Self-Check Exercises in Legal English

Завдання для самоперевірки з англійської мови юридичного спрямування

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Навчальний посібник призначений для самостійного опрацювання лексико-граматичного і тематичного матеріалу тими, хто зацікавлений у вивченні «Юридичної англійської мови». Його використання сприятиме формуванню іншомовної професійної комунікативної компетенції тих, хто вивчає англійську мову юридичного спрямування.

Посібник може бути використаний при викладанні «Англійської мови професійного спрямування» у вищих навчальних закладах. Розрахований на розвиток навичок і умінь самоперевірки та самоконтролю при вивченні юридичної англійської мови.

INTRODUCTION

ВСТУП

Метою навчального посібника ϵ забезпечити формування іншомовної професійної комунікативної компетенції тих, хто вивча ϵ англійську мову професійного юридичного спрямування. Використання посібника передбача ϵ розвиток іншомовної комунікативної компетенції і удосконалення комунікативних навичок та умінь на основі виконання навчальних завдань різних типів.

Навчальний посібник призначений для самостійного опрацювання лексико-граматичного і тематичного матеріалу тими, хто зацікавлений у вивченні «Юридичної англійської мови».

Структурно посібник складається з вступу, 8 тематичних блоків завдань та ключів-відповідей. Тематичні блоки подані у вигляді тестових завдань, по 4 варіанти у кожному. Тестові завдання розраховані на закріплення лексики за темою, розвиток граматичних навичок. Підібрані тексти для читання і завдання до них, що передбачають виявлення рівня розуміння прочитаного фахового матеріалу. Завдання, які представлені у посібнику, сприятимуть розвитку навичок і умінь самоперевірки та самоконтролю при вивченні юридичної англійської мови.

Посібник також може бути використаний при організації самостійної роботи студентів з метою забезпечення диференціації і індивідуалізації при формуванні їх іншомовної комунікативної компетенції.

Матеріали посібника можуть бути використані як навчально-методичне забезпечення при вивченні дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням».

MODULE 1

TEST 1

PART I. VOCABULARY

| 1. Choose th | e letter of the w | vord (word-combi | nation) that best com | pletes |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| the sentence. | | | | |
| 1) The | is a highly com | petitive vocation a | and very popular amoi | ng the |
| young people. | | | | |
| A. qualification | on requirement | B. lega | al profession | |
| C. field of sci | ence | D. scie | entific degree | |
| 2) 1a | w is the legal sys | tem developed first | in England, and later a | among |
| English-speaking | countries of the v | world | | |
| A. Public | B. Common | C. Criminal | D. Customary | |
| 3) A law is | a law set down by | the legislative bod | y. | |
| A. case | B. oral | C. customary | D. statute | |
| 4) The Ukrainian | Association of Pa | rosecutors has a pu | rpose to protect legal | of |
| ts members. | | | | |
| A. positive image | 2 | B. | professional activities | |
| C. rights and inte | rests | D. | public activities | |
| 5) A judicial | is a dec | cision of the court | used as a source for | future |
| decision making. | | | | |
| A. precedent | B. code | C. system | D. law | |
| 6) The field of ci | vil rights deals w | ith the balance of g | overnmental power and | 1 |
| liberties. | | | | |
| A. individual | B. civil | C. politica | d D. public | |
| | | | | |

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

1) /the system of law /which / on /judges' decisions / is based / and /Common law / custom / is/./

- 2) /legal / The / is / earliest / Hammurabi / code / the Code / of/./
- 3) /the /developed /and /distinction /between /Roman /law /private /public /law/
- 4) /the / present / client / in /and / the / Barristers / represent / case / court/. /
- 5) /scientists / the members / The academicians / the Academy / and / are / Legal Sciences / of /of /. /
- 6) /many / regulates / between / Civil / law / people / conflicts/./

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

British Legal Education: Historical Aspect

Legal education in Britain has an interesting history, very different from that on the Continent or of the USA. Until the eighteenth century, British universities did not offer classes in the common law. Young men who studied law at the universities learned only civil law and were qualified to practice in the church courts or specialized courts based on civil law, but not in the common law courts. Men who intended to become barristers became members of the Inns of Court and learned the law by attending court and observing lectures and moots (a mock judicial proceeding set up to examine a hypothetical case as an academic exercise) at the Inns. Future solicitors might attend one of the lesser Inns but generally learned their craft through working as a clerk in a solicitor's office. Even when the universities introduced classes in the common law (starting with Blackstone's lectures at Oxford), it was neither customary nor required that future lawyers attend university. And those who really did, continued to receive the bulk of their education through practical training. It was not until the twentieth century that legal

training became being based on the university education and they began to concentrate on teaching the common law.

Today, most future lawyers in Britain spend three years studying law at a university. In fact, both solicitors and barristers must complete two levels of training – the academic and vocational stages. Once you have completed the academic stage you should consider carefully if you wish to follow a career in law. If you have chosen to follow a legal career, then you must complete the second stage of vocational training. For solicitors, the Law Society requires to take a Legal Practice Course. Barristers usually have to take the Bar Vocational Course, designed by the General Council of the Bar to provide students of the bar with the practical skills involved in court work.

- 1) Legal education in Britain developed in the same way as that one of Europe.
- 2) Both civil and common law have always been taught in British Universities.
- 3) Prospective barristers learned the law by attending court and observing lectures and moots at the Inns of Court.
- 4) Until the 20th century legal education was theoretical rather than practical.
- 5) Both solicitors and barristers must complete two stages of training.
- 6) At present solicitors and barristers are required to complete the same practical coursers.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) Who | ? |
|---------|---|
| 2) What | ? |
| 3) When | |

PART III. GRAMMAR

1. In each pair of sentences, choose the correct one.

1) A. Barristers do not generally deal with the public directly, but take their instructions from a solicitor representing the client in court of law.

- B. Barristers does not generally deal with the public directly, but take their instructions from a solicitor representing the client in court of law.
- 2) A. Both Oxford and Cambridge offer undergraduates the option of the traditional three-year degree or an optional fourth year spent at a European law school.
- B. Both Oxford and Cambridge offers undergraduates the option of the traditional three-year degree or an optional fourth year spent at a European law school.
- 3) A. The Academy of Legal Sciences has been established in 1993.
 - B. The Academy of Legal Sciences was established in 1993.
- 4) A. The term 'common law' used to describe those systems of law that are based upon the English legal system.
- B. The term 'common law' is used to describe those systems of law that are based upon the English legal system.
- 5) A. Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state of United Kingdom as well as of fifteen other independent the Commonwealth countries.
- B. Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state of the United Kingdom as well as of fifteen other independent Commonwealth countries.
- 6) A. The Scotland, Wales and the Northern Ireland each have their own government or executive, led by a First Minister, and a devolved unicameral legislature.
- B. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own government or executive, led by a First Minister, and a devolved unicameral legislature.

TEST 2

PART I. VOCABULARY

- 1. Choose the letter of the word (word-combination) that best completes the sentence.
- 1) is the legal system used in most countries around the world today.
- A. Civil law

B. Common law

C. Religious law

D. Customary law

| 2) As a source of law, are of | considered primary authority. | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| A. codes | B. statutes | | | |
| C. rules | D. ordinances | | | |
| 3) A is a formal writte | en enactment of a legislative authority that governs | | | |
| a state, declares policy, comman | ds or prohibits something. | | | |
| A. case | B. rule | | | |
| C. precedent | D. statute | | | |
| 4) Judicial is the b | oody of legal principles established by past court | | | |
| decisions which have survived | the process of appeal to higher courts and have | | | |
| become binding on all courts. | | | | |
| A. law | B. case | | | |
| C. precedent | D. regulation | | | |
| 5) The most important institutio | ns for are the judiciary, the legislature, | | | |
| the executive, its bureaucracy, th | ne military and police, the legal profession and civil | | | |
| society. | | | | |
| A. precedent | B. code | | | |
| C. system | D. law | | | |
| 6) The is a nation | onal scientific organization, which carries out the | | | |
| fundamental researches and coor | rdinates, organizes and fulfils works in the field of | | | |
| state and law. | | | | |
| A. Academy of Legal Sciences | B. Union of Advocates of | | | |
| Ukraine | | | | |
| C. Ukrainian Association of Pros | secutors D. Ukrainian Notarial Chamber | | | |
| | | | | |
| 2. Restore the word order i | in the sentences. | | | |
| 1) / a /our country/profession /Th | he /of /popular /lawyer /very /is /in/. | | | |
| | | | | |

3) /civil law /legal /from /Modern /of /the /the Roman empire / derives / practice/

2) / The two /great /Western /civil law / common law /civilization /law

families/modern/ of/ and/ are /.

system/.

- 4) /fairness / The /study of law /equality /and /important /raises /justice /questions /about/.
- 5) /jurisdiction / law / codify / Civil / laws / their/.
- 6) /law / consolidated / the code / Case / into / not / is /.

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Law of the Roman Republic and Empire

Roman law is the legal system of both the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire, from its earliest days to the time of the Eastern Roman Empire, even to the time of the Emperor Justinian I after the fall of Rome itself.

Roman law has influenced the development of law in most of Western civilization. Roman law is the foundation of many legal systems of the world.

So-called Civil law systems are based on Roman law. The legal systems of most countries in continental Europe and South America fall into this category, frequently through the Napoleonic Code.

In the Common law the influence of Roman law was less important. The Common Law developed into a tradition of its own in England, from where it expanded to the United Kingdom (apart from Scotland), to the United States (apart from Louisiana), and to most former British colonies.

Roman law dealt with matters of succession (or inheritance), obligations (including contracts), property (including slaves), and persons. Most laws were passed by assemblies dominated by the patrician families, though the rulings of magistrates were also important. Later emperors bypassed these forms and issued their own decrees. The interpretations of jurists also came to have the weight of law. Though various attempts were made to gather and simplify existing laws

(beginning with the Law of the Twelve Tables), by far the most successful effort was that of Justinian I, whose code superseded all previous laws and formed the Roman Empire's legal legacy (Code of Justinian).

Roman legal procedure is the basis for modern procedure in civil-law countries. In the early Republic, the plaintiff was required to call the defendant to court or to bring him by force. A magistrate then decided whether the case should go before a judge, or prominent layman. The judge heard arguments from advocates and questioned witnesses; he made a decision but had no power to execute it. In the later Republic, much greater power was placed in the hands of the magistrates and courts: the summons was issued by the court, the trial was held only before a magistrate, and the court became responsible for the execution of the sentence.

- 1) The development of law in most of Western civilization has been influenced by Roman law.
- 2) In the Common law the influence of Roman law was less important.
- 3) Code of Justinian superseded all modern laws and formed the Roman Empire's legal legacy.
- 4) Jurists began to make attempts to gather and simplify existing laws with the Code of Justinian.
- 5) Roman legal procedure is not the basis for modern procedure in civil-law countries.
- 6) Roman law dealt with matters of succession (or inheritance), obligations (including contracts), property (including slaves), and persons).

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) Who | ? |
|---------|---|
| 2) What | ? |
| 3) When | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR

1. In each pair of sentences, choose the correct one.

- 1) A. The first codification of imperial legislation was published by Theodosius II, ruler of the Byzantine Empire.
- B. The first codification of imperial legislation published by Theodosius II, ruler of the Byzantine Empire.
- 2) A. A large network of legal education institutions and faculties has been established in Ukraine recently.
- B. A large network of legal education institutions and faculties have been established in Ukraine recently.
- 3) A. Criminal law consist of legal rules defining the criminal conduct and criminal procedure.
- B. Criminal law consists of legal rules defining the criminal conduct and criminal procedure.
- 4) A. The term 'common law' used to describe those systems of law that are based upon the English legal system.
- B. The term 'common law' is used to describe those systems of law that are based upon the English legal system.
- 5) A. Legal education in the Ukraine is centered in the state and private colleges and universities.
- B. Legal education in Ukraine is centered in the state and private colleges and universities.
- 6) A. United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland.
- B. The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland.

TEST 3

PART I. VOCABULARY

- 1. Choose the letter of the word (word-combination) that best completes the sentence.
- 1) profession combines practitioners and scholars, judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, notaries, jurists and counsels.

| A. Law | B. Legal | C. Lawful | D. Legislative |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2) lav | w is the system of | law which speci | al distinction is the doctrine of |
| precedent. | | | |
| A. Civil | B. Common | C. Religious | D. Customary |
| 3) In the broades | t terms, | is the set of ru | ales that guides our conduct in |
| society and is enfe | orceable through p | ublic institutions | S. |
| A. case | B. rule | C. precedent | D. law |
| 4) At the end of | each legal case the | e judge gives a | of the facts of the |
| case. | | | |
| A. brief | B. summary | C. conclusion | D. review |
| 5) The word " | is often u | used to distingui | sh law made by the legislative |
| bodies from case | law and the regulat | ions issued by g | overnment agencies. |
| A. precedent | B. statute | C. case | D. rule |
| 6) The | has the purpo | ose to protect le | egal rights and interests of its |
| members who w | ork in the Prose | cutor's Office, | and support the prosecutors' |
| positive image in | Ukraine and abroa | d, helping to ful | fill their task. |
| A. Academy of L | egal Science | B. Union | n of Advocates of Ukraine |
| C. Ukrainian Association of Prosecutors D. Ukrainian Notarial Chamber | | | |
| | | | |
| 2. Restore the | e word order in th | e sentences. | |
| 1) /a higher /bindi | ing /court/The deci | sion /court / a lo | wer /on /is /of /./ |
| | | | |
| 2) /was/The/ | first/of/published/c | codification/the | imperial/ Theodosius |
| II/legislation/by/./ | / | | |
| | | | |
| _ | d /and /distinction | /between /Ron | nan /law /private /public /law/ |
| law/./ | | | |
| | | | |
| 4) /elaborates /of . | /a variety /Legal /a | nd /system /righ | ts /ways /in /responsibilities/. / |
| | | | |

5) /government/law/directly/Public/involves /./

6) /all spheres / legal /Lawyers /of /the Ukrainian /Association / in / profession / Bar / united / from / are / ./

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Judicial Precedent.

English precedent is based on the Latin, *stare decisis*, meaning stand by what has been decided. This allows the rules system to be consistent: like cases treated alike, and it is just, as people can decide on a course of conduct knowing what the legal consequences will be. Judicial Precedent can only operate if the legal reasons for past decisions are known, therefore, at the end of the case there will be a judgement. This will contain the precise words of the judge and follow a Law Report, which consists of full accounts of cases that are considered important. It will give an account of the facts of the case and a summary of the decision.

The principles of law that the judge used to make his decision are the important part of the judgement, and are known as *ratio decidendi*, or 'the reason for deciding'. This is what creates a precedent for judges to follow in future cases. This is identified not by the judge that makes the decision, but by lawyers looking at it afterwards, they may therefore have different views on it. The remainder of the judgment is called obiter dicta and in future cases, judges do not have to follow it. These are other things the judge said, such as the reasoning and explanation of why he made the decision. It may also contain a hypothetical situation, what his decision would have been if the facts of the case had been different, and the legal reasoning may be considered in future cases. If a new event that hasn't been decided before comes to the court (original precedent), it is likely that the judge will look at cases which are close in principle and decide to use similar rules.

In England and Wales, the courts have a very rigid doctrine of judicial precedent, which has the effect that every court is bound to follow any decision made by a higher court and that appellate courts are bound by their own decisions.

Decisions made in the European Court of Justice bind all other courts since 1973 and can overrule its own decisions. Decisions made in the House of Lords bind all lower courts, especially Court of Appeal, and, since 1966 when it issued a practise statement, can overrule past decisions.

- 1) The doctrine of judicial precedent is based on the principle of *stare decisis*, this means that like cases should be treated alike.
- 2) Once a point of law has been decided in a particular case, that law must be applied in all future cases containing the same material facts.
- 3) The principles of law that the judge used to make his decision are not very important part of the judgment.
- 4) If the precedent was set by a court of equal or higher status to the court deciding the new case, then the judge in the present case should not follow the rule of law established in the earlier case.
- 5) Where the precedent is from a lower court in the hierarchy, the judge in the new case may not follow but will certainly consider it.
- 6) The House of Lords decisions are binding on all other courts in the legal system.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) Who | ? |
|---------|---|
| 2) What | ? |
| 3) When | 9 |

PART III. GRAMMAR

- 1. In each pair of sentences, choose the correct one.
- 1) A. The development of Roman law covers more than one thousand years from the law of the twelve tables to the Corpus Jurius Civilis.
- B. The development of Roman law cover more than one thousand years from the law of the twelve tables to the Corpus Jurius Civilis.
- 2) A. Civil law regulate relations amongst persons and organizations settings rules and principles that apply to private relations.
- B. Civil law regulates relations amongst persons and organizations settings rules

and principles that apply to private relations.

- 3) A. The church tried to legislate matters such as marriage and succession which had previously been the subjects only of secular tribal law.
- B. The church tried to legislate matters such as marriage and succession which previously been the subjects only of secular tribal law.
- 4) A. The Ukrainian system of law is based on the French Code Civil with influences from the Roman law and traditional Ukrainian customary law.
- B. The Ukrainian system of law bases on the French Code Civil with influences from the Roman law and traditional Ukrainian customary law.
- 5) A. In such countries as the Greece and the Spain a national ID (identity document) card is compulsory.
- B. In such countries as Greece and Spain a national ID (identity document) card is compulsory.
- 6) A. The Scotland, Wales and the Northern Ireland each have their own government or executive, led by a First Minister, and a devolved unicameral legislature.
- B. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own government or executive, led by a First Minister, and a devolved unicameral legislature.

TEST 4

PART I. VOCABULARY

B. Aspirants

A. Students

| 1. | Choose | the | letter | of the | word | (wor | l-com | bination) | that | best | comp | letes |
|-------|-----------|-----|--------|--------|------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|------|-------|
| the s | sentence. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 1) | of different law | schools can | work at t | the Bar, in | the organs | of the |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| Prosecutor's | Office, in differen | nt courts, in | notary offic | ces, in legal | advice off | ices, in |
| organs of tax | inspections, milit | ia and so on. | | | | |

2) laws are eternal and immutable because the words of God cannot be amended or legislated against by judges or governments.

C. Graduates

D. Lawyers

A. Religious B. Common C. Civil D. Customary

| 3) A, before | re becoming a law, n | nust be agreed by t | he highest executive in |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| the government and | published as a part of | f a code. | |
| A. regulation | B. rule | C. precedent | D. statute |
| 4) Judicial preced | lent is the body of | esta : | blished by past court |
| decisions. | | | |
| A. legal principles | B. legal advices | C. verdict | D. legal reasoning |
| 5) A framework for | the creation of law | , the protection of | human rights and the |
| election of political r | representatives is pro- | vided by | |
| A. Contract law | B. Religious law | C. Constitutional | l law D. Customary |
| law | | | |
| 6) The | unites lawyers from | n all the spheres o | f legal profession with |
| the aim of protecting | g their professional a | nd other common i | interests, developing of |
| legal profession and | creating a law-govern | ned state. | |
| A. Academy of Leg | al Science | B. Ukrainian Ba | r Association |
| C. Ukrainian Associa | ation of Prosecutors | D. Ukrainian No | otarial Chamber |
| 2. Restore the w | ord order in the sen | ntences. | |
| 1) /official acts /Nota | ary/who/copies/is/off | icer/a/public/certifi | es/the documents/./ |
| 2) /is/Judicial/preced | lent /the basis/many/l | egal/parts/systems/ | of/in/of/the world/./ |
| 3) /education/privat | e/and/Legal/in/colleg | ges/is centered/uni | versities/Ukraine/in/the |
| state/and/./ | | | |
| 4) /Common /law/an | d/are/equity/systems/ | of/law/./ | |
| 5) /ancient/is/Roman | law/ legal/the/system | m /of /Rome/./ | |
| 6) /A statute/written/ | of/legislative/a/is/for | rmal/enactment/a/a | uthority/./ |
| | | | |
| PART II. READIN | G | | |

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Law: what is it?

Law is a system of rules and guidelines which are enforced through social institutions to govern behavior. Laws are made by governments, specifically by their legislatures. The formation of laws themselves may be influenced by a

constitution (written or unwritten) and the rights encoded therein. The law shapes politics, economics and society and serves as a social regulator of relations between people.

A general distinction can be made between civil law jurisdictions (including Canon and Socialist law), in which the legislature or other central body codifies laws, and common law systems (including Islamic law), where judge-made binding precedents are accepted. In some countries, religion may form the law, for example in jurisdictions that practice Islamic law, Jewish law or Canon law.

The law is generally divided into two main areas. Criminal law deals with conduct that is designated dishonest by the government and in which the guilty party may be imprisoned or fined. Civil law deals with disputes between individuals or organizations, in which compensation may be awarded to the wronged litigant.

Under civil law, the following specialties, among others, exist: contract law regulates everything from buying a bus ticket to trading on derivatives markets. Property law regulates the transfer and title of personal property and real property. Trust law applies to assets held for investment and financial security. Tort law allows claims for compensation if a person's property is harmed. Constitutional law provides a framework for the creation of law, the protection of human rights and the election of political representatives. Administrative law is used to review the decisions of government agencies. International law governs affairs between sovereign states in activities ranging from trade to military action.

- 1) Law is a system of rules and guidelines which are enforced through social institutions to govern behavior.
- 2) No distinction can be made between civil law jurisdictions and common law systems.
- 3) Criminal law, also known as penal law, pertains to crimes and punishment.
- 4) Civil law is the body of law dealing with the private relations between members of a community.
- 5) Constitutional law concerns both the relationships between the executive,

legislature and judiciary and the human rights or civil liberties of individuals against the state

6) Administrative law is the chief method for people to hold state bodies to account.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) Who | ? |
|---------|---|
| 2) What | ? |
| 3) When | S |

PART III. GRAMMAR

- 1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the correct one.
- 1) A. The German law unlike the Roman law was essentially tribal custom and not legal promulgated by a central government.
- B. German law unlike Roman law was essentially tribal custom and not legal promulgated by a central government.
- 2) A. Parliament legislates, the government executes the laws, and the courts are involved in judiciary activity.
- B. Parliament legislate, the government execute the laws, and the courts are involved in judiciary activity.
- 3) A. In common law certain judicial decisions may to become laws according to which judges must to decide later cases.
- B. In common law certain judicial decisions may become laws according to which judges must decide later cases.
- 4) A. A public defence of the dissertation is held in the form of a public presentation and scientific debates.
- B. A public defence of the dissertation hold in the form of a public presentation and scientific debates.
- 5) A. The Ukrainian system of law based on French Code Civil with influences from Roman law and traditional Ukrainian customary law.
- B. The Ukrainian system of law is based on French Code Civil with influences from Roman law and traditional Ukrainian customary law.

- 6) A. Advocates prepares a case or documents, presents a case in a courtroom, defends a client, and drafts legal documents.
- B. Advocates prepare a case or documents, present a case in a courtroom, defend a client, and draft legal documents.

