

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
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Данный практикум представляет собой сборник практических заданий для развития речевой компетенции по курсу «Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции» и содержит упражнения по разделам учебного курса, посвященным видам права в англоязычной правовой среде. Выполнение предложенных заданий способствует углубленному освоению соответствующих разделов и закреплению ранее полученных знаний. Практикум может быть использован для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

Практикум предназначен для студентов ННГУ первого курса.

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"The Criminal Justice System exists to help protect us from crime and to ensure that criminals are punished. The Civil Justice is there to help people resolve their disputes fairly and peacefully".

Lord Irvine of Lairg, Lord Chancellor, *Modernising Justice*, 1998

Introduction. Areas of Law

Civil law and **criminal law** are two broad and separate entities of law with separate sets of laws and punishments.

What's the difference between criminal and civil law?

Criminal law is concerned with actions that are deemed threatening or harmful to the property, safety, and moral welfare of individuals or the state. Examples include theft, assault, or the dissemination of dangerous or threatening information. Its primary role is to punish behavior the state has deemed illegal. In other words, it enforces an objective set of laws that all citizens are required to obey.

Civil law is different. Instead of focusing on the relationship between state and individual, it's concerned with private relations between members of a community. For example, libel, slander, and breach of contract are all civil matters. In contrast to criminal cases, which are prosecuted by the state, civil cases are initiated by a private party, referred to as the plaintiff in legal terms. Cases are usually decided by a judge, and any compensation can only be financial. A civil court judge does not have the power to impose custodial sentences.

Definition	<u>Civil law</u> deals with the disputes between individuals, organizations, or between the two, in which compensation is awarded to the victim.	Criminal law is the body of law that deals with crime and the legal punishment of criminal offenses.
Purpose	To deal with the disputes between individuals, organizations, or between the two, in which compensation is awarded to the victim.	To maintain the stability of the state and society by punishing offenders and deterring them and others from offending.

Case filed by	Private party	Government
Decision	Defendant can be found liable or not liable, the judge decides this.	Defendant is convicted if guilty and acquitted if not guilty, the jury decide this.
Standard of proof	"Preponderance of evidence." Claimant must produce evidence beyond the balance of probabilities.	"Beyond a reasonable doubt":
Burden of proof	Claimant must give proof however, the burden may shift to the defendant in situations of Res Ipsa Loquitur (The thing speaks for itself).	"Innocent until proven guilty": The prosecution must prove defendant guilty.
Type of punishment	Compensation (usually financial) for injuries or damages, or an injunction in nuisance.	A guilty defendant is subject to Custodial (imprisonment) or Non-custodial punishment (fines or community service). In exceptional cases, the death penalty.
Examples	Landlord/tenant disputes, divorce proceedings, child custody proceedings, property disputes, personal injury, etc.	Theft, assault, robbery, trafficking in controlled substances, murder, etc.
Appeals	Either party (claimant or defendant) can appeal a court's decision.	Only the defendant may appeal a court's verdict. The prosecution is not allowed to appeal.
Commencement of proceedings	State/People/Prosecution by summons or indictment	By way of pleadings, Representatives of the state, Prosecutor, Attorney General.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

civil separate entities concern threatening harmful theft assault dissemination	behavior illegal enforce require focus prosecute initiate plaintiff custodial
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Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the words given above.

Ex.3 Finish the sentences:

1. Criminal law usually deals with such problems as...
2. The main function of criminal law is...
3. Civil law is usually focused on...
4. Usually a judge decides whether a defendant is...
5. Any defendant is proclaimed innocent until...
6. A guilty defendant is subject to...
7. Theft, assault, robbery, trafficking are the subject matter of...

Ex.4 Comprehension questions

1. What are the two main entities of law?
2. What actions is criminal law concerned with?
3. What is the primary role of civil law in punishment?
4. What does civil law deal with?
5. What punishment does a guilty defendant may undergo in criminal law?
6. Who can appeal a court verdict?

Ex.5 Make an oral presentation on similarities and differences of Civil and Criminal law.

MODULE I. CRIMINAL LAW

Although there are many different kinds of crimes, criminal offences can generally be divided into five primary categories: crimes against a person, crimes against property, inchoate crimes, statutory crimes, and financial crimes.

1. Crimes Against a Person

Crimes against a person are those that result in physical or mental harm to another person. They can be divided into two main categories, forms of **homicide** and other **violent crimes**.

1.1 Forms of homicide

Where the physical harm to another individual is so severe that it causes death, a defendant may be charged with any of several types of homicide. **Homicide** is defined as the killing of one human being by another. Although homicides are generally thought of as criminal acts, such as murder or manslaughter, some homicides are considered lawful because they are “justified” for reasons such as self-defense.

Homicide encompasses a variety of criminal offenses. The specific homicide offense charged in a crime depends on the defendant’s mental state and intentions at the time of the killing.

Murder is an intentional killing that is unlawful and was committed with “malice aforethought.” Malice aforethought means that the defendant had the intent to harm or kill another, or acted with reckless disregard for another’s life. **First-degree murder** is the strictest form of homicide and generally requires that the defendant acted in a deliberate and premeditated manner. Premeditation requires that the defendant had, in some way, considered killing another person and acted consciously in doing so.

Second-degree murder occurs when the defendant may have intended to kill, but lacked premeditation. A conviction for second-degree murder usually results in punishment that is slightly less severe than the punishment imposed for first-degree murder.

Manslaughter is an unlawful killing that does not involve malice aforethought. Because manslaughter is not intentional or premeditated, it is generally subject to a lower punishment than murder.

Voluntary manslaughter is similar to second-degree murder, as it typically involves a killing that occurs in the “heat of passion.” This means a sudden and intense passion that causes the defendant to lose control. One common example of

voluntary manslaughter is where a husband unexpectedly encounters his wife in an act of adultery and acts violently as a result.

Involuntary manslaughter is the least serious degree of homicide and arises when a defendant did not intend to kill another, but acted with a carelessness or reckless indifference to a substantial risk, resulting in the death of another. A common example is **driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI)** and causing the death of another person as a result. The drunk driver did not intend to kill, but she acted with reckless indifference to the possible consequences of driving drunk.

If someone negligently or recklessly causes the death of another while driving a vehicle, this is often referred to as vehicular manslaughter or **vehicular homicide**.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following structures:

inchoate crimes, statutory crimes, financial crimes, homicide, violent crimes, manslaughter, self-defense, unlawful malice aforethought, premeditated manner, deliberate, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, kidnapping, rape, vehicular homicide.

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the structures given above.

Ex.3 Match the phrases from the left column with the definitions from the right one:

1. crimes against a person	1. the defendant has the intent to cause harm or kill another or act with disregard for another's life
2. homicide is defined	2. punishment that is less severe than for the first-degree murder
3. a conviction for second-degree murder usually results in	3. as the killing of one human being by another.
4. malice aforethought means	4. belongs to voluntary manslaughter
5. killing that occurs in the "heat of passion"	5. killing someone through reckless indifference and carelessness.
6. involuntary manslaughter stands for	6. result in physical or mental harm to another person
7. vehicular homicide occurs	7. if someone negligently causes death of another while driving a vehicle

Ex.4 Comprehension questions

1. In what categories crimes against a person are divided into?
2. What forms of homicide do you know?
3. What do you understand under "malice aforethought"?
4. What crimes does first-degree murder contain?
5. What punishment is usually applied for the second-degree murder?
6. Why is manslaughter called an unlawful killing?

