

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ДЛЯ СЛУЖИТЕЛЕЙ ЗАКОНА
Часть 1

Практикум

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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 первым четырем разделам учебного курса. 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, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности», 40.05.03 «Судебная экспертиза», направлению подготовки бакалавров 40.03.01 «Юриспруденция».

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Module 1. Personality

A What are you like?

We ask “**What is he/she like?**” when we want to find out about someone’s character/personality. E.g. **What is Alice like?** – She is so **nice** and **funny**.

GLOSSARY 1

Word	Meaning	Example
friendly	smb who is happy to meet and talk to other people SYN sociable OPP unfriendly	<i>All my groupmates are very friendly, we like spending time together.</i>
kind	smb who is friendly, warm and always wants to help other people	<i>After classes, Tina works as a volunteer in the local hospital. She is so kind.</i>
nice	Kind and friendly SYN pleasant OPP horrible, terrible	<i>I like my new flatmate Christina, she is a really nice girl.</i>
funny	smb who makes you laugh	<i>Ted knows a lot of jokes, he is so funny</i>
fun	smb who makes you happy	<i>English is a difficult subject, but our teacher is great fun!</i>
calm	smb who is relaxed and does not get angry easily	<i>Does your teacher stay calm when students are late for classes?</i>
clever	smb who is able to learn and understand quickly SYN intelligent, smart OPP silly, stupid (negative words)	<i>My dog is very clever, it seems to understand everything I say!</i>
quiet	smb who does not say very much OPP talkative, sociable	<i>She is calm and quiet, but when she gets angry, she is terrible!</i>
serious	smb who thinks a lot and does not laugh much	<i>Can serious people be funny?</i>

Ex. 1 (A,B) Correct the spelling.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 queit | 6 laught | 11 silli |
| 2 inteligent | 7 nise | 12 kalm |
| 3 horrible | 8 serius | 13 tolkative |
| 4 anfriendly | 9 relaxed | 14 frendly |
| 5 plesant | 10 stuped | 15 kinde |

Ex. 2 (A,B) Give synonyms and opposites. What is...

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 a synonym for pleasant? | 6 the opposite of silly? |
| 2 the opposite of smart? | 7 a synonym for calm? |
| 3 a synonym for stupid? | 8 the opposite of sociable? |
| 4 the opposite of friendly? | 9 a synonym for clever? |
| 5 a synonym for talkative? | 10 the opposite of funny? |

Ex. 3 (A,B) What do you call someone who...

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 likes people and has many friends | 5 likes talking and spending time with others |
| 2 likes helping other people | 6 learns quickly and is a good student |
| 3 is usually relaxed | 7 does not like people and does not want to help others |
| 4 can make you laugh | |

Ex. 4 (A,B) Which words are missing?

1 What is your best friend _____?

– He is kind and _____, he knows many cool jokes and can make everyone _____.

2 What _____ your brother like?

– He is very _____, he does not laugh much. And he is _____, he is the best student in his class.

3 What _____ your parents _____?

- My parents are very different, mum is _____, she likes meeting new people and has _____ friends. Dad is _____, he likes spending time at home with the family and he sometimes can be _____ as he doesn't like people very much. Still, he is an interesting person, he knows much and is very _____.

B Why we like each other

Nancy: "My best friend is Emily, we study at university together. What is interesting about us is that we are **complete opposites**. Emily is very happy to meet new people and **make friends with** them, but I'm really **shy**. She is very sociable, I'm quiet. I like spending time at home. She likes noisy parties and going out. She is **sporty**, I'm not.

But all this is not important, now we are friends and we **share a flat**. I'm **organized** and do most housework, Emily is not very **tidy** and she is often **lazy** about the house. But she is a great cook and a really funny person! She knows a lot of jokes and can always make me laugh after a hard day of studying."

GLOSSARY 2

Word	Meaning
complete opposites	people who are very different from each other
make friends	become friends with smb
shy	smb who can't talk easily to people they do not know
sporty	smb who likes sport and is good at it
share a flat	live in the same flat as another person
organized	smb who plans things well
tidy	smb who likes everything to be in the right place OPP
	untidy
lazy	smb who doesn't like working OPP hardworking

Ex. 5 (A,B) Are these statements true or false? Write "T" or "F". Correct the false statements.

- 1 Nancy and Emily are very different
- 2 They don't like each other
- 3 They study at school
- 4 They live in the same flat
- 5 Emily doesn't like sport
- 6 Nancy likes making friends with new people
- 7 Nancy does most of the homework
- 8 Emily is tidy
- 9 Nancy plans things well
- 10 Nancy is very funny

Ex. 6 (A,B) What are you like? Answer the questions about yourself.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 Are you sporty? | 4 Are you quiet or talkative? |
| 2 Are you always tidy or sometimes untidy? | 5 Are you a calm person? |
| 3 Are you hardworking or lazy? | 6 Do you like planning things? |

C How others see me

Dan, 33: "I am **ambitious**, **self-confident** and **generous**. I'm also very **impatient**. Some people really like me. Others think I'm **arrogant** and maybe **aggressive**."

Claire, 18: "I'm always **cheerful**. I'm **easy-going** and I have lots of **energy**. However, my parents don't think I'm very **responsible**, my friends just think I'm **crazy**."

Steve, 45: "I see myself as **honest**, **hardworking** and generally **tolerant**. Other people probably think I'm a bit **dull**, without much **sense of humour**."

GLOSSARY 3

see smb as smth	imagine or think of smb in a particular way
ambitious	smb who has a strong desire to do well or be successful OPP unambitious, N ambition
self-confident	smb who feels sure about their own ability OPP insecure, N self-confidence
generous	smb who is happy to give more money and help than usual OPP mean, N generosity
impatient	smb who is not able to stay calm and wait for smth OPP patient, N patience
arrogant	smb who thinks he/she is better than other people OPP modest, N arrogance
aggressive	smb who is likely to fight or argue
cheerful	smb who is positive and feels happy
easy-going	smb who is relaxed and not worried about what other people do or say
energy	the ability to be very active without getting tired ADJ energetic
responsible	able to act sensibly and intelligently OPP irresponsible
crazy	smb who is not sensible or practical, a bit stupid. But the meaning is not always negative, the word can describe smb who is a bit out of control but wants to enjoy life SYN mad
honest	smb who always tells the truth OPP dishonest N honesty
hard-working	smb who is able to work with effort and for a long time
tolerant	smb who is able to accept ideas they don't agree with OPP intolerant N tolerance
dull	smb who is boring
sense of humour	the ability to laugh at things and see when smth is funny

Ex. 7 (A,B) Positive, negative or both?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 You are too cheerful today. | 6 This boy is very honest. |
| 2 Our teacher is sometimes impatient. | 7 My classmates are very responsible. |
| 3 My boss is very tolerant. | 8 My best friend can sometimes be arrogant. |
| 4 Tim is very self-confident. | 9 Helen is always so energetic. |
| 5 Liza is very ambitious. | 10 My boyfriend is absolutely crazy! |

Ex. 8 (A,B) Correct the spelling.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 intolarant | 5 arogant | 9 selfie-confident |
| 2 generos | 6 chierfull | 10 honist |
| 3 ambitious | 7 responsoble | 11 energetik |
| 4 patiente | 8 sence of humoure | 12 arroganse |

Ex. 9 (A,B) What do we call someone who...

- 1 is sure he is better than others
- 2 dislikes helping people or giving them money
- 3 is not able to accept ideas he doesn't agree with
- 4 likes telling the truth
- 5 works a lot and likes it
- 6 enjoys life and is a bit out of control
- 7 is relaxed and does not worry what other people do or say
- 8 is able to argue and even fight if you disagree with him
- 9 is full of energy
- 10 rarely tells other people how wonderful he is

Ex. 10 (A,B) Give opposites and nouns.

opposites		nouns	
1 tidy	7 aggressive	1 self-confident	7 patient
2 friendly	8 honest	2 energetic	8 ambitious
3 lazy	9 mean	3 able	9 honest
4 tolerant	10 insecure	4 generous	10 aggressive
5 responsible	11 dull	5 tolerant	11 funny
6 ambitious	12 crazy	6 arrogant	12 responsible

Ex. 11 (A,B) Which words are missing?

- 1 I like my teacher, she has a great s_____ of _____ .
- 2 Alex is a bit irresponsible and sometimes does cr_____ things, but he is a good friend.
- 3 I am a little l_____, that is why I seldom go to the gym.
- 4 – I think he is r_____ enough to be a good student.
– I don't think so. As far as I know, he can be really m_____ about having a good time with friends! And studying is so boring...
- 5 H_____ -w_____ people are usually very en_____.
- 6 – Daddy gives me pocket money every time I ask him! – Oh, he is so g_____. My Dad is quite the opposite. He is a bit _____.
- 7 I always get i_____ when I wait for the bus.
- 8 – I think he does not know a single joke, he is so b_____.
– Don't you think he is just shy?
- 9 Daria wants to be successful in life, she is very am_____ for a young girl.
- 10 – Anna writes beautiful poetry, but very few people know about it.
– What a surprise! She is so m_____.

Ex. 12 (A,B) Answer the questions about yourself.

1 What are you like? / How do you see yourself? Name 3 qualities and explain why you think so.

2 What is your best friend like? Name 3 qualities, and explain why you think so.

3 What do you like? Name 3 things or activities, and explain why you like them.

4 What does your friend like? Name 3 things or activities and explain why he/she likes them.

5 What do you dislike? Name 2 things or activities and explain why you like them.

6 Are you ambitious? In what way? Is it good to be ambitious? Why do you think so?

7 Are you hard-working or lazy? Prove it.

8 Are you intolerant of anything? If so, what are you intolerant of?

9 When do you get impatient?

10 Name 2 qualities which you think are the most important (e.g. patience, generosity etc.) and explain why you think so.

Ex. 13 (A,B) Translate into English:

1/ Я снимаю квартиру со своей подругой. Мы студентки и учимся вместе.
2/ Я организованная, потому что планирую дела хорошо. 3/ Моя подруга дружелюбная и любит разговаривать с людьми. 4/ Мой лучший друг добрый, ему нравится помогать другим людям. 5/ Я трудолюбивая, мой бойфренд ленивый, я скромная, он общительный, мы полные противоположности, но мы любим друг друга. 6/ Обычно маленькие девочки аккуратные, а мальчики – нет. 7/ Серьезный человек – всегда скучный? 8/ Каков твой кот? – он спокойный и ленивый. 9/ Какова твоя собака? – она веселая и энергичная. 10/ Каковы твои друзья? – они общительные и дружелюбные.