MODULE 2

TEST 1

I

| PART I VOCABULARY | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Choose the letter of the | word or word combination that best completes |
| the sentence. | |
| 1) Administrative law is conside | red a branch of law. |
| A. common | B. public |
| C. civil | D. criminal |
| 2) Judicial review of administrat | ive decision is different from |
| A. an appeal | B. laws |
| C. a case | D. jurisdiction |
| 3) Administrative tribunals are ty | ypically empowered to assess various |
| A. punishment | B. regulations |
| C. penalties | D. claims |
| 4) The legislative power gives the | ne agency the authority to issue |
| A. regulations | B. claims |
| C. activities | D. reasons |
| 5) Human rights or for citi | zens form a crucial part of a country's constitution |
| and govern the rights of the indiv | vidual against the state. |
| A. liberties | B. freedom |
| C. principles | D. authority |
| 6) The function of codified co | onstitution is to describe the procedure by which |
| parliaments may | |
| A. to delegate one's authority | B. to adjudicate |
| C. legislate | D. to be entitled |

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1) the Constitution /Constitutional/ of /law /the /is /body /of /governing /law /the /implementation.
- 2) government /of /Constitutional /regulates / institutions /law /law / is /the /establishes /which /and.
- 3) The Constitution /principles /the /state /accepted /generally /helps /on /the /of /basis /function.
- 4) too /Many /form /written /parts /of /exist /in / the British constitution.
- 5) 1788 / In /the /USA /in /adopted /constitution /a /written /exists /./
- 6) law /Constitutional/be /changed /or /can /amended/./

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Administrative law today

Administrative law is the body of law that governs the activities of administrative agencies of government. As a body of law administrative law deals with the decision-making of administrative units of government (for example tribunals, boards or commissions) that are part of a national regulatory scheme in such areas as police law, international trade, manufacturing, the environment, taxation, broadcasting, immigration and transport. Administrative law expanded greatly during the twentieth century, as legislative bodies worldwide created more government agencies to regulate social, economic and political spheres of human interaction. Administrative law of Ukraine is characterized as: 1) a branch of law; 2) a science; 3) a discipline.

The subject of the branch of the administrative law of Ukraine is a system of broad social relations between the public administration and the objects of the public management, which arise in the sphere of authoritative and administrative activity with the purpose of public guaranteeing of rights and liberties of the person and normal functioning of the civil society.

- 1) Administrative law is the body of law that governs the activities of administrative agencies of self-government.
- 2) Administrative law expanded greatly during the ninetieth century.
- 3) The subject of the branch of the administrative law of Ukraine is a system of broad social relations between the public administration and the objects of the public management.
- 4) Administrative law deals with the decision-making of administrative units of government.
- 5) Administrative law of Ukraine is characterized as: 1) a branch of law; 2) an activity; 3) a discipline.
- 6) Legislative bodies worldwide created more government agencies to regulate social, economic and political spheres of human interaction.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) What | ? |
|---------|---|
| 2) When | ? |
| 3) How | ? |

of 12 ordinary people.

| PAI | PAKI III. GKAMMAK | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | In each pair of sentences, tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the correct one. | |
| 1)_ | A. Numerous administrative agencies make rules that deal with all kinds | |
| of a | ctivity, including licensing and protection of health. | |
| _ | B. Numerous administrative agencies make rules that deals with all kinds | |
| of a | ctivity, including licensed and protection of health. | |
| 2) _ | A. All criminal trials in Britain is held before a judge and jury constitute | |

| B. All criminal trials in Britain a | re held before a judge and jury | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--|
| constituting of 12 ordinary people. | | |
| 3) A. Constitutional law can be cha | anged or amended. | |
| B. Constitutional law can be cha | anging or amended. | |
| 4) A. In modern societies some aut | horized body such as a legislature or | |
| court makes the law. | | |
| B. In modern societies some aut | chorize body such as a legislature or court | |
| make the law. | | |
| 5) A. The first ten amendments to | the Constitution of the USA know as the | |
| Bill of Rights was adopted in 1731. | | |
| B. The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the USA known as the | | |
| Bill of Rights were adopted in 1731. | | |
| 6) A. Our aim is to create a law-governing state. | | |
| B. Our aim is to create a law-go | verned state. | |
| | | |
| TES | ST 2 | |
| PART I VOCABULARY | | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word or | word combination that best completes | |
| the sentence. | | |
| 1) Constitutional law is the body of law g | overning the implementation and of | |
| the Constitution. | | |
| A. explanation | B. construction | |
| C. notion | D. interpretation | |
| 2) According to the Constitution Ukraine is a sovereign, democratic, social and | | |
| juridical state. The form of state government | ent is a | |
| A. constitutional monarchy | B. anarchy | |
| C. republic | D. monarchy | |
| 3) Most jurisdictions have a single codifie | ed | |
| A. constitution | B. statute | |
| C. laws | D. norms | |

| 4) Codified constitutions are considered | fundamentals, or rules about making |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| rules to exercise powers. | |
| A. legislative | B. rulemaking |
| C. law-making | D. decision-making |
| 5) The function of codified constitution is | is also to describe the procedure by which |
| parliaments may | |
| A. judge | B. pass |
| C. legislate | D. execute |
| 6) Administrative law is considered a bra | nch of |
| A. criminal law | B. civil law |
| C. economic law | D. public law |
| | |
| 2. Restore the word order in the ser | ntences. |
| 1) Matters / Customs / part / of / are / a | activity / of / and / political / economic / |
| Ukraine / foreign. | |
| 2) The / key / sovereign / power / of / didea. | democracy / hold / the / people / is / that/ |
| 3) part / in / customs / takes / matters / Ul | kraine / cooperation / in / international /. |
| 4) country / of / our / document / The / C is / the. | Constitution / of / Ukraine / formal / main / |
| 5) Ukraine / in / People / proclaimed / are | e / value / social / the / greatest. |
| 6) citizens / Only / / officers / be / of / Ul | kraine / can / customs /. |
| | |

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Unlike other fields of law, administrative law is a recent phenomenon and can fairly be described as 'infant.' Historically, its emergence could be dated back to the end of the 19th century. This era marked the advent of the 'welfare state' and the subsequent withering away of 'the police state.' The interventionist role of the welfare state practically necessitated the increment of the nature and extent of power of governments. Simultaneously, with such necessity came the need for controlling the manner of exercise of power so as to ensure protection of individual rights, and generally legality and fairness in the administration. With such background, administrative law, as a legal instrument of controlling power, began to grow and develop too fast. Typically, with the proliferation of the administrative agencies, administrative law has shown significant changes in its nature, purpose and scope.

Presently, administrative law, in most legal systems, is significantly developed and undoubtedly recognized as a distinct branch of law. However the path followed to reach at this stage is not uniform and similar in most countries. Administrative law is unique to a specific country. Such uniqueness can be explained by the fact that it is the outcome of the political reality, economic circumstances and the nature of the legal system prevailing in that country. It is also highly influenced by the constitutional structure, the system of government and principles of the public administration adopted by that country.

Generally, the proliferation of the administrative agencies and the expansion of delegated legislation were two significant factors for the growth of the administrative law in most countries. The 20th century marked with the vast increase of administrative agencies with vast and wide-ranging powers.

- 1) Historically, the emergence of administrative law could be dated back to the end of the 18 century.
- 2) Administrative law as illegal instrument of controlling power, began to grow

and develop too fast.

century.

- 3) With the proliferation of the administrative agencies, administrative law has shown significant changes in its structure.
- 4) Nowadays administrative law, in most legal systems, is significantly developed and recognized as a distinct branch of law.
- 5) Administrative law is similar in different countries.
- 6) The 20th century marked with the vast increase of administrative agencies with vast and wide-ranging powers.

| 2. Write down three special questions to the | e text. |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|
|----------------------------------------------|---------|

1) What _____

| 2) when: |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3) How? |
| |
| PART III. GRAMMAR |
| 1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($$) the correct one. |
| 1) A. The concept of constitution was first outlined in Aristotle's |
| classification of governments identified with constitution. |
| B. The concept of constitution was first outline in Aristotle's classification |
| of governments identified with constitution. |
| 2) A. The U.S. Constitution, originally adopt in convention on September |
| 17, 1787, ratify by the states in 1788, is the prime example of such a document. |
| B. The U.S. Constitution, originally adopted in convention on September |
| 17, 1787, ratified by the states in 1788, is the prime example of such a document. |
| 3) A. In 1803 the power of the U.S. Supreme Court to strike down federal |
| statutes was firmly established. |
| B. In 1803 the power of the U.S. Supreme Court to strike down federal |
| statutes was firmly establish. |
| 4) A. The so-called English Constitution is an unwritten body of legal |
| customs and rights developed by practice and court decisions from 11 th to the 18 th |

| B. The so-called English | Constitution is an unwritten body of legal |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| customs and rights develop by prac- | tice and court decisions from 11 th to the 18 th |
| century. | |
| 5) A. Administrative courts | are not ordinarily engage in determining the |
| rights and duties of individuals as aga | ainst other individuals. |
| B. Administrative courts a | are not ordinarily engaged in determining the |
| rights and duties of individuals as aga | ainst other individuals. |
| 6) A. The Constitution creates th | e legal bases of regulation of social relations. |
| B. The Constitution create the | e legal bases of regulation of social relations. |
| | TEST 3 |
| PART I VOCABULARY | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word | that best completes the sentence. |
| 1) Constitution is usually understood | as the main formal document of the state but, |
| of course, dealing with | |
| A. criminal law | B. economic law |
| C. constitutional law | D. administrative law |
| 2) The Constitution creates the | of regulation of social relations. |
| A. legal bases | B. freedom |
| C. rights | D. duties |
| 3) is an agency process for the f | formation of an order. |
| A. adjudication | B. construction |
| C. notion | D. explanation |
| 4) Human rights or of citizens | form a crucial part of a country's constitution |
| and govern the rights of the individua | al against the state. |
| A. obligations | B. duties |
| C. requirements | D. liberties |
| 5) Rulemaking is an agency process f | for formulating, amending, or repealing a |
| A. rule | B. order |
| C. regulation | D. draft |

6) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the U.S. federal government cannot always directly perform their constitutional

A. requirements

B. responsibilities

C. abilities

D. opportunities

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1) Ukraine /its /own / system /independently /creates /customs /.
- 2) The /territory /local /government /the /of /is /the /basis.
- 3) Crimea /of /republic /Administratively /Ukraine /and /the /autonomous /divided /is /into /24 /regions.
- 4) Philip Orlyk /in /1710 /by /hetman /The /first /was /written /Ukraine /of /Constitution.
- 5) amended /or /changed /Constitutional /law /be /can.
- 6) Every /has /council / local /its /area /government/.

PART II. READING

Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

WHAT IS ADMINISTRATIVE LAW?

What is Administrative Law? It covers a wide and varied area of practice, encompassing many different types of governmental legal procedures and regulations, and is not easily defined. Much of government and its public programmes operate largely through various agencies on different levels: federal, state, county, and city. These agencies are also known as boards, commissions, departments, and divisions.

They generally have their own specific rules and regulations, which are not

usually found in the statutes, with stringent procedures individuals must follow to obtain assistance from the agency and to file claims, grievances and appeals. Administrative law attorneys can offer assistance when maneuvering through these complicated proceedings.

The public's need for a professional in the administrative law practice area generally exists when dealing with governmental agencies that provide some type of specific public benefit or aid to individuals, and particularly when the benefit might be or has been terminated, limited or outright denied. Examples of these administrative bodies include some of the following: Social Security Administrations; Employment/Labor Boards; Unemployment Insurance Agencies; Workers' Compensation Boards; Licensing Agencies; Equal Opportunity Commissions (EEOC); and Zoning Boards.

- 1) Administrative law covers a wide and varied area of practice, encompassing many different types of governmental legal procedures and regulations.
- 2) Administrative law is not easily determined.
- 3) Much of government and its public programmes operate largely through various federal agencies.
- 4) Agencies have their own specific rules and regulations.
- 5) Administrative law attorney cannot offer assistance when maneuvering through complicated proceedings.
- 6) The public's need for a professional in the administrative law practice area generally exists when dealing with governmental agencies that provide some type of specific public benefit or aid to individuals.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) What | ? |
|---------|---|
| 2) How | ? |
| 3) Who | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR

1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the correct one.

| 1) A. Being the supreme law, the Constitution helps the state function on | the |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| basis of outlined rules and generally accepted principles. | |
| B. Being the supreme law, the Constitution helps the state function on | the |
| basis of outline rules and generally accept principles. | |
| 2) A. The Constitution of the United States is presented in the written for | m |
| while the Constitution of Great Britain is considered to be unwritten. | |
| B. The Constitution of the United States is presented in the write form | |
| while the Constitution of Great Britain is considered to be unwrite. | |
| 3) A. Government agency action can include rulemake, adjudication, or t | he |
| enforcement of a specific regulatory agenda. | |
| B. Government agency action can include rulemaking, adjudication, or | r |
| the enforcement of a specific regulatory agenda. | |
| 4) A. Administrative law is consider a branch of public law. | |
| B. Administrative law is considered a branch of public law. | |
| 5) A. The present day system of customs law is base on the law which w | 'as |
| adopt on 25 June 1991. | |
| B. The present day system of customs law is based on the law which was a street of the law | vas |
| adopted on 25 June 1991. | |
| 6) A. Border of customs territory of Ukraine is regarded as customs border | er |
| of Ukraine. | |
| B. Border of customs territory of Ukraine is regard as customs border | of |
| Ukraine. | |
| | |
| TEST 4 | |
| DADTI VOCADIII ADV | |
| PART I. VOCABULARY 1. Choose the letter of the word that best completes the sentence. | |
| Choose the letter of the word that best completes the sentence. The of a new constitution of Ukraine at the 5th session of the Verkho | 1 1120 |
| | |
| Rada of Ukraine on June 28, 1996 became an important event in the life of | uie |
| people of Ukraine. D. duefting | |
| A. adoption B. drafting | |

| C. approval | D. writing | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| 2) Democracy may one of the b | pasic forms direct or inderct | | |
| A. write | B. take | | |
| C. become | D. amend | | |
| 3) The function of codified constit | ution is to describe the procedure by which | | |
| parliaments may | | | |
| A. govern | B. act | | |
| C. legislate | D. codify | | |
| 4) Some countries, like the United K | ingdom, have no entrenched document setting | | |
| out the fundamental rights - in this | s jurisdiction the constitution is composed of | | |
| statute, case law and | | | |
| A. civil law | B. treaty | | |
| C. constitutional law | D. convention | | |
| 5) Adjudication is an agency process | for the formulation of | | |
| A. an order | B. a sentence | | |
| C. a rule | D. a punishment | | |
| 6) The key idea of democracy is that | the people hold power. | | |
| A. absolute | B. sovereign | | |
| C. regulare | D. direct | | |
| 2. Restore the word order in the | e sentences. | | |
| 1) citizens /Ukraine /of /Only /be /can /officers /customs. | | | |
| 2) Customs /matters /customs /by /ex | ecuted /are /bodies /of /Ukraine. | | |
| 3) Administrative /a /public /consider | red /is /branch /law /of /law/. | | |
| 4) legal/ guarantees/ Local /self-gove | ernment /and /economic /common /its /has. | | |
| 5) 27-28, 1996 /of /June /Present | /Constitution /adopted /was /parliamentary | | |

/session / at /.

6) President /The /the /is /head /of /state /the.

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

SYSTEM of UKRAINIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution Ukraine is a republic and the people is the single source of sovereignty and power in Ukraine, which is being implemented directly and through state and local self-government bodies. The people's will shall be expressed via elections, referenda and other forms of indirect democracy. The state power is split into legislative, executive and judiciary.

The legislative authority lies within the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine which acts through its laws, and is composed of people's deputies elected by constituents based on equal suffrage. The right to elect and be elected belongs to Ukraine citizens aged 18 and above, except the legally incapable persons.

The president of Ukraine is the head of state and guarantor of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, compliance with the constitution of Ukraine, citizen freedoms and rights. The president signs laws passed by the Verkhovna Rada or vetoes them thus sending them back to the Verkhovna Rada for revisiting.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest executive body and acts under the constitution and laws of Ukraine and presidential decrees. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is headed by the Prime Minister appointed by the President of Ukraine in consent with the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is composed by the President of Ukraine upon submission of the Prime Minister.

Judicial authority in Ukraine lies solely within courts that administer justice and their jurisdiction spans all legal relations in the country.

The constitution of Ukraine stipulates and guarantees local self-government and territorial communities of villages and their associations, settlements and towns elect local mayors to resolve local issues. Village, settlement and town councils act as owners of community property owned by respective communities.

They approve local self-government budgets, plans of social and economic development, cultural development and set local taxes and duties.

- 1) Under the Constitution Ukraine is a monarchy.
- 2) The people's will shall be expressed via elections, referenda and other forms of indirect democracy.
- 3) The state power is split into legislative and judiciary.
- 4) The President of Ukraine is the head of state and guarantor of state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

- 5) Prime Minister signs laws passed by the Verkhovna Rada.
- 6) The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest judicial body.
- 2. Write down three special questions to the text.

repealing a rule.

| 2) Who? |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3) How? |
| |
| PART III. GRAMMAR |
| 1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($$) the correct one. |
| 1) A. Not all nation states have codify constitutions though all law-govern |
| states have law of land consisting of various imperative and consensual rules. |
| B. Not all nation states have codified constitutions though all law- |
| governed states have law of land consisting of various imperative and consensual |
| rules. |
| 2) A. Codified constitutions are considered rulemaking fundamentals, or |
| rules about making rules to exercise power. |
| B. Codify constitutions are considered rulemaking fundamentals, or rules |
| about making rules to exercise power. |
| 3) A. Rulemake is an agency process for formulating, amending, or |
| repealing a rule. |
| B. Rulemaking is an agency process for formulating, amending, or |

| 4) A. An order is the whole or part | of a final disposition of an agency in a |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| matter other than rulemaking but including | licensing. |
| B. An order is the whole or part | of a final disposition of an agency in a |
| matter other than rulemaking but including | license. |
| 5) A. Administrative decision – ma | aking bodies are often control by larger |
| governmental units. | |
| B. Administrative decision – r | making bodies are often controlled by |
| larger governmental units. | |
| 6) A. General Management of cus | toms matters is executed by Verkhovna |
| Rada (the Parliament) and the Cabinet of M | Iinisters of Ukraine. |
| B. General Management of cus | toms matters is execute by Verkhovna |
| Rada (the Parliament) and the Cabinet of M | linisters of Ukraine. |
| MODU | LE 3 |
| TEST | |
| PART 1. VOCABULARY. | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word (word-co | ombination) that best completes the |
| sentence. | , . |
| 1) Courts of Ukraine have jurisdiction over | allthat appear in the state. |
| A .legal matters | B. legal relations |
| C. legal problems | D. legal issues |
| 2.Courts of jurisdiction form the con | _ |
| to principles of territoriality and specializat | |
| A. appellate | B. administrative |
| C. general | D. specialized |
| 3. The judicial independence means that the | e judicial branch is the |
| executive and legislative branches. | |
| A. dependent on | B. linked with |
| C. interchangeable with | D. independent of |
| 4. At the end of each legal case the judge g | ives a of the facts of the case. |
| A. decision | B. summary |

C. conclusion D. review

5. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the court of last, highest appellate court in all matters under English law, Welsh law, Northern Irish law and Scottish civil law.

A. resort B. appeal

C. decision D. cassation

6. A lawyer may act as a during pre-trial investigation and in court, representing interests of his/her client.

A. defence party B. defence authority

C. defence counsel D.defence agent

2. Choose the odd item.

- 1. a) judicial power; b) judges; c) administration of justice; d) administrative bodies;
- 2. a) courts; b) trial; c) proceedings; d) conformity;
- 3. a) activity; b) principles; c) specialization; d) cases;
- 4. a) people's assessors; b) jurors; c) judges; d)citizens;
- 5. a) president; b) appoint; c) term; d) immunity.

PART II. READING.

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true(T) or false(F) according to the text.

Judicial Reform in Ukraine.

The major law on the judiciary and the courts represents both an instrument for gaining and imposing power over the judiciary and an attempt to improve the administration of justice. In fact, the new law draws heavily on ideas developed at the National Commission for the Strengthening of Democracy as well as experiments in judicial administration conducted with the help of international projects.

The most publicized change is the reduction of the Supreme Court of Ukraine from 80 to 20 members, and the elimination of much of its appellate jurisdiction in favour of a new high court of general jurisdiction for civil and

criminal matters and the top economic and administrative courts.

The reform also establishes a new system of appointing and disciplining judges with a focus on the High Qualification Commission (now a permanent body consisting of judges working full time) and the Higher Council of Justice.

One positive aspect of the new law is the commitment to providing special education, including practical training, to newly appointed or candidate judges, through the School of Judges that is being established on the basis of the former Academy of Judges (that organized mid career judicial training).

Finally, the new law calls for the professionalization of court management, putting the main responsibility for running the courts in the hands of the chief of staff (now called court manager), to be appointed by the State Court Administration (now subordinate to the judiciary), and taking it away from the court chairs. The chairs of courts will lose the power to assign cases to particular judges, as random case distribution is introduced into all courts. Chairs will lose the means to influence material technical support of judges on their courts and the right to provide organizational guidance to judges—tools that throughout the post Soviet space have limited the independence of individual judges. In short, the reform calls for all courts to move toward a professional model of court administration, with empowered staff and a weaker chair, emphasizing efficiency and accessibility.

- 1) The new law tries to improve the administration of justice.
- 2) According to the judicial reform a new high court of general jurisdiction for civil and criminal matters as well as the top economic and administrative courts were established.
- 3) The new law calls for the professionalization of court management, putting the main responsibility for running the court in the hands of a professional judge.
- 4) The chairs of courts will gain the power to assign cases to particular judges.
- 5) No one can influence material technical support of judges and provide organizational guidance to judges.
- 6) All courts should move toward a professional model of court administration, with empowered judges, emphasizing efficiency and accessibility.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) What | ? |
|-----------------|----|
| 2) Who | |
| 3) What kind of | .? |

PART III. GRAMMAR.

1. In each pair of sentences, choose the correct one.

- 1) A. The independence and immunity of judges are guaranteed by the Constitution and legislation in force.
- B. The independence and immunity of judges is guaranteed by the Constitution and legislation in force.
- 2) A. The Laws of Ukraine "On Status of Judges", "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine" and others are determined the status of judges and provided their independence.
- B. The Laws of Ukraine "On Status of Judges", "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine" and others determine the status of judges and provide their independence.
- 3) A. In the United Kingdom judicial independence is the doctrine that decisions of the judiciary should be impartial and not subject to influence from other branches of government or from private or political interests.
- B. In the United Kingdom judicial independence is the doctrine that decisions of the judiciary be impartial and not subject to influence from other branches of government or from private or political interests.
- 4) A. The County Courts are local courts and are dealt mostly with certain kinds of actions concerning land.
- B. The County Courts are local courts and deal mostly with certain kinds of actions concerning land.
- 5) A. The solicitor can be characterized as a lawyer who is undertaken advocacy in the lower courts.
- B. The solicitor can be characterized as a lawyer who undertakes advocacy in the lower courts.