7. What are reasons, results and forms of punishment in case of voluntary manslaughter?

1.2 Other violent crimes

Violent crimes, which are also very severe, include:

- assault and battery
- arson
- child abuse
- domestic abuse
- kidnapping
- rape

Both **assault** and **battery** involve threatening harm or causing actual harm to another person.

Assault is typically defined as an intentional act that puts another individual in apprehension of immediate harm. Since assault is an intentional act, it cannot be committed by accident. Assault does not require making the victim fear severe bodily harm or death. Any reasonable fear is sufficient.

Assault also requires an act to cause the threat of harm. This could be any variety of acts, including approaching someone with raised fists, scaring someone with a weapon, or attempting to push an individual into a crowded street. Additionally, words are insufficient. Simply stating a threat is not enough to create an assault unless the words are accompanied by an additional action that creates a fear of harm.

Battery is, in many ways, the completion of an assault. It is defined as an intentional offensive or harmful touching of another person that is done without his or her consent. Since an assault is the threatening of harm, and a battery is the actual act of harm, the two crimes are often charged together. As with assault, battery requires that the perpetrator intended to commit the act.

The act of battery does not require that the victim is severely injured or traumatized. Any type of touching that the victim considers harmful or offensive can be sufficient. For example, if a woman pours a mug of hot water on someone else, this could be a battery. A classic case of a battery is when the perpetrator spits on the victim.

Arson requires that the perpetrator maliciously intended to cause a fire that burns a structure (a dwelling, a commercial or industrial building etc.). This means that accidentally starting a fire is insufficient. Likewise, an individual's negligent actions, such as failing to turn off a stove before leaving a home, do not support a charge of arson. The act of arson now often encompasses causing smoke damage to a property, setting off an explosion that leads to a fire in a dwelling, and even starting a

fire that never actually results in burning or is discovered and put out before it can cause damage.

Child abuse. Although all violent crimes are condemned by society, special repugnance is reserved for those who commit the crime of child abuse. This involves harm committed against a child and extends to all potential abusers, including parents, caretakers, coaches, or other individuals who are responsible for a child's health and wellbeing.

Child abuse can take many forms. While we typically think of child abuse when we hear reports of a child who was shaken, beaten, or otherwise physically harmed, this is only the most overt form of abuse. Children may face psychological and emotional abuse in the form of comments meant to deprive a child of his or her self-worth. Sexual abuse may result from relationships where an adult exerts significant power or control over a child. Child abuse may also be the result of an adult's failure to properly take care of a child for whom he or she is legally responsible. If a parent or guardian fails to feed a child, provide necessary medical treatments, or satisfy basic needs, this can lead to criminal charges or a case of child neglect in civil court.

Domestic violence is a category of violent crime that applies to abuse and disputes that may arise in a familial or relationship context. Although both men and women can be victims of domestic violence, common public perception typically assumes that men are the abusers in a relationship.

Since the violence is "domestic," there are few witnesses and little proof of what actually happened. For this reason, while domestic violence is a very serious problem throughout the country, it is also an area of criminal law that can produce false accusations and unwarranted criminal charges.

Kidnapping is a serious crime that is commonly defined as the taking of a person against his or her will, or restricting that person to a confined space. Kidnapping can occur in two circumstances. First, it may arise when an individual is removed, against his or her will, from a location and taken to another location. However, kidnapping may also occur when an individual is not transported to a new location, but is instead confined against his or her will in a certain space. If the victim is restrained in a manner that restricts his or her freedom of movement, this is enough to constitute kidnapping. Courts have even recognized the crime when a person is confined to his or her own home, without the ability to leave.

Rape is defined as unwanted sexual intercourse that is accomplished by force or threat of force. The most commonly recognized form of rape is *forcible rape*, which involves the victim being physically forced into sexual intercourse with the perpetrator. A forcible rape may be committed even if no actual physical force or harm occurs to the victim. A threat of force or bodily injury is sufficient.

In addition to forcible rape, rape can occur when a victim is unable to resist sexual intercourse due to drug or alcohol intake. This often occurs in the context of date rape, when a victim may be given drugs that heavily impair his or her ability to make decisions or resist the advances of another person. Even when an individual

believes that his or her partner or friend is willing to have sex, an acknowledgement of consent by both parties must occur. Without her consent, the act of sexual intercourse would be rape.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

assault	battery
arson	abuse
apprehension	sufficient
variety	scaring
create	offensive
consent	completion
perpetrator	self-worth
guardian	treatment
accusation	forcible
acknowledgment	penalty

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the words given above.

Ex.3. Finish the sentences:

1. Violent crimes include...
2. Assault is defined as...
3. Battery as a severe crime results in...
4. Any type of touching in battery is considered...
5. Arson is...
6. Child abuse in law means...
7. Kidnapping is commonly defined as...
8. A forcible rape can be committed when...

Ex.4 Comprehension questions

1. What are the main terms of violent crimes?
2. What does the act of assault mean in law?
3. What is the difference between battery and assault?
4. What does the act of arson usually contain?
5. Who may be potential child abusers?
6. What form can child abuse take?
7. How can define domestic violence?
8. What is kidnapping? Reopen the definition.
9. What are the forms of rape? Describe them.

Ex.5 Be ready to report on the crimes described in the paragraphs.

2 Crimes Against Property

Crimes against property typically involve interference with the property of another party. Although they may involve physical or mental harm to another, they primarily result in the deprivation of the use or enjoyment of property.

Larceny is perhaps the crime we most commonly know as “**theft.**” Larceny involves taking the property of another without their consent. Someone who commits larceny must have intended to deprive the owner of the property permanently.

Robbery is a more serious form of larceny that involves the use of force. Because violence is typically a component of this form of theft, defendants who commit robbery often face more severe punishments, including longer prison sentences, in comparison to other theft crimes.

Shoplifting does not usually involve taking items from another individual. Rather, it is the taking of goods from a retail establishment without the establishment’s consent. As with other theft crimes, shoplifting requires that the individual had the intent to deprive the store of the items. Thus, shoplifting typically does not apply to individuals who may have mistakenly placed an item in a bag or forgotten to pay.

Burglary is a very specific theft crime that has evolved over the years. Traditionally, a conviction for burglary required as showing that the defendant unlawfully entered a house at night with the intent to commit a crime within. This definition greatly limited convictions for burglary, as it could be applied only to theft that took place within a home (as opposed to an office building or garage) and during the dark. For this reason, the definition of burglary is now expanded to apply to the unlawful entering of any structure with the intent to commit a crime within.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

interference	property
primarily	deprivation
enjoyment	larceny
shoplifting	robbery
burglary	commit
permanently	component
establishment	thus
conviction	unlawful

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the words given above.

Ex.3 Insert the missing word. Use the box below.

