

LAW ENGLISH: VOCABULARY EXERCISES

**ЗАВДАННЯ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ
З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)»**

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напрямок підготовки 6.030401 «Правознавство»)

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Law English: Vocabulary Exercises. Завдання до практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» (галузь знань 0304 «Право», освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень «Бакалавр», напрям підготовки 6.030401 «Правознавство») / За заг. ред. Кузнецової О.Ю., уклад.: Леонтьєва О.Ю., Бесараб Т.П., Мясоедова С.В., Нестеренко К.В., Попова Н.О. – Х.: Харківський національний педагогічний університет імені Г.С.Сковороди, 2014. - 42с.

Посібник призначений для розвитку навичок й умінь усного та писемного професійно орієнтованого спілкування англійською мовою. Пропонує практичні завдання для вдосконалення використання юридичної термінології.

Розрахований на студентів, а також всіх, хто прагне підвищити рівень володіння англійською мовою, зокрема у юридичній професійній сфері.

ВСТУП

Мета професійно орієнтованого вивчення англійської мови полягає у формуванні іншомовної комунікативної компетенції, необхідної і достатньої для налагодження ефективного професійного усного і письмового спілкування та взаємодії, самостійного пошуку й опрацювання текстів різних типів.

Запропоновані завдання до практичних занять “Law English: Vocabulary Exercises” укладені на основі програми навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова» (галузь знань 0304 «Право», освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень «Бакалавр», напрям підготовки 6.030401 «Правознавство») і можуть бути використані як складова комплексу навчально-методичних матеріалів у межах навчального курсу «Англійська мова професійного спрямування».

Практичні завдання включають лексико-граматичні вправи за 4 тематичними модулями: «Правові системи», «Конституційне та адміністративне право», «Судова система і правоохоронні органи», «Кримінальне право і кримінальний процес». Запропоновані матеріали можуть використовуватись як в аудиторній роботі, так і при організації самостійної роботи студентів з навчальної дисципліни, а також всіма, хто прагне підвищити рівень володіння англійською мовою, зокрема у юридичній професійній сфері. Розроблені завдання містять рецептивно-репродуктивні та продуктивні умовно-комунікативні і комунікативні вправи. Типи завдань розраховані на посилення мотивації до вивчення професійно орієнтованої англійської мови, збагачення лексичного запасу із відповідної фахової тематики, розвиток лексико-граматичних навичок тих, хто вивчає англійську мову в умовах інституційної освіти або самостійно, розвиток їх іншомовних професійних комунікативних умінь у різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності (читанні, говорінні, письмі).

Варіативні завдання спрямовані на активізацію навчальної діяльності й тренування у застосуванні професійно сфокусованих знань англійської мови для реалізації особистісних комунікативних намірів.

MODULE I. SYSTEMS OF LAW

1. Match the words to make collocations. Make up your sentences with three of them.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. common | A. power |
| 2. legal | B. property |
| 3. obey | C. the law |
| 4. political | D. law |
| 5. interpret | E. rules |
| 6. appoint | F. systems |
| 7. meet | G. the requirement |
| 8. public | H. order |
| 9. capital | I. punishment |
| 10. real | J. a committee |

2. Fill in the correct verb from the list. Some of the words can be used more than once.

To preserve, to pass, to appoint, to settle, to raise, to obey, to interpret, to publish, to meet, to receive.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.... a dispute | 6.... a law book |
| 2.... a question | 7.... the requirement |
| 3.... the rules | 8.... a commission |
| 4.... the law | 9.... peace |
| 5.... new laws | 10.... a certificate of a specialist |

3. Make the questions with the prompts.

1. What / today / in / the / are / main / legal / «families» / the/ world /?
2. What / to / refer / law / the / Roman / does / term /?
3. What / law / Anglo-Saxon / are / three / components / of / ?
4. What / case / at / end / role / in /of / the/ judge / the / the / of / the/ ?
5. What / higher / Ukraine / in / in / a / four / system / level / of / education/ ?

6. When / Europeans / to / study / did / begin / Roman / of / law / ?
7. What / kinship / of / role / the / was / Law / Anglo-Saxon/ in / ?
8. Where / prevail / law / did / Anglo-Saxon / ?
9. What / mean / the / does / binding / principles / precedent / of / ?
10. What / education / in / postgraduate / ?

4. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

postgraduate *jurisdiction* *case* *institutions* *responsibilities*
conduct *property* *public* *appeals* *licence*

1. Law is a system of rules and guidelines, usually enforced through a set of
2. Legal systems elaborate rights and ... in a variety of ways.
3. The Union of Advocates of Ukraine is an independent and self-governed ... all-Ukrainian organization.
4. The sources that ... recognize as binding are the defining features of legal systems.
5. Our relations with one another are governed by many rules of
6. In Anglo-Saxon England, the older laws of real ..., succession, contracts, tariffs of fines were regulated by folkright.
7. The word «statute» is used to distinguish law made by legislative bodies from ... law and regulations issued by government agencies.
8. The great body of legal precedent contained in law books is the result of ... to higher courts against the decisions of lower courts.
9. The Diploma is a state-recognized document which serves as both an educational certificate and a professional
10. In the United States, the formal study of law is only available at the ... level.

5. Complete the sentences. The first letters are given.

1. R _ _ _ _ l _ _ is the legal system of ancient Rome.
2. A _ _ _ _ -S _ _ _ _ l _ _ is the body of legal principles that prevailed in England from the 6th century.

3. Before the 10th century personal protection and revenge, oaths, marriage and succession were regulated by the l _ _ k _ _ _ _ _ _.
4. The preservation of p _ _ _ _ was an important feature of Anglo-Saxon law.
5. A s _ _ _ _ _ is a formal written enactment of a legislative authority that governs a state, city, or county.
6. J _ _ _ _ _ p _ _ _ _ _ is one of the sources of law.
7. For s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, the Law Society requires to take a Legal Practice Course.
8. C _ _ _ _ l _ _ is the legal system predominant on the European Continent historically influenced by the codes of ancient Rome.
9. C _ _ _ _ l _ _ is the system of law whose special distinction is the doctrine of precedent.
10. L _ _ is the set of rules that guides our conduct in society and is enforceable through public institutions.