- 6) A. The prohibition on barristers taking instructions directly from the public has also been widely abolished, but in practice, direct instructions are still a rarity.
- B. The prohibition on barristers taking instructions directly from the public has also widely abolished, but in practice, direct instructions are still a rarity.

TEST 2

PART 1. VOCABULARY.

- 1. Choose the letter of the word or word combination that best completes the sentence.
- 1) The courts ... and apply the laws created according to the Constitution of Ukraine.

A translate B administer C enforce D interpret

2) All criminal trials in Britain are held before a... and a jury consisting of twelve ordinary citizens

A lawyer B investigator C prosecutor D judge

3) ... in England is the court where all criminal persecutions are initiated.

A Magistrates' Court B The Crown Court

C The High Court of Justice D The Supreme Court

4) ... in the USA are the federal trial courts.

A The Circuit courts

B The County courts

C The District Courts D Courts of Federal Claims

5) ... of the UK replaced the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords as the highest court in the UK.

A The Supreme Court B The Crown Court

C The High Court of Justice D Magistrates' Court

2. Choose the odd item.

- 1. a) crime; b) prosecution; c) felony; d) offence
- 2. a) application; b) indictment; c) accusation; d) charge
- 3. a) impartial; b) objective; c) neutral; d) common
- 4. a) to order; b) to determine; c) to command; d) to instruct

5. a) to ban; b) to forbid; c) to prohibit; d) to appoint

3. Choose the correct definition.

1. judiciary

- a. all the judges in a country who, as a group, form part of the system of government;
- b. the official in control of a court who decides how criminals should be punished;
- c. fairness in the way people are treated;
- d. a group of 12 ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not.

2. trial

- a. an official decision made in a court of law, especially about whether someone is guilty of a crime or how a death happened;
- b. a legal process in which a judge and often a jury in a court of law examine information to decide whether someone is guilty of a crime;
- c. the place where a trial is held, or the people there, especially the judge and the jury who examine the evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not guilty;
- d. a question or problem that will be dealt with by a law court.

3. investigation

- a. the system of charging taxes;
- b. when a charge is made against someone for a crime, or when someone is judged for a crime in a court of law;
- c. an official attempt to find out the truth about or the causes of something such as a crime, accident, or scientific problem;
- d. when something bad is prevented.

PART II. READING.

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

The US Judiciary

The judicial branch is headed by the U.S. Supreme Court, which is the only

court specifically created by the Constitution. In addition, Congress has established 13 federal courts of appeals and 95 federal district courts. The President has the authority to appoint federal judges as vacancies occur, including justices of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court meets in Washington, D.C., and the other federal courts are located in cities throughout the United States.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. The number of Associate Justices are currently fixed at eight. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Constitution further provides that "the Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office."

The federal courts hear cases arising out of the Constitution, federal laws and treaties and maritime cases; cases involving foreign citizens or governments; and cases, in which the federal government is itself a party. With minor exceptions, cases come to the Supreme Court on appeal from lower courts. Most of these cases involve disputes over the interpretation and constitutionality of actions taken by the executive branch and of laws passed by Congress or the states.

- 1. The justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Congress.
- 2. There are nine Associate Justices in the Supreme Court at present.
- 3. All federal courts meet in Washington, D.C.
- 4. Maritime cases are heard by the federal courts.
- 5. The Supreme Court is mainly an appellate court.
- 6. All federal judges are appointed with the approval of the Senate.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) What | |
|-----------------|---|
| 2) Who | ? |
| 3) What kind of | 9 |

Choose the correct item I ... that report three times already. A have read

B read

C have been reading

2. If I ... you, I would try to find another job.

A had been

B were

C am

3. Kate ... hard for her exams these days.

A will study

B has studied

C is studying

4. ... I borrow your pen for a moment?

A Will

B May

C Shall

5. There's no point in ... to persuade her. She won't change her mind.

A to try

B try

C trying

6. The judge is speaking to ...on the phone right now.

A anyone

B no one

C someone

TEST 3

PART 1. VOCABULARY.

1. Choose the correct item.

1. The independent Judicial Appointment Commission selects candidates for judges who are appointed on behalf of

A. The Supreme Court of the UK

B. The Monarch

C. The Crown Court

D. The Law Lord

2. The USA has both a and a state court system.

A. administrative

B. federal

C. constitutional

D. executive

3. The is the higher court of first instance in serious criminal cases.

A. Court of Appeal

B. Crown Court

C. County Court

D. Magistrates Court

4. At the end of the court hearing the defense lawyer

A pronounces his speech for the defense

B pronounces his speech for the

prosecution

C presents evidence

D advises the accused

5. There are 12 Justices of the Supreme Court in the UK; one of them is

A the Chief justice

B the Lord Chancellor

C the Law Lord

D the President

2. Choose the odd item.

- 1. a) fair; b) just; c) respectful; d) reasonable;
- 2. a) to obey; b) to observe; c) to follow; d) to determine;
- 3. a) responsible; b) independent; c) sovereign; d) autonomous;
- 4. a) decision; b) immunity; c) verdict; d) judgment;
- 5. a) argument; b) disagreement; c) dispute; d) support;

3. Choose the correct definition.

1. trial court

- a. the first court before which the facts of a case are decided;
- b. a court in which people appeal against decisions made in other courts of law;
- c. a special court, convened by the government to inquire into a specific matter;
- d. (in many states) the highest state court;

2. precedent

a. an action or official decision that can be used to give support to later actions or decisions;

- b. an event, especially one that is unusual, important, or violent;
- c. question or problem that will be dealt with by a law court;
- d. a formal request to a court or to someone in authority asking for a decision to be changed;

3. jurisdiction

- a. the activities that are involved in managing the work of a company or organization;
- b. the right to use an official power to make legal decisions, or the area where this right exists;
- c. a serious argument or disagreement;
- d. when a plan, decision, or person is officially accepted.

PART II. READING.

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

MI5

The Security Service, often known as MI5, is the UK national security intelligence agency.

Since 1909 the Service has been responsible for protecting the UK from espionage, terrorism and sabotage, and from actions intended to overthrow or undermine parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means.

MI5 also provides <u>security advice</u> to a range of organizations in the public and private sectors, and works against the <u>proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</u>. The Security Service has also contributed to the fight against <u>serious crime</u>, though the work in this area is currently suspended.

MI5 <u>staff</u> is largely based in the headquarters at <u>Thames House</u> in London. The Service also has eight regional offices around the UK plus its Northern Ireland headquarters. The Service is <u>organized into seven branches</u>, each with specific areas of responsibility, who work to counter a range of threats including <u>terrorism</u>, <u>espionage</u> and the <u>proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</u>.

The Service has played a vital but necessarily secret role over the past

century in countering the activities of terrorists and spies. Since the late 1990s MI5 has been releasing historical files to the UK National Archives, providing the public with a unique insight into the work of the Service and a behind-the-scenes look at famous spy cases of the 20th century. MI5 work focuses on:

- Detecting of suspect individuals and organizations to obtain analysis and assessment secret intelligence relating to the threats. This requires the service to gather intelligence and manage information effectively;
- Acting to counter the sources of threats, compiling evidence that enables the service to bring suspects to justice;
- Advising the Government and others to keep them informed of the threats and advises on the appropriate response, including protective security measures;
- Assisting other agencies, organizations and Government departments in combating threats.
- 1. MI5 is over 100 years old.
- 2. Fighting against serious crime is currently the main MI5 objective.
- 3. MI5 headquarters is located in Birmingham.
- 4. The Security Service is organized into 8 branches.
- 5. Information on some famous spy cases of the 20th century has been released by MI5 to the public recently.
- 6. MI5 advises the Government on protective security measures.

| 2. | Write | down | three special | questions | to t | he t | ext. |
|----|-------|------|---------------|-----------|------|------|------|
|----|-------|------|---------------|-----------|------|------|------|

| 1) What | ? |
|-----------------|---------|
| 2) Who | ? |
| | |
| 3) What kind of | • • • • |

PART III. GRAMMAR.

1. Choose the correct item

1. The secretary was really generous, ...?

A is she

B was she

C wasn't she

2. The accused denied ... money from the office.

A stealing B to steal C steal 3. When Mr Bright was a student, he ... help his father in his law firm. A used B used to C use to 4. Our boss ... for the company since he left university. A has been working B works C is working 5. Ms Strict... move to London next year; she hasn't made up her mind yet. A should B ought to C might 6. ... Greg and Simon study Law at Oxford University. A Either **B** Neither C Both **TEST 4** PART 1. VOCABULARY. 1. Choose the letter of the word or word combination that best completes the sentence. 1) The judicial branch in the US is headed by ..., which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution. A the Supreme Court B the Constitutional Court C the High Court D the Federal Court

2) In ... countries judges create law by establishing precedents.

C common law

D customary

B religious law

A civil law

law

3) Magistrates' Courts are presided over by who are unpaid but trained volunteers.

A three lay magistrates

B professional legal advisors

C two lay magistrates

D recorders

4) Lawyers take an active part in legal proceedings on housing, labor, property and other ..., representing interests of their clients.

A cases

B deals

C disputes

D transactions

5) The Bodies of the Internal Affairs in Ukraine present a total combination of the state specialized institutions which are subordinated to

A the Ministry of Justice

B the Security Service of Ukraine

C the Ministry of the Interior

D the Cabinet of Ministers

2. Choose the odd item.

- 1. a) to settle; b) to ensure; c) to promise; d) to guarantee
- 2. a) committee; b) party; c) panel; d) board
- 3. a) legal; b) lawful; c) legitimate; d) judicial
- 4. a) power; b) influence; c) justice; d) authority
- 5. a) to sentence; b) to punish; c) to fine; d) to review

3. Choose the correct definition.

1. defendant

- a. the person in a court of law who has been accused of doing something illegal;
- b. someone who brings a legal action against another person in a court of law;
- c. someone who sees a crime or an accident and can describe what happened;
- d. a lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.

2. Security Service

- a. an attack you make against someone who has attacked you, in a war, sport, or argument;
- b. good mental capacity;
- c. the job of making sure that the law is obeyed;
- d. a government organization that protects a country's secrets against enemy

countries.

3. judge

- a. a member of a jury;
- b. the official in control of a court who decides how criminals should be punished;
- c. someone whose job is to give advice because they know a lot about a subject, especially in business, law, or politics;
- d. a type of lawyer who represents you in court.

PART II. READING.

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

Throughout its more than 100-year history, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has protected the American people from threats. As some of the greatest threats — gangsters, public corruption, hate crimes, cyber attacks, white-collar fraud, and terrorism — have evolved, the FBI has changed to meet them head-on.

The Bureau's success has always depended on its agility, its willingness to adapt, and the ongoing dedication of its personnel. But in the years since the tragic attacks of September 11, 2001, the pace of change has been unprecedented. The FBI has adapted to globalization and new technologies. It was developed new capabilities to fight international criminal organizations, sophisticated cyber criminals, fraud that undermines the economy, foreign spies seeking to steal vital secrets and technologies, and terrorists working to commit mass murder.

It is no longer sufficient to investigate crimes after they occur. The stakes are too high and the dangers too great. The FBI must be more predictive and preventive than at any time in its history. It continues to conduct investigations to bring criminals to justice, as well as an intelligence-driven approach to prevent crimes and acts of terrorism by disrupting and deterring those who would do harm. Acting within clearly defined constitutional, legal, and policy boundaries, the FBI conducts investigations to build knowledge and develop insight that will provide

early warning, direct operations, create opportunities to further cases, and inform national security policymakers.

The FBI's culture emphasizes strong teamwork and collaboration among colleagues, other government agencies, law enforcement partners, and citizens' organizations. By working together to effectively share important information and intelligence, to reduce bureaucratic obstacles, FBI moves closer to the goal of security for all Americans.

In its second century, the FBI must continue to stand up to the challenge to protect the American people from complex threats in an increasingly interconnected world. As the only member of the U.S. Intelligence Community with broad authority over acts on U.S. soil, it is the duty of the FBI to protect all Americans by staying ahead of national security threats to the homeland, acting at all times with obedience to the Constitution and with fairness, compassion, integrity, and respect.

- 1) The FBI was founded in the late fifties.
- 2) Since the tragic attacks of September 11, 2001 the FBI has modernized and adapted its approaches.
- 3) Crime prevention is not the top priority for the FBI at present.
- 4) Strong teamwork and collaboration among colleagues are important elements of the FBI's culture.
- 5) The FBI must protect the American people from complex threats in an encreasinggly interconnected world.
- 6) The FBI is the only member of the U.S. Intelligence Community.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) What | |
|-----------------|---|
| 2) Who | ? |
| 3) What kind of | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR.

1. Choose the correct item

| 1. Don't waste your time computer games all day. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A to play |
| B play |
| C playing |
| 2. The solicitor to his client when the telephone rang. |
| A was talking |
| B talked |
| C is talking |
| 3. I don't think that Mr. Shy has organized a conference. |
| A never |
| B ever |
| C still |
| 4. You write on the library books. |
| A mustn't |
| B didn't need |
| C couldn't |
| 5. Ms Cute used to live in this neighborhood,? |
| A wasn't she? |
| B isn't she |
| C didn't she |
| 6. Nothing but a stern warning will make him realize his mistake. |
| A any |
| B ever |
| C else |
| MODULE 4 |
| TEST 1 |
| |

PART I. VOCABULARY

- 1. Choose the letter of the word or word combination that best completes the sentence.
- 1)also often tries to avoid harm by forbidding conduct that may lead to

| harmful results. | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Common law | B. Civil law | C. Criminal law | D. Constitutional law |
| 2) Criminal | is inflicted on the | ose who have alread | dy done harm. |
| A. compensation | B. conduct C. | punishment D. o | conviction |
| 3) If Mr. Hood rob | bs from rich Mr. | Nottinghem to give | ve the money to poor Mrs. |
| Marion, his "good | intention" does | not change his cri | minal intention to commit |
| | | | |
| A. robbery | B. burglary | C. theft | D. banditry |
| 4) Crimes are some | etimesaccor | ding to their nature | e into crimes mala in se and |
| crimes mala prohibi | ita. | | |
| A. devoted | B. divided | C. defended | D. directed |
| 5) The investigators | s from a crime lab | oratory who go to | crime scenes collect |
| there. | | | |
| A. rubbish | B. insects | C. witnesses | D. evidence |
| 6) The identifying | dusted wit | h powder can be se | en and photographed. |
| A. specimen of bloc | od B. DNA anal | ysis C. fingerprin | t pattern D. tire marks |
| 2. Restore the wor | d order in the sei | ntences. | |
| 1) /the / punishmen | t / Certain / praction | ce / world / countri | es / corporal / throughout / |
| still /./ | | | |
| | | | |
| 2) /an offender/ pen | alty / a monetary | / and paid / A fine | / is/ on / the / to / court / |
| imposed/./ | | | |
| | | | |
| 3) /some / like / are | / crimes / There / | murder / archetypa | 1/./ |
| | | | |
| 4) /includes /actus/ | A /and / rea /both | / reus / crime/ men | s/ ./ |
| | | | |
| 5) /rules /Administr | cative / may / the / | law / have / of / fo | rce / ./ |
| | | | |
| 6) /system /Scotland | d / completely /leg | gal/ has /separate / a | a/./ |

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

How Is the Law Enforced?

Governments have many ways of making sure that citizens obey the law. They make the public aware of what the law is and try to encourage social support for law and order. They use police forces to investigate crimes and catch criminals. They authorize courts to complete the investigation of criminal and civil offences and to pass sentences to punish the guilty and deter others. And they make efforts to re-educate and reform people who have broken the law.

Governments usually expect citizens to be aware of the laws which affect their lives. There are many laws, such as those prohibiting theft, assault and dangerous driving, which simply reflect social and moral attitudes to everyday behaviour. In such cases a person knows he is breaking the law, even if he doesn't know exactly which law it is.

The police have many functions in the legal process. Though they are mainly concerned with criminal law, they also may be used to enforce judgments made in civil courts. As well as gathering information on offences to be prosecuted in the courts, the police have broad powers to arrest, search and question people suspected of crimes.

- 1) Police forces investigate crimes and detain criminals.
- 2) The police have many functions in the legal proceeding.
- 3) Governments usually educate their citizens to be aware of the laws of the country.
- 4) Governments try to correct criminals.

- 5) Governments seek many ways of making sure that citizens obey the law.
- 6) There are various laws forbidding theft, assault, dangerous driving and etc.

| 2. Write down three special questions to the | text. | Xι |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|----|
|----------------------------------------------|-------|----|

| 1) what | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 2) Why | ? | |
| 3) Who | | ? |

0

PART III. GRAMMAR

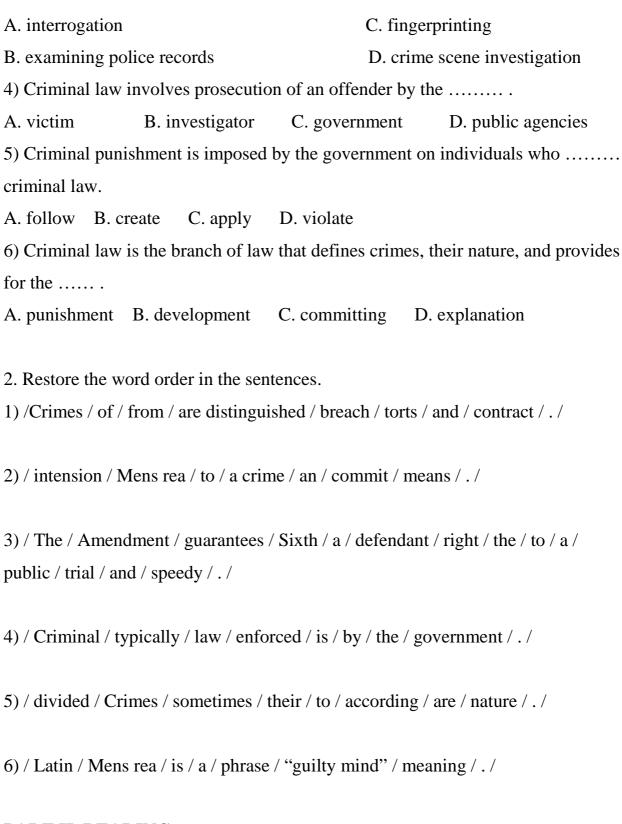
- 1. In each pair of sentences, choose the correct one.
- 1) A. Throughout history and in many different parts of the world, societies have devised a wide range of punishments.
- B. Throughout history and in many different parts of the world, societies devised a wide range of punishments.
- 2) A. Modern criminal punishment seeks to correct unlawful behaviour.
 - B. Modern criminal punishment are seeking to correct unlawful behaviour.
- 3) A. Fines have not widely used as criminal punishment
 - B. Fines have not been widely used as criminal punishment
- 4) A. Execution of an offender is known as capital punishment.
 - B. Execution of an offender knows as capital punishment.
- 5) A. Judges may to impose restitution in conjunction with other forms of punishment.
- B. Judges may impose restitution in conjunction with other forms of punishment.
 - 6) A. Criminal law typically enforced by the government.
 - B. Criminal law is typically enforced by the government.

TEST 2

PART I. VOCABULARY

| 1. Choose the le | tter of the word or word co | ombination that I | pest completes the | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| sentence. | | | | | | | |
| 1) Civil law violations sometimes give rise to criminal | | | | | | | |
| A. conduct C. punishment B. intent D. consequences | | | | | | | |
| 2) A misdemeanor is an offence for which punishment other than is fixed | | | | | | | |
| by law. | | | | | | | |
| A. fine | | C. money co | ompensation | | | | |
| B. death penalty | or long-term imprisonme | nt D. short-ter | m sentence | | | | |

3) The use of DNA profiling is regarded as reliable as..... to check the unique



PART II. READING

characteristics of an individual.

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Misdemeanor in the United States Jurisdiction

In the United States, misdemeanors are typically classified as crimes with a maximum punishment of 12 months of <u>incarceration</u>, typically in a local <u>jail</u> as contrasted with felonies, which are punished by a long <u>prison</u> sentence. People who are convicted of misdemeanors are commonly punished with <u>probation</u>, <u>community service</u> or short <u>jail</u> term.

Jurisdictions such as Massachusetts are a notable exception where the maximum punishment for some misdemeanors is up to 2.5 years.

Misdemeanors usually do not result in the loss of civil rights, but may result in the loss of privileges, such as professional licenses, public offices, or public employment. This is more common when the loss of privileges is related to the misdemeanor (such as the loss of a <u>taxi</u> driver's license after a conviction for <u>reckless driving</u>), or when the misdemeanor involves <u>immoral</u> conduct. One prominent example of this is found in the <u>US Constitution</u>, which provides that the President may be <u>impeached</u> and subsequently removed from office if found guilty by Congress for "high crimes and misdemeanors". The definition of a "high crime" is left to the judgment of Congress.

- 1) Misdemeanors are crimes punished by a fine or not more than a year in prison.
- 2) Typically, felonies are punished by a short prison sentence.
- 3) People who are convicted of felonies are commonly punished with <u>probation</u> or <u>community service</u>.
- 4) Massachusetts is a state where the maximum punishment for some misdemeanors is up to 2.5 years.
- 5) Misdemeanors usually do not result in the loss of privileges but may result in the loss of civil rights.
- 6) The US President may be <u>impeached</u> and subsequently removed from office if found guilty by Congress for "high crimes and misdemeanors".
- 2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1)What | ? |
|--------|---|
| 2)Who | ? |
| 3)What | • |

PART III. GRAMMAR

- 1. In each pair of sentences, choose the correct one.
- 1) A. Criminal offences is punishable by state.
 - B. Criminal offences are punishable by state.
- 2) A. Scientific expertise serves the administration of justice provide evidence to courts.
- B. Scientific expertise serves the administration of justice providing evidence to courts.
- 3) A. Documents presented by the prosecutor were not valid.
 - B. Documents presenting by the prosecutor were not valid.
- 4) A. Criminal law generally enforced by the government.
 - B. Criminal law is generally enforced by the government.
- 5) A. Breach of criminal law can be punished in different ways.
 - B. Breach in criminal law can be punished in different ways.
- 6) A. This act is classified as a felony.
 - B. This act is been classified as a felony.