1. Last year a detective dealt with the crimes against_____.
2. The group of teenagers were accused of_____.
3. Kidnapping involves_____ and_____ damage to children.
4. The Mc Roys lost their house permanently. The crime was defined as_____.
5. He was injured badly out in the Butler Plaza. It wasn't a theft, but a mere_____.
6. A suspect was jailed for numerous cases of_____.
7. The windows of the cottage were smashed to pieces, the entrance door lock was unmercifully taken out. Evidently the_____penetrated inside deep at night.

burglars, larceny, robbery, arson, shoplifting, mental, property, physical
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Ex.4 Translate the sentences:

1. Незаконный отъем собственности квалифицируется как преступление.
2. За применение насилия при грабеже с причинением тяжкого вреда здоровью подозреваемому грозит длительный тюремный срок.
3. Охрана супермаркета задержала человека за воровство.
4. Кража со взломом карается законом.
5. Незаконное проникновение в офис банка было доказано в ходе заседания суда.

Ex.5 Comment on the paragraphs above, share your own experience if any.

3 Inchoate crimes

Inchoate crimes refer to those crimes that were initiated but not completed, and acts that assist in the commission of another crime. Inchoate crimes require more than a person simply intending or hoping to commit a crime. Rather, the individual must take a “substantial step” towards the completion of the crime in order to be found guilty.

The inchoate crime of **aiding and abetting** applies to an individual who assists in a crime, but does not commit the crime himself. Aiding and abetting requires the existence of both a “principal” and an “accessory.” The principal is the person who is primarily responsible for the crime and who likely ultimately committed the crime. The accessory is the person who assists with the crime but is not directly involved with its actual commission. The types of actions that constitute assistance to a crime vary greatly. A person may provide advice, supplies, financial support, or engage in actions such as acting as a lookout or driving the getaway car.

Attempt is the act of trying to commit a crime and failing. Because attempt can involve very serious crimes, like murder, it is often seen as the most serious of

the inchoate crimes. Criminal attempt has three requirements. First, the person must have had the specific intent to commit the actual crime. Second, the person must take actions to commit the crime. Third, the crime must not have been completed. If it was completed, the individual would be charged with the actual crime and not attempt.

Conspiracy occurs when two or more people agree to commit a crime together. Thus, conspiracy requires two or more participants. One person cannot singly conspire to commit a crime. Unlike with attempt, a defendant can be charged for both conspiracy to commit a crime and the actual crime itself. These are seen as two separate offenses in criminal law.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

inchoate	aiding
abetting	principle
accessory	ultimately
assist	constitute
engage	requirements
attempt	conspiracy
participant	defendant

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the words given above.

Ex.3 Finish the sentences:

1. The inchoate crime takes place when...
2. In inchoate crime there are two categories of misconduct - ...and...
3. Actions that constitute assistance are...
4. Trying to commit a crime and failing is called...
5. Usually criminal intention/act has three...
6. When a group of people have an agreement on committing a crime, it is defined as...
7. A defendant can be charged for both...and...itself.

Ex.4 Give the summary on the topic of “inchoate crimes”

4 Statutory crimes

Statutory crimes include those crimes which are proscribed by statute. These crimes are specifically prohibited by statute because society hopes to deter individuals from engaging in them. Some significant types of statutory crimes are **alcohol related crimes, drug crimes, traffic offenses, and financial / white collar crimes.**

4.1 Alcohol-related crimes include a variety of offenses regarding how and where alcohol can be consumed, such as:

- Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
- Minor in Possession of Alcohol
- Public Intoxication
- Underage DUI
- Selling and Supplying Alcohol to Minors
- Refusing to Perform a Field Sobriety Test
- Refusing to Perform a Breathalyzer or Provide a Blood Sample

Drug crimes concern any involvement in the creation or distribution of drugs, including **drug possession, drug manufacturing, and drug trafficking**. One area of criminal law that is currently receiving a great deal of attention is the regulation and prosecution of drug crimes related to medical marijuana.

4.2 Traffic offenses include crimes that may arise while an individual is driving a vehicle on public roadways. Because a **DUI** involves both alcohol and the use of a vehicle, it is considered both an alcohol related crime and a traffic offense. Additional traffic offenses include **driving on a suspended or revoked license, driving without a license, hit-and-run accidents, reckless driving, and vehicular assault**. Where a traffic offense results in death, it can be charged as a far more serious crime, such as a form of **homicide**.

4.3 Financial crimes often involve deception or fraud for financial gain. Although white-collar crimes derive their name from the corporate officers who historically perpetrated them, anyone in any industry can commit a white-collar crime. These crimes include many types of **fraud and blackmail, embezzlement and money laundering, tax evasion, and cybercrime**.

Fraud is a deliberate scheme to obtain financial or similar gain by using false statements, misrepresentations, concealment of important information, or deceptive conduct is known as fraud. Fraud typically involves getting property to which someone is not legally entitled, but it is different from **theft** in two important ways. Theft generally involves directly obtaining money or something else of value by stealing it, or by the use or threat of force. The offenses included in the category of fraud, by contrast, involve a scheme to convince someone to give something of value based on false statements or false pretenses.

Blackmail involves a threat to do something that would cause a person to suffer embarrassment or financial loss, unless that person meets certain demands. The threat might include:

- to reveal private information about a person that is likely to cause them embarrassment;
- to reveal sensitive information that is likely to cause financial harm;
- to accuse a person falsely of a crime; or
- to report a person's involvement in a crime.

In order to avoid the threatened action, a blackmail victim must pay money to the blackmailer or perform some other action. The action demanded by the blackmailer may or may not be illegal itself. The growth of the Internet has also led to overlap between blackmail and cybercrime.

Computer crime, or “cybercrime,” is a broad category of offenses involving computers and computer networks. While many acts of cybercrime are essentially high-tech forms of theft or fraud, some have goals other than financial gain. These might include copyright infringement, exchange of child pornography, and even espionage.

Embezzlement involves the taking of the property of another by someone who was entrusted with care of the property. Embezzlement can occur in a variety of circumstances but is most commonly committed by financial advisers or other individuals placed in charge of the money of another

For an embezzlement to occur, three factors must be present. First, there must be a financial relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, often known as a fiduciary relationship. This means that one party relied on the other and trusted him or her to handle money, property, or something else of financial value. Second, the perpetrator must actually have acquired the property of another through this financial relationship and then transferred possession to the self or a third party. One simple example is where a stock broker transfers a client’s stock to himself, or sells it and keeps the profits. Finally, the perpetrator’s actions must have been intentional. This is the requirement of fraudulent intent.

Money laundering is a financial crime that involves concealing the source of money obtained through criminal activity to make it look like it resulted from legitimate business activity. If the money is “clean,” banks will accept it without suspicion, and law enforcement will not be able to connect it to the underlying crimes.