Ex. 14 (A,B) Translate into English:

1/ Агрессивные люди склонны ссориться и даже драться. 2/ Ник становится нетерпеливым, когда стоит в очереди. 3/ Я иногда делаю сумасшедшие вещи, но мои друзья любят меня. 4/ Я имею хорошее чувство юмора и могу всегда рассмешить своих друзей (= заставить их смеяться). 5/ Мой учитель терпеливый и может объяснять нам правила по несколько раз. 6/ Нетерпеливые люди не способны оставаться спокойными долгое время. 7/ Толерантные люди способны принимать чужие идеи, с которыми они не согласны. 8/ Скупой человек не любит давать деньги другим людям. 9/ Я ответственный, поэтому я всегда действую разумно. 10/ Фред уверен в себе, но он не думает, что он лучше других.

D More about personality

Text 1 (A,B) Carl Jung

Carl Jung (1875-1961) was a Swiss psychiatrist who had a lasting influence on psychology and society. He developed ideas about personality types which still interest and influence people today.

Jung identified two personality types, which he called introverts and extroverts. According to Jung, extroverts find meaning outside themselves, in the world around them. Introverts are introspective, they look into themselves and find meaning in themselves.

Extroverts like other people. They form close relationships easily and enjoy being in crowds. They tend to be assertive, self-confident, and are often leaders in groups. They are energetic and lead busy lives. They are talkative, adventurous and sociable.

Introverts, on the other hand, feel comfortable alone. They are likely to avoid large crowds. They are relaxed, thoughtful and reflect before they act. Unlike extroverts, they are often quiet cautious and are able to concentrate well. They often have creative ideas.



Ex. 15 (A,B) Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

- 1 Jung was a Swiss psychologist
- 2 He developed three personality types
- 3 Extroverts are sociable
- 4 It is difficult for extroverts to be in large crowds
- 5 It is difficult for introverts to concentrate
- 6 Introverts are often leaders in groups

Ex. 16 (A,B) Find the words in the text which mean:

1 smb who thinks deeply about their own thoughts, feelings or behavior

2 smb who behaves in a confident way, so that people notice him/her

3 smb who is careful to avoid danger or risks

4 smb who is serious and quiet because he/she thinks a lot

5 think carefully about smth

Ex. 17 (B) Translate into English:

1/ Экстраверты (Э) разговорчивые и имеют много друзей 2/ Интроверты (И) задумчивые и тихие. 3/ Они обычно имеют мало друзей. 4. И. не энергичные и не общительные 5. Э. любят заводить тесные взаимоотношения и бывать в толпе 6. Э. – любящие приключения и веселые 7. И. избегают шумных мест и больших толп 8. Э. имеют тенденцию быть авторитарными и живут занятой жизнью. 9. И. – более творческие, чем Э. 10. Э. находят смысл жизни в окружающем мире, а И. – в себе.

Text 2 (B) Are women better drivers than men?

We often hear that women are worse drivers than men. Still, some people are sure that women make better drivers. The idea that women make worse drivers is a stereotype. It comes from a time when women drove less than men, and driving was mostly a man's responsibility. There are different views on this controversial question, although there are several reasons why a woman's personality makes her a more competent driver.

To begin with, female drivers are more patient and polite to other road users, such as pedestrians and cyclists. In stressful situations they are more likely to stay calm and less likely to be involved in road rage incidents. Moreover, women are more cautious and therefore take fewer risks, for instance, when overtaking. The last but not the least, they are more responsible, as they tend not to drive when tired or after drinking alcohol.

On the other hand, women can cause accidents because they are indecisive or react slowly because they lack confidence. To add to this, they are easily distracted, for example, by children in the car. Research also shows that women find map reading more difficult than men, and can have problems with the difference between left and right. In spite of the fact that women have more accidents, they have cheaper insurance because their accidents tend to be minor. Particularly, women have accidents when parking, because they often have poor spatial awareness. On the contrary, men tend to have more serious accidents.

To conclude, women make safer drivers than men because of their personality. This is supported by the fact that women have fewer accidents in general and pay lower insurance premiums. On balance, it is obvious that women are less competitive and aggressive than men behind the wheel and therefore better drivers.

Ex. 18 (A,B) Find the words in the text which mean:

- 1 causing a lot of disagreement because many people have strong opinions about the subjects being discussed
- 2 having enough skill or knowledge to do smth to a satisfactory standard
- 3 for example
- 4 unable to make clear decisions or choices
- 5 to take smb's attention away from smth by making them look at or listen to smth else
- 6 determined or trying very hard to be more successful than others
- 7 do smth that may have bad results
- 8 understand maps
- 9 an event in which a car is damaged and/or smb is hurt
- 10 an agreement to pay you money if your car is stolen or damaged

Ex. 19 (B) Complete the notes made by a student:

WOMEN DRIVERS

- patient and (1) _____ to other road users like (2) _____ and (3) _____
- stay (4) _____ in (5) _____ situations
- road (6) _____ incidents are fewer
- cautious
- take (7) _____ risks when (8) _____
- more (9) _____, less likely to (10) _____ when (11) _____ or after drinking
- are easily (12) _____, for example by (13) _____
- react (14) _____
- lack (15) _____
- map (16) _____ can be a problem
- have poor (17) _____
- (18) _____ with left and right
- (19) _____ when parking
- (20) _____ accidents in general

Ex. 20 (B) Translate into English:

1. Женщины менее спокойные на дороге.
2. Мужчины больше рискуют.
3. Ж. более терпеливые и вежливые
4. Ж. имеют меньше серьезных ДТП
5. М. менее вежливы
6. М. находят чтение карт более простым, чем Ж.
7. М. не имеют проблем с «левым и правым»
8. Это стереотип и противоречивый вопрос
9. М. имеют тенденцию водить после употребления алкоголя
10. Ж – более компетентные водители?

Text 3 (B) An indefinable quality

Many people have heard about Bill Clinton, ex-president of the United States. He is a very popular speech giver and regularly gives talks to many different audiences. He is so effective because he has a special quality which we call “charisma”.

Nowadays, psychologists are becoming interested in charisma and try to redefine its meaning. We often misunderstand what charisma is and think of it as a kind of fame, but it is different from fame. Charisma is a kind of magic and is relatively rare. Charismatic people are often brilliant communicators. Still, they have other qualities such as sensitivity, self-confidence, eloquence and vision.

Charismatic personalities are able to draw others to them, and people feel happy in their company. There is a sense of togetherness when a charismatic person is with a group of people. A fine example of this ability is the famous American talk show presenter, Oprah Winfrey. She is able to relate to audiences at her shows and they respond well to her. Her charismatic personality has made her a highly successful businesswoman. Winfrey also runs a book club, which greatly influences the nation’s reading habits.

Another woman who had extraordinary charisma was the film star Marilyn Monroe. She was a beautiful woman and a talented though underrated actress, and immediately became the center of attention wherever she went. Monroe’s charisma was so great that her first husband ex-baseball player, Joe Di Maggio, was overshadowed by her. As he put it so well, “it’s no fun being married to an electric light”.

Unlike fame, charisma doesn’t fade and disappear over time. Even now, fifty years after her death, when young people see Monroe in her films, her charisma seems as fresh and powerful as ever.

Ex. 21 (B) Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

- 1 Bill Clinton is the President of the US
- 2 Marilyn Monroe was a ballet dancer
- 3 Oprah Winfrey is a famous actress
- 4 Charisma can be easily developed
- 5 It is difficult to define charisma
- 6 Charismatic people tend to be shy and introspective
- 7 Charismatic personalities attract others and are always in the public eye
- 8 Monroe married only once
- 9 It is easy to have a charismatic partner (wife / husband)
- 10 Charisma fades over time
- 11 Charisma is the same as fame

Ex. 22 (B) Find the words in the text which mean:

1 to give a new definition

2 the pleasant feeling you have when you are part of a group of people who have close relationships with one another

3 ability to express your opinions well, in a way which influences people

4 the knowledge needed in planning the future with a clear purpose

5 the ability to understand other people's feelings and problems

6 better than other people think or say

7 to make smb / smth seem less important

8 to gradually disappear, lose colour and brightness

Ex. 23 (B) Translate into English:

1. Психологи интересуются харизмой (Х.) в наши дни 2. Какое значение имеет слово «Х.»? 3. Х. – одно и то же, что и слава? 4. Харизматичные люди могут влиять на привычки нации 5. Х.- относительно редкое качество 6. Харизматичные люди затеяют других людей 7. Они отличные ораторы и лидеры 8. Они легко взаимодействуют с аудиторией (зрителями) и зрители отвечают им (реагируют на них). 9. В настоящее время психологи пытаются дать определение Х. 10. Харизматичные люди имеют такие качества, как красноречие, предвидение и уверенность в себе.

Module 2. University

A Exams

Rafael, 21: “When I was at secondary school, I went to all the **lessons** and **did my homework**, but I didn’t **work** very **hard**. So, when I **took exams** at 16, my results weren’t fantastic. I **passed** five, which was good, but I **failed** two. My **worst result** was physics – I got a **grade E**, which was terrible. I could not enter university with such results. I went to a six form college where I worked hard and **did well**. I passed all my exams at 18 and went to university. That’s where I am now.”

GLOSSARY 1

Word	Meaning
lesson / class	a period of time (about an hour) in school when you are learning smth
do homework	do work the teacher has given you to do at home
work hard	work a lot
do well	be good at smth and get better at it OPP do badly
(the) worst	superlative of bad OPP (the) best superlative of good
grade	you get a grade (e.g. A or B) or a mark (e.g. 15/20) in an exam
take an exam	sit down and write your answers in the exam
pass an exam	take an exam and do well, e.g. grade A or 95%
fail an exam	take an exam and do badly, e.g. grade D or 35%
	Grades A, B, C – pass, grades D, E – fail

Ex. 1 (A,B) Look at Rafael’s exam results and answer the questions.

<u>Exam</u>	<u>Grade</u>
English	A
French	B
Maths	D
Geography	B
Chemistry	C
History	B
Physics	E

- 1 How many exams did Rafael take?
- 2 Did he take an exam in Biology?
- 3 How many exams did he pass?

- 4 How many did he fail?
- 5 What was his best grade?
- 6 What was his worst grade?
- 7 What did he get in History?

Ex. 2 (A,B) Which words are missing?