TEST 3

PART I. VOCABULARY

| 1. Choose the | e letter of the | word or w | ord-combination | on that best | t completes | the |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----|
| sentence. | | | | | | |

| 1) In the | US, the | power to | define | crimes | and set | punishr | nents 1 | or them | rests | with |
|-----------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|------|
| the | | | | | | | | | | |

- 2) may be subject to fines or other monetary assessments.
- A. Witnesses B. Offenders C. Jurors D. Prosecutors
- 3) Certain punishments require from offenders to provide compensation for the caused by their crimes.
- A. case B. police records C. precedent D. damage

| 4) Civil law un | like criminal law is | s enforced by | parties. | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|--|
| A. voluntary | B. prosecuting | C. public | D. private | |
| 5) Criminal | is imposed by | the government | on individuals who violate | |
| criminal law. | | | | |
| A. complaint | B. offence | C. application | D. punishment | |
| 6) Persons conv | victed of a crime m | nay be incarcerated | d,, or both. | |
| A. fined | B. developed | C. defined | D. found | |
| | word order in the sobetween / indictable | | ry/ a distinction / and / . / is / | |
| 2) / or / a misdeterm sentence / | | Punishment / mor | ney / compensation / a short- | |
| | / profiling / is / of ructure / adversaria | | fingerprinting / The / . / The/ is /./ | |
| | / punishment / on criminal law/ . / | / imposed / by / th | ne government / individuals / | |
| 6) and / Criminal / is / branch / law / a / of / law / that / crimes / their nature, / defines / punishment /. / | | | | |

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Felony and Misdemeanor in the United Kingdom and the United States

A felony is a serious crime in the <u>common law</u> countries. The term originates from English common law where felonies were originally crimes which involved the confiscation of a convicted person's land and goods; other crimes were called <u>misdemeanors</u>. Many common law countries have now abolished the

felony/misdemeanor distinction and replaced it with other distinctions such as between <u>indictable offences</u> and <u>summary offences</u>. A felony is generally considered to be a crime of "high seriousness", while a misdemeanor is not.

A person convicted of a felony is known as a felon. In the <u>United States</u>, where the felony/misdemeanor distinction is still widely applied, the federal government defines a felony as a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for more than one year. If punishable by one year or less, it is classified as a misdemeanor. The individual states may differ in this definition, using other categories as seriousness or context.

Some offences, which are similar in nature, may be felonies or misdemeanors depending on the circumstances. For example, possession of a deadly weapon may be generally legal, but carrying the same weapon into a restricted area such as a school may be defined as a serious offence.

- 1) The common law countries define a felony as a serious crime.
- 2) Unlike many common law countries, the distinction between felony and misdemeanor is still widely applied in the USA.
- 3) A misdemeanor is generally considered to be a crime of "high_seriousness".
- 4) The most extreme form of punishment is death.
- 5) If punishable by one year or less, a crime is classified as a felony.
- 6) Possession of a deadly weapon is generally illegal.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1)What | |
|--------|---|
| 2)Who | ? |
| 3)What | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR

- 1. In each pair of sentences, choose the correct one.
- 1) A. This action is classified as a crime.
 - B. This action is classify as a crime.
- 2) A. The prosecutor tried to prove his position submit reliable evidence.
 - B. The prosecutor tried to prove his position submitting reliable evidence.

3) A. The violations of administrative rules are punishable as public offences. B. The violations of administrative rules are punishing as public offences... 4) A. Criminal law is generally applied by the government. B. Criminal law is generally applying by the government. 5) A. The acts of terrorism are considered as crimes against humanity. B. The acts of terrorism are considered of crimes against humanity. 6) A. Evidence presented by the defence changed the jury's opinion. B. Evidence presenting by the defence changed the jury's opinion. **TEST 4** PART I. VOCABULARY 1. Choose the letter of the word or word-combination that best completes the sentence. 1) In a crime laboratory scientists evidence. B. examine C. obtain D. interview A. interrogate 2) Societies punish individuals to achieve against wrongdoers and to prevent further crime. B. evidence C. satisfaction D. revenge A. purpose 3) Crimes mala prohibita are not naturally evil but are by statute. A. created B. recorded C. prohibited D. investigated 4) Bothand capital punishments have been abolished in Ukraine. C. punitive A. death B. corporal D. severe 5) Evidence can link a suspect with a scene. B. offence C. application A. crime D. punishment 6) Most are trained in modern investigative techniques and criminal procedure. A. offenders B. detectives C. witnesses D. victims

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

1) / punishment / Certain / still / countries / practice / corporal / ./

- 2) / may / A / criminal / lawfulness / the / suspect / question / the / of / arrest/ . /
- 3) / A / fine / a / on / is / monetary / penalty / an / imposed / offender / . /
- 4) / actions / Police / question / whose / seem / persons / suspicious / . /
- 5) / An / right / the / a / to / make / investigator / has / seach / . /
- 6) /In / law / countries / crimes / felony / common / are / , / classified / as / treason / and / misdemeanor /. /

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

What is Criminal Investigation?

Criminal investigation is an official effort to discover information about a crime. There are generally three ways that a person can be brought to justice for a criminal act. First: an individual following various reasons can immediately confess by his or her own will. Second: an officer of law-enforcement bodies can catch him or her at the place of act. Third, and the most common: criminal investigation can identify him or her as a suspect, after which he or she may confess and be convicted by trial.

In most cases, when a crime is committed, officials have two primary points of attention. They want to know who committed the crime, and what the motive was. The reason why a person breaks a law is called the motive.

The motive does not always become clear after identifying the suspect in criminal investigation. Sometimes the motive is suspected or known and used to catch the criminal. This is often true with crimes such as kidnappings and murders. Notes or other forms of evidence may be left that show why the crime has been committed.

Criminal investigations are usually conducted by police. But there are also other official agencies that have the authority to investigate a crime and initiate <u>criminal charges</u>. In the United States, these include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

- 1) Criminal investigation is aimed at discovering information about crime and criminal.
- 2) An individual can follow various reasons when decides to confess immediately.
- 3) An officer of law-enforcement bodies can never catch a criminal at the place of act.
- 4) The officials generally want to know who committed the crime, and what the motive was.
- 5) The motive always becomes clear after identifying the suspect in criminal investigation.
- 6) Criminal investigations are conducted exclusively by police.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1)What | ? |
|--------|---|
| 2)Who | ? |
| 3)What | |

PART III. GRAMMAR

- 1. In each pair of sentences, choose the correct one.
- 1) A. The crime committed that night is investigated by the best detectives.
 - B. The crime committing that night is investigated by the best detectives.
- 2) A. A prosecutor carries out his professional function charging an accused person.
- B. A prosecutor carries out his professional function have charging an accused person.
- 3) A. The scientist identified the suspect analyzing the results of DNA profiling.
 - B. The scientist identified the suspect analyze the results of DNA profiling.
- 4) A. Criminal law is the law definings crimes and punishment.

- B. Criminal law is the law defining crimes and punishment.
- 5) A. This suspect's actions are classify as criminal.
 - B. This suspect's actions are classified as criminal.
- 6) A. An injured person is identified as a victim.
 - B. An injured is person identifyed as a victim.

MODULE 5

TEST 1

| PART I. VOCABULARY | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Choose the letter of the word or w | vord combination that best completes the |
| sentence. | |
| 1) Modern, which were | originally developed in Western European |
| countries, have spread throughout the w | vorld. |
| A. common law systems | B. natural law systems |
| C. civil law systems | D. criminal law systems |
| 2) Contract, in the US law, is an agre | ement that creates an obligation |
| upon the parties. | |
| A. enforceable | B. binding |
| C. written | D. fundamental |
| 3) Civil law is typically contrasted with | |
| A. common law | B. contract law |
| C. public law | D. private law |
| 4) are entitled to join the trade u | inions. |
| A. Minors | B. Employers |
| C. Chief executives | D. Employees |
| 5) Under an employment, the en | nployee may terminate the agreement upon |
| two-week notice. | |
| A. code | B. covenant |
| C. trade union | D. agreement |
| 6) International environmental law is t | the body of international law that concerns |

the of the global environment.

A. recognition B. protection

C. changing D. understanding

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1) A/ systematic/ accumulation/ is/ of/ rules/ legal/ principles/ and/ code/ and/ a/ comprehensive/.
- 2) Contracts/ sealed/ required/ and / the/ written/ are/ to /be /delivered/.
- 3) all / laws/ protecting / have/ nations / Nearly / intellectual / property/./
- 4) Law / Ukrainian / an/ employment / an /employment / agreement/ distinguishes / between / and / contract/./
- 5) The / Code / employment / in /Labour / of /Ukraine / relations / all / nearly / aspects / covers/./
- 6. International / tribunals / environmental / opinions / of / the / courts / includes /and / law / international/./

PART II. READING

I. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Property Law

A distinction has traditionally been made between real property and personal property. The former normally refers to real estate – land, houses, and buildings – and has also included growing crops. Almost everything else is considered personal property, including such things as money, jewelry, automobiles, furniture, and bank deposits.

According to Lawrence M. Friedman, an American lawyer, "As far as the law is concerned, the word "property" means primarily real property; personal property

is of minor importance". No single special field of law is devoted to personal property. Instead, personal property is generally considered under the rubric of contract law, commercial law, and bankruptcy law.

Property rights have always been important in the United States, but today property rights are more complex than mere ownership of something. The notion of property now includes, among several other things, the right to use property.

One important branch of property law today deals with land use controls. The most common type of land use restriction is zoning, a practice whereby local laws divide a municipality districts designated for different uses. For instance, one neighborhood may be designated as residential, another as commercial, and yet another as industrial.

- 1) Real property and personal property are different notions.
- 2) Growing crops, as well as money, jewelry, furniture, etc. is considered personal property.
- 3) There is a special field of law devoted to personal property.
- 4) The notion of property now includes the right to use property.
- 5) One important branch of law today deals with land use restriction.
- 6) Zoning is the most common type of land use restriction.

II. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) What | ? |
|----------|---|
| 2) Where | ? |
| 3) Who | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR

1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the correct one.

| 1) | A. The ter | m civil la | w also | applie | s to al | l legal | proceedings | that | are | not |
|------------|------------|------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|------|-----|-----|
| criminal i | in nature. | | | | | | | | | |
| B. | The term | civil law | also a | applies | on all | legal | proceedings | that | are | not |
| criminal i | in nature. | | | | | | | | | |

2) _____ A. Employment law, insurance law and consumer law are all governed by a set of fundamental principles often referred to as the 'general law of contract'.

| B. Employment law, insurance | law and consumer law all govern a set of |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| fundamental principles often referred to | as the 'general law of contract'. |
| 3)A. The usual forms of a specialty | contract are a covenant. |
| B. The usual form of a specialty c | ontract is a covenant. |
| 4)A. Public law regulates the relative | tions among organs of the government and |
| among the government and private citize | ens. |
| B. Public law regulates the relation | ons between organs of the government and |
| between the government and private citi | zens. |
| 5)A. Employment protection refer | s both to regulations concerning hiring and |
| firing. | |
| B. Employment protection is ref | ferred both to regulations concerning hiring |
| and firing. | |
| 6)A. There is different classificate | ions of workers within a company. |
| B. There are different classificati | ions of workers within a company. |
| | |
| TI | EST 2 |
| PART I. VOCABULARY | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word or w | ord combination that best completes the |
| sentence. | |
| 1) The earlyand laws of Rome v | were put in writing for the first time on 12 |
| bronze tablets. | |
| A. customs | B. traditions |
| C. rights | D. code |
| 2) The usual form of a specialty contract | t is a (an) |
| A. agreement | B. covenant |
| C. obligation | D. fraud |
| 3) refers to the law of persons, f | family law, marital property law, property |
| law, contract law and tort law. | |
| A. Labour law | B. Roman law |
| C. Civil law | D. Public law |

| 4) The state provides additional employment | itto women with children under |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| the age of 6. | |
| A. right | B. wage |
| C. term | D. guarantees |
| 5)provides that employment cont | ract is a special form of employment |
| agreement. | |
| A. The Civil Code | B. The Civil Procedure Code |
| C. The Criminal Code | D. The Labour Code |
| 6)is the main problem facing l | numanity nowadays and the aim of |
| environmental law. | |
| A. Conservation | B. Protection |
| C. Revival | D. Damage |
| 2. Restore the word order in the sentences | S. |
| 1) the/is/ a system/ based on/ rather than/ Ro | oman law/common law/ Civil law. |
| 2) is/ Contract/ an/ that/ agreement/ creathe/parties. | eates/ binding/ an/ upon/ obligation/ |
| 3) Under/ a/ trademark/ company/ law/ may advertisement/ comparative/ in /. | y/ brand/ use/ a/ name/ competitor's/ a/ |
| 4) An/ must/ contract/ employment/ be/ verbal/ employment/ may /, / an / , /./ | in/ however/ writing/ agreement/ be/ |
| 5) may / An/ not/ employee/ agree/ which unfairly/ dismiss/ to / an /./ | ch/ to/ employer/ a/ allows/ contract/ |
| 6) The/ legal/ of/ system/ rules/ between/ so their/ constitutes/ interaction/ the/ law/ subjections | |

I. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Intellectual property

Intellectual property laws reward the creators of most types of intellectual property by preventing others from copying, performing or distributing those works without permission. Nearly all nations have laws protecting intellectual property.

Protection and enforcement of intellectual property are crucial for the EU's ability to compete in the global economy. Because European competitiveness builds on the innovation and value added to products by high levels of creativity, the protection and enforcement of intellectual property go to the heart of the EU's ability to compete in the global economy. EU growth is harmed when ideas, brands and products are pirated and counterfeited. Moreover, counterfeit products often place our citizens' safety or health at risk. The EU was involved in the development of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).

Intellectual property rights (IPR) such as patents, trademarks, designs, copyrights or geographical indications are becoming increasingly important for European inventors, creators and businesses. These rights enable them to prevent unauthorized exploitation of their creations and distinctive signs, or to allow such exploitation in return for compensation.

- 1) The EU's competitiveness is based on the innovation and value added to products by high levels of creativity.
- 2) Ideas, brands and products are harmed by pirating and counterfeiting.
- 3) Counterfeiting can't threaten the health and safety of citizens.
- 4) Intellectual property rights tend to be less effective for prevention unauthorized exploitation of the creations in the EU's countries for the last time.
- 5) Nearly all nations have laws protecting intellectual property.
- 6) Intellectual property laws reward the creators of most types of intellectual property by preventing others from copying, performing or distributing those works without permission.

| II. Write down three special questions to the text. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) What? |
| 2) Which? |
| 3) Why? |
| PART III. GRAMMAR |
| 1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the correct one. |
| 1) A. The most obvious feature of a civil law system is the presence of a |
| writing code of law. |
| B. The most obvious feature of a civil law system is the presence of a written |
| code of law. |
| 2) A. Contracts are often classified as either contracts by specialty or simple |
| contracts. |
| B. Contracts are often classifying as either contracts by specialty or simple |
| contracts. |
| 3)A. Ukrainian law distinguishes between an employment agreement and an |
| employment contract. |
| B. Ukrainian law distinguishes upon an employment agreement and an |
| employment contract. |
| 4)A. Much terms and conditions of a contract are implied by legislation. |
| B. Many terms and conditions of a contract are implied by legislation. |
| 5)A. Employment tribunals are legal bodies which deal with complaints |
| about employments rights. |
| B. Employment tribunals is legal bodies who deal with complaints about |
| employments rights. |
| 6)A. The biosphere is strongly affected by all sorts of human activity. |
| B. The biosphere is strongly affect on all sorts of human activity. |
| |

TEST 3

PART I. VOCABULARY

1. Choose the letter of the word or word combination that best completes the sentence.

| 1) Civil law is a <u>legal system</u> inspired by <u>l</u> | Roman law, the primary feature of which |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| is that laws are written into a collection, c | odified, and not determined by |
| A. lawyers | B. jurors |
| C. judges | D. magistrates |
| 2) The is a systematic and comprehens | ive accumulation of legal rules and |
| principles. | |
| A. code | B. conservation |
| C. statute | D. contract |
| 3) The most obvious feature of a civil law | system is the presence of a written |
| of law. | |
| A. principles | B. code |
| C. <u>rules</u> | D. custom |
| 4) An important part of employment legis | lation deals with health and in the |
| workplace. | |
| A. wage | B. security |
| C. earnings | D. safety |
| 5) A (an) is any agreement between | two or more parties that is enforceable by |
| law. | |
| A. offer | B. contract |
| C. acceptance | D. consideration |
| 6) An 's rights at work will depend of | n the statutory rights and the contract of |
| employment. | |
| A. employer | B. employee |
| C. obligation | D. employment |
| 2. Restore the word order in the sentence | ces. |
| 1) commercial / and / Contract / business | / agency / law / may / into / be / the / , / |
| paper / , / of / sales / subdivided / subject | ts / organizations /./ |
| 2) a / legally / in / not / which / employer | / the / less / wage / An / may / contract / |
| employer / the / pays / than / offer / worke | er / minimum / a /. |
| 3) All / intellectual / nearly / laws / nation | s / protecting / have / property/./ |
| 4) law / the / between / that / is / Priv | ate / law / relations / governs / citizens / |

private / and / businesses private /./

- 5) legal / complaints / Employment / rights / are / tribunals / deal / bodies / with / employment / which / about /./
- 6) agreement / A / labour / collective / is / a / <u>unions</u> / <u>contract</u> / between / an / more / employer / and/ or / one /. /

PART II. READING

I. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

Employment law

Employment law usually involves a mixture of contractual provisions and legislation regulating the relationship between an employer and an employee, and governing labour relations between employers and trade unions, for example with regard to collective agreements and collective bargaining about conditions of work. The implementation of European Community directives affects employers and employees. The practice of living and working in different jurisdictions means that lawyers have to refer to international conventions to establish legal requirements.

Among the main statutory rights of employees are the following: a national minimum wage; equal pay for similar work; a written statement of employment particulars; an itemised pay statement; time off and holidays; statutory sick pay; a healthy and safe working environment; family and parental leave; protected rights on transfer of business to another employer; notice of termination of employment; not to have unlawful deductions from wages; not to be discriminated against on grounds of sex, race, sexual orientation, disability, religion, age, part-time or fixed term employment, or trade union membership.

- 1) Employment law involves labour relations between employers and trade unions.
- 2) The implementation of European Community directives does not affect

employers and employee.

- 3) The practice of living and working in different jurisdictions means that lawyers don't have to refer to international conventions to establish legal requirements.
- 4) Family and parental leave is allowed according to the main statutory rights of employees.
- 5) In a case on transfer of business to another employer rights of employees are not protected.
- 6) The relationship between an employer and an employee is regulated by a mixture of contractual provisions and legislation.

II. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) What | ? |
|-----------------|---|
| 2) Who | ? |
| 3) What kind of | ? |
| | |

PART III. GRAMMAR

their respective obligations and rights.

| 1. In each pair of sentences choose the correct one. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) A. The chief guiding principle of international environmental law is that |
| states have sovereignty over their natural resources and the responsibility not to |
| cause environmental damage. |
| B. The chief guide principle of international environmental law is that |
| states have sovereignty over their natural resources and the responsibility not to |
| cause environmental damage. |
| 2) A. The problem with unwritten contracts is that it may be very difficult to |
| show evidence of the agreement you made. |
| B. The problem with unwritten contracts is that it may be very difficult |
| showing evidence of the agreement you made. |
| 3) A. Employers and employees enter into a written agreement which sets out |
| their respective obligations and rights. |
| B. Employers and employees enter on a written agreement which sets out |

| 4) A. A patent is a territorial right gi | ven by the patent holder for a statutory | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--|
| period of years. | | |
| B. A patent is a territorial right gi | ven to the patent holder for a statutory | |
| period of years. | | |
| 5) A. The principle of civil law is pro | vided all citizens with an accessible and | |
| written collection of the laws which apply | to them and which judges must follow. | |
| B. The principle of civil law is to p | rovide all citizens with an accessible and | |
| written collection of the laws which apply | to them and which judges must follow. | |
| 6) A. The function of a trade mark is | s to represent the goods graphically and | |
| distinguish them from other goods. | | |
| B. Function of a trade mark is t | to represent the goods graphically and | |
| distinguish them from other goods. | | |
| | n 4 | |
| TES' | I 4 | |
| PART I. VOCABULARY | | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word or word combination that best completes the | | |
| sentence. | | |
| 1) Civil law refers to the law of persons, | , marital property law, property law, | |
| contract law and tort law. | | |
| A. criminal law | B. constitutional law | |
| C. domestic law | D. family law | |
| 2) The civil law tradition traces its origin to | | |
| A. Roman Republic | B. United Kingdom | |
| C. United States | D. France | |
| 3) Contracts are often classified as either co | ontracts by specialty or contracts. | |
| A. promise | B. simple | |
| C. complex | D. basic | |
| 4) Working for an employer is governed by | the law of | |
| A. contract | B. persons | |
| C. trusts | D. conflict | |
| 5) The Labour Code of Ukraine provides for | or the of an employment agreement | |

between an employer and an employee.

A. adoption B. creation

C. conclusion D. development

6) An employee's rights at work will depend on the statutory rights and the contract of

A. engagement B. work and labour

C. agency D. employment

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1) law/law /with/ usually /common/ Civil /is /contrasted /./
- 2) /law /the /Property /property /use /and /of/governs/ownership/./
- 3) /classes/written/ and/ Definite/of/ signed/ contracts/be/must/./
- 4) /Patent/ coverage/ laws/ and/ all/ provide/ do/ copyright / not/ inventions / for/./
- 5) /employment /Employment/ deal/ rights/ about /with/ tribunals/ complaints/./
- 6) /The /the/ law/ law/ source/main/ environmental/ of/ is/./

PART II. READING

Read the text and do the tasks.

Tort Law

A tort is a civil wrong. Tort law deals with situations where a person's behavior has unfairly caused someone else to suffer loss or harm. A tort is not necessarily an illegal act but it causes harm. The law allows anyone who is harmed to recover their loss. Tort law is different from criminal law, which deals with situations where a person's actions cause harm to society in general.

One who commits a tortious act is called a tortfeasor. The equivalent of tort in civil law jurisdictions is delict.

A person who suffers a tortious injury is entitled to receive "damages", usually

monetary compensation, from the person or people responsible — or liable — for those injuries. Tort law defines what is a legal injury and, therefore, whether a person may be held liable for an injury he/she has caused. Legal injuries are not limited to physical injuries. They may also include emotional, economic, or reputational injuries as well as violations of privacy, property, or constitutional rights. Tort cases therefore comprise such varied topics as car accidents, false imprisonment, defamation, product liability (for defective consumer products), copyright infringement, and environmental pollution (toxic torts), among many others.

1. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- 1) A tort is a criminal wrong.
- 2) Tort law doesn't allow anyone who is harmed to recover their loss.
- 3) Tort law deals with situations where a person's actions cause harm to society in general.
- 4) In civil law jurisdictions a delict is the equivalent of a tort.
- 5) Legal injuries may also include violation of privacy and property rights.
- 6) Legal injuries are limited to physical injuries.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) What | ? |
|----------|---|
| 2) Where | ? |
| 3) Who | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR

particular subject.