Tax evasion. No one likes to pay taxes, and no one agrees on the best way for the government to use tax revenues. That said, taxes are necessary for our government, and by extension many features of our society, to function. Intentional efforts to evade payment of taxes are considered a criminal offense. The most common form of tax evasion involves basic elements of fraud, such as false or misleading statements in a tax return. This might involve overstating the total amount of deductions, such as charitable contributions, under-reporting total income, or not reporting some income at all.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

alcohol	vehicle
revoke	license
accident	vehicular
fraud	perpetrate

embezzlement evasion	laundering cybercrime
-------------------------	--------------------------

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the words given above.

Ex.3 Finish the sentences:

1. Among drug crime cases we distinguish...
2. There is only one problematic point in regulation and prosecution of drug crimes. It is related to...
3. We have numerous cases of...
4. Traffic offences include...
5. Homicide happens when...
6. Financial crimes contain such cases as...
7. Some financial establishments resort to deception for...
8. Fraud as a scheme obtains profit by...
9. Blackmailing involves such cases as...
10. High-tech forms of theft or fraud must be considered as...
11. Computer crimes consist of such assaults as...
12. Some users of social network tend to use...
13. Embezzlement involves...
14. Obtaining money through criminal activity and making it “clean” is called...
15. Evading payment of taxes is called...

Ex.4 Comprehension questions

1. What crimes are defined as statutory?
2. What offences do alcohol-related crimes include?
3. What are the mail offences in drug crimes?
4. In what way an individual driving a vehicle on public roadways may perform a crime?
5. What is the main purpose of any financial crime?
6. What are the crimes that include unlawful gains?
7. What is blackmailing used for?
8. What is meant by fraud?
9. In what cases high-tech forms of cybercrime are involved?
10. What is the main principle of embezzlement? How does it function?
11. What is the way of making illegal money “clean” called?
12. What are the ways of evading taxes?

Ex.5 Work in pairs, where one is a defendant and the other is an attorney. Make up a case and discuss it.

MODULE II. CIVIL LAW

1 Principal purposes and functions of the civil law

Establishing Standards

The law reflects current standards of acceptable behavior in society. If criminal law is the upholding of standards and punishing those who break laws and offend against society, Civil law is concerned with upholding standards as between individual citizens and/or entities.

Maintaining Order

This is both the aim and the consequence of establishing those standards. A high degree of order is necessary in a civil society and is therefore reflected in the law. The law in its various forms helps provide order consistent with society's norms and guidelines.

Resolving Disputes

Disputes are unavoidable in a society consisting of people who each have different needs, values, views and wants. The law provides a formal means for resolving disputes by way of litigation through the civil court system. There are also various less formal (but sometimes more effective) methods for resolving disputes, called collectively alternative dispute resolution, which would include such things as adjudication, arbitration, mediation and negotiation.

Protecting Liberties and Rights

The uncodified constitution of the UK protects various liberties and rights, particularly with respect to the person or to property. Civil law aims to protect and uphold these various liberties and rights.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following structures:

current standard, upholding of standards, acceptable behavior, consequences, guidelines, disputes, unavoidable, values, litigation, resolve, adjudication, arbitration, meditation, negotiation, particularly, liberties.

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the structures given above.

Ex.3 Insert the missing word. Use the box below.

1. Being unlawful means breaking the adopted law in the society and showing_____.
2. Criminal law is aimed to maintain standards and punish_____.
3. Resolving complicated problems between individuals or entities is the main concern of_____.

4. There were some student rallies in August. It was hard for the police to_____.

5. If you stick to society's _____ and _____, you will never get bad _____.

6. The civil court system offers _____ solving disputes between people.

7. Collectively alternative dispute resolution includes _____, _____ and _____.

8. The UK constitution protects human _____ through norms and standards of civil law.

liberties, an offender, litigation, civil law, maintain order, norms and guidelines, consequences, unacceptable behavior, arbitration, mediation, negotiation

Ex.4 Use the paragraph titles as a plan and give the gist of the text. Make active structures handy.

2 Family law

Some of the most emotional and complex matters that you can face involve your family relationships. These can evolve over time as spouses find that they have grown apart, or the needs of children change. Often, spouses or parents can reach an agreement on these issues outside court, or perhaps through a non-adversarial process such as mediation. If they cannot find common ground, however, the courts may need to get involved.

Divorce

To file for a divorce, a spouse needs to establish the grounds for the divorce. A no-fault divorce means that the grounds can be as simple as irreconcilable differences. This means that the marriage has broken down and cannot be repaired. Some common fault grounds for divorce include adultery, desertion, and cruelty.

A divorce can be contested or uncontested. An uncontested divorce occurs when the spouses agree on all of the major issues of the divorce. They can submit their agreement to the judge, and it will become the final judgment in their divorce case if the judge approves it, which is likely. If the spouses disagree on one or more major issues, the divorce will be contested. This may require litigating those issues in court.

Child Custody

If a couple has minor children, child custody is usually an important issue in their divorce. Custody traditionally has consisted of two components: physical custody and legal custody. Physical custody involves the amount of time that the child lives with each parent, while legal custody involves the authority of each parent to make major decisions affecting the child's upbringing. These might include the medical care that the child receives, their choice of school and extracurricular

activities, and which religion (if any) they practice. Judges usually prefer to award joint custody so that each parent continues to play a role in a child's life, but sole custody may be appropriate in some situations, such as when a parent has engaged in domestic violence or substance abuse.

Child Support

The general rule is that each parent has an obligation to support a child. This obligation usually extends until the child becomes an adult, but it can extend further in some cases if the child has special needs or has not graduated from high school. Usually, the parent who spends less time living with the child will pay child support to the parent who spends more time with the child.

Child support can be modified if a parent can show that a substantial change in circumstances has occurred. For example, support might be increased if a child develops a medical condition that requires expensive treatment. Or it might be decreased if the parent making payments loses their job.

Spousal Support (Alimony)

Spousal support often is appropriate if the spouses have dramatically different income potential, and the marriage was relatively long, such that the lower-earning spouse became reliant on the higher-earning spouse and accustomed to a higher standard of living. These payments are not meant to be punitive but simply to provide the lower-earning spouse with the support that they need. Alimony is generally not permanent unless the lower-earning spouse is elderly or disabled, such that they will never be able to support themselves.

Property Division

The first step in property division consists of determining which assets are marital property and which assets are separate property. Only marital property is subject to division upon a divorce. It consists of most assets that were acquired during the marriage, except for gifts and inheritances that one spouse received. Determining the character of an asset can be complicated if marital property was commingled with separate property, or if the value of separate property increased during the marriage. Sometimes a pre-marital or post-marital agreement will control property division, as long as the agreement is valid.

Adoption

Adoption involves assuming the legal rights and responsibilities of a parent toward a child. It may involve terminating the existing rights of the biological parent, or the biological parent may already have consented to terminate their rights. Adoptions often arise in the context of stepparents adopting stepchildren. Foster parents also sometimes choose to adopt foster children with whom they have developed a bond. Some people even adopt children from other parts of the world, although this tends to be more expensive and complicated.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following structures:

spouses, a non-adversarial process, common ground, divorce, a no-fault divorce, irreconcilable, adultery, cruelty, contested/uncontested, major issues, submit an agreement, child custody, physical custody, legal custody, child upbringing, medical care, extracurricular activities, religion, to award joint custody, appropriate, substance abuse, change in circumstances, expensive treatment, alimony, income potential, punitive, to be disabled, property division, marital property, gifts and inheritances, pre-marital/post-marital agreement, adoption, assuming legal rights, biological parent, stepparents/stepchildren, foster parents/children, develop a bond.