1 60% isn't a good _____

2 Linda _____ her exam in English yesterday. She doesn't know her _____ yet.

3 Do you _____ your homework regularly?

4 History is my _____ subject. I'm terrible at remembering dates.

5 Pam did _____ in her maths exam, she got a grade B.

6 I'm so unhappy. I am doing _____ at school, and yesterday I _____ an important test.

Ex. 3 (A,B) Answer the questions about yourself.

1 How long were your lessons at school?

2 How long are your classes at university?

3 Did you work hard at school most of the time?

4 Do you work hard at university?

5 At what age did you take your final exams at school?

6 At what age will you take your summer exams at university?

7 How many final exams did you take at school?

8 How many exams will you take in summer?

9 Did you pass all your school finals successfully?

10 Will you pass all your exams in summer? Are you sure?

11 What was your best / worst State Exam mark? In what subjects?

12 What grades do you think you will get in summer?

13 Were you good at English at school?

14 Did you take a final exam in English?

15 What subject were you terrible at while at school?

16 What subjects are you good at now?



B A university degree

Rafael, 21: “I started university two years ago, when I was nineteen, and I’m doing a degree in French and German. The course lasts four years, and there are three terms a year. I work in the library a lot because – like many undergraduates – I have to write a lot of essays. Essays are 10-20 pages long, so writing takes much time.

I also have to take exams, usually at the end of the term. Last term I failed one, in Modern Literature, and had to take it again. I got the result a week ago, fortunately, I passed this time. When I get my degree – a BA – I want to do research for PhD.

GLOSSARY 2

Word	Meaning
do a degree	study at university for three or four years
course	a number of classes on a subject, e.g. an English course
last	to continue for a period of time
term	a period of study, usually about ten weeks
library	a place where you can read and borrow books
undergraduate	a student doing a first degree
graduate	a person who has a degree (V graduate)
write an essay	do a piece of writing on a subject
take again	take the exam you failed one more time
fortunately	when we give good news OPP unfortunately
do research	study a subject for a long time to learn new information
BA /BSc	Bachelor of Arts / Bachelor of Science
MA / MSc	Master of Arts / Master of Science
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy

Ex. 4 (A,B) Choose the correct word:

- 1 I am doing an English course / term
- 2 A term / academic year lasts about ten weeks
- 3 Students work a lot in the library / bookshop
- 4 A university undergraduate / graduate has a degree
- 5 You can do research / a degree after graduating

Ex. 5 (A,B) Which words are missing?

- 1 How long does the _____ last at university? – About 10 weeks.
- 2 Do you _____ essays in English? – Yes, we do.
- 3 How long does the Philosophy course _____? – _____, one term.
- 4 What did you do when you failed your History exam? – I _____ it _____ next term. _____, I passed.
- 5 Do students _____ research in their first year? – Usually they don’t.

Ex. 6 (A,B) Answer the questions about yourself.

1 How long do you need to study for a degree in law?

2 Will you get a BA / BSc when you graduate?

3 How long do you study for a Master's Degree in your country?

4 How long did a school term last?

5 How long does a university term last?

6 How many terms are there a year in your country?

7 How long does a course of History last at your university? What about English?

8 How long did a course of History last at school?

9 If you fail your exams at university, can you always take them again?

10 Did you take again any exams at school? In what subjects?

Ex. 7 (A,B) Translate into English:

1/ Какова твоя лучшая оценка за летние экзамены? 2/ Каков твой худший результат? Почему так мало? 3/ Я хорошо занимаюсь по английскому. Почему ты занимаешься плохо? 4/ Хорошие студенты делают домашние задания каждый день. 5/ Я не хочу заваливать экзамены зимой, поэтому я работаю усердно. 6/ Я не всегда усердно работал в школе. 7/ Я хочу получить степень бакалавра гуманитарных наук и заняться научными исследованиями, но пока (временно) работаю в Макдоналдсе. 8/ Студенты должны много читать, но они читают мало. Они много гуляют. 9/ В библиотеке мы можем позаимствовать книги, но мы редко ходим туда. Мы читаем книги онлайн. 10/ Сколько времени длится курс английского? - Он длится три года.

C Students' life

A guide to exam success:

- Follow the invigilator's instructions. Be careful not to take any forbidden items (e.g. a mobile phone, a dictionary) into the exam room. If you do it, you will be disqualified for cheating.
- Before you start, read the paper carefully. Don't waste time copying the tasks or questions, the examiner knows them.
- Planning is essential in successful writing. Devote some time to making notes.
- Always have a positive attitude. Any exam is your chance to show what you know, so try to do your best. Remember it will be a relief when it's all over in a few hours.

GLOSSARY 3

Word	Meaning
success	the achievement of smth you wanted
follow instructions	do what smb tells you to do
invigilator	the person watching students in the exam room
item	a thing or an object
communicate with smb	talk or make signs to smb
candidate	a person taking an exam
disqualify smb	officially stop smb from taking an exam because they have broken a rule
cheat	do smth dishonest to get an advantage for yourself (a person is a cheat N)
paper	1/ the written questions in an exam 2/ a piece of writing done as part of an academic course
carefully	if you read smth carefully , you read it slowly and pay attention
examiner	the person who reads and marks the candidate's answer
planning	the process of making plans
essential	completely necessary, important in a particular situation
devote time to smth	give proper time to smth
attitude	the way you feel, think or behave (can be positive or negative)
relief	the feeling you have when smth unpleasant stops ADJ relieved

Ex. 8 (A,B) Choose the correct word:

- 1 Do the **planning** / **paper** carefully.
- 2 The **examiner** / **invigilator** gives candidates instructions in the exam room.
- 3 Students must not **communicate** / **write** during the exam.
- 4 A **positive** / **negative** attitude will help you be more successful in the exam.
- 5 During the exam, you mustn't use any **forbidden** / **illegal** items.
- 6 Many first-year students can't **follow** / **read** the instructions **carefully** / **casually**.
- 7 Do you usually **waste** / **devote** time to planning during the exam?
- 8 It is **essential** / **unnecessary** to read the tasks carefully before doing them.
- 9 What a **success** / **relief**! The exam is over!
- 10 If students cheat during the exam, they are **disqualified** / **happy**.

Ex. 9(A,B) Which words are missing?

My brother has very little (1) s_____ in exams. I think it is because he always has a negative (2) a_____ to them. He is such a bag of nerves that he can't follow even simple (3) i_____ given by the (4) i_____. Just imagine what happened last time: Denny forgot that he had his dictionary in his pocket! The silly boy was accused of (5) c_____ and was (6) d_____ for taking a forbidden (7) i_____ into the exam room. What a shame!

Mum gives him advice such as not to panic and read the (8) p_____ slowly before he writes anything or that it is (9) e_____ to plan the answers (10) c_____. Still, Den never (11) d_____ enough time to (12) p_____, so I'm sure the (13) e_____ finds his writing difficult to understand. In the family, it's always such a (14) r_____ if Denny passes.

GLOSSARY 4

Word	Meaning
academic	connected to education, especially school or university
tutor	smb who teaches and looks after a student or a small group
professor	the highest level of teacher at a university
lecture	a talk given to a large group to teach them a subject (the person is a lecturer N)
seminar	a class at a university where a small group discuss a subject with a tutor
debate	a formal discussion
attend	go to smth, to be present at smth
take notes	write words quickly, to help you remember smth
read widely	read a lot of different kinds of books
write a thesis	do a long piece of writing on a particular academic subject
continuous assessment	a way of judging students by looking at the work they do regularly during the academic year

Ex. 10 (A, B) Which words are missing?

It is not easy to be an (1) u_____ in Britain. You spend much time studying alone, you also have to (2) a_____ a lot of seminars and (3) l_____ and (4) t_____ n_____. In (5) s_____, the (6) t_____ usually leads the discussion and students express their points of view. Besides, you have to (7) r_____ w_____ on a variety of (8) a_____ topics and write numerous essays. In many courses, there is continuous (9) a_____: the marks you get for your essays and tests go towards your final results, after which, if you are successful, you (10) g_____.

GLOSSARY 5

Word	Meaning
away from home	in a different place from your home OPP at home
freedom	the right to do or say what you want
opportunity	an occasion when it is easy for you to do smth SYN a chance (in universities) a building where students live US dormitory,
hall of residence	dorm sad because you are away from home and you miss it.
homesick	money you pay to a professional (a doctor, lawyer etc.) for
fees	advice or service
tuition fees	money you pay to be taught
loan	when you take out a loan , you borrow money from a bank
bill	a document which shows how much you have to pay for a service received, work done etc.
accommodation	a place to stay / live
scholarship	money that an organization gives smb to help them study
work part-time	work for only part of the day or week OPP work full-time ADJ a part-time / full-time job
flexible	able to change easily N flexibility
hand in	submit, e.g. a paper to a teacher
in time	before or at the correct time
on time	at exactly the correct time, not late
revision	studying smth again, usually by reading silently, in order to prepare for an exam

Advice for new students

In Britain, many university students live **away from home**. This way they get the **freedom** and **opportunity** to meet new people. Many students choose to live in a **hall of residence** in their first year, as there they are less likely to be **homesick** or lonely.

Students must learn to **manage** their own money: all these **tuition fees, loans, bills, accommodation fees**, etc. If you are lucky, you'll be able to get a **scholarship**, which will give you enough money to cover part of your expenses, but many students **work part-time** to help pay the bills.

At university, students enjoy being **flexible** about their schedule. You plan your work and leisure yourself, but be sure you get out of bed **in time** for classes, **hand in** your papers **on time** and plan your **revision** period before exams.

Ex. 11 (A,B) Which words are missing?

1 We can meet tomorrow afternoon or evening, my schedule is _____.

2 Our plane was _____, fortunately, we didn't have to wait.

- 3 I like to come _____ for classes to have a chat with friends.
- 4 It is difficult for students to _____ their time and money.
- 5 Did you have a _____ to study English in Britain?
- 6 My parents think I have too much _____ living _____ home.
- 7 Where do you get money to pay _____? Do you get a _____ or do a job?
- 8 Is it common for students in Russia to take out _____?
- 9 I pay practically nothing for living in a hall _____.
- 10 Do you manage to _____ your papers on time?
- 11 Are you happy about your on-campus _____? – Yes, it is so close to the university building.
- 12 I never have enough time for _____ before exams.
- 13 A disadvantage of living away from home is that you feel _____.

Ex. 12 (A,B) Correct the spelling.