6. Circle the odd one out and explain your choice.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. civil law | criminal law | the Justinian Code |
| 2. interpretation | laws | statutes |
| 3. equality | witness | fairness |
| 4. public law | private law | law enforcement |
| 5. corporal punishment | capital punishment | just punishment |
| 6. written law | oral law | law and order |
| 7. regulations | ordinances | treatment |
| 8. higher court | trial court | court of first instance |
| 9. barristers | recorder | solicitor |
| 10. jury | investigators | prosecutors |

7. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences:

1. All legal systems *comprise of/deal with* the same basic issues, but each country identifies its legal subjects in different ways.
2. The Academy of Legal Sciences *carries out/confirms* the fundamental researches and coordinates works in the fields of state and law.
3. The revival of the Roman law tradition *formed/codified* the basis for a common legal language throughout Europe.
4. Our relations with one another *are recognized/are governed* by many rules of conduct.
5. The law books *published/interpreted* by Justinian are known as the Corpus Juris Civilis.
6. Statutes command or prohibit something or *declare/forbid* policy.
7. Barristers are *required/are admitted* to take the Bar Vocational Course.
8. To attend an American law school, a student must already *hold/ confirm* an undergraduate degree.
9. The law of Ukraine «On Education» *submits/defines* qualification requirements for junior specialists and bachelor degree holders, specialists and master degree holders.
10. Anglo-Saxon law *made up/regulated* the body of law called Germanic law.

8. Use the words in capitals to form a word that completes the sentence

1. The study of law raises important questions about..., fairness and justice.

2. By the 10th century a new penal system had evolved, based on outlawry, confiscation and capital...

3. Personal ... and revenge, oaths, marriage were all regulated by the law of kinship.

4. The ... of peace was an important feature of Anglo-Saxon law.

5. A statute is a formal written ... of a legislative authority that governs a state, city, or country.

6. Training lawyers is the task of the law ... such as Law Academies, Law Institutes and law faculties.

7. Legal profession combines legal practitioners and scholars, members of the judiciary, and the Bar, ... , defense lawyers, notaries, jurists and counsels.

8. The field of civil rights deals with the balance of ... power and individual liberties.

9... law provides a framework for the creation of law, the protection of human rights and the election of political representatives.

10. A general distinction can be made between civil law jurisdiction, which ... the laws, and common law systems, where case law is not consolidated into the code.

EQUAL
PUNISH
PROTECT
PRESERVE
ENACT
ESTABLISH
PROSECUTE
GOVERN
CONSTITUTION
CODIFICATION

9. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

appoint	establish	settle	guide	bind
define	require	carry out	know	cover

1. Law is the set of rules that ___ our conduct in society and is enforceable through public institutions.

2. The principle of binding precedent means that the decision of a higher court ___ on a lower court.

3. In the 6th century Emperor Justinian I ___ a commission to collect and consolidate existing sources of Roman law.
4. Barristers ___ to take the Bar Vocational Course, designed by the General Council of the Bar.
5. In a religious legal system disputes ___ by an officer of that religion.
6. The Academy of legal Sciences ___ in 1993.
7. The Union of Lawyers of Ukraine ___ lawmaking, scientific, methodological, educational and informative activities.
8. Property law ___ rights and obligations related to the transfer and title of personal and real property.
9. The law books published by Justinian ___ as the Corpus Juris Civilis.
10. The development of Roman law ___ more than one thousand years from the law of the twelve tables to the Corpus Juris Civilis of Emperor Justinian I.

10. Complete the sentences with the prepositions given below

out from by on to down up with of by

1. In order to practise law, one must first be «admitted ___ the bar» in an individual state.
2. A qualifying law degree in England and Wales consist ___ seven modules.
3. The decision of a higher court is binding ___ a lower court.
4. The judge considers decisions made ___ a lower court.
5. Statutory law is written law set ___ by a legislature.
6. Anglo-Saxon law was made ___ of three components.
7. Anglo-Saxon law made the body of rules called Germanic law in conjunction ___ Scandinavian law and the so-called barbarian laws of continental Europe.
8. Modern civil law systems derive ___ the legal practice of the Roman Empire.
9. In a religious legal systems disputes are settled ___ an officer of that religion.
10. Conquest over the Mediterranean basin compelled the Romans to work ___ a new system of law.

11. Choose the correct item.

1. Modern civil law systems ... the legal practice of the Roman Empire.
A. derive from B. influence by C. provide for D. settle by
2. The Justinian Code ... many generations of legal documents as well as interpretations by great jurists.
A. published B. introduced C. formed D. embodied
3. Religious law ... scriptures and their interpretations.
A. is determined by B. is inspired by C. is based on D. is regulated by
4. Our relations with one another many rules of conduct.
A. are controlled by C. are inseparable from
B. are governed by D. are enforced by
5. Around 530 ad emperor Justinian I ... a committee of ten jurists to make an official digest of the older law.
A. developed B. issued C. drafted D. appointed
6. Roman law became ... in the legal systems of many continental European countries.
A. incorporated B. required C. published D. restricted
7. Personal protection and revenge, oaths, marriage and succession ... by the law of kinship.
A. were regulated B. were declared C. were considered D. were found
8. In many nations statutory law ... constitutional law.
A. is replaced by B. is contrasted to C. is distinguished from D. is issued by
9. LLM programs ... for qualified lawyers who have several years of experience but wish to pursue further study.
A. are intended B. referred C. used D. established
10. Both solicitors and barristers must ... two clear stages of training, the academic and vocational stages.
A. regulate B. ensure C. consider D. complete

12. Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Common law comes from England and it ... almost every country that once belonged to the British Empire.

A. was inherited by B. is inherited by C. are inherited by

2. Civil law is the legal system ... in most countries around the world today.

A. is used B. uses C. used

3. The study of law ... important questions about equality, fairness and justice.

A. raise B. raises C. raised

4. The influence of Roman law ... the wealth of legal terminology, retained by all legal systems.

A. is shown by B. shows with C. show

5. A rule set by a court of greater or equal status ... if it is relevant.

A. must be applied B. must apply C. applied

6. Judicial precedent is the body of legal principles ... by past court decisions.

A. establishes B. establish C. established

7. Sometimes the Judge ... what his/her decision would have been if the facts of the case had been different.

A. consider B. considers C. considered

8. The law ... a four level system of higher education.

A. establishes B. established C. establish

9. Our country is aimed at ... a law governed state.

A. created B. create C. creating

10. The field of civil rights ... the balance of governmental power and individual liberties.

A. deal with B. deals with C. dealt with

MODULE II. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

1. Group the words and word combinations according to the categories “Constitutional law” and “Administrative law»

To ratify, judicial review, to formulate, order, to guarantee, rulemaking, fundamental rule, public administration, structure of government, to control, to establish, board, commission, licensing, amendment, government decision-making, separated powers, republic.

2. Fill in prepositions if necessary:

Adoption _____ the Constitution, to conform _____ the Constitution, to amend _____ the Constitution, according _____ the Constitution, setting _____ the fundamental rights, to be composed _____, _____ the Act, _____ the approval, to be vested _____.

3. Fill in the necessary words into the text:

The Constitution of the United States.

Article 1.

Section 1. All legislative powers shall be vested in the _____ of the United States, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of _____ senators from each _____ for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Section 7. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a _____, be presented to the _____ of the United States.

Article 2.