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the structures given above.

Ex.3 Finish the sentences:

1. Often spouses or parents can reach an agreement on issues outside court, but through...
2. To file for a divorce people need to...
3. A no-fault divorce means...
4. Common grounds for a divorce may be...
5. There are two main types of divorce -
6. An uncontested divorce occurs when...
7. If the spouses do not agree on major issue, the divorce is...
8. If people under divorce have minor children, a very important issue in the process is...
9. Custody includes two components - ...and...
10. The best way to keep both parents participate in a child's life is...

Ex.IV Translate the following:

1. обязанности по поддержанию и воспитанию ребенка
2. помощь детям до совершеннолетия
3. существенные изменения в обстоятельствах
4. дорогостоящее лечение
5. объем материальной помощи
6. родитель с высоким/низким доходом
7. раздел собственности
8. брачный договор
9. наследственная собственность
10. биологические родители
11. приемные родители

Ex.5 Comprehension questions

1. Why do family relations prove to be the most emotional and complex matters?
2. How may the family problems be solved?
3. What is necessary to file a divorce?

4. What are common fault grounds for a divorce?
5. What are the two main types of divorce? Explain them.
6. Why is child custody an important issue in a divorce?
7. What does physical custody deal with?
8. How does legal custody function?
9. What custody do judges prefer to award? Why?
10. Who supports a child until he/she becomes an adult?
11. Is parents` support a changeable issue? If yes, under what circumstances?
12. What is alimony?
13. How is property divided if a marital pair is under divorce?
14. What should people know when adopting a child?

Ex.6 Panel group discussion on the family-related law.

3 Personal injury law

Personal injury law is concerned with providing monetary compensation to victims of accidents or social wrongs. In fatal accidents, the family of the decedent may bring a **wrongful death** suit against the person or entity responsible for the accident.

The burden of proof in personal injury cases is typically lower than the burden of proof for criminal cases arising out of the same actions. The objective in a personal injury lawsuit is generally to recover monetary compensation, rather than punish the defendant. However, in some cases, punitive damages may be sought and awarded for particularly malicious misconduct by a defendant.

Negligence

Personal injury lawsuits may arise out of any situation, including motor vehicle accidents, premises liability, professional malpractice, or nursing home abuse. Most injuries are the result of negligent or reckless conduct, rather than intentional conduct.

Generally, everyone has a duty to use reasonable care to avoid the risk of foreseeable injuries to others. For example, if a retailer notices that a handrail on the second floor of a store has come loose, such that a customer could lean on it and fall, the retailer has a duty to warn customers or to repair the loose handrail so that unwitting customers don't get injured. Failure to warn of a dangerous condition on property can result in a **premises liability** lawsuit against the person or entity in control of it.

Similarly, a doctor must order the appropriate tests or refer a patient to a specialist when faced with a potential diagnosis of a certain disease. A doctor who fails to meet the professional standard of care may be subject to a **medical malpractice** suit.

If there are too many intervening events between the defendant's breach and a plaintiff's injury, the defendant's breach may not be considered the "proximate" or legal cause of the injury. For example, consider a driver doing her makeup in the car. A motorcyclist decides to change lanes to avoid this distracted driver. Meanwhile, a deer crosses the road, and the motorcyclist swerves to avoid hitting the deer and crashes into a car that is illegally parked on the side of the road. In that case, the deer and the illegally parked cars are intervening causes of the motorcyclist's accident. The driver may have been negligent in putting on makeup in the car, but her conduct was not the "proximate" cause of the victim's injuries.

Forms of Compensation

In most personal injury cases, a plaintiff may recover economic and noneconomic compensatory damages, which may include past and future medical expenses, past and future lost wages, vocational rehabilitation, household help, out-of-pocket costs, and pain and suffering. **Economic damages** are those that are tied to tangible losses, often shown by submitting documentation. Noneconomic damages are referred to intangible losses.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following structures:

monetary compensation, decedent, wrongful death, injury cases, malicious misconduct, professional malpractice, negligence, foreseeable, handrail, premises, liability, plaintiff, intervening cases, proximate, compensatory damages, vocational rehabilitation, tangible/intangible losses.

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the structures given above.

Ex.3 Comprehension questions

1. What is Person injury law concerned with?
2. In what case is a wrongful death suit brought?
3. What is the main objective in a personal injury lawsuit?
4. What damages may be sought and awarded due to malicious misconduct by a defendant?
5. When does negligence become a subject of lawsuit?
6. When does medical malpractice occur?
7. When the defendant's breach may not be considered the "proximate" or legal cause of the injury.
8. What are the forms of compensation?

Ex.4 Pick up your own examples to illustrate a paragraph to your liking.

4 Employment law

Employment law covers all aspects of the employer-employee relationship and workplace activity. Federal, state, and local laws often differ, with any federal restrictions taking precedence over state or local regulations. Employment law issues include:

- Defamation
- Employee Benefits
- Employee Drug Testing
- Employment Discrimination
- Firing / Wrongful Termination
- Hiring / Employment Contracts
- Layoffs
- Long-Term Disability
- Maternity Leave
- Overtime/Wage and Hour Disputes
- Retirement
- Unemployment
- Unions
- Workers' Compensation

Employment laws in certain areas such as maternity leave, employment discrimination, and overtime were enacted for the benefit of workers. However, such employment laws governing employee behavior, such as employee drug testing laws and those addressing social media use were designed to ensure that employers retain a certain amount of freedom in deciding how they manage their companies.

Employment Discrimination

One of the most controversial areas of employment law involves employment discrimination. Laws prohibit employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex and national origin. For employees with disabilities, discrimination on the basis of their disabilities is forbidden, including developmental and mental health disabilities. Employers covered by federal anti-discrimination laws are prohibited from taking adverse actions such as not recruiting, not hiring, terminating employment, failing to train, or failing to promote an employee on the basis of any legally protected characteristic.

Wage and Hours

Law establishes basic protections for certain types of workers. This includes granting employees certain rights to ensure they get paid fairly for the amount of time they work. Minimum wages, overtime pay, child labor and employer recordkeeping are standardized. The standard does not limit an employee's work hours, but it does require covered workers who work more than 40 hours in a week to be paid at least 1 1/2 times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 40 hours.

Employment Contracts

Both employers and employees have rights and obligations under employment contracts that may not exist under the law. Employers owe employees with whom they have an employment contract a duty of good faith and fair dealing.

Written employment contracts contain the terms of the employer-employee relationship including how long the job will last, information about an employee's job duties, an employee's benefits, grounds for termination, limits on an employee's ability to compete with an employer's business or share information (such as trade secrets) after leaving the employment relationship, and a method for resolving disputes.