1 sholarship	4 examiner	7 invegilator	10 attitude
2 rivision	5 thises	8 esential	11 reliev
3 residense	6 assesment	9 lecterer	12 suces

Ex. 13 (A,B) Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 Do you live at home or away from home?
- 2 Why do students choose to live in halls of residence?
- 3 Do the students in your country pay tuition fees? When?
- 4 What do students have to pay for? Where do they get money?
- 5 Do you get a scholarship? Is it enough to cover your expenses?
- 6 Do you work part-time? Why (not)?
- 7 Can you say that you are flexible about when you study and relax?

Ex. 14 (A,B) Translate into English:

1/ Сколько времени длится твой урок? 2/ Почему ты не работаешь усердно? 3/ Какой результат ты имеешь за последний экзамен? 4/ Курс философии длится полгода. 5/ Как называется студент, который еще не имеет ни одного диплома? 6/ Почему вы не сдавали экзамен по английскому? 7/ У нашего преподавателя есть диссертация. 8/ Сколько времени у вас занимает сделать д\з по английскому? Почему так долго? 9/ Какие оценки вы часто получаете? 10/ Он хорошо разбирается в праве. 11/ К счастью, курс философии не очень длинный. 12/ Студенты редко ходят в библиотеку, потому что она всегда закрыта. 13/ 70% - не очень хорошая оценка. 14/ К несчастью, экзамен по английскому сложный. 15/ К счастью, я его сдал.

Ex. 15 (A,B) Translate into English:

1/ Вы не выполнили задание правильно, потому что не следовали инструкциям 2/ Наблюдатель следит, чтоб студенты не жульничали на экзамене, а показывали свои знания. 3/ Наш преподаватель строгий и не

разрешает нам использовать словарь на уроке. 4/ Очень важно делать записи на уроке, когда преподаватель объясняет новую тему 5/ Вы посещаете все уроки? 6/ Когда вы писали итоговое эссе? 7/ Постоянная оценка знаний – это хорошо или плохо? 8/ Если вы будете иметь негативное отношение к вашим экзаменам – вы завалите их. 9/ Сколько длится учебный год в вашем вузе? 10/ Сколько лекций вы имеете каждую неделю?

Ex. 16 (B) Translate into English:

1/ Всегда имейте положительное отношение к вашим заданиям и тестам. 2/ Русские студенты склонны к списыванию. 3/ Всегда такое облегчение, когда ты сдал экзамен! 4/ Почему вы не читали задание внимательно? 5/ Обычно студенты делают записи во время урока, а не играют в игры на телефоне 6/ Некоторые студенты платят за обучение сами и берут (образовательные) кредиты. 7/ Многим студентам с оплатой помогают родители. 8/ У студентов в России не популярно работать неполный день. 9/ Мой друг был обвинен в жульничестве и дисквалифицирован, хотя списывал не он, а я. 10/ Порой экзаменатору трудно понять наши ответы. 11/ Наша стипендия недостаточна, чтобы платить за обучение. 12/ Студенты, которые живут вдали от дома, часто тоскуют по дому. 13/ Приходите на занятия вовремя! Для этого вставайте вовремя! 14/ Где вы имеете больше свободы, дома с родителями или в общежитии?

Ex. 17 (B) Translate into English:

1/ Кредит был взят в прошлом году. 2/ Вам была дана возможность пересдать экзамен? 3/ Повторение будет запланировано перед экзаменами. 4/ Жулика попросили покинуть комнату. 5/ Он был дисквалифицирован, потому что общался с одноклассником. 6/ Дискуссия обычно проводится преподавателем на семинарах. 7/ Письменные работы проводятся (пишутся) на каждом занятии. 8/ Много времени уделяется новым словам. 9/ Правила изучаются тщательно. 10/ Оценки выставляются регулярно.

Module 3. Nizhny Novgorod State University Law Faculty

A Welcome to our University!

Lobachevsky State University of N. Novgorod (UNN) is one of the top classical universities in Russia and is ranked 72nd in top 200 universities in 2014 World University Rankings.

It is named in honour of the eminent mathematician N.I. Lobachevsky and widely recognized for conducting research to meet the needs of the society and state.

HISTORY

Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod (UNN) was founded in 1916 as People's University of Russia. After the merger with Polytechnic Institute in 1918 it was given a status of 'State University'. Thus UNN became the first university established in the Soviet state. In 1932, UNN comprised faculties of Physics, Mechanics, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Mathematics.

By mid-20th century, Lobachevsky State University was a research and educational hub, consisting of world-renowned scientific schools of Crystallography, Radio physics, Metal-Organic Chemistry, Theory of Functions, Theory of Dynamic Systems, Population Genetics and others. The laboratories of UNN served as the initial basis for Nizhny Novgorod Institutes of Russian Academy of Sciences.

UNN established large research institutes, such as Research Institute for Physics and Technology, Chemistry, Radiophysics, Mechanics, Applied Mathematics and Cybernetics, Molecular Biology and Regional Ecology, Research Botanical Garden, and others.

PRESENT TIME

At present, the University has over 30,000 students including approximately 1000 postgraduate (Ph.D.) and postdoctoral students. UNN consists of 5 institutes – Institute of International Relations and World History (IIRWH), Institute of Economics and Entrepreneurship (IEE), Institute of Biology and Biomedicine, Institute for Postgraduate and Doctoral Studies and Institute of Military Training – as well as 14 faculties – those of Chemistry, Radio physics, Physics, Mechanics and Mathematics, Computational Mathematics and Cybernetics, Philology, Law, Social Sciences, Physical Education and Sports, Preparatory Faculty, Faculty for Regional Personnel Training, Minor Academy of Public Administration and Advanced School of General and Applied Physics. The Faculty for International Students was established in 2005. Several hundred of undergraduates and postgraduates from more than 75 countries study there.

Both instruction and research are carried out by highly qualified teaching staff. The UNN chairs are headed by well-known professors and associate professors,

outstanding scientists and scholars. Some of them are Members and Corresponding Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

UNN has the Fundamental Library (its collections number 2,200,000 volumes), Innovation Technology Centre and 5 museums: the Zoology Museum (included in the top 5 university zoological museums in Russia), Archaeology Museum, Ethnography Museum, UNN History Museum with an Art Gallery, and Nizhni Novgorod Radio Laboratory Museum.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS

UNN is renowned for innovation in research and higher education. It is carrying out innovative scientific projects to start world class research laboratories, develop promising scientific fields, involve students in research activity and encourage them to develop projects from an idea to a business. A close collaboration is established with the Russian Academy of Sciences. In 2009 the Russian Government awarded UNN the prestigious status of a National Research University.

High-quality research-based education in a broad range of academic disciplines is a distinctive feature of the University, and a variety of academic programs and forms of training make studying at UNN available to almost everyone. The university aims to effectively respond to new and evolving scientific and educational challenges. UNN's scientific and pedagogical traditions are recognized worldwide.

UNN INTERNATIONAL

Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod has forged successful partnerships with 95 universities and educational centres worldwide since 1991, when the closed city was opened up. International cooperation has resulted in the unique programmes – Russian-French University and Russian-Italian University. Students graduate with diplomas from two educational institutions in two countries.

Now, State University is a member of the European University Association. More than 1,000 UNN students and staff were trained in the best European universities.

Words to remember:

in honour of	в честь кого-л.
to meet the needs of...	отвечать потребностям
postgraduate	аспирант
chair	кафедра
teaching staff	преподавательский состав
associate professor	доцент
scholar	ученый (обычно не в сфере естественных наук)
corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences	член-корреспондент РАН

Ex. 1 (A,B) Find the words in the text which mean the following:

- 1 (about a person) famous, important and respected
- 2 to think smth / smb is important or very good
- 3 a situation when two or more companies, organizations become one
- 4 roughly, more or less the exact amount
- 5 the activity of starting a company and arranging deals in order to make a profit
- 6 teaching you are given in a subject
- 7 to be in charge of smth
- 8 to do smth that needs to be organized and planned, such as research or experiments.
SYN *formal* to conduct
- 9 to start an organization, a company etc. that is intended to continue for a long time
- 10 *formal* be famous for
- 11 to consist of certain parts or groups
- 12 to officially give smth such as money or a prize
- 13 to do smth as a reaction to smth SYN to react
- 14 when you work together to achieve smth, especially in science or business
- 15 to develop smth new, especially a relationship with people, groups, countries.

Ex. 2 (A,B) Which prepositions are missing?

- 1 What is your University renowned _____?
- 2 The Head of our faculty is a Corresponding Member _____ the RAS
- 3 Is it easy to develop a project _____ and idea _____ a business?
- 4 Who is the Law Faculty headed _____?
- 5 The faculty established a close collaboration _____ a German university.
- 6 Most research carried _____ at UNN meets the needs _____ the state.
- 7 How many buildings does the UNN campus consist _____?
- 8 A variety _____ programs is available to foreign students.
- 9 What did their meeting result _____?
- 10 A student should be able to effectively respond _____ any challenge.

Ex. 3 (A,B) Do you remember? Try not to look at the text!

- 1 When was UNN founded?
- 2 How many universities were there in the Soviet Union BEFORE 1918?
- 3 How many faculties were there in UNN in 1932? What were they?
- 4 How many are there now? What are they?
- 5 When was the Faculty for International Students established?
- 6 How many institutes does UNN include? What are they?
- 7 How many students are there in UNN approximately?
- 8 How many museums does UNN have? What are they?
- 9 When was UNN awarded the status of a National Research University?
- 10 How many volumes are there in the Fundamental Library?

B Students' life at UNN

EDUCATION

There are three types of teaching at UNN: full-time department (also called day time), part-time (evening) department and correspondence department (distance learning). The course of studying lasts for 4, 5 or 6 years, depending on the chosen type of teaching and the degree type. The academic year is divided into 2 terms: September to January and February to June. Students attend lectures and seminars in various subjects and take notes of them. They also have practical hours in the laboratories which are equipped with the latest apparatus. At the end of each term students take credit-tests and exams. Great attention is paid to students' independent and research work. On completion of studies students present a graduation thesis and take final state examinations.

Students who passed the entrance exams successfully study free of charge but those who didn't manage to do it pay tuition fee. Students who do not pay for their education and pass their exams successfully get monthly grants.

The best UNN graduates enter the postgraduate course and work as lecturers.