Section 1. The _____ shall be vested in the President of the United States of America.

Article 3.

Section 1. The _____power of the US shall be vested in the Supreme _____.

4. Read the text and cross out the powers that do not belong to the Queen:

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy: succession to the British throne is hereditary. Under the British Constitution, sweeping executive power, known as the royal prerogative is nominally vested in the Monarch. In exercising these powers the Monarch normally refers to the Prime Minister for **the** advice. This principle, which can be traced back to the Restoration, was most famously articulated by the Victorian writer Walter Bagehot as "the Queen reigns, but she does not rule".

Domestic powers

The power to dismiss and appoint the President

The power to dismiss and appoint the Prime Minister

The power to dismiss and appoint other ministers

The power to legislate

The power to summon and prologue Parliament

The power to grant or refuse Royal Assent to bills (making them valid and lawful)

The power to command the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom

The power to appoint members of the two leading parties

The power to grant Prerogative of mercy (though capital punishment is abolished, this power is still used to remedy errors in sentence calculation)

The power to grant honours

The power to appoint bishops and archbishops of the Church of England.

Foreign powers

The power to ratify and make treaties

The power to participate in the International Treaties.

The power to declare War and Peace

The power to deploy the Armed Forces overseas

The power to recognize states

The power to credit and receive diplomats

The power to create international administrative agencies

5. Make up sentences using the chart:

The Constitution	defines	the ways in which the power can be exercised
	establishes	the procedures to exercise the power legally and effectively
	prescribes	rights and freedoms of the citizens
	guaranties	the powers of the institutions of the government
	specifies	the institutions of the government

6. Read the definitions and write the terms:

- formal adoption and coming into force of a constitution, and the process of making a document a reality;
- a country governed by elected representatives of the people, and led by the president, not a king or a queen;
- a method for a group such as a meeting or an electorate to make a decision or express an opinion;
- a change made to a basic law or constitution ;
- the highest court within the hierarchy of many legal jurisdictions.
- a political entity characterized by a union of partially self-governing states or regions united by a central (federal) government.

7. Read the text about an administrative case and match headings A – F with paragraphs 1 - 5.

A. NATURE OF THE CASE; B. FACT SUMMARY; C. RULE OF LAW; D. FACTS; E. ISSUE; F. HOLDING AND DECISION.

1. Appeal in connection with an administrative order.

2. No. An agency is under no obligation to conduct rulemaking proceedings when it issues a general statement of policy. The critical distinction between a substantive rule and a general statement of policy is the different practical effect

that these two types of pronouncements have in subsequent administrative proceedings. A properly adopted substantive rule establishes a standard of conduct which has the force of law. A general statement of policy, on the other hand, is not finally determinative of the issues or rights to which it is addressed. The argument that an agency must follow rulemaking procedures when it elects to formulate policy by a substantive rule has no application in this case. Here, the order did not establish a substantive rule. It merely announced the general policy which the FPC hoped to establish in subsequent proceedings. Since the order was a general statement of policy, it was therefore unnecessary for the FPC to conduct rulemaking proceedings under the Administrative Procedure Act.

3. The Federal Power Commission (FPC) issued an administrative order concerning natural gas supplies which was challenged by commercial gas users.

An agency is under no obligation to conduct rulemaking proceedings when it issues a general statement of policy.

4. Is an agency under an obligation to conduct rulemaking proceedings when it issues a general statement of policy?

5. The Federal Power Commission issued an administrative order concerning natural gas supplies which was challenged by commercial gas users. The order concerned natural gas shortages, and announced agency policy regarding curtailment and priority of supplies. The primary contention of the customers/ commercial gas users/ petitioners was that this order was really a substantive rule, and therefore rulemaking procedures mandated by the Administrative Procedure act should have come into play.

8. Restore the word order:

1. The /be /amend /complex/ to /Constitution/ can /proposals /added /through /only /a /procedure/ the.

2. law /Administrative /that /is /government /the /body /activities /law /governs /the of/ of /agencies /of /administrative.

3. often /agency /and /regulations /have /law /force /of /against /Administrative/ individuals /the/ rules.
4. are /People /value/ proclaimed /the /in /Ukraine /greatest.
5. have /administrative /the /power /to / /Federal /issue/ rules /that /the /effect/ agencies /substantive /law /of /have.
6. is /administrative /24/Ukraine /divided / regions /into.

9. Match the parts of the phrases to define the purpose of an administrative agency creation:

1. The first administrative agency was created by Congress in 1789 to _____.
2. The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), created by the Interstate Commerce Act, was enacted by Congress to_____.
3. To support the Interstate Commerce Act, the Federal Reserve System was established by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 to_____.
4. The Federal Trade Commission was established by Congress to_____.
5. In 1908, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was established to_____.
6. After the Stock Market crash of October 1929, and during the Great Depression of the 1930s, Congress created numerous agencies in an effort to _____.

.....provide pensions for wounded Revolutionary War soldiers.

.....regulate the production and marketing of goods.

.....promote free and fair competition in interstate commerce by preventing unfair methods of competition.

.....serve as the United States' central bank and execute U.S. monetary policy.

.....investigate violations of federal laws not assigned to other federal agencies.

.....regulate commerce among the states, especially the interstate transportation of persons or property by carriers.

10. Match *true or false*:

1. It is necessary to point out boundaries of Constitutional law and Administrative law.
2. The first concept of constitution was outlined in the works of the authors of American Constitution.
3. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and others separated powers of the government.
4. The constitutional lawyer must not consider constitutional history and political practice.
5. Constitutional law is the study of fundamental laws of nation states.
6. Principles of democracy are embodied in all Constitutions in the world.
7. Constitutional law can be changed or amended.

11. Ask questions to get the answers:

1. Who _____?

The first Constitution of Ukraine was written by hetman Philip Orlyk in 1710.

2. When _____?

The Present Constitution was adopted at the parliamentary session of June 27-28, 1996.

3. What _____?

The Constitution creates legal basis of regulation of social relations.

4. What principle _____?

Magna Carta established the principle of limited government refusing the absolute role of the monarch.

5. What body _____?

The US Supreme Court has played the crucial role in the interpreting the main constitutional provisions.

6. Where _____?

On February 21, 1787, the Articles Congress called a convention of state delegates at Philadelphia to propose a plan of government.

12. Cross out the word which is not possible in the sentences:

Administrative Office of the Courts.

Every state now has an and administrative office of courts or a similarly titled agency that performs a plus variety of administrative tasks for that it state's court system. Among the tasks more commonly most associated with administrative offices are budget stealing preparation, data processing, facility management, judicial executive education, public secret information, research, and personnel management. Juvenile and from adult probation are the responsibility of administrative offices in a few states, as is altermative dispute resolution.