1. Choose the correct grammar form.

| 1) A. Civil law is typically contrasting with common law. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B. Civil law is typically contrasted with common law. |
| 2) A. Harmonization of law doesn't seek create a sole authority of law on a |
| particular subject. |
| B. Harmonization of law doesn't seek to create a sole authority of law on a |
| |

3) ____ A. The exchange of goods and services is governed by contract law.

| B. The exchange of goods and services | is governing by contract law. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4) A. The law must also allow people so | ome freedom to use the intellectual |
| property of others. | |
| B. The law must also to allow people s | some freedom to use the intellectual |
| property of others. | |
| 5) A. The probationary period may not exc | eed 3 months. |
| B. The probationary period may not to e | xceed 3 months. |
| 6) A. People usually have get a licence to c | lrive a car. |
| B. People usually have to get a licence to | to drive a car. |
| MODULE | 6 |
| TEST 1 | |
| PART I. VOCABULARY | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word or word | combination that best completes |
| the sentence. | |
| 1) Procedural law comprises rules related to | , pleading, evidence, appeal, |
| and execution of judgments, representation, co | osts and other matters. |
| A. territory | B. government |
| C. jurisdiction | D. notary activity |
| 2) As an adjudicator of disputes, courts do not | hing, neither initiate nor encourage |
| litigation, until one of the has called on | it through appropriate procedures. |
| A. parties | B. judges |
| C. rules | D. matters |
| 3) Procedural rules explain what must | do to start a lawsuit and how a |
| legal claim against a defendant can be asserted. | |
| A. an investigator | B. a defendant |
| C. a witness | D. a plaintiff |
| 4) The moves forward only in the resp | onse to the demands of the parties. |
| A. verdict | B. case |
| C. evidence | D. prosecution |
| 5) The first phase of a is the pleadings | s phase. |

| A. hearing | B. discussion |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| C. investigation | D. lawsuit |
| 6) If the does not answer the complain | nt, a default judgment will be |
| entered against him or her. | |
| A. defendant | B. lawyer |
| C. witness | D. jury |
| 2. Restore the word order in the sentence | es. |
| 1) The / make /a cross / can / plaintiff /the /de | fendant/ complaint/ against/./ |
| 2) The/ is /trial /to settle/ interest /the case /clie | ent's / without/./ |
| 3) The / evidence / are /witnesses /and . | /examined /plaintiff's /and /cross |
| examined/./ | |
| 4) /A /court/of /appeal /reviews / judgments / | court /./ |
| 5) can't /office /in /Notaries / court / are /work | /police/prosecutor's /./ |
| | |

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

6) may / Dissatisfied / appeal /party /to / court /a higher /./

Civil Procedure

Civil procedure is a body of rules that regulates the administration of civil trials and appeals. The judicial system is divided into two types of cases: civil and criminal. So <u>Civil Procedure</u> is applied in cases that are not criminal.

Generally, criminal trials are used by the government to protect and provide assistance to the general public by attempting to punish an individual. Civil trials can be used by anyone to enforce, redress, or protect their legal rights through court orders and monetary awards. The two types of trials are very different in character and thus have separate procedural rules and practices.

Civil trials, much like criminal trials, follow a rigid process of events when attempting to reach a verdict. A civil lawsuit procedure consists of the rules by which courts carry out civil trials. Following the pre-trial discovery period, jury selection process, and a continued inability of parties to reach a resolution outside the courts, plaintiff and defendants will present their contentions before a judge and jury in a civil trial.

- 1) The judicial system is divided into two types of cases: civil and administrative.
- 2) <u>Civil Procedure</u> considers all types of cases including criminal.
- 3) Government uses criminal trials to protect and provide assistance to the society through punishment.
- 4) The two types of trials are similar in character and thus have the same procedural rules.
- 5) A civil lawsuit procedure includes the principles by which courts perform civil trials.
- 6) A plaintiff only can present his/her explanation before a judge and jury in a civil trial.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) Who | ? |
|---------|---|
| 2) What | ? |
| 3) Why | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct form of Participle to complete sentences:

- 1) Appellate tribunals can affirm, set aside or vary any order made/making or judgment given/giving by the lower court.
- 2) Generally spoken/speaking the appellate court decides whether the decision was legally sound (дійсний) or not.
- 3) In England and Wales appeals are heard /hearing by a judge of the next most appropriate level, rather than the next highest court.

- 4) The documents drawn /drawing up by the public and private notaries have identical legal force.
- 5) Fees paid/paying to private notaries are not regulated/ regulating and are set/setting by private notaries themselves.
- 6) In the United States a notary public is a person appointed/appointing by a state government (often by the governor or the secretary of the state, or in some cases the state legislature) to serve the public as an impartial witness.

P

A. order

C. argument

| | TEST 2 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| PART I. VOCABULARY | |
| 1) Choose the letter of the | word or word combination that best completes the |
| sentence. | |
| 1) The Lawyer courts decid | e matters of and the upper courts normally dea |
| with points of law. | |
| A. crime | B. fact |
| C. education | D. security |
| 2) In most jurisdictions the n | ormal way of seeking appellate review is lodging |
| of the final judgment in the a | action. |
| A. an award | B. an application |
| C. an appeal | D. a complaint |
| 3) The authorized public offi | cials also may the notarial acts. |
| A. certify | B. make |
| C. represent | D. provide |
| 4) The European Commission | on for the Efficiency of Justice works to improve the |
| efficiency of the system | n in Member States. |
| A. scientifical | B. justice |
| C. criminal | D. economical |
| 5) If the appellate court finds | s no, it affirms the judgment. |

B. application

D. defect

6) The European Court of Human Rights has power to make a final ruling and in some cases to award

A. hearing B. compensation

C. jurisdiction D. complaint

1. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1) form /Most/ claims/ are/ initiated/ by/ use/ the/ of/ the /claim/./
- 2) a/ new/ judge/ manager/ Under/ the/ criminal code/ becomes/ the/ case/./
- 3) countries/ much/ The/ than/ civil/ in/ law/ countries/ role/ the/ of/ notary/ is/ law/ common/ greater/ in/./
- 4)was/ Court/ The/ set/ in/ judges/ of/ First/ up/ 1989/ Instance/./
- 5) national/ the/ European/ Member/ of/ Important/ relationships/ and/ exist/ States/ between/ courts/./
- 6) a/ rules/ Procedural/ merits / the / of/ dispute/ create/ the/ process/ decide/ to/./

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or (F) according to the text.

Rules of Appellate Review

Appellate procedure consists of the rules and practices by which a court of appeal reviews trial court judgments. The procedure focuses on several main aspects: what judgments are appealable, how an appeal is to be brought before the court, what will be required for a reversal of the lower court judgment, and what procedures the parties must follow.

A party which files an appeal is called an appellant or a petitioner, and an opposing party is called a respondent (in most common-law countries) or an appellee (in the United States). In civil matters any dissatisfied party may appeal to

a higher court. So the appellant can be either the claimant or defendant. As a rule the losing party refers to a higher court to have its case reconsidered, though in some cases the prevailing party in the trial court may still appeal on the ground that the amount of damages awarded is too low.

It is important to note that in adversarial system appellate courts do not have the power to review lower court decisions unless a party appeals it. Therefore, if a lower court has ruled in an improper manner or against legal precedent and the judgment was not appealed, it will stand even if it might have been overturned on appeal.

- 1) Appellate procedure consists of the rules and practices.
- 2) A Court of appeal doesn't review trial court judgments.
- 3) A party who files an appeal is called a respondent or an appellee.
- 4) In civil matters any dissatisfied party to a trial may appeal to a higher court.
- 5) As a rule the losing party refers to a higher court to have its case reconsidered.
- 6) In adversarial system appellate courts have the power to review lower court decisions unless a party appeals it.

Write down three special questions to the text.

| What | ? |
|------|---|
| Why | ? |
| What | 7 |

PART III. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct form of Participle to complete sentences:

- 1. If a defendant, for example, is ordered/ ordering to pay by a judge and fails to do so, the claimant can enforce the judgment in the Magistrates' Court.
- 2. After the reform jury plays a significant role considered/considering both points of law and questions of fact.
- 3. Pre-action protocols were introduced/introducing after the reform in 1999 to speed up the early parts of the litigation process.

- Notarial acts in Ukraine are committed/committing by the public notaries, 4. worked/working in the state notary offices and the record offices (archives), and private notaries.
- Power of attorney should be notarially certified/certifying. 5.
- In the United States a notary public is a person appointed/appointing by a 6. state government to serve the public as an impartial witness.

I

perform other notarial acts.

A. to submit

| | TEST 3 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| PART I. VOCABULARY | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the | word or word combination that best completes the |
| sentence. | |
| 1) Civil procedure involves | the principles surrounding the resolution of civil |
| in the court. | |
| A. disagreements | B. debates |
| C. disputes | D. arguments |
| 2) The purpose of civil pro | ocedure rules is to provide just and effective means by |
| which persons can the | ir disputes. |
| A. refer | B. resolve |
| C. discuss | D. determine |
| 3) In most jurisdictions the | normal way of seeking appellate review is by an |
| appeal of the final judgmen | t in action. |
| A. claiming | B. making |
| C. placing on | D. lodging |
| 4) An appeal of the judgme | ent will also include appeal of all other orders or |
| made by the trial court. | |
| A. decisions | B. rulings |
| C. resolutions | D. decrees |
| 5) The notarial functions a | are rights and facts of legal significance and to |

B. to certify

C. to witness D. to declare

6) The European Court of Justice consists of 27 appointed by the Member States.

A. members B. advocates-General

C. judges D. lawyers

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1) force / drawn up / identical / by / notaries / have / The / legal / documents /. /
- 2) of / Justice / of / The Court / the European / Communities/ of / consists/ 27 judges / . /
- 3) Ukraine / by / Notarial / are / in / acts / the / notaries / committed / public / private /and /./
- 4) appellant / who / is / files / A / party / an / appeal/ called /an /./
- 5) of / practices / Appellate / consists / procedure / and / the / rules /./
- 6) 2 months / First / within / to / may / The / Instance / of / appeal / parties / the / court / ./

PART II. READING

Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or (F) according to the text.

Notary Bodies of Ukraine

The notary service board in Ukraine is the system of notary bodies and officials whose functions are to certify rights and facts of legal significance and to perform other notarial acts provided for by the law in order to give them legal authenticity.

Notarial acts in Ukraine are committed by the public notaries, working in the state notary offices and the record offices (<u>archives</u>), and private notaries. The documents drawn up by the public and private notaries have identical legal force.

Notaries are not allowed by law to work in courts, police, Prosecutor's office and represent people in courts or any other government offices.

Notaries of Ukraine are empowered to discharge their professional duties in strict conformity with the law, to provide legal aid to citizens, enterprises, public organizations in realization of their rights and in the defence of their legal interests, to explain their rights and duties.

The public notaries are authorized to perform the following notarial acts: to attest contracts, wills, transactions, deeds, marriage contracts, powers of attorney, etc; to verify copies of documents, to authenticate signatures, translations of documents; to certify hereditary rights, deeds of purchase-and-sale, conveyance of property, gifts; to certify the fact that a citizen is alive; to certify the fact that a citizen stays in a certain place; to certify the identity of a citizen and the person on the photo; to perform certain official acts, especially in commercial matters, such as protesting notes and bills; to prepare marine protests.

- 1) Notaries are allowed by law to work in courts, police, and Prosecutor's office.
- 2) The official functions of notary bodies are to certify rights and facts of legal significance and to perform other notarial acts.
- 3) Notaries of Ukraine are empowered to discharge their professional duties in strict conformity with the law.
- 4) The public notaries are authorized to certify contract, wills, transactions, deeds etc.
- 5) The public notaries aren't authorized to certify the fact that a citizen is alive .
- 6) The public notaries are authorized to perform protesting notes and bills.

Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1) | What | ? |
|----|------|---|
| 2) | Who | ? |
| 3) | Why | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR

| 1. Choose the correct form of the Participle to complete sentences: |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1)A. Civil procedure comprises rules related to jurisdiction, pleading, |
| evidence, appeal and execution of judgments, representation, costs and other |
| matters. |
| B. Civil procedure comprises rules relating to jurisdiction, pleading, |
| evidence, appeal and execution of judgments, representation, costs and other |
| matters. |
| 2)A. The role of notary bodies is limited to drafting, authenticating and |
| archiving certain types of important transactional documents. |
| B. The role of notary bodies is limited to have been drafting, authenticating |
| and archiving certain types of important transactional documents. |
| 3)A. Notarial acts are committed by the public notaries, working in the state |
| notary offices and the record offices, and private notaries. |
| B. Notarial acts are committed by the public notaries, worked in the state |
| notary offices and the record offices, and private notaries. |
| 4)A. Procedural law is the body of rules governed the court proceeding. |
| B. Procedural law is the body of rules governing the court proceeding. |
| 5)A. The function of the appeal is to assure that the trial has been conducted in |
| a lawful manner. |
| B. The function of the appeal is to assure that the trial has been conducting in |
| a lawful manner. |
| 6) A. Every notarized document (agreement, contract, certificate) is issued on |
| numerated, special paper form, protected by security features. |
| B. Every notarized document (agreement, contract, certificate) is issued on |
| numerated, special paper form, protecting by security features. |
| |

TEST 4

PART I. VOCABULARY

1. Choose the letter of the word or word combination that best completes the sentence.

| 1) Procedural law contrasted with | law. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| A. common | B. substantive | | | | | |
| C. canon | D. civil | | | | | |
| 2) The client's best interest is to settle the case rather than to take it to | | | | | | |
| A. trial | B. appeal | | | | | |
| C. the Ministry | D. the Supreme Court | | | | | |
| 3) Appellate review is the general ter | rm for the process by which courts with | | | | | |
| appellate jurisdiction matters decid | led by lower courts. | | | | | |
| A. disagree | B. reject | | | | | |
| C. change | D. review | | | | | |
| 4) is a request for a formal change | of an official decision. | | | | | |
| A. an action | B. an appeal | | | | | |
| C. a claim | D. a final judgment | | | | | |
| 5) In civil matters dissatisfied part | y to a trial may appeal to a higher court. | | | | | |
| A. some | B. no | | | | | |
| C. each | D. any | | | | | |
| 6) The Notarial in Ukraine are co | mmitted by the public notaries, working in | | | | | |
| the state notary offices and private notar | ries | | | | | |
| A. offices | B. objects | | | | | |
| C. acts | D. crimes | | | | | |
| 2. Restore the word order in the sente | nces. | | | | | |
| 1) official / An / decision / a / formal | / of / an / appeal / is / request / for / /a / | | | | | |
| change / | | | | | | |
| 2) may / Appeal / a/ right / discretion / b | e / matter / of /or | | | | | |
| 3) have/ no / before / Notaries / to / right | t / appear / courts / . / | | | | | |
| 4) conduct / rules / of / Procedural / the | a trial / ./ | | | | | |
| 5) court / is / with / International / of / in | nternational / of / court / jurisdiction / the././ | | | | | |

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

If one party feels that an error of law was made during the trial, and if the judge refuses to grant a posttrial motion for a new trial, then the dissatisfied party may appeal to the higher court. Probably the most common grounds for appeal are that the judge allegedly admitted evidence that should have been excluded, refused to admit evidence that should have been introduced, or failed to give proper jury instructions.

An attorney lays the groundwork for an appeal by objecting to the alleged error during the trial. This objection goes into the trial record and becomes a part of the trial transcript, which may be reviewed by an appellate court. This appellate court decision may call for the lower court to enforce its earlier verdict or to hold a new trial.

- 1) The dissatisfied party may appeal to a higher court.
- 2) The jury should not introduce evidence.
- 3) The most common grounds for appeal are given by jury.
- 4) The attorney's objection to the alleged error during the trial must be recorded.
- 5) The trial transcript is always reviewed by an appellate court.
- 6) The judge admits all evidence from both parties.

2. Write down three special questions to the text.

| 1)When | ? |
|---------|---|
| 2) Who | ? |
| 3) What | ? |

PART III. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct form of the Participle to complete sentences:

1) Depending/depended on the particular legal rules, a party to a court case who

disagrees with the result is able to challenge the decision in an appellate court on specific grounds.

- 2) The function of the appeal is to assure that the trial has been conducted/conducting in a lawful manner.
- 3) Generally, an appeal of the judgment will also include of all other orders or rulings making/ made by the trial court.
- 4) In England and Wales appeals are hearing /heard by a judge of the next most appropriate level, rather than the next highest court.
- 5) Arguments of the parties to the appeal are presented in written/ writing appellate briefs.
- 6) The opposing /opposed party is required to respond to the petition of the counterpart opposed.

MODULE 7

TEST 1

PART I. VOCABULARY

| ı. | Choose | tne | letter | OI | tne | wora | tnat | best | comp | pietes | tne sentence. | |
|----|--------|-----|--------|----|-----|------|------|------|------|--------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 1) The rules of law are generally div | vided into laws of peace, war, and neutrality. |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| A. criminal | B. international |
| C. private | D. administrative |
| 2) International law began as a system | the relations among sovereign states. |
| A. preventing | B. defending |
| C. governing | D. gathering |
| | |

3) The Universal Declaration ... two broad categories of rights: civil and political rights, on the one hand, and economic, social and cultural rights on the other.

A. proclaims B. orders

C. examines D. shapes

4) Peace and ... are central to the process of European integration.

A. mediation B. security

C. freedom D. reconciliation

5) The EU Treaties are directly ... in every Member State.

A. binding B. applicable

C. acceptable D. inalienable

6) The European Union law has supremacy over, that is, it ... national law.

A. overrides B. regulates

C. provides D. enacts

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1. around / built / European / The / a / Union /is / policy / common / . /
- 2. custom / of / incorporate / Treaties / rules / may / . /
- 3. direct /Individuals / subjects / law / of / international / in / are /./
- 4. The / in / Court / Hague / of / is / International / the / located / Justice /./
- 5. fundamental / The / rule / to / law / of / Union / is / European / the /./
- 6. an / as / EU / first / was / economic / The / union / created /. /

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

The European Union system of law

The European Union (EU), formerly known as the European Community (EC), was formed in the 1950s to encourage and oversee political and economic cooperation between numerous European nations. There is a distinction between European Community (EC) law and European Union law, because only EC law overrides the national laws of the member states. The <u>European Community</u>, <u>Common Foreign and Security Policy</u>, and <u>Police and Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters constitute 'three pillars' of the European Union</u>.

There are three sources of European Union law: primary legislation; secondary legislation; and the decisions of the European Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance. Treaties, the various annexes and protocols attached to these treaties are considered as sources of primary legislation. They lay down the basic policies of the Union establish its institutional structure, legislative procedures, and the powers of the Union. Regulations, directives, decisions, recommendations and opinions represent secondary legislation.

Regulations and directives bind everyone, while decisions only affect the parties to whom they are addressed (which can be individuals, corporations, or member states). Regulations have direct effect, i.e. they are binding, while directives require implementation by national legislation to be effective. States that fail or refuse to implement directives as part of national law can be fined by the European Court of Justice.

| 1) The European Union law overrides the national laws of the member states. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2) The European Community, Common Foreign and Security Policy, and |
| Police and Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters constitute 'three pillars' of the |
| European Union. |
| 3) Treaties are the primary legislation of the EU. |
| 4) Treaties establish institutional structure, legislative procedures, and the |
| powers of the Union. |
| 5) Annexes and protocols attached to treaties constitute secondary legislation. |
| 6) Regulations require implementation by national legislation to be effective. |
| 2. Write down three special questions to the text. |
| 1) When? |
| 2) Why? |
| 3) What 9 |

PART III. GRAMMAR

1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($\sqrt{}$) the correct one.

| 1. 1)A. A treaty is a formal writing agreement between two or more countries |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| or governments. |
| B. A treaty is a formal written agreement between two or more countries or |
| governments. |
| 2)A. A covenant is a legal agreement in which someone is promising to pay a |
| person or an organization some amount of money regularly. |
| B. A covenant is a legal agreement in which someone promises to pay a |
| person or organization some amount of money regularly. |
| 3)A. An agreement is an arrangement or promise to do something, made by |
| two or more people, companies, organizations etc |
| B. An agreement is an arrangement or promise to do something, makes by |
| two or more persons, companies, organizations etc |
| 4)A. A recommendation is known as official advice which has no binding |
| force but may have influence. |
| B. A recommendation is known as official advice which have no binding |
| force but may have influence. |
| 5)A. A decree is an official order or decision, especially one made by the ruler |
| of a country. |
| B. A decree is an official order or decision, especially one makes by the ruler |
| of a country. |
| 6)A. A charter is including a statement of the principles, duties, and purposes |
| of an organization. |
| B. A charter is a statement of the principles, duties, and purposes of an |
| organization. |
| |
| TEST 2 |
| |
| PART I. VOCABULARY |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word that best completes the sentence. |

1) No statute of one nation or treaty between two nations can ... global obligations.

A. create

B. prevent

| C. maintain | D. resolve | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 2) Decisions of the European Co | urt are on those to whom they are addressed. | | | | |
| A. fundamental B. providing | | | | | |
| C. binding D. useful | | | | | |
| 3) The European Council deals | with current issues thought the common foreign | | | | |
| and security policy. | | | | | |
| A. military | B. protective | | | | |
| C. international | D. peace | | | | |
| 4) Human rights and freedoms as | re and natural. | | | | |
| A. inalienable | B. local | | | | |
| C. fundamental | D. physical | | | | |
| 5) Modern international concep | tions of human rights were created to human | | | | |
| rights. | | | | | |
| A. adopt | B. proclaim | | | | |
| C. protect | D. represent | | | | |
| 6) Union is regarded as a lega | al and political entity. | | | | |
| A. international | B. supranational | | | | |
| C. national | D. unnatural | | | | |
| 2. Restore the word order in the | ne sentences. | | | | |
| 1) is / European / a / European / | family/ The / Union / of /democratic/ countries/ /. / | | | | |
| 2) Union's / control / Council / T | The / over / has / budget / the / . / | | | | |
| 3) EU / are / Member / Treaties / | The / States / in / directly / applicable /. / | | | | |
| 4) The / the / is / EU / European | / Court / court / the / highest / in /. / | | | | |
| 5) will / by / law / states / is / the | e / created / Treaty / express / of /. / | | | | |
| 6) Community / of / Internationa | l / the / international / law / law / is/ the /. / | | | | |

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

From the History of International Law

The need for some principles and rules of conduct between independent states arises whenever such states enter into mutual relations.

Rules governing the treatment of foreign trades, travelers and ambassadors, as well as the conclusion and observance of treaties, developed early in human history. The oldest known treaty, preserved in an inscription on a stone monument, is a peace treaty between two Sumerian city-states, dating from about 3100 BC. A considerable number of treaties concluded by the empires of the ancient Middle East during the 2nd millennium BC show rudimentary notions of international law.

In later antiquity the Jews, Greeks and Romans developed tenets of international law. Jewish law as set in the Bible contains prescriptions for the mitigation of warfare, notably prohibitions against killing of women and children. The Greek city-states created an elaborate treaty system governing a multitude of aspects of the relations among themselves. The conduct of the Olympic Games and the protection of religious places were among the subjects of some of these inter-Greek treaties.