FACILITIES

A definite advantage of UNN is that most faculties, administrative buildings, research institutes, sports facilities, dormitories and the main building of the Fundamental Library are situated on campus. The campus is conveniently located close to the city centre, in 23 Gagarin Avenue.

Many students choose to live in comfortable dormitories on campus. All rooms in the dormitories are equipped with the necessary furniture and bedding and have Internet access points. Lavatories, washrooms and kitchens are located on each floor. There are also classrooms on each floor of the student dormitory. There is a student canteen, grocery stores, banks and sports facilities nearby. Round-the-clock security is provided for maximum safety of the students.

Students' life is not "all work and no play". In their spare time UNN students have parties, participate in contests, concerts, festivals and sport events.

Words to remember:

full-time department	очное отделение
part-time department	вечернее отделение
correspondence department	заочное отделение
distance learning	дистанционное обучение
credit-tests	зачеты
pay attention to smth	обращать внимание на что-л.
grant	стипендия
postgraduate course	аспирантура
present a graduation thesis	представить к защите выпускную квалификационную работу

Ex. 4 (A,B) Find the words in the text which mean the following:

- 1 without any pay
- 2 a large building at a university where students live SYN hall of residence
- 3 happening all the time, both day and night
- 4 a person who delivers a lecture
- 5 an area where you can use the Internet on your laptop or mobile

Ex. 5 (A,B) Which prepositions are missing?

- 1 Do you live _____ campus?
- 2 _____ completion _____ studies he left the country.
- 3 Research labs are equipped _____ brand new computers.
- 4 In the US, the academic year is divided _____ three terms.
- 4 Do you pay _____ your education?
- 5 Did you attend the last lecture on History? – No, only the last seminar ____ it.
- 6 Do you usually take notes _____ the lectures?
- 7 What do you enjoy doing _____ your free time?
- 8 What will you do tomorrow? – It depends _____ my mood.
- 9 I always pay attention _____ the teacher's explanations.
- 10 How many exams will you have _____ the end of the term?

Ex. 6 (A,B) Answer the questions. Try not to look at the text!

- 1 How many types of teaching are there at UNN? What are they?
- 2 How many terms are there in the academic year?
- 3 How long does the course of studying last?
- 4 What do students do at the end of each term?
- 5 What is paid great attention to?
- 6 Which students pay tuition fees?
- 7 Which students get monthly grants?
- 8 What do students do on completion of studies?
- 9 What do postgraduate students do?
- 10 Where is the UNN campus located?
- 11 What is there on campus besides the studying facilities?
- 12 What are dormitory rooms like?
- 13 What do students do in their free time?

Ex. 7 (A) Translate into English:

1/ Я учусь бесплатно. Я студент дневного отделения. 2/ Я буду сдавать четыре зачета и два экзамена в конце семестра. 3/ Он всегда делает записи на лекциях. 4/ Первый семестр длится пять месяцев. 5/ Курс обучения длится четыре года. 6/ Мой друг живет в общежитии. Ему нравится жить там. 7/ Его комната удобная. Он делит ее с двумя другими студентами. 8/ У него там есть доступ в интернет. 9/ В общежитии есть круглосуточная охрана. 10/ Студенческая столовая находится на территории кампуса.

Ex. 8 (B) Translate into English:

1/ В чем преимущества дневного обучения перед заочным? 2/ Почему необходимо делать записи на лекциях? 3/ Студенты вечернего отделения посещают занятия не только по будням, но и по выходным. Когда же они отдыхают? 4/ Студенты факультета прикладной физики имеют практические занятия в лабораториях с самым современным оборудованием. 5/ Сколько экзаменов и зачетов вы будете сдавать в конце первого курса? 6/ Что нужно сделать студенту, чтобы получать ежемесячную стипендию? 7/ Сколько составляет плата за обучение на вечернем отделении для студента-магистра? 8/ расположение кампуса близко к центру города удобное, но к сожалению, другие корпуса НГУ расположены не так удобно. 9/ Даже если вы сдали госэкзамены успешно, вы не получите диплом, пока не защитите выпускную квалификационную работу. 10/ Студенты с удовольствием участвуют в концертах и конкурсах, но из-за этого им не хватает времени, чтобы должным образом готовиться к занятиям.

Ex. 9 (B) Translate into English:

1/ В честь кого назван ННГУ? 2/ Он был основан Н.И. Лобачевским? 3/ Какие факультеты имелись в ННГУ в середине 20 века? 4/ Лаборатории ННГУ были базой для серьезных научных исследований. 5/ Научные традиции ННГУ имеют признание в других странах. 6/ Высококвалифицированный преподавательский состав осуществляет обучение в университете. 7/ Некоторые преподаватели – выдающиеся ученые. 8/ Какое место занимает ННГУ в топ-200 университетов мира? 9/ Почему он получил статус исследовательского университета? 10/ Почему почти любой может поступить в ННГУ? 11/ Зоологический музей ННГУ – один из самых лучших зоомузеев в России. 12/ Ученые ННГУ развивают новые сферы в науке. 13/ Студентов поощряют заниматься научными исследованиями и мотивируют превращать идеи в действующие проекты. 14/ Сколько преподавателей ННГУ прошли обучение в университетах Европы? 15/ С какими зарубежными университетами сотрудничает ННГУ?



C Law Faculty

The Law Faculty of Lobachevsky University was founded on the basis of the Economics Faculty in 1989 and became independent in 1991. It is located on the premises of the former All-Union Extra-Mural Institute of Law.

Law Faculty provides full-time and correspondence training. Applicants are free to choose from several departments (chairs): Civil Law and Procedure Department, Criminal Law and Procedure Department, Constitutional and Municipal Law Department, Administrative and Business Law Department, International and European Law Department, Theory and History of the State and Law Department, Forensic Science Department.

The faculty offers Bachelor's Degree programmes in International, State, Civil and Criminal Law. Master's Degree programmes are available in Administration, public and municipal service, Civil, Family, International, Private Law and Legal regulation of state and municipal government. A Specialist's Degree can be obtained in Forensics. The Law faculty graduates are highly qualified and can be employed as judges, prosecutors, counsels for defense, investigators, state notaries, legal advisors, forensics experts.

The Law Faculty established close collaboration with foreign Universities; its students and staff have an opportunity to train abroad. Well-known professors from Canada, USA, Germany, France come to deliver lectures, and students can use the Foreign Literature library which is an immense source of authentic legal data.

Admittance to the Law Faculty can be a bit of a problem as the entrance requirements are rather high and many applicants compete for admission. If their state exam results are not excellent, applicants can still become students and pay tuition fees.

The academic year consists of 2 terms, at the end of which students take credit-tests and exams. The first years of studying provide general training, and later students start specializing in particular branches of law, such as Criminal, Civil, Family, Land, International Law etc. On completion of studying, state examinations are held and students present graduation theses.

Words to remember:

judge	судья
prosecutor	прокурор
counsel for defence	адвокат
investigator	следователь
state notary	государственный нотариус
legal advisor	юрисконсульт
forensic expert	судебный эксперт

Ex. 10 (A,B) Find the words in the text which mean the following:

- 1 the official in control of a court who decides how criminals should be punished
- 2 a lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is innocent of a crime
- 3 smb who has the legal power to make a signed statement or document official
- 4 a lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime
- 5 the building(s) and land occupied by a company or organization
- 6 smb whose job is to give advice, because they know a lot on their subject
- 7 the use of scientific tests to solve crimes
- 8 smb who investigates crimes
- 9 one part of a larger subject of study
- 10 done or made in the traditional and original way

Ex. 11 (A,B) Correct the false statements:

- 1 The Law Faculty building is located on campus in Gagarin Avenue
- 2 The Law Faculty has three departments: Criminal Law and Procedure, Civil Law and Procedure, International and Business Law Depts.
- 3 The Faculty graduates can be employed as policemen
- 4 Students start specializing in the chosen branch of law in their first year
- 5 On completion of studies, graduates do not present a graduation thesis
- 6 It is easy to be admitted to the UNN Law Faculty
- 7 All Law Faculty students pay tuition fees
- 8 Law Faculty students can read authentic legal texts online
- 9 Students' training abroad is not allowed until they graduate
- 10 The academic year consists of three terms, lasting 10 weeks each

Ex. 12 (A,B) Translate into English:

1/ Юридический факультет (ЮФ) располагается в здании на ул. Ашхабадской. 2/ На ЮФ есть дневная и заочная формы обучения. 3/ Стать студентом ЮФ нелегко. 4/ Студенты могут выбрать из множества учебных программ, предлагаемых несколькими кафедрами. 5/ Специализация в выбранной отрасли права начинается на старших курсах. 6/ На ЮФ существует библиотека иностранной юридической литературы. 7/ Иностранные преподаватели часто приезжают на ЮФ. 8/ Студенты ЮФ могут поехать на стажировку за границу. 9/ К сожалению, стажировки не бесплатные. 10/ В конце обучения студенты ЮФ представляют выпускную квалификационную работу на русском языке.

Ex. 13 (B) Translate into English:

1/ Степень специалиста по направлению Судебная экспертиза может быть получена через пять лет. 2/ ЮФ установил тесное сотрудничество с

зарубежными вузами и продолжает развивать совместные образовательные проекты с европейскими государствами. 3/ Сколько преподавателей ЮФ имеют ученую степень? 4/ Кем могут работать выпускники специальности «международное и европейское право»? 5/ Если ваши результаты ЕГЭ не очень высокие, вы можете быть приняты на ЮФ на платной основе. 6/ Какие отрасли права изучаются на ЮФ? 7/ Какие карьерные возможности открываются перед выпускниками ЮФ? 8/ С какими зарубежными вузами сотрудничает ЮФ? 9/ Почему так много абитуриентов участвуют в конкурсе на поступление на ЮФ? 10/ Зачем была создана библиотека юридической литературы на иностранных языках?

D More about academic degrees



(B) An **academic degree** is a qualification awarded on successful completion of a course of study in higher education, normally at a college or university. When comparing different degrees, students can consider which program best fits their career goals and academic interests.

Higher education institutions commonly offer postsecondary students degrees at various levels, typically including three major categories: bachelor's, master's and doctorates, often alongside other academic certificates, and professional degrees. Earning one of these degrees can take 3-8 years, depending on the level of the degree and field of study.

An **undergraduate degree** (also called **first degree**, **bachelor's degree** or simply **degree**) is a colloquial term for an academic degree taken by a person who has completed undergraduate courses. It is usually offered at an institution of higher education, such as a university. The most common type of this degree is the **bachelor's degree**, which typically takes at least three or four years to complete. These degrees can be categorised as basic degrees. In some countries lower qualifications are titled degrees (e.g. associate degrees in the US or foundation degrees in the UK) while in others a higher-level first degree is more usual.