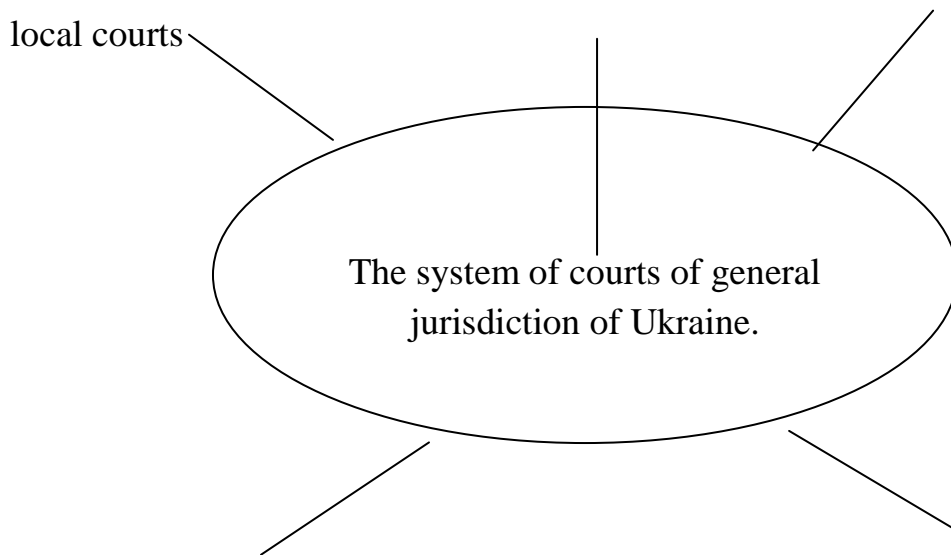
13. Fill in the necessary linking words (then, unlike, as well as, also, for example, however, while):

1. The strict rules observed in a courtroom do not apply to these hearings, and the board's decisions must account for the public interest _____the rights of the prisoners.
2. As the Constitution is the fundamental for government _____constitutional law is the study of fundamental laws of nation states.
3. _____many other nations, the UK has no single constitutional document
4. There are many Acts of Parliament which themselves have constitutional significance, _____, Parliament has the power to determine the length of its term.
5. The Constitution of Great Britain is considered to be unwritten, _____many parts of the British Constitution exist in written form too.
6. The fundamental constitutional principle is that an individual can do anything but that is forbidden by law _____state may do nothing but that is which authorized by law.

7. Liberty not only means that the individual has both the opportunity and the burden of choice; it _____ means that he must bear the consequence of his actions.

MODULE III. JUDICIAL SYSTEMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES

1. Complete the spidergram of the system of courts of general jurisdiction of Ukraine. (*Before completing the spidergram look for the relevant information*).



2. Insert one of the following words into the text. Some may be used more than once.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| law | legislative acts | powers | prosecution | prosecutor | provisions |
| activities | prosecutor | procedure | judicial | provisions | signed |
| authorities | force | | | | |

Certain amendments to some of Ukraine on improving the activity of the prosecutor's office were by the President. The law contains aimed at optimizing and reducing the existing of the After the entry into of the of this act, stopping business activities initiated by the can only be done after the court's ruling. Such a would introduce adversary procedure in the relationship between the and the subject of entrepreneurship. It will have

positive economic consequences, as it will reduce the impact of on the conduct of business

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition. Some may be used more than once.

under before of in with to against from up on

1. She was charged ___ conspiracy to evade taxes.
2. There wasn't enough evidence to bring the case ___ court.
3. This income is totally exempt ___ taxation.
4. The accused is being kept ___ custody until the trial begins.
5. He was sentenced ___ ten years in prison for committing the armed robbery.
6. The police have placed two men suspected of the kidnapping ___ arrest.
7. It was shocked to hear that he was accused ___ fraud.
8. The witness appeared ___ court and gave his testimony.
9. The accused was kept ___ handcuffs throughout the trial.
10. When the jury reached the verdict ___ not guilty, the accused breathed a sigh of relief.
11. He decided to give ___ his life of crime and become a responsible citizen.
12. A lawsuit has been filed ___ the company.
13. Judges interpret this law ___ different ways.
14. The leaking of secrets ___ the Defence Ministry has compromised national security.
15. The court reversed judgment ___ two appeals.

4. Arrange the letters in the following legal terms connected with judicial system in the USA, then match these terms with their definitions.

1. dnoreffe	a. The act of killing one human being by another
2. ehdoimic	b. A person who has committed an offence
3. jryu	c. A public official who hears and decides cases in a law court
4. deguj	d. A judicial decision of the punishment to be inflicted on the person who has been found guilty
5. esntcene	e. A specific number of lay people, selected to render a verdict in a trial
6. lpyneat	f. The conditional release of a person from prison prior to the end of the

	prison sentence
7. pearol	g. A punishment imposed for a violation of law or rule
8. jcesuti	h. The act of compensating for loss, damage or injury
9. rnesitutiot	j. Proper administration of laws
10. emipos	k. To inflict as a penalty

5. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

felony	courts of appeal	last resort	juvenile
district courts	Supreme Court	trial courts	claims
federal	court		

1. In the United States each state is served by the separate systems, state and
2. The is the highest judicial body, the court of and leads the federal judiciary.
3. The main job of is to review cases appealed from to determine if the law was correctly interpreted and applied.
4. The division has jurisdiction over unruly, or neglected children and over adults, who neglect or abuse children.
5. The are the federal trial courts. They hear both civil and criminal cases and often decide based on state law.

6. Finish the sentences using the words in the box:

judge	verdict	jury	witnesses	evidence	investigation
guilty	accusations	summons	offence		

1. The sent the away to consider its
2. Two came forward with

3. The matter is the subject of a police
4. He was found of murder.
5. She rejected all the brought against her.
6. He received a for nonpayment of a parking ticket.
7. He was convicted of a serious driving

7. Restore the word order of ten English proverbs. Try to give their Ukrainian equivalents.

1. A / rich / thief / him / gentleman / when / stealing / passes / made / for / has / a / .
2. escape / Little / are / thieves / hanged / but / ones / great / .
3. A / is / name / sooner / lost / won / than / .
4. liar / A / not / is / believed / he / when / the / tells / truth / .
5. is / What / done / be / cannot / undone / .
6. A / robbery / fair / is / no / exchange.
7. have / good / Liars / should / memory / .
8. should / Law-makers / not / law-breakers / be.
9. Blame / who / those / it / deserve / those / not / who / don't / .
10. A / confessed / fault / is / half / redressed / .

8. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the verb:

1. All prosecution witnesses (were given/gave) police protection.
2. She (charged/was charged) with conspiracy to evade taxes.
3. We (are prepared/prepare) to go to court to get our compensation.
4. The two companies (have settled/have been settled) the lawsuit.
5. He (spent/was spent) the night in a police cell after his arrest.
6. The company (is operating/is being operated) entirely within the law.
7. A policeman (called/was called) to the house just after midnight.
8. The jury (was found/found) the defendant guilty on all counts.
9. He (spent/was spent) a week in custody on remand awaiting sentence.