But the most significant contribution to the evolution of international law was made by Romans.

| was made by Romans. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) The need for some principles and rules of conduct between independent |
| states arises whenever such states enter the European Union. |
| 2) The oldest known agreement, preserved in an inscription on a stone |
| monument, is a peace agreement between two Sumerian city-states. |
| 3) Elementary notions of international law we can see in the treaties concluded |
| by the empires of the ancient Middle East during the 2 nd millennium BC. |
| 4) Principles of international law were developed after killing of women and |
| children. |
| 5) The Greek city-states created an elaborate 1 Bible. |

| 6) The conduct of the Olympic Games and the protection | on of religious places are |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| the main subjects of international treaties. | |
| 2. Write down three special questions to the text. | |
| 1) When | ? |
| 2) How | <u> </u> |
| 3) What | ? |
| PART III. GRAMMAR | |
| 1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the correct one. | |
| 1)A. The name chosen generally do not affect | the legal status of the |
| agreement. | |
| B. The name chosen generally does not affect | the legal status of the |
| agreement. | |
| 2)A. In 1946, the United Nations has set up the Comm | ission on Human Rights |
| as a part of the Economic and Social Council. | |
| B. In 1946, the United Nations set up the Commission | on on Human Rights as a |
| part of the Economic and Social Council. | |
| 3) A. The Verhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the C | ivil Code of Ukraine in |
| 2003. | |
| B. A. The Verhovna Rada of Ukraine has adopted the | ne Civil Code of Ukraine |
| in 2003. | |
| 4) A. The Council of Europe is represented by | one of the European |
| organizations. | |
| B. The Council of Europe represents one of the Eur | ropean organizations. |
| 5) A. International law is regulating international or | rganizations, businesses, |
| nonprofit entities and individuals. | |
| B. International law regulates international or | ganizations, businesses, |
| nonprofit entities and individuals. | |
| 6)A. The Convention has referred to as "the jewel in the | ne crown" of the Council |
| of Europe. | |

| B. The Convention has been referred Council of Europe. | to as "the jewel in the crown" of the | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| TEST 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| PART I. VOCABULARY | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word that best completes the sentence. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1) The original aim of the Community was | . integration. | | | | | | | | |
| A. economic | B. free | | | | | | | | |
| C. mutual | D. primary | | | | | | | | |
| 2) The United Nations inaugurated a human | rights program, often referred to as the | | | | | | | | |
| International Bill of | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Rights | B. Liberties | | | | | | | | |
| C. Duties | D. Obligations | | | | | | | | |
| 3) The US was first by the French Foreign | Minister Robert Shuman on May, 9, | | | | | | | | |
| 1950. | | | | | | | | | |
| A. proclaimed | B. adopted | | | | | | | | |
| C. proposed | D. prevented | | | | | | | | |
| 4) The Council of the UN is the main decisio | n-making andinstitution. | | | | | | | | |
| A. coordination | B. international | | | | | | | | |
| C. financial | D. agricultural | | | | | | | | |
| 5) There are five types of legal the Europe | ean Union uses. | | | | | | | | |
| A. decisions B. institutions | C. treaties D. acts | | | | | | | | |
| 6) One of the purposes of international law is | of common rules for multinational | | | | | | | | |
| activities. | | | | | | | | | |

1) law / single / international / state / No / create / can /./

B. adoption

2. Restore the word order in the sentences.

A. treaty

2) European/ was / as / EU/ Economic / The / founded / Community / . /

C. prevention

D. provision

- 3) applicable / are / Treaties / directly / . /
- 4) rights / in / Important / political / UDHR / proclaimed / are / the /. /
- 5) Treaty / states / law / will / is / by / of / express / created / the / . /
- 6) / develop / Treaties / new / may / law /./

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

The European Union achievements

The federalization is the main trend of development of the European communities and the Union since the moment of their establishment and till now. The most fundamental achievements on this path are:

- the creation of a common market as a basis for the single internal market of the EU;
- the creation of an economic and financial relations based on the single monetary unit of the EU the Euro (not yet participated by Britain, Denmark and Sweden);
- the creation of the Schengen area and introducing a single visa for foreigners on the basis of the Schengen Agreements;
- the development and carrying out by the EU institutions of the common policy in various spheres: a common agricultural policy, a policy of competition, immigration, transport, ecological policy etc.;
- the formation of the EU legislation an independent legal system regulating many important spheres of social union with the participation of Member States, juridical persons and common citizens.

In the beginning of the 21st century the European Union entered a new stage of transformations aimed at making this organization a more democratic one capable of efficient functioning in the conditions of about thirty Member States.

- 1) The federalization became the main trend of development of the European communities since the beginning of the 21st century.
- 2) One of the most fundamental achievements became the creation of a single market and the single monetary unit.
- 3) Not all the Member States of the EU support the Euro.
- 4) A new stage of transformations in the EU is connected with the growing of the quantity of Member States.
- 5) The formation of the EU legislation is very important because all the EU Member States use exclusively the EU laws.
- 6) One of the main trend of the EU is to create the EU institutions of the common policy in various spheres: a common agricultural policy, a policy of competition, immigration, transport, ecological policy etc.

| 2. Wr | nte down | three s | pecial o | questions | to | the | text. |
|-------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----|-----|-------|
|-------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----|-----|-------|

| 1) When | |
|---------|---|
| 2) Why | ? |
| 3) What | |

PART III. GRAMMAR

legislation.

| 1. | In | each | pair | of | sentences, | tick (| () | the | correct | one. |
|----|----|------|------|----|------------|--------|----|-----|---------|------|
|----|----|------|------|----|------------|--------|----|-----|---------|------|

| 1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($$) the correct one. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) A. The laws of war provides definite restrictions on methods of warfare. |
| B. The laws of war provide definite restrictions on methods of warfare. |
| 2) A. International treaties can to be classified as bilateral and multilateral. |
| B. International treaties can be classified as bilateral and multilateral. |
| 3) A. The Treaty of Versailles established the International Labour |
| Organization in 1919. |
| B. The Treaty of Versailles has established the International Labour |
| Organization in 1919. |
| 4) A. The issue of human rights are one of the important ones in national |
| legislation. |
| B. The issue of human rights is one of the important ones in national |
| |

| 5)A. International human right | ts law is considered to be a post-World War II |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| phenomenon. | |
| B. International human righ | ats law were considered a post-World War II |
| phenomenon. | |
| 6) A. The Committee of Mini | sters supervises the execution of the judgement |
| where a violation has found. | |
| B. The Committee of Mini | sters supervises the execution of the judgement |
| where a violation has been found. | |
| | TEST 4 |
| PART I. VOCABULARY | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word t | hat best completes the sentence. |
| 1) The laws of peace define the right | hts and duties of at peace with one another. |
| A. nations | B. belligerents |
| C. troops | D. diplomats |
| 2) The United Nations Charter is | the main document which basic principle of |
| human rights protection as one of t | he principle of international law. |
| A. ordered | B. influenced |
| C. shaped | D. proclaimed |
| 3) Modern international conception | ns of human rights were developed as a result of |
| the monstrous of human rights | of the Hitler era. |
| A. declarations | B. protections |
| C. violations | D. adoptions |
| 4) The EU Commission represents | the EU interests and ensures that regulations |
| and directives are properly | |
| A. protected | B. adopted |
| C. implemented | D. proclaimed |
| 5) The of international law are g | generally divided into laws of peace, war, and |
| neutrality. | |
| A. rules | B. statutes |

C. laws D. bills

- 6) The original aim of the Community was ... integration.
- A. agricultural B. industrial
- C. cultural D. economic
- 2. Restore the word order in the sentences.
- 1. six / nation / has / United / The / Nations / organs / . /
- 2. war / definite /of / provide / The / methods / of / on / warfare / laws/ restrictions /. /
- 3. are/500 / EU / now/ million/ there / around / citizens /. /
- 4. European / Peace / and / process / central / to / reconciliation / are / the / of / integration /. /
- 5. EU / The / regional / an / is / intergovernmental / organization / Council / ./
- 6. <u>relationships</u> / the / International / with / law / <u>states</u> / deals / between /. /

PART II. READING

1. Read the text. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

The Notion of Human Rights

Human rights are international norms that help to protect all people everywhere from severe political, legal, and social abuses. Examples of human rights are the right to freedom of religion, the right to a fair trial when charged with a crime, the right not to be tortured, and the right to engage in political activity. Group rights include protections of ethnic groups against genocide and the ownership by countries of their national territories and resources.

Human rights exist in morality and in law at the national and international levels. They are addressed primarily to governments, requiring compliance and

enforcement. The <u>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</u> (1948) sets out a list of over two dozen specific human rights that countries should respect and protect.

The most obvious way in which human rights exist is as norms of national and international law created by enactment and judicial decisions. At the international level, human rights norms exist because of treaties that have turned them into international law.

| them into international raw. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Human rights are national norms. |
| 2) Human rights include only group rights. |
| 3) Countries should respect and protect human rights. |
| 4) International norms that help to protect all people everywhere from severe |
| political, legal, and social abuses are known as human rights. |
| 5) The UDHR sets out a list of over two dozen specific human rights |
| 6) At the international level human rights norms exist because of decisions of |
| the European Court. |
| 2. Write down three special questions to the text. |
| 1) What? |
| 2) Where? |
| 3) Why? |
| |
| PART III. GRAMMAR |
| 1. In each pair of sentences, tick ($$) the correct one. |
| 1)A. Politically the European Union has built around common foreign and |
| security policy. |
| B. Politically the European Union is built around common foreign and |
| security policy. |
| 2)A. The International Court of Justice locates in the Hague, the Netherlands. |
| B. The International Court of Justice is located in the Hague, the |
| Netherlands. |
| 3)A. The European Union is increasingly called upon to act as a mediator and |
| a stabilizing force in world affairs. |

| B. The E | uropean Union increas | ingly called upon to a | ct as a mediator and a | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| stabilizing force | in world affairs. | | | |
| 4)A. The | 4)A. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights were approved by al | | | |
| member countri | es of the UN General A | Assembly. | | |
| B The Un | iversal Declaration of | Human Rights was ap | proved by all member | |
| countries of the | UN General Assembly | 7. | | |
| 5)A. The U | nited Nations Organiz | ation proclaimed prote | ection of human rights | |
| as one of its lead | ding principles. | | | |
| B. The U | nited Nations Organiz | zation was proclaimed | l protection of human | |
| rights as one of | its leading principles. | | | |
| 6)A. The Co | ourt may to require a s | tate to pay financial co | ompensation, including | |
| damages and the | e costs of the proceeding | ngs. | | |
| B. The C | ourt may require a sta | ate to pay financial co | mpensation, including | |
| damages and the | e costs of the proceeding | ngs. | | |
| | | | | |
| | MO | DDULE 8 | | |
| | ו | TEST 1 | | |
| | | | | |
| 1. Choose the | he letter of the word t | hat best completes th | e sentence. | |
| 1) There never | has existed, and the | nere never will exist | , on this planet any | |
| organization of | human society, any tr | ibe or nation that has | not been more or less | |
| controlled by so | me recognized form of | f | | |
| A. conduct | B. rule | C. law D. ju | astice | |
| 2) Federal admi | nistrative agencies hav | e the to issue rule | es that have the effect | |
| of substantive la | ıw. | | | |
| A. order | B. power | C. decision | D. ordinance | |
| 3) Judicial syste | m is an aggregate of al | ll existing in Ukrai | ne. | |
| A. judges | B. laws | C. courts | D. legal principles | |
| 4) Actus reus is | Latin for "" | and is the physical ele | ement of committing a | |
| crime. | | | | |
| A. guilty act | B. good intension | C. guilty mind | D. guilty person | |

| 5) The Security S | Service of Ukrain | e | with duties an | d responsibilities | 3. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| A. is composed | B. is involv | ved | C. is veste | d D. dea | 1s |
| 6) Contracts in o | rder to be r | nust be | written and si | gned. | |
| A. enforceable | B. judicial | C. c | onsiderable | D. executive | |
| 7) Presenting, n | naintaining, and | defend | ing is g | enerally referre | d to as the |
| litigation proces | S. | | | | |
| A. evidence | B. a bill | C | . a lawsuit | D. a certif | icate |
| 8) is the ma | nin document wl | nich pro | oclaims basic | principle of hu | ıman rights |
| protection as one | of the principle | of interr | national law. | | |
| A. charter | B. covenant | | C. provision | D. agree | ement |
| | | | | | |
| 2. Fill each gap | with a suitable v | vord fro | om the box. U | Jse each word o | nce only. |
| regulation | protect | law | binding | legal | |
| an appeal | law | pro | secution | | |
| 1) systems | around the world | d can be | split into civ | ril law jurisdictio | ns, systems |
| using common | law and equity, | and st | tates with re | ligious and cust | tomary law |
| tradition. | | | | | |
| 2) Theatre, cinema and broadcasting are all subject to by local | | | | | |
| authorities. | | | | | |
| 3) A lawyer should inform his/her client of the rights guaranteed by | | | | | |
| and determine fu | rther procedural | steps. | | | |
| 4) Criminal Law seeks to the public from harm by inflicting punishment | | | | | |
| upon those who have already done the harm. | | | | | |
| 5) One of the Prosecutor's Office tasks is to appear for the in court. | | | | | |
| 6) Contract, in | US law, is an ag | greemer | it that creates | obligation | upon the |
| parties. | | | | | |
| 7) In law, is a | request for a form | mal char | nge of an offic | cial decision. | |
| 8) Traditional in | nternational d | evelope | ed various do | ctrines and insti | tutions that |
| were designed to protect different groups of human beings: slaves, minorities, | | | | | |

certain native populations, foreign nationals, victims of massive violations.

| 3. Restore the word order in the sentences. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) of / peace /The / preservation /was /of / Anglo-Saxon law /an / important |
| feature/./ |
| |
| 2) experts / The / by / Civil / the / improvement / Code / prioritized / was / of / the |
| /. |
| 3) a / beyond/ proof/ no/ be/ doubt/ reasonable/ without/ conviction/ There/ |
| should/./ |
| |
| 4) another/ historic / Monetary / method / punishment / is/ compensation /./ |
| 5) office/General/of/5/The/years/Prosecutor/shall/for/hold/the/Ukraine/. |
| 3) office, General of 3/ The years, Trosecutor, shan for nota, the oktaine. |
| 6) International /main /four /environmental /derives /sources /from /law/./ |
| |
| 7) the / initiated / claim / Most / by / use / of / are / claims / form / a/. |
| |
| 8) European / and / Peace/ to / are / central / integration / the / reconciliation / of / |
| process. |
| 4. Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and |
| phrases in brackets. |
| 1) (Римське право) influenced many (сучасний) civil (правові системи) |
| in Europe. |
| 2) The (уряд) may put on indirect (податок) on books. |
| 3) Candidates for judges must have practiced as a lawyer for (визначений |
| проміжок часу) and must meet other (встановлені законом) |
| requirements. |
| 4) (Виправничі програми)attempt to teach |
| (злочинців) how to substitute (незаконні дії) |
| for lawful types of behaviour. |

| 5) Persons who (не розмовляти) Ukrainian and have no permanent |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (проживання) Ukraine cannot (бути призначеним) at the |
| Prosecutor's Office. |
| 6) The essentials of a contract are (взаємна згода); legal |
| consideration; (сторони), who have legal capacity to (укласти) a contract. |
| 7) They usually have no (повноваження)to appear before courts (від імені)their clients. |
| 8) People should learn to (поважати) the rights and (гідність) of |
| others. |
| |
| PART III. GRAMMAR |
| 1. Fill in the blanks with the articles $(a/an, the \text{ or } \emptyset)$. |
| 1) English Channel is the narrow area of water between England and |
| France. |
| 2) best national traditions are embodied in the fundamental law ofUkraine. |
| 3) Judicial power is realized by judges in the form of civil, criminal, |
| economic, administrative as well as constitutional legal proceedings. |
| 4) If somebody robs from rich to give money to poor, his "good |
| intention" doesn't mean. |
| 5) As public prosecutor he has same rights as other participants in |
| trial. |
| 6) Civil law refers to law of person, family law, property law, contract |
| law and tort law. |
| 7) Procedural law is the body of rules governing court proceedings. |
| 8)Peace and reconciliation are central to process of European integration. |
| 2. In each pair of sentences, tick ($$) the correct one. |
| 1) A. The law in Britain has always be based on precedent. |
| B. The law in Britain has always been based on precedent. |
| 2) A. Common customs zones and customs unions with other states is created |
| by Ukraine on the basis of treaties. |

| B. Common customs zones and customs unions with other states are |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| created by Ukraine on the basis of treaties. |
| 3) A. Judges should be able to decide cases solely base on the law and |
| facts, without letting the media, politics, or other concerns influence their |
| decisions. |
| B. Judges should be able to decide cases solely basing on the law |
| and facts, without letting the media, politics, or other concerns influence their |
| decisions. |
| 4) A. Persons who commit crimes should be punish. |
| B. Persons who commit crimes should be punished. |
| 5) A. The prisoner must be in a place where his relatives can easily reach him |
| and come on visits. |
| B. The prisoner must been in a place where his relatives can easily reach |
| him and come on visits. |
| 6) A. The company stopped to be recruited workers two days ago. |
| B. The company stopped recruiting workers two days ago. |
| 7) A Notary's functions in Ukraine are to certify rights and facts and to |
| perform other notarial acts provide for by the law. |
| B Notary's functions in Ukraine are to certify rights and facts and to perform |
| other notarial acts provided for by the law. |
| 8) A. The European Council meets at least twice a year. |
| B. The European Council has met at least twice a year. |
| 3. Choose the correct variant of answer. |
| 1) In order to become a barrister, a candidate must entrance |
| to one of the four Inns of Court, complete the legal training and pass the Bar |
| examination. |
| A obtain |
| B obtains |
| C obtaining |
| D to obtain |
| 2) They opinions or judgments based on their interpretation of law. |

| ٨ | |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | writes |
| В | writing |
| C | write |
| D | has written |
| 3) Th | e main thing in the lawyer's activity is a client zealously within |
| the bo | ounds of the law. |
| A | present |
| В | to present |
| C | presenting |
| D | presented |
| 4) Sin | a wide variety of crimes |
| by dea | ath. |
| A | were punished |
| В | have punished |
| C | were punishing |
| D | Have been punished |
| 5) Th | ne government recently up a fight against tax evasion, |
| asking | g banks to collect additional information about account holders. |
| A | has stepped |
| В | have stepped |
| C | had stepped |
| D | is stepping |
| 6) Lav | w protects intellectual property, creative works thateconomic value. |
| A | don't have |
| В | have |
| C | had |
| D | will have |
| 7) Th | e Court of Justice of the European Communities consists of 27 judges and 8 |
| Advo | cates-General for a renewable six-year term. |
| A | appointment |
| В | appoints |
| | |

| D | appointing | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 8) Eu | ropean Cent | ral Bank for mo | netary policy and n | nanaging the euro. |
| A | A is responsive | | | |
| В | respond | | | |
| C | is response | orial | | |
| D | is responsib | ole | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | TEST 2 | |
| 1. | Choose the | e letter of the word | l that best complet | tes the sentence. |
| 1) Th | ne Law of T | welve Tables estab | olished equal law f | or patricians and plebs and |
| was p | orized by the | Romans as the sou | rce of all and | d private law. |
| A. pu | ıblic | B. common | C. criminal | D. customary |
| 2) Ur | nited States a | administrative law e | encompasses a num | ber of |
| A. obligations B. limits C. agencies D. statutes | | | | |
| 3) De | ecisions of the | ne judiciary should | be and not sub | ject to influence from other |
| branc | thes of gover | mment. | | |
| A. removable B. impartial C. illegal D. important. | | | | D. important. |
| 4) In | general, a | is an offence | for which a punis | shment other than death or |
| impri | sonment in t | the state prison is pr | rescribed by law. | |
| A. tre | eason | B. misdemeanor | C. felony | D. crime |
| 5) Th | ne Security | Service of Ukraine | e is entrusted to pr | rotect national sovereignty, |
| const | itutional ord | er, territorial, e | economical, scienti | fic and defense potential of |
| Ukrai | ine. | | | |
| A. di | gnity | B. integrity | C. structure | D. inviolability |
| 6) Ne | early all natio | ons have laws | . intellectual proper | rty. |
| A. pr | oviding | B. encouraging | C. protecting | D. preventing |
| 7) In | some cases | when it is in the | client's best interes | est to settle the case rather |
| than | take it to tria | al, the attorney may | make | |
| A. a d | declaration | B. a lawsuit | C. a will | D. a settlement offer |