Enrolling in a bachelor's degree program requires that students choose a major area of study, such as finance, history, communications or biology. Graduates from a

bachelor's degree program are qualified to work in entry or management-level positions, depending on the field.

A bachelor's degree is also usually required for admittance into a graduate program. The different types of degrees available in a bachelor's degree program traditionally include the following: Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Science (B.S.), Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA), Bachelor of Applied Science (BAS).

A **master's degree** (from Latin *magister* "teacher") is a second-cycle academic degree which lets students specialize in a chosen area of study. It is awarded by universities upon completion of a course in order to certify mastery or a high-order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice. Master's degrees typically take 1-2 years to complete. Many master's degree programs require a thesis for graduation.

A master's degree normally requires previous study at the bachelor's level, either as a separate degree or as part of an integrated course. Within the area studied, master's graduates are expected to possess advanced knowledge of a specialized body of theoretical and applied topics; high order skills in analysis, critical evaluation, or professional application; and the ability to solve complex problems and think rigorously and independently.

Graduates having master's degrees are qualified to work in advanced or executive-level positions. A master's degree is also required for entrance into some doctoral programs. Different master's degree level programmes include the following: Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.S.), Master of Business Administration (MBA), Master of Fine Arts (MFA).

A **doctorate** (from Latin *docere*, "to teach", *doctor*, "teacher") or **doctor's degree** or **doctoral degree** is the most advanced type of degree program available, that, in most countries, qualifies the holder to teach at the university level in the degree's field, or to work as experts in specific areas of business or research.

Completing a doctoral program usually takes several years, and often involves the completion of a dissertation and a major research project.

The most common doctoral degree is the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), which is awarded in many different fields, ranging from the humanities to the scientific disciplines. There are also other types of "doctorates" (in the United states), such as the Doctor of Musical Arts (D.M.A.), Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and the Doctor of Education (Ed.D.), which are in reality **Professional degrees**, not Doctorates, as no Dissertation is presented. In most countries, the highest degree in a given field is called a **terminal degree**, and is generally synonymous with the research Doctorate.

Many universities also award "**honorary doctorates**" to individuals who have been deemed worthy of special recognition, either for scholarly work or for other contributions to the university or to society.

Ex. 14 (B) Find the words in the text which mean the following:

- 1 relating to education after you have finished school
- 2 used mainly in informal conversations rather than in written speech
- 3 permission given to smb to become a member of a school / university, etc.
- 4 combining many ideas or parts in a way that works well
- 5 thorough understanding or great skill
- 6 science that has a practical use
- 7 relating to the study of ideas, rather than to practical uses of the ideas or practical experience
- 8 a judgment about how good, useful or successful smth is
- 9 carefully, thoroughly or exactly
- 10 to state that smth is correct or true
- 11 subjects of study such as literature, history or art, rather than mathematics or physics
- 12 smth that you do in order to help smth be successful
- 13 the highest degree in a given field
- 14 deserving to be thought about or treated in a particular way
- 15 consider (*formal*)

Ex. 15 (B) Do you remember? Try not to look at the text!

- 1 How many types of academic degrees are there?
- 2 What organizations are licensed to give degrees?
- 3 What are the names for qualifications lower than the bachelor's degree?
- 4 What are other names for bachelor's degree?
- 5 How long does it take to earn a bachelor's degree?
- 6 What jobs can bachelor's programs' graduates take?
- 7 What types of bachelor's degree do you remember?
- 8 How long does it take to earn a master's degree?
- 9 What does a master's degree prove?
- 10 What qualifications is a master's programme graduate supposed to have?
- 11 What types of master's degree do you remember?
- 12 How long does it take to earn a doctor's degree?
- 13 What are other names for a doctoral degree?
- 14 In what fields is PhD awarded?
- 15 What is required to enter a doctoral programme?
- 16 What types of doctoral degree do you remember?
- 17 What career opportunities does a doctoral degree provide?
- 18 What is a terminal degree?
- 19 What is an "honorary doctorate"?
- 20 Why are degrees like Doctor of Musical Arts or Nursing Practice actually NOT doctorates? What are they?

Ex. 16 (B) Translate into English:

1/ В чем разница между дипломами бакалавра и магистра? 2/ Получение степени может занять до 8 лет. 3/ В некоторых странах степенью называют более низкий уровень, чем вузовское образование. 4/ Основными разновидностями степеней являются степени бакалавра, магистра и доктора. 5/ за рубежом не существует степени специалиста. 6/ Основная особенность степени магистра в том, что она предполагает серьезное исследование в выбранной сфере теоретической или прикладной науки. 7/ Имеющий магистерскую степень должен овладеть такими навыками, как аналитическое и критическое мышление, умение решать сложные проблемы, тщательно обдумывать поставленные задачи. 8/ Преимущество обладателя магистерской степени – возможность работать на руководящей должности или просто более высокой, чем у обладателя степени бакалавра. 9/ Без степени магистра вас могут не зачислить на докторскую программу. 10/ Обладание докторской степенью дает право преподавания в вузе в должности профессора, а также позволяет работать экспертом в выбранной научной области. 11/ Степень доктора философии не означает, что ее владелец – философ. 12/ За рубежом, не все докторские степени предполагают написание диссертации. 13/ Степень почетного доктора означает, что ее обладатель внес существенный вклад в деятельность университета или общества. 14/ Какую ученую степень имеет ваш преподаватель и когда он ее получил? 15/ Какую степень вы хотите получить и почему?

Module 4. The Profession of a Lawyer

A Lawyers in court: criminal cases. Basic terms

GLOSSARY 1

Word	Meaning
to commit a crime	to break the law and do something wrong / illegal / against the law
to investigate	to try to find out what happened and who is responsible for the crime
wrongdoer	smb whose actions are illegal or immoral
to arrest	to take smb to the police station
to question	to ask questions to find out what a person knows
suspect	smb who is thought to be guilty of a crime
to charge with a crime	to make an official statement that the police believe the person committed the crime
guilty	smb who is guilty did smth that is a crime OPP innocent
judge	the official in control of a court who decides how criminals should be punished
jury	a group of usually 12 ordinary people who listen to the details of a case and decide whether the person is guilty SG a jury member
trial	a legal process in which the judge and the jury examine the information and decide whether the person is guilty
court	the place where a trial is held
defendant	the person charged with a crime SYN the accused
to prove	to provide facts that smth is true
barrister (BrE)	the lawyer in court who tries to prove the defendant is innocent <i>AmE</i> attorney
prosecutor	the lawyer in court who tries to prove the defendant is guilty
evidence	information about the crime, for and against the defendant
to be convicted of a crime	if the defendant is convicted of a crime, the jury find him / her guilty
sentence	punishment V to sentence
prison	a place where criminals are kept
prisoner	a criminal living in prison
cell	a small room where prisoners live
minor offences	crimes that are not serious, e.g. illegal parking
fine	money you have to pay as punishment V to fine

When someone **commits a crime**, the police **investigate**. If they find the **wrongdoer**, they **arrest** them. At the police station, they **question** the **suspect** and if they are sure the person committed the crime, the suspect is **charged with** the crime. The person must then go to **court** for **trial**.

In **court**, the defendant must try to **prove** that they did not commit the crime, in other words prove that they are **innocent**. The **barrister** (BrE) / **attorney** (AmE) defends the person charged with the crime and presents **evidence**. The **prosecutor** presents the facts against the defendant. The **jury** listen to all the evidence and then make their decision.

If the defendant is **convicted of** the crime, the **judge** will give the **sentence**. If a person is convicted of a serious crime, the sentence will be many years in **prison**. The person then becomes a **prisoner**, and will live in a **cell**. For **minor offences**, the punishment is usually a **fine**.

Ex. 1 (A,B) What do we call someone who:

- 1 lives in a cell
- 2 decides whether a person should go to prison or pay a fine
- 3 is not a professional lawyer but listens to the evidence and decides whether the person is guilty or not
- 4 commits crimes
- 5 defends people in court
- 6 tries to prove the person is guilty

Ex. 2 (A,B) Which words are missing?

1,000,000 \$ was stolen from the Globex Bank three months ago. The police (1)_____ a number of people about the crime and they finally (2)_____ two men. They questioned the (3)_____ and (4)_____ them with the robbery. The (5)_____ took place two months later. The (6)_____ listened to all the evidence and found both men (7)_____. They were sent to (8)_____ for seven years.

Ex. 3 (A,B) Which words are missing?

- 1 We all sometimes _____ the law and _____ crimes.
- 2 In the US it is _____ to drive when intoxicated.
- 3 If you park in the wrong place, you will have to pay a _____.
- 4 The jury decided the accused was _____ and he was released.
- 5 Sometimes it is difficult to _____ that the suspect is guilty.
- 6 If the defendant is _____ of a robbery, he will go to _____.
- 7 Smoking in a public place is a _____ offence.
- 8 The _____ presented by the attorney was not enough to prove the accused innocent.
- 9 My friend was in trouble with the police in childhood, her parents were _____.

Ex. 4 (B) Read the descriptions of the crimes and answer the questions. Your answers should be based on your knowledge of the law. The crimes were recorded on CCTV cameras.

Crime 1

“Two schoolboys aged about 14 broke into a house in the daytime when the owner was out and took a laptop and a golden ring. The owner reported the crime to the police when she returned home after work.”

Crime 2

“A young man stole a Chihuahua dog from the garden when the owner was looking the other side. The pet was reported missing an hour later.”

Crime 3

“An elderly lady was doing her shopping on the market when a teenager grabbed her bag and ran away. The purse which was in the bag contained 5,000 RUR. The lady reported the crime immediately.”

1 Will the police investigate the crimes?

2 What will they do?

3 Do you think the police will catch the criminals?

4 If they do, what crime will they be charged with?

5 Will the criminals be sent to prison?

6 What do you think the sentence will be? Do you think it is the correct sentence?

Ex. 5 (A,B) Use the verb in the correct form (Active or Passive):

1/ The police arrest the suspect and (to question) him /her at the police station.
2/ After the trial, the man was released and (to pay) a fine. 3/ You (to prove) your innocence without a barrister’s help? 4/ The defendant (to find) guilty and went to prison. 5/ Last year I (to serve) two weeks in the local court jury. I quite liked the experience. 6/ When the jury (to convict) the girl of the crime, she burst into tears. 7/ The sentence traditionally (to deliver) by the judge. 8/ I think the jury (to make) the right decision 9/ Why he (to charge) with the crime if there was not enough evidence? 10/ What punishment the judge (to give) him yesterday?