Many employees today are employed at will, that is, without an employment contract. At-will employees may quit or be fired at any time for any reason (except in violation of discrimination laws) or for no reason at all.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following structures:

precedence, defamation, maternity leave, retirement, disabilities, mental health, forbidden, recruiting, terminated employment, promotion, at-will employment, quit, employee benefits, drug testing, employment discrimination, firing, wrongful termination, employment contracts, layoff.

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the structures given above.

Ex.3 Translate the sentences:

1. Трудовое законодательство обеспечивает право женщины на оплачиваемый декретный отпуск.

2. Трудовое законодательство запрещает дискриминацию сотрудников по национальному, гендерному признакам, цвету кожи, религии и т.д.

3. Работодатели не имеют права не принимать на работу или не продвигать по службе работника, если он имеет группу инвалидности и хорошо справляется с работой.

4. Закон устанавливает жесткие правила оплаты труда в определенных случаях: детский труд, сверхурочная работа и пр.

5. Трудовые отношения работодателя и работника регулируются трудовым договором.

6. Трудовой договор включает следующие аспекты: обязанности работника/ работодателя, условия премирования, обязательства работника о неразглашении конфиденциальной информации.

7. Вольнонаемные работники, не имеющие трудового договора могут быть уволены в любое время по разным причинам и без причины на усмотрение работодателя.

Ex.4 Comprehension questions

1. What aspects does employment law cover?
2. What laws provide for the benefit of an employee?
3. What laws employers may resort to governing employee's behavior?
4. What is prohibited under Employment Discrimination law?
5. What does Federal anti-discrimination law prohibit employers to do concerning the disabled?
6. What is guaranteed to employees in terms of wages and hours?
7. Why is it important to have an employment contract, regulating employer-employee relationship?
8. What are the drawbacks of being employed at-will?

5 Estate planning and probate law

Estate planning arranges for the transfer of an individual's estate at the time of death. An estate consists of all property owned at death before it is distributed by will, trust, or intestacy laws. An estate may contain both real property (real estate, including houses and investment properties) and personal property (all other property, including bank accounts, securities, jewelry and automobiles).

Estate planning benefits those with large estates, as well as those with modest assets. Creating an estate plan ensures that all property will be distributed according to the personal wishes of the deceased, and that those who are benefiting from the estate receive the largest distribution possible with a minimum amount of delay. Specifically, estate planning allows an individual to decide exactly who will benefit from their estate, and to what extent.

Estate Planning Tools

A number of tools may be utilized to ensure the best possible distribution of assets. The basic instruments used in estate planning are listed below.

The Will. The most common estate planning instrument is the will. A will sets forth who will inherit what property. Additionally, wills often appoint a guardian for minor children or specify what funeral arrangements should be made at the time of death. All wills must pass through probate, which may be a lengthy and expensive process. In the absence of a will, the state will distribute an individual's estate according to the laws of intestacy. It means that assets will be divided in a particular order, to provide for a surviving spouse, issue, parents or siblings.

The Trust. A trust is an arrangement by which a trustee distributes payments or property to a beneficiary according to the terms of the trust. A beneficiary may be a family member, a friend, a charity or a pet. A trust may be created during the individual's life, or it may be created by will. By creating a trust, the beneficiaries to the estate bypass the probate process.

Health Care Directives. Health care directives ensure that an individual's medical wishes will be carried out when they become unable to make their own health care decisions.

Financial Power of Attorney. Finally, a financial power of attorney appoints a third party to handle an individual's finances when they can no longer take care of their own financial affairs. A financial power of attorney may designate a friend, family member, or a trusted professional to fulfill this position.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following structures:

probate law, estate, trust, intestacy laws, securities, jewelry, the deceased, delay, utilize, inherit, guardian, trustee, ensure, attorney, financial affairs

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the structures given above.

Ex.3 Insert the missing word. Use the box below.

1. An estate involves all property owned by individual at death, it may be distributed by_____,_____, and_____.
2. Their personal property contained_____and_____.
3. Brenda`s wish in dealing with her estate was to sell a large house on the hill with no_____.
4. The money had to be divided between them two, according to uncle Bill`s_____.
5. Nothing was mentioned in the official paper, who would take charge of the children and be their_____.
6. As a family member, close to aunt Tina, Robert was announced her_____.
7. By creating a trust, beneficiaries get the estate_____the probe process.
8. He was at death point and was unable to make_____ _____ _____.
9. Their_____ _____ were at stake.

financial affairs, guardian, delay, accounts and houses, will, trust, intestacy laws, beneficiary, health care decisions, bypass
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Ex.4 Present the summary of the text.

6 Home ownership

Becoming a homeowner is a major step to take and should involve careful preparation. Owning a home can add to your financial and emotional security, but it also comes with obligations of which you should be aware.

Buying a Home

In most cases, buying a home will involve taking out a mortgage on which you will need to make monthly payments. If you do not keep up with payments, the lender can proceed with foreclosure, which means that you will lose your home and suffer a serious blow to your credit. Thus, your finances should be sufficiently stable for you to plan on covering this expense in the long term.

The next step is making an offer to the seller. A real estate agent can assist you with this process, advising you on what to expect and warning you about any pitfalls. If the seller accepts your offer, or if you are able to negotiate an acceptable price, you will put together a purchase and sale agreement. This will cover not only basic issues such as the property description, the price, and the closing date but also contingencies that must be completed before the deal can go through.

Owning a Home

Once you have completed the purchase, you may feel that the work is over and that you can peacefully enjoy your property. However, you will need to keep up with certain ongoing expenses and duties. The most notable obligation probably consists of paying off your mortgage. You also will need to pay property taxes and homeowners' insurance, which may be included as part of your mortgage payment. If you live in a common interest development or a similar type of planned community, you may have homeowners' association fees to pay and rules to follow.

Selling a Home

Sometimes a homeowner decides to move out. Perhaps they have received a new job or a job transfer in a different city, for example, or perhaps they no longer want to keep up with the effort and cost of maintaining the home. Before putting their home on the market, they will want to make sure that they handle any necessary repairs and cleaning so that prospective buyers have a favorable first impression.

Working with a real estate agent can give you insights into the state of the real estate market in your area. You will receive offers from prospective buyers and weigh whether they are acceptable in the circumstances. If an offer falls within a reasonable range, you can negotiate with the prospective buyer to see whether you can reach an agreement. Then, you will need to work out any contingencies before the closing and comply with the requirements of that process.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

mortgage	monthly payment
foreclosure	sufficient
stable	pitfalls
purchase	sale agreement
contingencies	deal
ongoing expenses	insurance
association fees	transfer

to handle	to comply
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Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the words given above.

Ex.3 Work with the text and select the necessary word.

1. Having your own corner in the world gives you the feeling of_____.
2. They saved money to cope with_____.
3. They didn't meet the deadline for_____, and the process of_____ began.
4. Many unemployed people were about to lose their_____and suffer a serious blow to their_____.
5. He married Sabrina when his finances were_____.
6. When buying a house it's better to apply to a_____.
7. The price was_____and they signed_____agreement.
8. They lived on bread and cheese because_____expenses were very high.
9. Any property requires paying_____.
10. The Jacksons live in a planned community and pay monthly_____.
11. Putting your house on the market one must be prepared to_____necessary repair.
12. At last they reached an_____with one_____buyer.
13. To be successful in this deal you must meet the_____of the process.