C

appointed

| 8) All European Union decisions and procedures are based on the, which are | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| agreed by all t | the EU countries. | | | | |
| A. treaties | B. orders | C. commands | D. 0 | decrees | |
| | | | | | |
| 2. Fill each ga | ap with a suitabl | e word from the b | ox. Use eac | ch word once only. | |
| request | agency | preced | dent | a review | |
| statute | extensi | • | | declaration | |
| statute | | | | | |
| 1) The princip | ole of binding | in common | law means | that in the course of a | |
| trial the judge | s may refer to pre | evious judicial deci | sions. | | |
| 2) Local author | orities are require | d by to pr | ovide care h | nomes for the elderly. | |
| 3) At the | of the clie | nt lawyers draw up | various ap | plications, complaints | |
| and other lega | l documents. | | | | |
| 4) In English | Law crime is def | ined as an act or | that v | violates the law and is | |
| punishable by the state. | | | | | |
| 5) The Ministry of Interior is a centralized headed by the Interior Minister. | | | | | |
| 6) The state has authority over labour relation matters. | | | | | |
| 7) Nowadays there is no trial in an appellate court, in modern practice most appeals | | | | | |
| are limited to of the decision of the lower tribunal. | | | | | |
| 8) The Universal proclaims two broad categories of rights: civil and political | | | | | |
| rights, on the one hand, and economic, social and cultural rights on the other. | | | | | |
| 3. Restore the | e word order in | the sentences. | | | |
| 1) /as /sometin | nes /referred /leg | islation /Statutes /a | re /to/./ | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2) The/ Code | persons / of / Ci | vil / based / equalit | y / should / | relations / regulate / | |
| on /./ | | | | | |
| 3) /court/ documents/ advocacy/ and/ do/ Lawyers/ can/ draft/ legal/ appear/ in/ ,/ ./ | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4) /of / Persons / may / fined / convicted / a / be / crime / or / incarcerated /./ | | | | | |

| 5) /time/was/The/at/prisoner/right/the/released/./ |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6) /An / concluded/ usually/ for/ indefinite/ employment/ an/ agreement/term/is/./ |
| 7) Rules / designed / to improve / Civil / were / justice / The / access / to Procedure/. |
| 8) President/ The / a / by / European / led / a /, / Court / is / three-year / elected |
| term / for. |
| 4. Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and |
| phrases in brackets. |
| 1) (Судовий прецедент) is one of the (джерела |
| права), particularly English (загальне |
| право) which is the basis of legal systems in many |
| parts of the world. |
| 2) This will be a (карний злочин) under the new |
| (законодавство). |
| 3) (Досвід) gained as a judge in a lower court is one of the qualification |
| for (призначення) to a higher court. |
| 4) (Кримінальне право) involves |
| обвинувачення урядом) of a person for an ac |
| that has been classified (як злочин) |
| 5) The Bodies of Internal Affairs (виконувати) law-enforcement |
| and law using functions to (забезпечувати правопорядок) in th |
| (держава) |
| 6) Intellectual property laws reward (творців)of most types of |
| (інтелектуальна власність)by preventing other |
| from copying, performing, or (розповсюдження) those work |
| without permission. |
| 7) The functions of notaries include the preparation and (засвідчення)о |
| certain types of documents including international contracts deeds (заповіти |

| and powers of attorney. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8) The Committee of Ministers (наглядає)the execution of the |
| (судового рішення) where a (порушення) has been found. |
| |
| PART III. GRAMMAR |
| 1. Fill in the blanks with the articles (a/an, the or \emptyset) and correct prepositions. |
| 1) British Isles is a geographical term that refers to United Kingdom, |
| Ireland, and surrounding smaller islands such as Hebrides and |
| Channel Islands. |
| 2) law ratifying the Constitution was signed and promulgated inJuly 1996. |
| 3) lowest courts which are courts of first instance decide different types of |
| cases. |
| 4) According their nature crimes are divided crimes mala in se and |
| crimes mala prohibita. |
| 5) Bodies of the Internal Affairs fulfill main amount of law enforcing |
| work to maintain law and order. |
| 6) The state has extensive authority labour relations. |
| 7) Civil procedure involves the principles surrounding the resolution of civil |
| disputes courts. |
| 8) Almost half century ofEuropean integration has had profound effect on |
| development of continent and attitudes of its inhabitants. |
| 2. In each pair of sentences, tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the correct one. |
| 1) A. The British Queen visits regularly by her Prime Minister to receive |
| an account of Cabinet decisions. |
| B. The British Queen is visited regularly by her Prime Minister to receive an |
| account of Cabinet decisions. |
| 2) A. Description of the flag and distinctive emblem was adopted by the |
| Verhovna Rada of Ukraine. |
| B. Description of the flag and distinctive emblem is adopted by the |
| Verhovna Rada of Ukraine. |
| 3) A. Unity of status of judges is ensuring by common requirements for |

| candidates for a post of a judge, then powers, fights and duties, etc. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B. Unity of status of judges is ensured by common requirements for |
| candidates for a post of a judge, their powers, rights and duties, etc. |
| 4) A. Another burglary has been committed this week. |
| B. Another burglary has committed this week. |
| 5) A. This case became the latest in a long line of lethal traffic accidents last |
| month. |
| B. This case has become the latest in a long line of lethal traffic accidents |
| last month. |
| 6) A. Regulating relations between society and nature is the subject of the |
| environmental law. |
| B. Regulated relations between society and nature is the subject of the |
| environmental law. |
| 7) A. Notarial acts in Ukraine are committing by the public notaries, worked in |
| the state notary offices and record offices (archives), and private notaries. |
| B. Notarial acts in Ukraine are committed by the public notaries, worked in the |
| state notary offices and record offices (archives), and private notaries. |
| 8) A. The members of the European Parliament elect every five years. |
| B. The members of the European Parliament are elected every five |
| years. |
| 3. Choose the correct variant of answer. |
| 1) As a judge of the Crown Court, I usually with two or |
| four justices of the peace. |
| A sit |
| B sits |
| C have sat |
| D am sitting |
| 2) Initially the US Constitution seven articles. |
| A has |
| B have |
| C is having |

| D had |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3) Lawyers to adhere to high standards of ethical conduct. |
| A expect |
| B are expecting |
| C expecting |
| D are expected |
| 4) Execution of criminals and political opponentsby nearly all |
| societies. |
| A has been used |
| B had been used |
| C used |
| D was using |
| 5) Ignorance of the law no man. |
| A excused |
| B excusing |
| C excuses |
| D is excusing |
| 6) Many terms and conditions of the contract by legislation. |
| A are implying |
| B are implied |
| C are being implied |
| D imply |
| 7) The decisions of the Court of Justice and there is no appeal against them. |
| A be binding |
| B are binding |
| C were binding |
| D is binding |
| 8) A Schengen visa the holder to travel freely within the Schengen countries for |
| a maximum stay of up to 90 days in a 6 months period. |
| A allows |
| B allow |

| C m | must allow | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | s allowed | | |
| | | | |
| | TES | ST 3 | |
| 1. (| Choose the letter of the word that | t best completes the | sentence. |
| | country is creating astate | _ | |
| | process. | , , , | , , |
| - | -enforcement B. law-governed | C. law-making | D. law-breaking |
| | Common wealth Ombudsman is a | _ | _ |
| to inves | stigate | - | - |
| A. crim | ne B. burglary | C. maladministration | D. felony |
| 3) An a | accused is presumed until his gu | ilt is proven in a cou | ırt. |
| A. impa | artial B. innocent | C. suspected | D. guilty |
| 4) | evidence includes fingerprints | s, tool marks, footwe | ear, fabric impression, |
| tire mar | rks and bite marks. | | |
| A. Trac | ce B. Biological | C. Impression | D. Firearms |
| 5) The | Tax Militia deals with the preven | ention, detection and | l investigation of tax |
| crimes; | ; evasion of, money laundering | etc. | |
| A. bribe | bes B. taxes | C. crimes | D. duties |
| 6) The | chief guiding principle of the inte | rnational environme | ntal law is that states |
| have so | overeignty over their natural reso | urces and the respon | nsibility not to cause |
| environ | nmental | | |
| A. distu | urbance B. changes C. | damage D. inju | ıry |
| 7) App | pellate review is the general term | n for the process b | y which courts with |

8) ... are binding on Member States as to their result but do not bind individuals until they have been implemented into national law.

C. juvenile

D. lower

A. decisions B. regulations C. recommendations D. directives

appellate jurisdiction review matters decided by courts.

B. circuit

A. supreme

2. Fill each gap with a suitable word from the box. Use each word once only.

| code | police | judiciary | jury |
|---------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| sheriff | resources | decisions | human rights |

- 1) Legal profession combines legal practitioners and scholars, members of the and the Bar, prosecutors, defense lawyers, notaries, jurists and councils.
- 2) The company has drawn up a new disciplinary.....
- 3) In a court without a normally the judge considers both law and fact.
- 4) When a crime is reported to the, patrol officers are usually the first to arrive at the scene.
- 5) The office of ... is significant, and was the first county office established in the United States.
- 6) All natural are the objects of legal protection.
- 7) Appellate tribunals are usually reluctant to overrule lower courts on questions of fact.
- 8) The Universal Declaration is the first comprehensive ... instrument to be proclaimed by a universal international organization.

3. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1) /carries out /is /a national /The / Academy /which /the /fundamental researches /in /of /Legal Sciences /the legal sphere /scientific /organization/./
- 2) Federal / have/ US / the / to / agencies / power / adjudicate / enforce / and / legislate/ laws /./
- 3) /charged/ jury/ may/ a/ person/ The/ trial/ request/ by/ ./
- 4) /Most /begin / police / of / scene / investigations /at/ crime / a / the/ ./
- 5)/division/Affairs/of/the/is/a/Militia/Bodies/Internal/of/.

| 6) /The /law/ Roman/ traces/ its/ tradition/ to/ Republic/ the/ origin/ civil/./ |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7) Chancellor / was / 1996 / by / proposed / The / Lord / in / reform / the/. |
| 8) Court / The/ highest / European / is / the / in / court / the / Union / European. |
| 4. Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and |
| phrases in brackets. |
| 1) The Union of Lawyers of Ukraine carries out (законотворчий), |
| (науковий), (освітній) and (інформативний) |
| activities. |
| 2) Another fundamental difference between (адміністративний) (трибунали) |
| and (суди) is the nature of subject matter |
| (юрисдикція). |
| 3) By listening patiently and carefully, (дотримуючись закону), |
| and clearly articulating the basis of decisions, a judge can instill |
| (повагу до) and appreciation of the law. |
| 4) A parent's failure to give food to a (малолітній дитині) may |
| provide the (злочинну дію) for a (злочину) |
| 5) The prosecutor shall have no right (займати) two or more |
| (посада) except for (викладацький), scientific or |
| creative work during free time. |
| 6) (Кодекс законів про працю) govern (трудові договори і |
| угоди),working hours and time off, compensation and |
| social benefits; discipline, employment of women and minors, |
| (вирішення) of employment disputes, liabilities of employers and |
| employees. |
| 7) Notaries have no authority to (завіряти) or certify photographs to verify |
| their contents. |
| 8) The International Court of Justice has a dual role: (вирішувати) |
| (згідно з) international law the legal |

| disputes | (представ | злених | йому | на | розгляд) | by | States, | and | to | give |
|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|
| (консуль | тативні | висновк | :и) _ | | | on | (правон | зим | пита | аннь) |
| | refe | erred to i | t by au | thoriz | zed internat | ional | organs ar | nd age | ncies | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| PART II | I. GRAMN | MAR | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Fill in | the blanks | with the | e articl | es (a/ | an, the or | Ø) an | d correc | t prep | ositio | ons. |
| 1)Sı | nowdon is t | he highe | est mou | ntain | inWa | les. | | | | |
| 2) <i>A</i> | Administrat | ive cour | ts are o | ordina | ry engaged | d in d | eterminin | g the | right | s and |
| duties of | individuals | as again | st (| other | individuals | | | | | |
| 3) In | _ most civ | il law o | countrie | es, tig | tht control | | the leg | al pro | ofessi | on is |
| exercised | by the gov | ernment | • | | | | | | | |
| 4) mo | ost extreme | form | pun | ishme | ent is death | • | | | | |
| 5) The Ta | ax Militia o | ofUk | raine p | rovid | es safety o | f | workers | of bod | lies o | f |
| state tax s | service. | | | | | | | | | |
| 6) | Internation | al envii | onmen | tal la | aw also i | nclud | es the | opinio | ns _ | |
| internatio | nal courts a | and tribu | nals. | | | | | | | |
| 7) There | are some p | rocedura | 1 stages | s but _ | other i | ssues, | first of a | ıll que | stion | s |
| jurisdictio | on should b | e resolve | ed. | | | | | | | |
| 8) Eu: | ropean Inv | estment | Bank 1 | ends | money for | i | nvestmen | t proj | ects (| of |
| European | interest. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. In | each pair o | of senten | ces, tic | k (√) | the correc | et one | • | | | |
| 1) | _ A. In Eng | gland, all | crimin | al cas | ses above t | he lev | vel of Ma | gistra | tes' C | ourts |
| are held b | efore a jury | y. | | | | | | | | |
| B. In | England, | all crimi | nal cas | es ab | ove the lev | vel of | Magistra | ates' C | ourts | held |
| before a j | ury. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2) | A. In the U | JSA all | federal | judge | es are appo | ointed | for life | by the | Pres | ident |
| with the a | approval of | the Sena | ite. | | | | | | | |
| B | B. In the US | SA all fe | ederal j | udges | were appo | ointed | for life | by the | Pres | ident |
| with the a | approval of | the Sena | ite. | | | | | | | |
| 3) | A. An appe | eal is alm | ost alw | ays h | eard by a p | anel (| of three ju | ıdges. | | |
| | B. An appe | eal is aln | nost alv | vays h | nearing by | a pane | el of three | judge | es. | |

| 4) A. Capital punishment has abolished in Ukraine. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B. Capital punishment has been abolished in Ukraine. |
| 5) A. When the court investigation was over the prosecutor pronounces his |
| speech for the prosecution. |
| B. When the court investigation is over the prosecutor pronounces hi |
| speech for the prosecution. |
| 6) A. Intellectual property law tries to be flexible enough to protect the |
| property rights of the creator while also allowing the public to benefit from |
| protected works. |
| B. Intellectual property law tries being flexible enough to protect the |
| property rights of the creator while also allowing the public to benefit from |
| protected works. |
| 7) A. In the United States a public notary is a person appointing by a stat |
| government to serve the public as an impartial witness. |
| B. In the United States a public notary is a person appointed by a stat |
| government to serve the public as an impartial witness. |
| 8) A. The European Court composed of one judge per Member State an |
| eight Advocates General. |
| B. The European Court is composed of one judge per Member State an |
| eight Advocates General. |
| 3. Choose the correct variant of answer. |
| 1) The Prince of Wales is the title which is given to the King's eldest son when h |
| 18. |
| A becoming |
| B becomes |
| C become |
| D became |
| 2) Efforts to change constitutional law often met with resistance. |
| A are |
| B is |
| C wore |

| D was |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3) The US legal system between lawyers who plead in court and |
| those who do not. |
| A. do not distinguish |
| B. does not distinguish |
| C. did not distinguish |
| D. will not distinguish |
| 4) The defendant mayas his own attorney. |
| A acting |
| B acts |
| C act |
| D to act |
| 5) The activity of the Prosecutor's office at the protection of the citizens' |
| legitimate interests. |
| A is aiming |
| B is being aimed |
| C is aimed |
| D was aimed |
| 6) The preservation of environment and its protection from pollutionrecently |
| global proportions. |
| A had assumed |
| B has assumed |
| C will assume |
| D has assumed |
| 7) The European Court of Human Rights may hear complaints as petitions by |
| one state against another. |
| A known |
| B knows |
| C knew |
| D knowing |
| 8) The EU Treaties directly in every Member State. |

| A is applicable | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| B must apply | |
| C are applying | |
| D are applicable | |
| | |
| TEST 4 | |
| 1. Choose the letter of the word that best completes the sentence. | |
| 1) In many countries, are organized in topical arrangements wi | thin |
| publications called codes. | |
| A. precedents B. courts C. cases D. statutes | |
| 2) Specialized power is delegated to an agency, or commission. | |
| A. board B. tribunal C. Congress D. Government | |
| 3) The Highest Specialized Courts deal with cassations and determine the | and |
| reasoning of the previous court judgments. | |
| A. legality B. execution C. constitutionality D. application | |
| 4) A Crime Laboratory is a scientific laboratory where scientists exam | nine |
| from a criminal case. | |
| A. confession B. sentence C. witnesses D. evidence | |
| 5) The Prosecutor General of Ukraine is appointed and dismissed by the | . of |
| Ukraine with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada. | |
| A. Supreme Court B. Constitutional Court C. Congress of Judges D. President | ent |
| 6) The aim of environmental law is theuse of natural resources, conservat | ion, |
| revival and amelioration of the human environment, and providing | for |
| environmental safety. | |
| A. public B. productive C. regular D. rational | |
| 7) The case moves forward only in the response to the demands of the and | l the |
| litigants bear the ultimate responsibility for the case. | |
| A. judges B. parties C. government D. defense lawyer | |
| 8) treaties establish rights and obligations between each party and every o | ther |
| party. | |
| A. bilateral B. national C. multilateral D. international | |

2. Fill each gap with a suitable word from the box. Use each word once only.

| rule | legislature | vocational | appellate | responsibilities | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------------|--|
| tax police | atmosphere | appellant | | | |

- 1) Both solicitors and barristers must complete two clear stages of training, the academic and stages.
- 2) There seems to be one...... for the rich and another for the poor.
- 3) The courts can reverse or uphold decisions of lower courts.
- 4) In the United States, the power to define crimes and set punishments for them rests with the of the United States.
- 5) The search for evasive taxpayers is the task of
- 6) The discharge of dust and gas into the destroys the ozone layer and 'greenhouse effect'.
- 7) When a case is appealed, has the opportunity to present arguments for the granting of the appeal and the respondent can present arguments against it.
- 8) Common foreign and security policy is one of the most important of the EU.

3. Restore the word order in the sentences.

- 1) /the /state /and private / Legal /education / is /centered /in /colleges/ and /universities /in /Ukraine/./
- 2) has / to / to / European / He / decided / appeal / the / Court / ./
- 3) /been/ qualified/ years/ least/ at/ three/ have/ lawyer/ must/ He/ as/ a/ for/ ./
- 4) /sources /law/ number /Criminal /derives /in/ England / of/ from / a/ diverse/./
- 5) /Tax/of/Militia/is/Militia/Head/The/Tax/by/managed/the/.
- 6) /According/ contract/ employee/ right/ to/ to/ the/ employment / the/ leave / job/ an/ the/ has/./

| 7) points / considers / both / of / law / The / judge / questions / of / fact and/./ |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8) economic / original / was / aim / The / integration / of / the / Community. |
| 4. Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and |
| phrases in brackets. |
| 1) As (професія юриста) becomes very |
| prestigious and popular, a large network of (юридичні навчальні заклади |
| and (факультети) has been |
| recently established in Ukraine. |
| 2) (Судді) (тлумачити)this (закон) in |
| different ways. |
| 3) (Строк ув'язнення) awarded by the judge should reflect the number |
| and seriousness of the (правопорушень) |
| 4) (У загальному праві) crimes are classified as |
| either (державна зрада, тяжкий кримінальний злочин або судово-караний |
| влочин) |
| 5) Operational Service (діяльність) of the Security Service of |
| Ukraine (поділятись) into counter intelligence activity, (боротьба |
| ві злочинністю), intelligence activity. |
| 5) Employees are entitled to join (профспілки) |
| 7) Documents certified by notaries with the notary's (печатка) or stamp |
| and recorded by the notary in a (журнал) (also called a "protocol") are |
| maintained and permanently kept by him or her. |
| 8) Modern international conceptions of (прав людини) were developed as a resul |
| of the monstrous (порушень) of (прав людини) о |
| the Hitler era and to the necessity of creating an effective international system for |
| the (захисту) of (прав людини) |
| |

PART III. GRAMMAR

| 1. Fill in the blanks with the articles $(a/an, the \text{ or } \emptyset)$ and with verbs in |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| necessary form. |
| 1)Dublin is the capital city of the Republic of Ireland, situated on Irish |
| Sea at the mouth of – River Liffey. |
| 2) Constitutional rights (to be) (to give) or (to reserve) to the people by the |
| Constitution. |
| 3) Lawyers fulfill roles of advocate and spokesperson of accused. |
| 4) Typically, evidence (to be) (to examine) in a crime lab. |
| 5) Work of the Security Service of Ukraine is founded on respect of rights and |
| freedoms of individual. |
| 6) Employment tribunals (to be) legal bodies which (to deal) with complaints about |
| employment rights. |
| 7) Procedural rules create the process that (to be) (to use) to decide the merits of a |
| dispute. |
| 8) EU treaties lay down basic aims of Community. |
| |
| 2. In each pair of sentences, tick ($$) the correct one. |
| 1) A. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving. |
| B. Many accidents are causing by dangerous driving. |
| 2) A. The improvement of the Civil Code has been prioritized by the experts. |
| B. The improvement of the Civil Code were prioritized by the experts. |
| 3) A. In common law countries judges also create law by establishing |
| precedents. |
| B. In common law countries judges also create law by established |
| precedents. |
| 4) A. Conduct that may lead to harmful results forbids by Criminal law. |
| B. Conduct that may lead to harmful results is forbidden by Criminal law. |
| 5) A. He said he will consult his lawyer before deciding whether to appeal the |
| court's decision. |
| B. He said he would consult his lawyer before deciding whether to appeal |

| the court's decision. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6) A. Copyright laws allow a literary critics to quote passages of a novel in a |
| review. |
| B. Copyright laws allow a literary critics quoted passages of a novel in a |
| review. |
| 7) A. A notary is a qualifying lawyer – a member of the third and oldest |
| branch of the legal profession in the UK. |
| B. A notary is a qualified lawyer – a member of the third and oldest branch |
| of the legal profession in the UK. |
| 8) A. The EU law overrides national law in many areas, especially in terms |
| of economic and social policy. |
| B. The EU law is overriding national law in many areas, especially in |
| terms of economic and social policy. |
| 3. Choose the correct variant of answer. |
| 1) In England, all criminal cases above the level of Magistrates' Courts |
| before a jury. |
| A is held |
| B will held |
| C are held |
| D were held |
| 2) Since the ratification of the US constitution, 27 amendments added. |
| A has been |
| B had been |
| C have been |
| D will be |
| 3) In civil law countries legal professions of a large number of law- |
| trained persons, known as jurists, of which only some are advocates licensed to |
| practice in courts. |
| A. consist |
| B. consists |
| C. is consisted |

| D. have consisted |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4) A consolidated English Criminal Code by the Law Commission in |
| 1989. |
| A have been drafted |
| B drafted |
| C is drafted |
| D was drafted |
| 5) Later she innocent and the criminal case was closed. |
| A finds |
| B was found |
| C found |
| D is found |
| 6) Conservation the main problem facing humanity today. |
| A is |
| B has |
| C does |
| D was |
| 7) The European Court of Justice interprets the treaties the European |
| Community. |
| A establishes |
| B establishment |
| C establishing |
| D established |
| 8) European Ombudsman deals citizens' complaints about maladministration by |
| any EU institution or body. |
| A at |
| B with |
| C on |
| D for |

The keys

MODULE 1 TEST 1

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1:1AB; 2B; 3D; 4C; 5DA; 6A

№ 2

- 1) Common law is the system of law which is based on judges' decisions and custom.
- 2) The earliest legal code is the Code of Hammurabi.
- 3) Roman law developed the distinction between public law and private law.
- 4) Barristers represent the client in court and present their case.
- 5) The academicians and scientists are the members of the Academy of Legal Sciences.
- 6) Civil law regulates many conflicts between people.

PART II. READING

№1: 1TF, 2TF, 3FT, 4F, 5FT, 6TF

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1: 1A, 2A, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B

MODULE 1 TEST 2

PART I. VOCABULARY

Ne1:1BA;2BA;3D;4C;5AD;6A

<u>№</u> 2

- 1) The profession of a lawyer is very popular in our country..
- 2) The two great law families of modern Western civilizations are civil law and common law.
- 3) Modern civil law system derives from the legal practice of the Roman empire.
- 4) The study of law raises important questions about equality, fairness and justice.
- 5) Civil law jurisdictions codify their laws.
- 6) Case law is not consolidated into the code.

PART II. READING

№1: 1F, 2F, 3T, 4F, 5T, 6F

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1: 1A, 2A, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B

MODULE 1. TEST 3

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1:1B; 2B; 3D; 4B; 5B; 6C

№ 2

1) The decision of a higher court is binding on a lower court.

- 2) The first codification of the imperial legislation was published by Theodosius II.
- 3) Roman law developed the distinction between public law and private law.
- 4) Legal system elaborates rights and responsibilities in a variety of ways.
- 5) Public law involves government directly.
- 6) Lawyers from all spheres of legal profession are united in the Ukrainian Bar Association.

№1: 1T, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5F, 6T

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1: 1A, 2B, 3A, 4A, 5B, 6B

MODULE 1. TEST 4

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1:1C; 2A; 3D; 4A; 5C; 6B

№ 2

- 1) Notary is a public officer who certifies the documents, copies, official acts.
- 2) Judicial precedent is the basis of legal systems in many parts of the world.
- 3) Legal education in Ukraine is centered in the state and private colleges and universities.
- 4) Common law and equity are systems of law.
- 5) Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome.
- 6) A statute is a formal written enactment of a legislative authority.

PART II. READING

№1: 1T, 2F, 3T, 4T, 5T, 6T

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1: 1B, 2A, 3B, 4A, 5B, 6B

MODULE 2. TEST1.

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1:1B; 2A; 3C; 4A; 5A; 6C

№ 2

- 1) Constitutional law is the body of law governing the implementation of the Constitution.
- 2) Constitutional law is the law which establishes and regulates institutions of government.
- 3) The Constitution helps the state function on the basis of generally accepted principles.
- 4) Many parts of the British constitution exist in written form too.
- 5) A written constitution adopted in 1788 exists in the USA.
- 6) Constitutional law can be changed or amended.