10. The matter is the subject of a police investigation and we (have been advised/advised) not to comment it.
11. He (pleaded/was pleaded) not guilty to the murder.
12. So far the robbers (have been escaped/ have escaped) justice.
13. The decision (is justified/justifies) on the grounds that there is no realistic alternative.
14. Police carried out a raid on the premises early this morning and (were made/made) two arrests.
15. The President confirmed that he (intends/was intended) to hold a referendum on the main clauses of the new constitution.

9. Here is a court case. A 18-year-old boy mugged an old woman. She is in hospital with head injuries. Jurors are deciding on the verdict. Read the text and do the tasks.

a) Insert the right preposition

b) Define your attitude to the case

of (3)	for (2)	up (2)	at (2)	on (2)	in (2)
over	with	out	to	off	

Juror 1: It's a tough decision to make, isn't it? Don't you think that it's an awful responsibility to have the future ___ that lad ___ our hands. I feel so sorry ___ him, he's not yet 18.

Juror 2: Come ___ it! You can't be serious! He didn't just take the money, he also beat ___ the old lady. He's guilty, it's written all ___ his face. It's our social duty to keep our streets safe ___ night.

Juror 3: I agree ___ your last statement, but surely you admit the evidence ___ convicting this young man is rather flimsy? Wouldn't you say that we need something more definite?

Juror 2: Ideally that's quite true, but there weren't any other witness. As I see it he had the motive, he has no alibi and the old lady recognized him...

Juror 1: Hang ___ a minute. I'd like to point ___ that she only thought she recognized him. Isn't it just possible that a scared old lady ___ 76 could have been mistaken?

Juror 2: Fair enough, but it's all we have to go ____. All the fingers seem to point ___ him.

Juror 3: That may well be, but strong suspicion isn't enough to put someone away ___ prison. If you ask me, even if he is guilty, the shock ___ arrest and coming ___ trial will be enough to stop him making the same mistake again.

Juror 4: I see what you mean, but the punishment's not our problem. We're here only to decide whether he's guilty or not. And the point is he was carrying a knife when the police picked him ___, wasn't he?

c) Act out the situation similar to the one given above.

- Mr. D came home from work to find his wife with another man. He shot them both. The man was killed and his wife badly injured.
- Mr. C is a businessman who has bribed officials to avoid paying taxes on imported electrical goods.
- Mr. and Mrs. B were found by social workers to have caused their two-year-old daughter's death by beating and their 6-month-old baby boy also shows signs of physical abuse.

10. Translate the text

ФБР було засновано у 1908. Загальна кількість працівників ФБР – 33.852. З них 13.412 - спеціальні агенти та 20.420 - обслуговуючий персонал: аналітики, спеціалісти з мови, науковці, спеціалісти з інформаційних технологій тощо. Під загальну юрисдикцію ФБР підпадає не менш ніж 2000 категорій федеральних правопорушень. ФБР розслідує різні злочини і один з них – крадіжка. Але це крадіжка не з карману або з банку. Це крадіжка ідей людей, їх винаходів та проявів творчості - те, що називається інтелектуальною власністю - все починаючи від секретів виробництва до кіно, музики та програмного забезпечення. Наразі це є зростаючою загрозою – особливо з розвитком цифрових технологій та мережі Інтернет. Багато таких крадіжок відбувається у тих країнах, де закони слабкі. Попередження крадіжок інтелектуальної власності є основним завданням, до якого залучені комп'ютерні програми ФБР. ФБР особливу увагу приділяє крадіжкам секретів виробництва та посягання на вироби, які є небезпечними для здоров'я – такі як підробка літаків, автівок та електронних частин.

11. You are on the parole board of a prison which is so overcrowded that you must release two prisoners. From the photographs and notes decide who you should set free.



Alan Jone: Murder. Poisoned wife slowly. Neighbours say nice man; children love him. wife had lots of affairs.



Janet Green: Shoplifting, 10th offence. A tramp. Likes to spend winter in prison.



Miranda Morgan: Drug addict and dealer. Two unsuccessful drug treatment programmes. Two-year-old child.



Mick Brown: Vandalism and football hooliganism. Low intelligence. Violent when drunk.



Synthia Carter: Smuggling pet cats against quarantine regulations. Customs officers want an example made of her.

12. Read the facts to understand what information is new for you. Define your own attitude to them.

- Britain, Italy and Australia have the largest prison population. Sweden has the smallest prison population.
- America has the highest number of homicides (murders), with nine murders per 100, 000 people; Denmark and Sweden are next, with five murders per 100, 000 people.
- In Europe the number of reported robberies shows the biggest increase.

- The death penalty was abolished in Britain in 1965 because people believed it did not serve as a deterrent; it still exists in some countries.
- The Mafia uses its reputation as a violent organization to carry out terrorism and extortion.
- The mafiosi are well-known for employing the most skillful accountants and financial experts to help with money-laundering (i.e. they invest their profits made from illegal business in legal business.)

13. Write an essay on one of the given topics:

1. Law is developing: it has no impunity in the court of time.
2. The reformatory function of imprisonment is little more than fiction.
3. The success of a prosecutor depends on a skill in making a capital speech, based in some cases on the ability to attach, to force his opinion on the jury, doesn't it?
4. If every act were dictated by an article of the Criminal Code rather than one's consciousness and moral sense, human beings would become legal objects.

MODULE IV. CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Find and circle 10 words on the topic *Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings* and use them in the sentences below.

A	P	P	R	E	H	E	N	D	F
W	Y	B	D	X	Z	A	F	J	T
C	V	C	R	I	M	I	N	A	L
S	U	S	P	E	C	T	E	N	C
T	G	Y	I	W	Y	I	O	P	A
E	V	I	D	E	N	C	E	I	C
A	I	N	E	G	U	M	P	O	C
L	C	N	Y	B	D	X	Q	W	U
B	T	O	R	H	I	H	W	E	S
R	I	C	T	T	O	T	E	R	E
P	M	E	G	U	I	L	T	Y	D
A	V	N	Y	E	K	Q	L	T	T
S	D	T	U	W	L	E	N	C	W
R	W	I	T	N	E	S	S	E	S

1. The _____ *criminal* _____ received a sentence of twenty years in prison.
2. The police have no _____ of Jake's guilt.
3. The _____ bowed his head and cried with relief when the sentence was read out.
4. During the trial, the old woman remembered that on the night of the murder, she heard the _____ threatening to kill the victim.
5. The jury found him innocent, but I think he is _____.
6. Voltaire once stated that it is better to risk saving a guilty person than to condemn an _____ one.
7. None of the _____ wants to testify in the murder trial because they are afraid the suspect will kill them when he gets out of prison.