Ex. 6 (A,B) Translate into English:

1/ Заключение живут в камерах. 2/ Судья выносит приговор. 3/ Если совершается преступление, полиция проводит расследование. 4/ Адвокат защищает подозреваемого. 5/ Присяжные выслушивают информацию о преступлении и признают обвиняемого виновным или невиновным. 6/ Он был признан невиновным и отпущен. 7/ Прокурор допросил подозреваемого в суде. 8/ Этот школьник совершил мелкое правонарушение. 9/ Кто в ответе за это преступление? 10/ Ему был вынесен суровый (severe) приговор.

Ex. 7 (B) Translate into English:

1/ Судья решает, как преступник должен быть наказан. 2/ Вчера в суде убийца был приговорен к 10 годам заключения и отправлен в тюрьму. 3/ Обвиняемый не был согласен с приговором и не считал себя виновным. 4/ Этих улик недостаточно и присяжные не могут признать подозреваемого виновным. 5/ Подозреваемого придется отпустить сразу после суда. 6/ Больше половины присяжных считают, что подозреваемый невиновен. 7/ Адвокат защищал обвиняемого, но все улики были против него. 8/ Женщина была оштрафована за парковку в неподобающем месте. 9/ Это ее второе мелкое правонарушение. 10/ в следующий раз ей присудят гораздо больший штраф. 11/ Подозреваемый был неправильно допрошен и присяжные не могут принять решение. 12/ Почему прокурор опоздал на заседание суда? 13/ Кто отправил его в тюрьму? 14/ Почему он был признан виновным в преступлении, которое он не совершал? 15/ Иногда случается, что невиновных людей наказывают.

B Lawyers in court: civil cases. Basic terms

A civil case begins with a **plaintiff**. He or she has a **complaint** about the actions of another person or company. The plaintiff **files a complaint with a court**.

The person or company which is accused of wrongdoing is the defendant. Both the plaintiff and the defendant usually have attorneys. The attorneys **speak on behalf of** their clients. A **paralegal**, a person with legal training, may assist the attorney.

In some civil cases, the jury listens to arguments for and against the defendant. They **decide on a verdict**. Finally, the judge makes a decision **to resolve the complaint**.

GLOSSARY 2

Word	Meaning
plaintiff	smb who brings a legal action against another person or company
complaint	the act of complaining
to file a complaint	to make a complaint in court (formal)
on behalf of smb	instead of smb or as their representative
paralegal	smb whose job is to help lawyers do their work
to decide on a verdict	to make a decision whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty
to resolve the complaint	to find a satisfactory way of dealing with a complaint

Ex. 8 (A,B) What do you call someone who:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 files a complaint | 2 accuses smb of a crime |
| 3 resolves a complaint | 4 defends smb in a court of law |
| 5 assists a lawyer during the trial | |

Ex. 9 (A,B) What is the word for the following? Choose the best word from below:

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>civil</i> | <i>complaint</i> | <i>the legal system</i> | <i>verdict</i> | <i>court</i> |
| 1 the methods of interpreting laws and putting them into effect | | | | |
| 2 occurring between citizens | | | | |
| 3 a legal conclusion | | | | |
| 4 a written document that states the reason for legal action | | | | |
| 5 the place where people go to conduct legal business | | | | |

Ex. 10 (A,B) Which word is missing?

- 1 The _____ delivered a _____ at the end of the trial.
- 2 The court listened to the attorney's _____.
- 3 Twelve _____ determined the outcome of the case.
- 4 The jury decided that the man was not _____.
- 5 The _____ hired a(n) _____ to prove that he was innocent.
- 6 In court, the _____ always makes the final decision.
- 7 Sabrina was represented by the _____ during the trial as she had little knowledge of law.
- 8 What _____ is the _____ accused of?
- 9 The _____ filed a _____ when he discovered the insurance company were not going to pay him.
- 10 The attorney provided little _____ to prove that the _____ was innocent.

Ex. 11 (A,B) Which word is missing? Fill in the gaps and act out the dialogue.

Attorney 1: Hi, Tony. How is your case going?

Attorney 2: Hi, Anna. Sorry to say it is not going well.

A.: Why? What's wrong?

T.: The defendant's attorney is very _____. He's got lots of _____ which makes our complaint seem weak and unreasonable.

A.: But it is not, I believe!

T.: No, but the case is no easy matter. The _____ owes the _____ a lot of money, but unfortunately it was just a verbal agreement.

A.: Oh, my! No written _____ at all? It will be hard to win the case.

T.: I'm afraid you're right. I'm concerned that the _____ may decide against us...

Ex. 12 (A,B) Translate into English:

1/ Когда истец подал иск в суд? 2/ Адвокат выступил от имени ответчика. 3/ Присяжные не могут вынести вердикт. 4/ На гражданских процессах обычно и истец, и ответчик имеют адвокатов. 5/ У истца есть адвокат? 6/ Почему у ответчика нет адвоката? 7/ Какие доказательства привел адвокат ответчика? 8/ Присяжные участвовали в заседании суда? 9/ Помощник юриста отдал судье документы. 10/ Какое решение принял судья?

Ex. 13 (B) Translate into English:

1/ Я рад, что суд разрешил мою проблему. 2/ Присяжные внимательно выслушали доказательства ответчика и вынесли решение в его пользу. 3/ Кем был подан иск в суд? 4/ Во время процесса доказательства предоставляются обеими сторонами (parties). 5/ Эта компания была обвинена в крупном правонарушении. 6/ На процессе ее представлял высококвалифицированный адвокат. 7/ Ваш иск не дает достаточно основания для успешного судебного процесса. 8/ Как судья может интерпретировать эти факты? 9/ В чью пользу будет вынесено решение? 10/ Моя компания должна мне много денег, я надеюсь, что суд примет решение в мою пользу и признает их виновными. 11/ Мое дело идет хорошо, я надеюсь, суд признает ответчика виновным. 12/ Помощник судьи потерял мои документы после процесса. 13/ Все доказательства адвоката не изменили мнение присяжных. 14/ Сперва у меня не было адвоката, но потом я его нанял, потому что не обладаю достаточными юридическими знаниями. 15/ Без адвоката нелегко выиграть гражданский процесс.

C Legal professions in Great Britain

Text 1 (A,B) Barristers VS Solicitors

The term *Lawyer* is a common word used to describe anyone who is a Licensed Legal Practitioner qualified to give legal advice in one or more areas of law. Put simply, *Solicitors* and *Barristers* are both types of Lawyer.

A Solicitor is a qualified legal professional who provides expert legal advice and support to clients. A Solicitor's clients can be individual people, groups, private companies or public sector organizations.

A Barrister generally provides specialist legal advice and represents individual people and organizations in Courts and tribunals and through written legal advice.

What does a Solicitor do?

After taking instructions from clients, Solicitors advise them on the law and legal issues relating to their particular case. If required, they recommend necessary

courses of legal action depending on their areas of legal expertise. Most Solicitors in the UK are primarily litigators, they represent clients in lower courts. Nevertheless, many Solicitors specialize in specific areas of law.

Solicitors deal with all the paperwork and communication involved with their clients' cases, such as writing documents, letters and contracts tailored to their client's needs; ensuring the accuracy of legal advice and procedure, and preparing papers for Court.

Solicitors also negotiate with clients and opposing parties to secure agreed objectives, gather evidence, supervise the implementation of agreements, calculate claims for damages, compensation, loss of earnings, maintenance etc., and coordinate the work of all parties involved in the case. Their work ranges across the whole spectrum of legal work from high value commercial work to personal injury cases, family law issues such as children law and divorce, criminal law and wills probate and the general administration of estates.

Solicitors represent clients in Court if necessary. In complex disputes however, Solicitors refer to a Barrister for expert advice and often instruct Barristers to appear in Court on behalf of their clients.

What does a Barrister do?

In general, Barristers in England and Wales are hired by Solicitors to represent a case in Court and only become involved once advocacy before a Court is needed. The role of a Barrister is to make persuasive representations which obtain the best possible result for their client.

Barristers usually specialize in particular areas of law such as criminal law, commercial law, entertainment law, sports law and common law, which includes family law and divorce, housing and personal injury law.

Although a Barrister's work varies considerably depending on their level of expertise and the area of law in which they practice, they typically advise clients on the law and the strength of their case and provide them with a written 'opinion'. Barristers advocate in Court on behalf of their clients and the client's Solicitor, presenting their case, examining and cross-examining witnesses and giving reasons why the Court should support the case. They will then negotiate settlements with the other side. Barristers have the exclusive right to present cases in the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal, the Crown Court etc.

Unlike solicitors, who mostly work for solicitors' firms, around 80% Barristers in England and Wales are self-employed. Other Barristers are employed in Solicitors' firms, agencies advising clients directly, or in specialist legal departments in industry, commerce, charities or central or local government; advising only the organisations they work for.

Ex. 14 (A,B) Find the words in the text which mean the following:

- 1 smb who takes a claim or complaint against smb to a court
- 2 made specially to meet the client's needs
- 3 have talks with (*formal*)
- 4 an organization which gives money or helps people who are poor, sick etc.
- 5 to put into practice
- 6 one of the people or groups who are involved in legal arguments
- 7 a legal document which says who will get your property after your death
- 8 the legal process of proving that the will is legal
- 9 convincing, able to make people believe what you're saying
- 10 smb who sees a crime and can describe what happened
- 11 to ask smb questions about what was said, to see if they are telling the truth.
- 12 to work for yourself

Ex. 15 (A,B) Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

- 1 Solicitors mostly are hired to represent a case in court.
- 2 A solicitor can ask a barrister to represent the client's interests in court if the case requires professional expertise.
- 3 Barristers have no right to advise on legal issues.
- 4 Solicitors seldom represent clients in courts.
- 5 Solicitors have the right to defend criminals in court.
- 6 Barristers only can represent clients in Higher Courts.
- 7 Most solicitors are self-employed.
- 8 Barristers can be hired to supervise the implementation of agreements.
- 9 Solicitors draw up contracts to meet the customers' needs.
- 10 Both solicitors and barristers can advise smb on family law.