PART II. READING

№1: 1F, 2F, 3T, 4T, 5F, 6T

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1: 1 A, 2B, 3A, 4A, 5B, 6B

MODULE 2. TEST 2.

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1:1D; 2C; 3A; 4B; 5C; 6D

<u>№</u> 2

- 1) Customs matters are part of foreign political and economic activity of Ukraine.
- 2) The key idea of democracy is that the people hold sovereign power.
- 3) Ukraine takes part in international cooperation in customs matters.
- 4) The Constitution of Ukraine is the main formal document of our country.
- 5) People are proclaimed the greatest social value in Ukraine.
- 6) Only citizens of Ukraine can be customs officers.

PART II. READING

№1: 1F;2F;3F;4T;5F;6T

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1:1A;2B;3A;4A;5B;6A

MODULE 2. TEST 3.

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1:1C; 2A; 3A; 4D; 5A; 6B

№ 2

- 1) Ukraine independently creates its own customs system.
- 2) The territory is the basis of the local government.
- 3) Administratively Ukraine is divided into 24 regions and the autonomous republic of Crimea.
- 4) The first Constitution of Ukraine was written by hetman Philip Orlyk in 1710.
- 5) Constitutional law can be changed or amended.
- 6) Every local government area has its council.

PART II. READING

№1: 1T;2T;3F;4T;5F;6T

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1: 1A;2A;3B;4B;5B;6A

MODULE 2.TEST 4.

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1:1A; 2B; 3C; 4D; 5A; 6B

<u>№</u> 2

- 1) Only citizens of Ukraine can be customs officers.
- 2) Customs matters executed by customs bodies of Ukraine.
- 3) Administrative law is considered a branch of public law.

- 4) Local self-government has its common economic and legal guarantees.
- 5) Present Constitution was adopted at parliamentary session of June 27-28, 1996.
- 6) The head of the state is the President.

№1:1F;2T;3F;4T;5F;6F

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1:1B;2 A;,3B;4A;5B;6A

MODULE 3 TEST 1

PART I. VOCABULARY.

1-B;2-C;3-D;4-B;5-A;6-C.

2. **1.** d **2.** d **3**. d **4**. d **5**. d

PART II. READING.

1-T; 2-T; 3-F; 4-F; 5-T; 6-T.

PART III. GRAMMAR.

1-A; 2-B; 3-A; 4-B; 5-B; 6-A.

MODULE 3 TEST 2

PART 1. VOCABULARY

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

2. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d

3. 1. a 2. b 3. c

PART II. READING.

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

PART III. GRAMMAR.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C

MODULE 3. TEST 3

PART 1. VOCABULARY

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

2. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d

3. 1. a 2. b 3. c

PART II. READING.

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

PART III. GRAMMAR.

2. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C

MODULE 3. TEST 3.

PART 1. VOCABULARY.

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

- **2.** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d
- **3.** 1. a 2. a 3. b

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

PART III. GRAMMAR.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. C

MODULE 3. TEST 4.

PART 1. VOCABULARY.

- 1. 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C
- **2.** 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. d
- **3**. 1. a 2. d 3. b

PART II. READING.

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

PART III. GRAMMAR.

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. A

 \mathbf{C}

MODULE 4. TEST 1:

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1.

1) C; 2) C; 3) A; 4) B; 5) D; 6) C

№ 2

- 1) Certain countries throughout the world still practice corporal punishment.
- 2) A fine is a monetary penalty imposed on an offender and paid to the court.
- 3) There are some archetypal crimes like murder.
- 4) A crime includes both actus reus and mens rea.
- 5) Administrative rules may have the force of law.
- 6) Scotland has a completely separate legal system.

No 1

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

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1

1) A; 2) A; 3) B; 4) A; 5) B; 6) B

MODULE 4. TEST 2.

PART I. VOCABULARY

№ 1.

1) D; 2) B; 3) C; 4) C; 5) D; 6) A

№ 2.

- 1) Crimes are distinguished from torts and breach of contract.
- 2) Mens rea means an intension to commit a crime.
- 3) The Sixth Amendment guarantees a defendant the right to a speedy and public trial.
- 4) Criminal law is typically enforced by the government.
- 5) Crimes are sometimes divided according to their nature.
- 6) Mens rea is a Latin phrase meaning "guilty mind".

PART II. READING

№ 1.

1) T; 2) F; 3) F; 4) T; 5) F; 6) T

PART III. GRAMMAR

№ 1.

1) B; 2) B; 3) A; 4) B; 5) A; 6) A

MODULE 4. TEST 3.

PART I. VOCABULARY

№ 1.

1) A; 2) B; 3) D; 4) D; 5) D; 6) A

№ 2.

- 1) There is a distinction between indictable and summary offences.
- 2) Punishment for a misdemeanor is money compensation or a short-term sentence.
- 3) The use of DNA profiling is as reliable as fingerprinting.
- 4) The adversarial system is a two-sided structure.
- 5) Criminal punishment is imposed by the government on individuals who violate criminal law.
- 6) Criminal law is a branch of law that defines crimes, their nature, and punishment.

PART II. READING

№ 1.

1) T; 2) T; 3) F; 4) T; 5) F; 6) F

PART III. GRAMMAR

№ 1.

1) A; 2) B; 3) B; 4) A; 5) A; 6) A

MODULE 4. TEST 4.

PART I. VOCABULARY

№ 1.

1) B; 2) D; 3) C; 4) B; 5) A; 6) B

№ 2.

- 1) Certain countries still practice corporal punishment.
- 2) A criminal suspect may question the lawfulness of the arrest.
- 3) A fine is a monetary penalty imposed on an offender.
- 4) Police question persons whose actions seem suspicious.
- 5) An investigator has the right to make a search.
- 6) In common law countries crimes are classified as treason, felony and misdemeanor.

PART II. READING

№ 1.

1) T; 2) T; 3) F; 4) T; 5) F; 6) F

PART III. GRAMMAR

No 1.

1) A; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) B; 6) A

MODULE 5. TEST 1.

Part I. VOCABULARY

- 1. 1) C; 2) B; 3) A; 4) D; 5) D; 6) B.
- 2.1) A code is a systematic and comprehensive accumulation of legal rules and principles.
- 2) The contracts are required to be written, sealed, and delivered.
- 3) Nearly all nations have laws protecting intellectual property.
- 4) Ukrainian law distinguishes between an employment agreement and an employment contract.
- 5) The Labour Code covers nearly all aspects of employment relations in Ukraine.
- 6) International environmental law includes the opinions of international courts and tribunals.

Part II. READING

1) T; 2) F; 3) F; 4) T; 5) F; 6) T.

Part III. GRAMMAR

1) A; 2) A; 3) B; 4) B; 5) A; 6) B.

MODULE 5. TEST 2.

Part I. VOCABULARY

1. 1) A; 2) B; 3) C; 4) D; 5) D; 6) A.

- 2.1) Civil law is a system of law based on Roman law rather than common law.
- 2) Contract is an agreement that creates an obligation binding upon the parties.
- 3) Under trademark law, a company may use a competitor's brand name in a comparative advertisement.
- 4) An employment contract must be in writing, however, an employment agreement may be verbal.
- 5) An employee may not agree to a contract which allows an employer to dismiss unfairly.
- 6) The system of legal rules regulating relations between society and nature in their interaction constitutes the subject of environmental law.

Part II. READING

1) T; 2) T; 3) F; 4) F; 5) T; 6) T.

Part III. GRAMMAR

1) B; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) A; 6) A.

MODULE 5. TEST 3.

Part I. VOCABULARY

Task 1: 1) C; 2) A; 3) B; 4) D; 5) B; 6) C.

Task 2:

- 1) Contract law may be subdivided into the subjects of sales, commercial paper, agency and business organizations.
- 2) An employer may not legally offer a contract in which the employer pays the worker less than a minimum wage.
- 3) Nearly all nations have laws protecting intellectual property.
- 4) Private law is the law that governs relations between private citizens and private businesses.
- 5) Employment tribunals are legal bodies which deal with complaints about employment rights.
- 6) A collective agreement is a <u>labour contract</u> between an <u>employer</u> and one or more <u>unions</u>.

Part II. READING

1) T; 2) F; 3) F; 4) T; 5) F; 6) T.

Part III. VOCABULARY

1) A; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) B; 6) A.

MODULE 5. TEST 4.

PART I. VOCABULARY

№ 1.

1) D; 2) A; 3) B; 4) A; 5) C; 6) D.

№ 2.

- 1) Civil law is usually contrasted with common law.
- 2) Property law governs the ownership and use of property.

- 3) Definite classes of contracts must be written and signed.
- 4) Patent and copyright laws do not provide coverage for all inventions.
- 5) Employment tribunals deal with complaints about employment rights.
- 6) The main source of environmental law is the law.

№ 1.

1) F; 2) F; 3) F; 4) T; 5) T; 6) F.

PART III. GRAMMAR

№ 1.

1) B; 2) B; 3) A; 4) A; 5) A; 6) B.

MODULE 6. TEST 1.

PART I. VOCABULARY

N1 1C; 2A; 3D; 4B; 5D; 6A

N2

- 1) The defendant can make a cross complaint against the plaintiff.
- 2) The client's interest is to settle the case without trial.
- 3) The plaintiff's witnesses and evidence are examined and cross-examined.
- 4) A court of appeal reviews court judgments.
- 5) Notaries can't work in court, police, prosecutor's office.
- 6) Dissatisfied party may appeal to a higher court.

PART II. READING

N1 1F; 2F; 3T; 4F; 5T; 6F

PART III. GRAMMAR

N1

- 1. made; given
- 2. speaking
- 3. heard
- 4. drawn
- 5. paid; regulated; set
- 6. appointed

MODULE 6. TEST 2.

PART I. VOCABLULARY

№1 1B; 2C; 3A; 4B; 5D; 6B.

<u>№</u>2

- 1. Most claims are initiated by the use of the claim form, which functions as a summons.
- 2. Under the new criminal code the judge becomes a case manager.

- 3. The role of the notary in civil law countries is much greater than in common law countries.
- 4. The Court of First Instance consisting of 27 judges only was set up in 1989.
- 5. Important and complex relationships exist between the European and national courts of Member States.
- 6. Procedural rules create the process that is used to decide the merits of a dispute.

№1 1T; 2F; 3F; 4T; 5T; 6F.

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1

- 1. ordered
- 2. considering
- 3. introduced
- 4. committed; working
- 5. certified
- 6. appointed.

MODULE 6. TEST 3.

PART I. VOCABULARY

1. 1. C; 2. B; 3. D; 4. B; 5. B; 6. C.

2.

- 1) The documents drawn up by notaries have identical legal force.
- 2) The Court of Justice of the European Communities consists of 27 judges.
- 3) Notarial acts in Ukraine are committed by the public and private notaries.
- 4) A party who files an appeal is called an appellant or a petitioner.
- 5) Appellate procedure consists of the rules and practices.
- 6) The parties may appeal to the court of First Instance within 2 months.

PART II. READING

1) F; 2) T; 3) T; 4) T; 5) F; 6) T.

PART III. GRAMMAR

No 1

- 7. A
- 8. A
- 9. A
- 10. B
- 11. A
- 12. A

MODULE 6. TESET 4.

PART I. VOCABULARY

- 1. 1.B; 2.A; 3.D; 4. B; 5. D; 6. C.
- 2. 1) An appeal is the request for a formal change of an official decision.
- 2) Appeal may be a matter of right or that of discretion.
- 3) Notaries have no right to appear before courts.
- 4) Procedural rules govern the conduct of a trial.
- 5) International Court of Justice is the court with international jurisdiction.
- 6) There is no trial in an appellate court.

PART II. READING

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

PART III. GRAMMAR

- **1.**1) depending
- 2) conducted
- 3) made
- 4) heard
- 5) written
- 6) opposing

MODULE 7. TEST 1.

PART 1.

Task 1: 1 – B

2-C

3 - A

4 - D

5 - B

6 - A

Task 2:

- 1. The European Union is built around a common policy.
- 2. Treaties may incorporate rules of custom.
- 3. Individuals are direct subjects of international law.
- 4. The International Court of Justice is located in the Hague.
- 5. The rule of law is fundamental to the European Union.
- 6. The EU was first created as an economic union.

Part II. Reading

No 1:
$$1 - F$$
; $2 - T$; $3 - T$; $4 - T$; $5 - F$; $6 - F$.

Part III. Grammar

No 1: 1) -B; 2) -B; 3) -A; 4) -B; 5) -A; 6) -B.

MODULE 7. TEST 2.

Part I VOCABULARY

$$№ 1: 1) - A; 2) - C; 3) - C; 4) - A; 5) - C; 6) - B.$$

№ 2:

- 1) The European Union is a family of democratic European countries.
- 2) The Council has control over the Union's budget.
- 3) The EU Treaties are applicable in Member States.
- 4) The European Court is the highest court in the EU.
- 5) Treaty law is created by the express will of states.
- 6) International law is the law of the international community.

Part II. Reading

№ 1:
$$1 - F$$
; $2 - T$; $3 - T$; $4 - F$; $5 - F$; $6 - F$.

Part III. Grammar

No 1:
$$(1) - B$$
; $(2) - B$; $(3) - A$; $(4) - B$; $(5) - A$; $(6) - B$.

MODULE 7. TEST 3.

Part I VOCABULARY

$$N_{\underline{0}}$$
 1: 1) − A; 2) − C; 3) − C; 4) − A; 5) − D; 6) − B.

No 2:

- 1) No single state can create international law.
- 2) The EU was founded as European Economic Community.
- 3) Treaties are directly applicable.
- 4) Important political rights are proclaimed in the UDHR.
- 5) Treaty law is created by the express will of states.
- 6) Treaties develop new law.

Part II. Reading

№ 1:
$$1 - F$$
; $2 - T$; $3 - T$; $4 - T$; $5 - F$; $6 - F$.

Part III. Grammar

No 1: 1)
$$-B$$
; 2) $-B$; 3) $-A$; 4) $-B$; 5) $-A$; 6) $-B$.

MODULE 7. TEST 4.

PART 1.

Task 1:
$$1 - A$$
; $2 - D$; $3 - C$; $4 - B$; $5 - A$; $6 - D$

Task 2:

- 1) The United Nations has six nation organs.
- 2) The laws of war provide definite restrictions on methods of warfare.
- 3) Now there are around 500 million EU citizens.

- 4) Peace and reconciliation are central to the process of European integration.
- 5) The EU Council of the Europe is an intergovernmental regional organization.
- 6) International law deals with the <u>relationships</u> between <u>states</u>.

Part II. Reading

No 1:
$$1 - F$$
; $2 - F$; $3 - T$; $4 - T$; $5 - T$; $6 - F$.

Part III. Grammar

MODULE 8. TEST 1

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1. 1) C; 2) B; 3) C; 4) A; 5) C; 6) A; 7) C; 8) A.

 \mathbb{N}_{2} 2. 1) legal 2) regulation 3) law; 4) protect; 5) prosecution; 6) binding; 7) an appeal; 8) law \mathbb{N}_{2} 3.

- 1) The preservation of peace was an important feature of Anglo-Saxon law.
- 2) The improvement of the Civil Code was prioritized by the experts.
- 3) There should be no conviction without proof beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 4) Monetary compensation is another historic punishment method.
- 5) The Prosecutor General of Ukraine shall hold the office for 5 years.
- 6) International environmental law derives from four main sources.
- 7) Most claims are initiated by the use of a claim form.
- 8) Peace and reconciliation are central to the process of European integration.

<u>№4</u>.

- 1) Roman law influenced many modern civil law systems in Europe.
- 2) The government may put on indirect tax on books.
- 3) Candidates for judges must have practiced as a lawyer for a specific time and must meet other statutory requirements.
- 4) Correctional programs attempt to teach offenders how to substitute unlawful actions for lawful types of behaviour.
- 5) Persons who don't speak Ukrainian and had no permanent residence in Ukraine cannot be appointed at the Prosecutor's Office.
- 6) The essentials of a contract are mutual assent; legal consideration; parties, who have legal capacity to make a contract.
- 7) They usually have no authority to appear before courts on behalf of their clients.
- 8) People should learn to respect the rights and dignity of others.

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1.

1) the; Ø.

- 2) the; Ø.
- 3) Ø; Ø.
- 4) Ø; Ø.
- 5) a; the; Ø.
- 6) Ø; the.
- 7) Ø; the.
- 8) Ø, the, Ø.

№2. 1) B; 2) B; 3) B; 4) B; 5) A; 6) B; 7) B; 8) A.

№3. 1) A; 2) C; 3) B; 4) B; 5) A; 6) B; 7) C; 8) D.

MODULE 8. TEST 2

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1.

1) A; 2) D; 3) B; 4) B; 5) B; 6) C; 7) D; 8) A.

№ 2

1) precedent; 2) statute 3) request; 4) omission; 5) agency; 6) extensive; 7) a review; 8) declaration.

No 3

- 1) Statutes are sometimes referred to as legislation.
- 2) The Civil Code should regulate relations based on equality of persons.
- 3) Lawyers can do advocacy, draft legal documents and appear in court.
- 4) Persons convicted of a crime may be incarcerated or fined.
- 5) The prisoner was released at the right time.
- 6) An employment agreement is usually concluded for an indefinite term.
- 7) The Civil Procedure Rules were designed to improve access to justice.
- 8) The European Court is led by a President, elected for a three-year term.

<u>No4</u>

- 1) Judicial precedent is one of the sources of law, particularly English Common Law which is the basis of legal systems in many parts of the world.
- 2) This will be a criminal offence under the new legislation.
- 3) Experience gained as a judge in a lower court is one of the qualifications for appointment to a higher court.
- 4) Criminal law involves prosecution by the government of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime.
- 5) The Bodies of Internal Affairs perform law-enforcement and law using functions to keep law and order in the state.
- 6) Intellectual property laws reward the creators of most types of intellectual property by

preventing others from copying, performing, or distributing those works without permission.

- 7) The function of notaries include the preparation and certification of certain types of documents including international contracts, deeds, wills, and powers of attorney.
- 8) The Committee of Ministers supervises the execution of the judgement where a violation has been found.

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1

- 1) the; the; Ø; the; the.
- 2) the; Ø.
- 3) the.
- 4) to, into.
- 5) the; Ø; Ø.
- 6) over
- 7) of; in.
- 8) a, Ø, a, the, the, the.

№2. 1) B; 2) A; 3) B; 4) A; 5) A; 6) A; 7) B; 8) B.

№3. 1) A; 2) D; 3) D; 4) A; 5) C; 6) B; 7) B; 8) A.

MODULE 8. TEST 3

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1. 1) B; 2) C; 3) B; 4) C; 5) B; 6) C; 7) D; 8) D.

№ 2. 1) judiciary; 2) code; 3) jury; 4) police; 5) sheriff; 6) resources; 7) decisions; 8) human rights.

№ 3

- 1) The Academy of Legal Sciences is a national scientific organization which carries out the fundamental researches in the legal sphere.
- 2) US federal agencies have the power to adjudicate, legislate, and enforce laws.
- 3) The person charged may request a trial by jury.
- 4) Most police investigations begin at the scene of a crime.
- 5) Militia is a division of the Bodies of Internal Affairs.
- 6) The civil law tradition traces its origin to the Roman Republic.
- 7) The reform was proposed by the Lord Chancellor in 1996.
- 8) The European Court is the highest court in the European Union.

 $N_{\underline{0}4}$

- 1) The Union of Lawyers of Ukraine carries out lawmaking, scientific, educational and informative activities.
- 2) Another fundamental difference between administrative tribunals and courts is the nature of

subject matter jurisdiction.

- 3) By listening patiently and carefully, following the law, and clearly articulating the basis of decisions, a judge can instill respect for and appreciation of the law.
- 4) A parent's failure to give food to a young child also may provide the actus reus for a crime.
- 5) The prosecutor shall have no right to hold two or more offices except for teaching, scientific or creative work during free time.
- 6) The Labour Code governs employment agreements and contracts, working hours and time off, compensation and social benefits; discipline, employment of women and minors, resolution of employment disputes, liabilities of employers and employees.
- 7) Notaries have no authority to attest or certify photographs to verify their contents.
- 8) The International Court of Justice has a dual role: to settle in accordance with international law the legal disputes submitted to it by States, and to give advisory opinions on legal issues referred to it by authorized international organs and agencies.

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1

- 1) Ø; Ø.
- 2) Ø; Ø.
- 3) Ø; over.
- 4) the; of.
- 5) Ø; Ø; Ø
- 6) Ø; of.
- 7) before; about.
- 8) the, Ø, Ø.

№2. 1) A; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) B; 6) A; 7) B; 8) B.

№3. 1) B; 2) A; 3) B; 4) C; 5) C; 6) B; 7) A; 8) D.

MODULE 8. TEST 4

PART I. VOCABULARY

№1.

1) D; 2) A; 3) A; 4) D; 5) D; 6) D; 7) B; 8) C.

No 2

1) vocational; 2) rule; 3) appellate; 4) legislature; 5) tax police; 6) atmosphere; 7) appellant; 8) responsibilities.

<u>№</u> 3

- 1) Legal education in Ukraine is centered in the state and private colleges and universities.
- 2) He has decided to appeal to the European Court.
- 3) He must have been qualified as a lawyer for at least three years.

- 4) Criminal law in England derives from a number of diverse sources.
- 5) The Tax Militia is managed by the Head of Tax Militia.
- 6) According to the employment contract an employee has the right to leave the job.
- 7) The judge considers both points of law and questions of fact.
- 8) The original aim of the Community was economic integration.

<u>№</u>4

- 1) As legal profession becomes very prestigious and popular, a large network of legal educational institutions and faculties has been recently established in Ukraine.
- 2) Judges interpret this law in different ways.
- 3) The period of imprisonment awarded by the judge should reflect the number and seriousness of the offences.
- 4) In common law crimes are classified as either treason, felony or misdemeanor.
- 5) Operational Service activity of the Security Service of Ukraine is divided into counter intelligence activity, fighting crime, intelligence activity.
- 6) Employees are entitled to join trade unions.
- 7) Documents certified by notaries with the notary's seal or stamp and recorded by the notary in a register (also called a "protocol") are maintained and permanently kept by him or her.
- 8) Modern international conceptions of human rights were developed as a result of the monstrous violations of human rights of the Hitler era and to the necessity of creating an effective international system for the protection of human rights.

PART III. GRAMMAR

№1

- 1) Ø; the; the.
- 2) Constitutional rights are given or reserved to the people by the Constitution.
- 3) an, a, an.
- 4) Typically, evidence is examined in a crime lab..
- 5) Ø; an.
- 6) Employment tribunals are legal bodies which deal with complaints about employment rights.
- 7) Procedural rules create the process that is used to decide the merits of a dispute.
- 8) the, the, the.
- №2. 1) A; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) B; 6) A; 7) B; 8) A.
- №3. 1) C; 2) C; 3) A; 4) D; 5) B; 6) A; 7) C; 8) B.