8. Many old people are afraid of becoming _____ of crime, but studies show the elderly are actually the least likely members of society to be attacked or robbed.

9. I hope they will _____ the guy who has been breaking into cars all over the neighbourhood lately.

10. Don't leave your bicycle unlocked outside or someone will _____ it.

2. Read the definitions and use the letters to make up the corresponding words.

1) a crime of killing someone accidentally

ATGMURESLANH *MANSLAUGHTER*

2) a thief who steals from pockets

PECKKITCOP _____

3) a crime of breaking into someone's house and stealing from it

LURRBAGY _____

4) a person who steals from shops

IFERTLHPOS _____

5) a person who serves (his/her) sentence in prison

OCVNCTI _____

6) a crime of bringing something illegally into a country

NMGGIUGLS _____

7) a crime of setting fire on someone's property, for example, a house

R N A O S _____

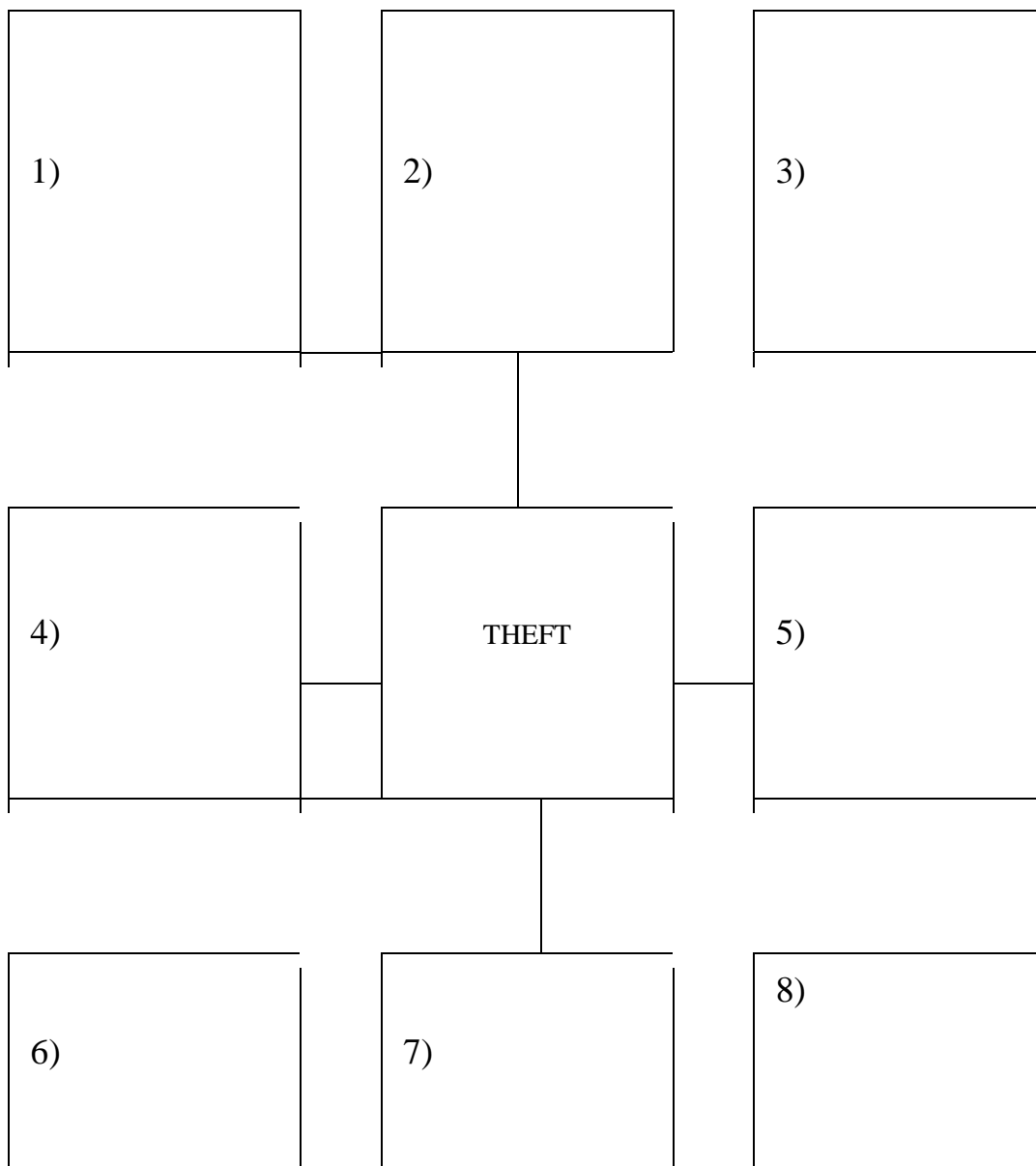
8) a crime of taking someone hostage in order to exchange him or her later for ransom

AIDNPINGKP _____

9) a crime of using violence to achieve political goals

STRMEORRI _____

3. A. Complete the *THEFT* mind map with the words which fit these definitions.



- 1) The past participle of the verb steal
- 2) A person who enters a house to steal things
- 3) To steal something from a person's pocket without him or her noticing
- 4) To stop a person on the street and using violence or threats to rob him or her
- 5) Going into a building by force to steal things (one word)
- 6) A person who steals from a shop
- 7) A person who commits on act of theft
- 8) A crime of stealing

B. Design a mind map for one or more of the following:

- murder
- punishment
- forensic science

4. Read the situation and write the names of crimes.

1) Several cars were damaged last night downtown, and graffiti was sprayed on the walls of the Town Hall.

vandalism _____

2) The money, \$27,000 was taken from the safe by two men carrying guns and wearing masks. Police have no clues as to who committed this crime.

r _____

3) The young lady, age 21 from Paris, was caught with 3 T-shirts in her bag which she hadn't paid for. She was immediately arrested.

s _____

4) The upstairs bedroom window was smashed and the TV was taken, as well as the stereo, video recorder and \$1700 in cash.

b _____

5) The pilot was knocked unconscious and the plane was taken over by four women who demanded political asylum in New Zealand.

h _____

6) The men were discovered in their home with a printing press and over 10,000 almost perfect copies of the new \$10 bill.

f _____

7) A Mexican was caught while selling cocaine to a Canadian.

d _____

8) Finally the investigator managed to prove that it was Mr. Andrews who shot his wife dead.

m _____

9) A man opens a law firm and pretends that he is a lawyer.

f_____

5. Look at the lists of crimes and punishments. Think about the punishment you would impose. Discuss the reason for your choice.