Ex. 16 (A,B) Fill in the prepositions if necessary:

- 1 Can you advise me _____ my case?
- 2 You should take legal action, Brown&Co will represent you _____ court.
- 3 What company does the defendant work _____?
- 4 This solicitor provided us _____ good advice. Shall we refer _____ him again?
- 5 What legal cases do you deal _____?
- 6 If I go to a solicitors' firm, will they calculate a claim _____ damage?
- 7 When did you take instructions _____ your client?
- 8 What areas of law do you specialize _____?
- 9 When will you prepare the papers _____ court?
- 10 Solicitors negotiate _____ clients to secure agreed objectives.
- 11 Can you recommend me the best course _____ legal action?
- 12 This contract is perfectly tailored _____ our company's needs.

Ex. 17 (A,B) Answer the questions on the text:

- 1 What is the principal difference between solicitors and barristers?
- 2 Who should a company hire to draw up a tricky contract?
- 3 Whose job is it to deal with criminal cases?
- 4 Who can represent clients in higher courts?
- 5 Whose job is it to gather evidence and prepare papers for Court?
- 6 Who can give an expert opinion if legal action is worth taking?
- 7 Who has the right to cross-examine witnesses in court?
- 8 Are solicitors hired by barristers or vice versa?
- 9 Who mostly work for lawyers' firms and who are often self-employed?
- 10 In your opinion, who are better paid? Why do you think so?

Text 2 (A,B) Other legal professions in GB. Judges

In the legal system of England and Wales, there is a history of involving lay people in the judicial decision-making process of the courts. They are called **justices of the peace** or **magistrates**. These magistrates were termed "lay magistrates" to distinguish them from professional magistrates called **district judges**.

District judges sit alone to hear cases and are permanently employed by the Ministry of Justice. Magistrates are not paid, apart from an allowance for loss of earnings, mileage and subsistence. A practicing solicitor or barrister may sit part-time as a deputy district judge. Retired district judges may occasionally sit as deputies. District judges are formally addressed in court as "sir" or "madam". In law reports, they are referred to as "DJ Smith" (or "DDJ Smith" for deputies).

Magistrates generally sit in threes in order to give judgement on a variety of cases in magistrates' courts, youth courts, criminal courts and family proceedings courts. The lead magistrate, known as the chairman, is formally addressed as "sir" or "madam" or "your worship", and the magistrates collectively as "your worships". In law reports, they are referred to as "John Smith JP" (for justice of the peace).

The work of district judges involves a range of civil and family law cases such as claims for damages and injunctions, possession proceedings against mortgage borrowers and property tenants, divorces, child proceedings, domestic violence.

Magistrates deal with less serious criminal cases, such as minor theft, criminal damage, assaults, public disorder and motoring offences. All magistrates sit in adult criminal courts as "benches" of three, mixed in gender, age and ethnicity whenever possible to bring a broad experience of life to the bench. All three members of the bench have equal decision-making powers but only the chairman speaks in court and presides over proceedings. A qualified **legal adviser**, also known as the **court clerk**, sits with the bench in the court room and is available to them during the court sitting.

Ex. 18 (A,B) Compare magistrates and district judges:

	M	DJ
1 Do they have legal qualifications?	_____	_____
2 Do they work alone?	_____	_____
3 Are they paid?	_____	_____
4 How are they addressed in court?	_____	_____
5 How are they referred to in reports?	_____	_____
6 What are their duties?	_____	_____

Ex. 19 (A,B) What do we call...:

- 1 people from the local community who do not have any legal qualifications
- 2 a person with a legal training who assists magistrates in court
- 3 another name for “magistrate”
- 4 a person who directs the work of a committee
- 5 the name for three magistrates working together
- 6 someone who is directly below another person in rank and who is officially in charge when that person is not there

Ex. 20 (A,B) Which words are missing?

- 1 _____ are not paid, but _____ get salaries.
- 2 Magistrates sit in _____ courts, _____ courts, _____ courts and _____ courts.
- 3 _____ deal with less serious criminal cases than _____.
- 4 _____ sit in threes to provide a variety of life experience.
- 5 _____ do not need a legal advisor, as they have legal training. On the other hand, _____ are assisted by a court clerk.
- 6 A practicing _____ or _____ may work part-time as a district judge.
- 7 Magistrates are paid an _____ for _____, mileage and _____.
- 8 All the three members of the bench have equal _____.

Text 3 (A,B) More legal professions in GB. Jury. Coroners

A **jury** is a sworn body of people who deliver an impartial verdict on a question officially submitted to them by a court. Modern juries are found in courts to establish the guilt, or lack of it, in a crime. In Anglophone jurisdictions, the verdict may be *guilty* or *not guilty (not proven)*; a verdict of acquittal, based on the state's failure to prove guilt rather than any proof of innocence, is also available in Scotland).

The function of the jury is to weigh up the evidence and to decide what the true facts of the case are or what actually happened. The judge gives the direction to the

jury on the relevant law, which the jury has to apply to the facts of the case in order to reach a verdict. If it is a criminal case and the jury has given a verdict of guilty, then the judge will decide on appropriate sentence. In civil cases, jury's function is to decide on how much money should be awarded in damages.

Coroners are judicial office holders, who have qualifications and substantial experience as lawyers, medical doctors, or sometimes both. They are completely independent and appointed by the Crown.

Coroners investigate all deaths where the cause is unknown, and there is a reason to think the death may not be due to natural causes. A coroner will inquire into a death once they receive a report that a body is lying within their jurisdiction. Coroners have the power to have a body brought into the public mortuary and keep it there while they carry out investigations. In difficult cases, a post mortem examination may be needed. A coroner may open an inquest, which is a judicial inquiry into the death. They also investigate or confirm the identity of an unknown person who is found dead.

Each senior coroner usually appoints one or more Assistant Coroners. These serve either full- or part-time, usually while working as solicitors, barristers or doctors. They have the same powers as a senior coroner when it comes to dealing with deaths and inquests.

Ex. 21 (A,B) Guess the word from the definition:

- 1 not involved in the case and therefore able to give a fair opinion or advice
- 2 the opposite of "criminal cases"
- 3 an official attempt to find out the truth or the cause of the crime
- 4 a person's name or who they are
- 5 an examination of a dead body to discover why the person died
- 6 to analyse the proof in order to reach a verdict
- 7 large in amount, considerable
- 8 a building where dead bodies are kept before they are buried or cremated
- 9 an official statement in court that someone is not guilty
- 10 to choose smb for a position or a job
- 11 a group of people who officially promised to tell the truth
- 12 a legal process to find out the cause of smb's death

Ex. 22 (A,B) Fill in the missing words:

- 1 The jury's duty is to _____ the guilt or lack of it.
- 2 It is not easy to _____ a verdict on such a strange case.
- 3 When the State officials fail to find any proof of guilt or innocence, a verdict of _____ is delivered.
- 4 Jurymen have no legal training, that is why the judge gives them the _____ on the relevant law.
- 5 If the jury delivers a verdict of "guilty", the judge decides on appropriate _____.

6 Coroners must be either professional _____ or _____, or both.

7 The Crown _____ coroners.

8 Coroners _____ deaths which may not be due to natural _____.

9 When the coroner cannot find out the cause of the death, a _____ is needed.

10 If a person is found dead, his or her _____ must be confirmed.

11 Assistant coroners may also be employed as _____, _____ or _____.

12 You cannot become a coroner without _____ and substantial _____.

Ex. 23 (A,B) Use the verb in the correct form (Active or Passive):

1 The direction to the jury (to give) by the judge.

2 He (to appoint) coroner last year. He likes his new position.

3 Jurymen (to swear) to tell the truth and nothing but truth.

4 After the verdict (to deliver) by the jury, the judge decided on the sentence.

5 I believe the jury (to find) him not guilty.

6 If her innocence (to prove), she (to release) after the trial.

7 Senior coroners (to appoint) Assistant coroners.

8 An inquest (to initiate) by the assistant coroner two days ago.

9 A post-mortem (to carry out) tomorrow to find out the reason of her death.

10 A report (to receive) that a dead body was found in Pembroke Street.

Ex. 24 (A) Translate into English:

1/ Присяжные выслушали доказательства внимательно. 2/ Ваших доказательств недостаточно. 3/ Присяжные установили отсутствие вины. 4/ Этот коронер работал врачом долгое время. 5/ Иногда государство не может доказать вину или невиновность подозреваемого. 6/ Присяжные участвуют в гражданских и уголовных процессах. 7/ Коронеры проводят расследование причин смерти. 8/ Коронеры назначают помощников коронеров. 9/ присяжные анализируют доказательства и выносят вердикт. 10/ Коронеры независимы, они не работают на юридические компании.

Ex. 25 (B) Translate into English:

1/ Большинство солиситоров (С.) – либо юрисконсульты, либо представляют клиентов в судах низшего уровня. 2/ Основная задача барристеров (Б.) – убедительно представить своего клиента в суде и добиться максимально выгодного для клиента результата. 3/ С. Может нанять Б. как более компетентного юриста для представительства в суде. 4/ Б. могут консультировать по определенным отраслям права и давать письменное заключение. 5/ Во время судебного процесса Б. имеет право представлять дело с позиции клиента, опрашивать и вести перекрестный опрос свидетелей, а

также урегулировать спор с другой стороной после судебного процесса. 6/ Для утверждения завещания вам следует обратиться к С. 7/ Если Б. работают на коммерческую организацию, обычно они консультируют только ее. 8/ И С., и Б. могут консультировать по вопросам семейного, коммерческого права, травматизма, но только Б. – по вопросам уголовного права. 9/ Если вам нужно составить контракт, соответствующий особым требованиям вашей организации, вам следует обратиться к С. 10/ Б. может сказать, насколько выигрышным будет ваше дело.

Ex. 26 (B) Translate into English:

1/ Смерть наступила по естественной причине. 2/ Коронеры имеют право поместить тело в морг и держать его там. 3/ Как прошло опознание (установление личности)? Тело опознано? 4/ Кто инициировал расследование причин смерти? 5/ Сколько присяжных считают, что подсудимый виновен? 6/ Какой приговор вынес судья после вердикта присяжных? 7/ Его тело все еще в морге, завтра будет проводиться опознание. 8/ Присяжные дают клятву говорить правду перед тем как приступают к работе. 9/ Чью смерть он расследует сейчас? 10/ Судья помогает присяжным принять решение, инструктируя их по релевантному законодательству. 11/ Хотели бы вы работать коронером?

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Images

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Часть 1

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