Ex.4 What one must know about home ownership? Develop the idea.

7 Intellectual property

Intellectual property is intangible property that arises out of mental labor. It encompasses inventions, designs, and artistic work. Laws give certain rights and protections to those who develop creative works to exclusively control intangible assets in the form of:

- Copyrights
- Patents
- Trademarks
- Trade Secrets

In general, intellectual property rights are enforced by rights holders through civil lawsuits against the party that is infringing against the right through its conduct. The particular remedies for infringement vary depending on the types of intellectual property at issue.

Copyrights

Copyright protection is afforded to "original works of authorship." Copyright protection includes the right to reproduce, the right to create derivative works, the right to distribute, and the right to publicly perform. Copyright protection does not

extend to mere ideas, systems, concepts, principles, or discoveries in their abstract forms. Instead, a work must be fixed in a tangible medium of expression from which it can be communicated either directly or with the help of a device. Copyrightable works include literature, music, dramas and plays, choreography, pictorial work, graphics and sculptures, motion pictures, sound recordings, and architectural work.

Patents

A patent is a monopoly that provides an exclusive right to make, use, offer to sell, or sell a particular invention in the given country, or import it into the given country, for a limited period. The purpose of giving inventors patent protection is to encourage inventors to invest their time and resources in developing new and useful discoveries. In order to obtain the limited monopoly, inventors must disclose patented information to the Patent and Trademark Office. The application must demonstrate subject matter that can be patented, usefulness, novelty, non-obviousness, and enablement.

Trademarks

To obtain trademark protection, a word, phrase, logo, symbol, shape, sound, fragrance, or color must be used in commerce by a producer to identify goods, and it must also be distinctive. Exclusive rights to a trademark are awarded to the first producer to use it in commerce. The second requirement of distinctiveness encompasses four traits: arbitrary/fanciful, suggestive, descriptive, and generic.

Trade Secrets

Trade secrets are information that derives independent economic value from not being generally known through appropriate means by other people who might obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, and that the holder of the trade secret strives to keep secret with reasonable efforts. In addition to proving that the trade secret qualifies for protection, a trade secret holder needs to prove that a defendant wrongfully acquired and misappropriated the secret information.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following structures:

intangible property, mental labour, creative work, exclusively, patent, remedies, infringement, authorship, copyright protection, derivative works, public performance, discoveries, tangible expression, choreography, pictorial work, graphics, sculpture, motion pictures, sound recordings, architectural work, none obviousness, enablement, arbitrary, fanciful, generic.

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the words and structures given above.

Ex.3 Comprehension questions

1. What property is called intellectual? What does it encompass?
2. What forms of intellectual assets do you know?
3. How can copyright protection be defined?

4. What do copyrightable works include?
5. What is the purpose of patent protection?
6. What encourages inventors to make new discoveries?
7. Who supplies an inventor with patent protection?
8. What must an application demonstrate?
9. What trademarks are used for?
10. How is trade secret defined? How is it protected?

Ex.4 You are an experienced lawyer. Inform the newcomers of a commercial firm, how to protect their intellectual property.

8 Business law

Before an entity gets off the ground, prospective owners often create a business plan in order to secure financing, whether from a bank or investors. As a company grows, legal compliance becomes increasingly important. Complying with tax laws and employment laws are essential for any business. At some point, all businesses encounter difficulty, which may involve insurance claims or the need for litigation. Even when a business faces dissolution, however, its owners must ensure that it is wound up properly.

Business Formation

Starting your own business involves making several decisions at the outset, with one of the most important ones being which **corporate form** you will choose. For individuals who plan to run a small business on their own, it may make sense to operate as a sole proprietorship. Partnerships and limited partnerships are options when multiple stakeholders are involved, as are limited liability companies (LLCs), which provide added protection against owner liability. Some business owners are best served by forming a corporation, which is generally a completely separate entity from the individual owners in terms of liability and taxes. Regardless of the corporate form that is the best fit for you, there are other important considerations that you will need to take into account when starting a business, such as where your business will be based, and what kinds of licenses, permits, and insurance you will need in order to operate.

Contracts

Contract law affects nearly every business. Contracts are the central documents that govern business transactions. Technically, contracts are legally valid and enforceable agreements between two or more parties that create obligations that are binding on all parties involved. Parties can include any types of entities that are capable of participating in business transactions, including government agencies, individuals, corporations, and other private entities. Contracts might formalize agreements between a business and its clients, other businesses, or the owners themselves.

Employment Law Compliance

Once a company has grown to the point of having employees, complying with employment laws is extremely important. Law prohibits many employers from discriminating on the basis of gender, race, religion, and other personal characteristics when hiring employees. Most employees are also entitled to the minimum wage. Furthermore, nonexempt employees are entitled to overtime if they work more than 40 hours in a week. Employers must also provide the rest and meal breaks required by the law.

Business Disputes

Even in the course of a business' normal operation, disputes with another company may arise. One of the most common business disputes is breach of contract. Depending on the circumstances of the dispute, an owner may attempt to resolve it through a formal process, such as **litigation, mediation, or arbitration**. Other times, a dispute can be handled with a simple demand letter, direct negotiation between company representatives, or communication via each party's legal counsel.

The best way to prevent a business dispute is to reduce all business agreements to writing. While handshake agreements are sometimes necessary to close a deal, they should always be followed up with a written agreement between the parties so that each business is aware of its obligations under the contract.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the following structures:

entity, legal compliance, encounter, insurance claims, dissolution, corporate form, a sole proprietorship, limited partnership, stakeholder, limited liability, regardless, transactions, nonexempt employees, breach of contract.

Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents of the words and structures given above.

Ex.3 Insert the missing word. Use the box below.

1. Small _____ are very often service industries.
2. The _____ Industries don't produce material goods.
3. Less than 20 percent of European businesses are _____ or _____.
4. Sole proprietorships _____ only a small part of all business money.
5. Is this bank owned publicly or _____?
6. There are three main _____ of business ownership.
7. This business looks more like a _____ partnership.
8. You must learn about the _____ going into business.
9. Be resolute about your business _____.
10. A contract in business must always be legally _____ and _____.
11. Direct negotiation between company representatives come to _____ agreement.

12. His business became unprofitable, it resulted in ___of___with the investors.

breach of contract, businesses, forms, corporations, service, responsibilities, valid and enforceable, account, privately, limited, decisions, handshake, partnerships, sole

Ex.4 Translate the sentences:

1. Корпорация может выпускать и продавать акции.
2. Корпорации обычно предлагают более высокую оплату в сравнении с небольшими частными предприятиями.
3. Каждый год акционеры проводят собрание.
4. Если частный банк приносит прибыль, он может расширить спектр финансовых услуг.
5. Сначала он должен подать заявку на патент.
6. Инвесторы вложили в этот бизнес крупную сумму денег.
7. Они подписали письменное соглашение и обменялись рукопожатиями.
8. Сделка обещала быть прибыльной и они рассчитывали заплатить налоги вовремя.
9. Работодатель и работник должны быть в курсе своих обязанностей и прав, зафиксированных в контракте.
10. Споры сторон в бизнесе могут решаться в судебном порядке.