Crimes

- shoplifting
- burglary
- assault
- bank robbery
- murder
- drug smuggling
- kidnapping



Punishments

- community service
- life imprisonment
- fine
- capital punishment
- imprisonment
- suspended sentence
- probation

6. Read the definitions of different types of punishments; agree with the true ones and correct those which are false.

1) A capital punishment is a legal infliction of the death penalty.

Yes_____.

2) A government supervision is a period of time in jail.

No. A prison sentence is a period of time in jail_____.

3) Probation is the state of being confined to prison.

_____.

4) A fine means whipping or beating.

_____.

5) A suspended sentence is a punishment imposed only if you commit a further crime.

_____.

6) A corporal punishment is an infliction of physical pain.

_____.

7) A life imprisonment is a confinement in jail or prison for a period of time.

_____.

8) A fine is a monetary penalty imposed on an offender.

_____.

9) The term restitution refers to the practice of requiring offenders to financially compensate crime victims for the damage the offenders caused.

_____.

7. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1) _____ science is the practical application of science to the matters of law.

2) The technology, which has become known as _____ profiling, can be used to identify individuals.

3) A _____ is an impression left by the friction ridges of a human finger.

4) Some misdemeanors are punishable by paying a _____.

5) Another word for a stealer is a _____.

6) In order to prevent a criminal from running, police use

_____.

7) The opposite of guilty is _____.

9) Another word for execution is _____.

8. A. Match the parts of the proverbs and explain their meaning. Which of them do you agree with?

B. Make up a situation to illustrate one of them.

1. What greater crime than...	A ...loss of time? (a German Proverb)
2. A crime...	B ...from a thief. (a Dutch Proverb)
3. Commit a sin twice and...	C doesn't pay (An English proverb)
4. To violate the law is the same crime...	D ... it will not seem a crime. (a Jewish Proverb)
5. It's no crime to steal...	E ... in the emperor as in the subject. (a Chinese Proverb)
6. A newly committed crime...	F ... to find water and keep silent about it. (an African Proverb)
7. The greatest crime in a desert is...	G ...awakens sleeping ones. (an African Proverb)

KEY:

Module I. SYSTEMS OF LAW

1.

1.D, 2.F, 3.E, 4.A, 5.C, 6.J, 7.G, 8.H, 9.I, 10.B

2.

1. to settle a dispute
2. to raise a question
3. to obey the rules
4. to interpret the law
5. to pass new laws
6. to publish a law book
7. to meet the requirement
8. to appoint a commission
9. to preserve peace
10. to receive a certificate of a specialist

3.

1. What are the main legal «families» in the world today?
2. What does the term Roman law refer to?
3. What are three components of Anglo-Saxon law?
4. What is the role of the judge at the end of the case?
5. What is a four level system of higher education in Ukraine?
6. When did Europeans begin to study of Roman law?
7. What was the role of kinship in Anglo-Saxon Law?
8. Where did Anglo-Saxon law prevail?
9. What does the principle of binding precedent mean?
10. What is postgraduate education?

4.

1. institutions
2. responsibilities
3. public
4. jurisdiction
5. conduct
6. property
7. case
8. appeals
9. licence
10. postgraduate

5.

1. Roman law
2. Anglo-Saxon law
3. law kinship
4. peace
5. statute
6. Judicial precedent
7. solicitors
8. civil law
9. common law
10. Law

6.

1. the Justinian Code
2. interpretation

3. witness
4. law enforcement
5. just punishment
6. law and order
7. treatment
8. higher court
9. recorder
10. jury

7.

1. deal with
2. carries out
3. formed
4. are governed
5. published
6. declare
7. are required
8. hold
9. defines
10. made up

8.

1. equality
2. punishment
3. protection
4. preservation
5. enactment
6. establishments
7. prosecutors
8. governmental
9. constitutional
10. codify

9.

1. guides
2. is binding
3. appointed
4. are required
5. are settled
6. was established
7. carries out
8. defines
9. are known
10. covers

10.

1. to, 2. of, 3. on, 4. by, 5. down, 6. up, 7. with, 8. from, 9. by, 10. out

11 .

1. A, 2. D, 3. C, 4. B, 5. D, 6. A, 7. A, 8. C, 9. A, 10. D

12.

1. A, 2. C, 3. B, 4. A, 5. A, 6. C, 7. B, 8. A, 9. C, 10. B

Module II. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

1.

Constitutional law: to ratify, amendment, to guarantee, to establish, fundamental rule, structure of the government, separated powers, republic.

Administrative law: order, to control, to formulate, rulemaking, board, commission, judicial review, licensing, public administration, government decision-making.

2.

Adoption **of** the Constitution, to conform **to/with** the Constitution, to amend - the Constitution, according **to** the Constitution, setting **up** the fundamental rights, to be composed **of**, **under** the Act, **with** | (**without**) the approval, to be vested **in**.

3.

The Constitution of the United States.

Article 1.

Section 1. in the **Congress**.

Section 3. **two** senators; each **state**

Section 7. become a **law**, to the **President**.

Article 2.

Section 1. **The executive power**

Article 3.

Section 1. **The judicial power; Court.**

4.

Domestic powers

√The power to dismiss and appoint the President

√The power to legislate

√The power to appoint members of the two leading parties

Foreign powers

√The power to participate in the international Treaties.

√The power to create international administrative agencies

5.

The Constitution	defines	the powers of the institutions of the government
	establishes	the institutions of the government
	prescribes	the ways in which the power can be exercised
	guaranties	rights and freedoms of the citizens
	specifies	the procedures to exercise the power legally and effectively

6.

1) implementation

2) republic

3) voting

4) amendment

5) the Supreme Court

6) federation.

7.

A. 1. F 2. B 3. C. 4. D. 5.

8.

1. The proposals to amend the Constitution can only be added through a complex procedure.

2. Administrative law is the body of law that governs the activities of administrative agencies of government.

3. Administrative agency rules and regulations often have the force of law against individuals.

4. People are proclaimed the greatest value in Ukraine.

5. Federal administrative agencies have the power to issue rules that have the effect of substantive law

6. Ukraine is divided into 24 administrative regions.

9.

1. The first administrative agency was created by Congress in 1789 to provide pensions for wounded Revolutionary War soldiers.
2. The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), created by the Interstate Commerce Act, was enacted by Congress to regulate commerce among the states, especially the interstate transportation of persons or property by carriers.
3. To support the Interstate Commerce Act, the Federal Reserve System was established by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 to serve as the United States' central bank and execute U.S. monetary policy.
4. The Federal Trade Commission was established by Congress to promote free and fair competition in interstate commerce by preventing unfair methods of competition.
5. In 1908, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was established to investigate violations of federal laws not assigned to other federal agencies.
6. After the Stock Market crash of October 1929, and during the Great Depression of the 1930s, Congress created numerous agencies in an effort to regulate the production and marketing of goods.

10.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. T

11.

