I think that if you would just ask some questions ...

– Thank you, Mrs. Munsing, we'll get someone on it \_\_\_\_\_ you. Thank you very much for coming in here today and sharing your concerns \_\_\_\_\_ us.

He showed her \_\_\_\_\_ the door, and as he passed me, he stopped and looked my white shirt and tie. A smile crossed his face.

– We're in Flagstaff, Detective Smith, not on Fifth Avenue. You're going to get pretty hot \_\_\_\_\_ that neck choker.

– Yes, sir.

– Now, Mrs. Munsing, you just go on back \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Fitch's house, and my advice to you is not to mention that you came down here to see me.

– Oh, I wouldn't, sir. I wouldn't. And I don't want you to tell anyone that I came here. I might lose my job.

After she left he stared \_\_\_\_\_ the door for a few minutes before turning \_\_\_\_\_ me. "Crazy old woman", he muttered \_\_\_\_\_ his breath. "Come \_\_\_\_\_ me". He led me down a long corridor that had pictures \_\_\_\_\_ criminals pasted \_\_\_\_\_ the walls. We passed office \_\_\_\_\_ office and finally emerged \_\_\_\_\_ a long room without windows that had



five desks. One \_\_\_\_\_ the desks was empty. He pointed \_\_\_\_\_ it. "That's yours". He then turned and walked out \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

I opened all my desk drawers and found them full of bits and pieces \_\_\_\_\_ paper and ends \_\_\_\_\_ pencils. There was dust \_\_\_\_\_ top of the desk which stood in the very middle \_\_\_\_\_ the room. I could hear everything that anyone said \_\_\_\_\_ all sides of me. Which wasn't much since everyone was trying hard to ignore me. I laughed to myself when I considered the reason \_\_\_\_\_ their coldness. In New York people looked down \_\_\_\_\_ me because I came from a poor area \_\_\_\_\_ the city. Here they look down on me because I come \_\_\_\_\_ the richest city in the world.

I opened the Manual for Officers that I found \_\_\_\_\_ the desk drawer but before I could start it a sergeant came in and told me the chief wanted to see me \_\_\_\_\_ his office \_\_\_\_\_ the double.

The chief was just as taciturn as the rest \_\_\_\_\_ the force. He sat behind a very small desk which made him look much bigger than he was. He didn't invite me to sit down nor did I ask if I could. I stood \_\_\_\_\_ his desk while he began to yell the rules \_\_\_\_\_ the office. The cardinal rule was DON'T MAKE TROUBLE. Don't look \_\_\_\_\_ trouble. Don't make waves.

### ***Exercise 11***

**Fill in the gaps in the text below with the words and expressions from the box.**

guards	tap	armoured	vehicles	bullet-proof	kidnappers
couriers	bug	security firm	private detectives		

Sherlock Holmes is a \_\_\_\_\_ (1) which offers a complete range of security services. We have \_\_\_\_\_ (2) with special \_\_\_\_\_ (3) windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained \_\_\_\_\_ (4) to protect exhibits at art shows and jewellery displays.

We can advise you if you think someone is trying to your phone or \_\_\_\_\_ (5) your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as \_\_\_\_\_ (6) and special \_\_\_\_\_ (7) to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible \_\_\_\_\_ (8).

### ***Exercise 11***

#### **Discussion**

Once law for the rich and another for the poor.

Opportunity makes the thief.

Everyone deserves a second chance.

Justice is nothing unless it is tempered with mercy.

Prepare your arguments for or against the statements above. Divide into two groups – pro and con, and conduct a debate. Appoint the Chair of the debate who give the floor to the speakers of both teams.

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Навчальний посібник  
(англійською та українською мовами)

Редактор *М.С. Велес*

Комп'ютерна верстка *А.Ю. Такій*

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Підписано до друку 25.04.2017. Формат 60×84/16.

Ум. друк. арк. 8,60. Тираж 100 пр. Зам. № .

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Свідоцтво ДК № 5309 від 20.03.2017 р.

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Свідоцтво ДК № 4765 від 04.09.2014 р.