Ex.5 Comprehension questions

1. Do partnership members receive benefits?
2. Is limited partnership a common form of ownership in real estate?
3. Who can own a corporation?
4. Is a corporation larger than a sole proprietorship?
5. Do corporations issue stocks to stockholders?
6. What legal procedure do you have to follow if you want to start a corporation?
7. What must people think about when opening a business?
8. What is the main document that governs business transactions?
9. What binds all parties involved in business?
10. What is the most common subject in business disputes?
11. What legal procedures help to solve disputes in business?
12. What is the best way to prevent a business dispute?
13. Why is a written agreement between the business parties so important?

Ex.6 You are going to start your own business. You have consulted a professional. Make others aware of what you know about business matters.

Grammar Supplement

Ex.1 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. The bus _____ outside the cinema. (not stop)
2. Fiona _____ today. She`s at home. (not work)
3. The boys are outside. They _____ in the garden. (sit)
4. My sister _____ a lot. She`s got lots of books. (read)
5. Is Emma on the phone to Kate again? She _____ to her. (alwsys / talk)
6. I _____ work at 7. (always / start)
7. Who _____ that awful noise? I can`t stand it. (make)
8. _____ very cold here in winter? (it / get)

Ex.2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Use the present simple or present continuous.

1. _____ you _____ how this works?
2. I`m sorry, but I _____ with you.
3. Excuse me, how much _____ these DVD players _____?
4. I _____ soul music to rap.
5. Hurry up! Nikki and Anna _____ for us!
6. Actually, I`m unhappy because I _____ my course.

cost, cry, not agree, not enjoy, prefer, understand, wait

Ex.3 Circle the correct answer.

1. We *have* / *re having* dinner at the moment.
2. I`m not eating all the yoghurt! I *taste* / *`m tasting* it to see if it`s still OK.
3. *Do you see* / *Are you seeing* that blue car over there? It`s Ben`s.
4. I am all right. I *think* / *`m thinking* about what I have to do tomorrow.
5. This cheese *smells* / *`s smelling* awful.
6. Sophie *thinks* / *s thinking* I watch too much television.
7. My college *has* / *is having* some very good sport facilities.
8. I took this photo last week. This is me and this is Kim. She *smells* / *is smelling* the flowers.

Ex.4 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ a cycle ride for charity last year. (do)
2. We _____ from the most northerly point of Ireland to the most southerly. (go)
3. On most days, we _____ about 150 kilometers. (cycle)
4. We _____ some beautiful lakes and rivers. (see)

5. We _____ in expensive hotels. (not stay)
6. One man _____ the ride because he _____ ill. (not finish, be)
7. We _____ very proud when we _____ the end. (feel, reach)
8. I _____ I had so many muscles that could hurt! (not know)

Ex.5 Use the past simple of the words in the box.

1. There _____ a huge traffic jam on M6 yesterday and even two lorries _____ into each other.
2. People _____ to wait in their cars for hours.
3. We _____ any food or water. It was very difficult for the kids.
4. Traffic eventually _____ moving at 5 p.m., eight hours after the accident.
5. City _____ their match against United, 2-0. City`s best striker, Anderson, _____ because of a recent injury. After the match, their manager, Jimmy Simmons, _____, "We _____ well and we know that we have to improve.

admit, be, crash, have, lose, not have, not perform, not play, start

Ex.6 Complete the e-mail. Use the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

I _____ (walk) down the street this morning when I _____ (see) a lot of people in front of me. They _____ (watch) something. When I _____ (get) nearer, I saw what _____ (happen). A man _____ (lie) on the pavement. He _____ (bleed). Two other man _____ (stand) near him. One of them _____ (hold) a gun. A woman _____ (cry). I froze! Then suddenly, someone _____ (shout)"Cut!" The woman _____ (stop) crying and the wounded man _____ (stand) up. Then I _____ (notice) a camera and _____ (realise) that they _____ (make) a film!

Ex.7 Complete the sentences. Use will or be going to and the verbs in brackets.

1. The traffic`s very bad this morning. We _____ late for our lecture. (be)
2. We could have the party here. I`m sure the neighbours _____ the noise. (not mind)
3. Matt probably _____ with us. He doesn`t like football. (not come)
4. She`s working too hard. She _____ ill. (get)
5. In twenty years` time, the trees in our garden _____ really tall. (be)
6. I _____ some horrible dreams tonight after that film! It was really scary! (have)
7. Don`t worry about the ink on your shirt. I`m sure nobody _____ it. (notice)
8. It _____ a lovely day. Look at that clear blue sky! (be)

9. I think we _____ enough time to eat before the film, so let's find a café! (have)

Ex.8 Complete the conversation. Use will or be going to and the verbs in the box.

A: Do you plan to go to university?

B: Yes. I _____ medicine in London

A: Brilliant! I'm sure you _____ a great doctor!

B: Thanks!

A: Where _____?

B: I don't know. I haven't arranged anything yet. I think I _____ a room in a house with some other students. The problem is that everywhere is very expensive.

A: My brother _____ to London next month. He's just bought a flat there. I _____ you his phone number. He might be able to help.

B: Thanks very much. I _____ him tomorrow.

<i>be, call, give, live, move, rent, study</i>
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Ex.9 Use Simple Future Active or Passive of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

Another test in English 1 _____ (to write) tomorrow. It 2 _____ (to contain) five or more exercises. When all the pupils finish writing, the exercise-books 3 _____ (to collect) by me. Our exercise-books 4 _____ (to hand in) to the teacher. She 5 _____ (to take) them home and 6 _____ (to check) them up. They 7 _____ (to return) to us at the next English lesson. We 8 _____ (to get) our tests back and our mistakes 9 _____ (to correct). All pupils 10 _____ (to give) marks for the tests. They 11 _____ (to put) into our school record-books and into the class register-book. I hope I 12 _____ (to give) a good mark. Anyway, I 13 _____ (to see).

Ex.10 Make questions. Start with the words in brackets.

The flat will be cleaned tomorrow. (What?)

The robber will be caught. (Will)

The Christmas tree will be decorated on 20 December. (When)

These photos will be hung in the hall. (Will)

A lot of guests will be invited to the party next Saturday. (When)

The letter will be written next month. (Will ...or...)

Ex.11 Translate into English.

1. Дерево будет посажено учениками.

2. Новые школы будут построены повсюду в нашем городе.

3. Учеников отведут в Британский музей завтра.
4. Много фруктовых деревьев будет посажено здесь в будущем.
5. Джона пригласят на конференцию завтра.
6. Эти книги переведут на японский язык.
7. Эта работа скоро будет закончена.
8. Дом будет отремонтирован через месяц.
9. Фрукты и молочные продукты Вам будут предложены.
10. Книги будут уложены в шкаф.
11. Картина будет повешена над камином.
12. Пять теннисных кортов вскоре будут построены.
13. Летом его пошлют в командировку в Австрию.
14. Ваша машина будет отремонтирована очень быстро.
15. Заказ будет подан через 6 минут.

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