1. Who was the author of the first Constitution of Ukraine?
2. When was the present Constitution of Ukraine adopted?
3. What does the Constitution create?
4. What principle did Magna Carta establish?
5. What body has played the crucial role in the interpreting the main constitutional provisions?
6. Where was the convention of state delegates called?

12.

Administrative Office of the Courts.

Every state now has an **and** administrative office of courts or a similarly titled agency that performs a **plus** variety of administrative tasks for that **it** state's court system. Among the tasks more commonly **most** associated with administrative offices are budget **stealing** preparation, data processing, facility management, judicial **executive** education, public **secret** information, research, and personnel management. Juvenile and **from** adult probation are the responsibility of administrative offices in a few states, as is alternative dispute resolution.

13.

1. **as well as**
2. **then**
3. **Unlike**
4. **for example**
5. **however**
6. **while**
7. **also**

Module III. JUDICIAL SYSTEMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES

1. The system of courts of general jurisdiction is made up from:
 - local courts;
 - courts of appeal and the Court of Appeals of Ukraine;
 - the Court of Cassation of Ukraine;
 - highest specialized courts;
2.
 - the Supreme Court of Ukraine.

- 1.signed
- 2.law
- 3.legislative acts
- 4.provisions
- 5.powers
- 6.prosecution
- 7.force
- 8.provisions
- 9.prosecutor
10. procedure
11. judicial
12. prosecutor
13. authorities
14. activities

3.

- 1.with
- 2.to/before
- 3.from
- 4.in
- 5.to
- 6.under
- 7.of
- 8.in
- 9.in
10. of
11. up
12. against
13. in
14. from
15. on

4.

1. offender – b
2. homicide – a
3. jury – e
4. judge – c
5. sentence – d
6. penalty – g
7. parole – f
8. justice – j
9. restitution – h
10. impose – k

5.

- 1.court, federal
- 2.Supreme Court, last resort
- 3.courts of appeal, trial courts
- 4.juvenile
- 5.district courts, claims
- 6.felony

6.

1. judge, jury, verdict
2. witnesses, evidence

3. investigation
4. guilty
5. accusations
6. summons
7. offence

7.

1. І крадій зійде за джентльмена коли стає заможним.
2. Що сходить з рук великим крадіям, за те маленьких б'ють.
3. Добре ім'я легше втратити ніж забути.
4. Брехуну не вірять навіть якщо він говорить правду.
5. Зробленого не повернеш
6. Добровільний обмін – не крадіжка.
7. Брехунам потрібна гарна пам'ять.
8. Той, хто видає закони не повинен і порушувати їх.
9. Для звинувачення потрібні підстави.

8.

1. were given
2. was charged
3. are prepared
4. have settled
5. spent
6. is operating
7. was called
8. found
9. spent
10. have been advised
11. pleaded
12. have escaped
13. is justified
14. made
15. intends

9.

Juror 1: It's a tough decision to make, isn't it? Don't you think that it's an awful responsibility to have the future **of** that lad **in** our hands. I feel so sorry **for** him, he's not yet 18.

Juror 2: Come **off** it! You can't be serious! He didn't just take the money, he also beat **up** the old lady. He's guilty, it's written all **over** his face. It's our social duty to keep our streets safe **at** night.

Juror 3: I agree **with** your last statement, but surely you admit the evidence **for** convicting this young man is rather flimsy? Wouldn't you say that we need something more definite?

Juror 2: Ideally that's quite true, but there weren't any other witness. As I see it he had the motive, he has no alibi and the old lady recognized him...

Juror 1: Hang **on** a minute. I'd like to point **out** that she only thought she recognized him. Isn't it just possible that a scared old lady **of** 76 could have been mistaken?

Juror 2: Fair enough, but it's all we have to go **on**. All the fingers seem to point **at** him.

Juror 3: That may well be, but strong suspicion isn't enough to put someone away **in** prison. If you ask me, even if he is guilty, the shock **of** arrest and coming **to** trial will be enough to stop him making the same mistake again.

Juror 4: I see what you mean, but the punishment's not our problem. We're here only to decide whether he's guilty or not. And the point is he was carrying a knife when the police picked him **up**, wasn't he?

10.

The FBI was established in 1908. The FBI has a total of 33,852 employees. That includes 13,412 special agents and 20,420 support professionals, such as intelligence analysts, language specialists, scientists, information technology specialists and other professionals. The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal crime. The FBI investigates different crimes and one of them is stealing. But it is not about picking a pocket or bank. It's robbing people of their ideas, inventions and creative expressions -- everything from trade secrets to movies, music and software. It's a growing threat - especially with the rise of digital technologies and Internet sharing networks. Much of the theft takes place overseas, where laws are often lax and enforcement more difficult. Preventing intellectual property theft is a top priority of the FBI's cyber program. FBI specifically focuses on the theft of trade secrets and infringements on products that can impact consumers' health and safety, such as counterfeit aircraft, car and electronic parts.

Module IV. CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**1.**

- 1) criminal
- 2) evidence
- 3) suspect
- 4) accused
- 5) guilty
- 6) innocent
- 7) witnesses
- 8) victims
- 9) apprehend
- 10) steal

2.

- 1) manslaughter
- 2) pickpocket
- 3) burglary
- 4) shoplifter
- 5) convict
- 6) smuggling
- 7) arson
- 8) kidnapping
- 9) terrorism

3.

- 1) stole
- 2) a burglar
- 3) to pickpocket
- 4) to mug
- 5) to burgle
- 6) a shoplifter
- 7) a thief
- 8) a theft

4.

- 1) vandalism
- 2) robbery
- 3) shoplifting

- 4) burglary
- 5) hijacking
- 6) forgery
- 7) drug dealing
- 8) murder
- 9) fraud

6.

1) A capital punishment is a legal infliction of the death penalty.

Yes

2) A government supervision is a period of time in jail.

No. A prison sentence is a period of time in jail.

3) Probation is the state of being confined to prison.

No. Incarceration is the state of being confined to prison.

4) A fine means whipping or beating.

No. A fine is a monetary compensation for an offense.

5) A suspended sentence is a punishment imposed only if you commit a further crime.

Yes.

6) A corporal punishment is an infliction of physical pain.

Yes.

7) A life imprisonment is a confinement in jail or prison for a period of time.

No. A life imprisonment is a confinement in jail or prison for a lifetime.

8) A fine is a monetary penalty imposed on an offender.

Yes.

9) The term restitution refers to the practice of requiring offenders to financially compensate crime victims for the damage the offenders caused.

Yes.

7.

- 2) DNA
- 3) fingerprint
- 4) fine
- 5) thief
- 6) handcuffs
- 7) innocent
- 9) death penalty

8.

1A 2C 3D 4E 5B 6G 7F

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Навчальний посібник

Law English: Vocabulary Exercises

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