

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ ЮРИСТІВ
ENGLISH FOR LAW STUDENTS

*Навчальний посібник
з англійської мови
для студентів юридичних факультетів*

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Посібник складається з 12 розділів. Кожний розділ містить базовий текст юридичного спрямування, активну лексику до нього, додаткові тексти і лексичні вправи для закріплення прочитаного матеріалу та засвоєння юридичних термінів. Також наводяться діалоги, гумористичні історії та ситуації для обговорення, що допомагає студентам виробити навички розмовної мови.

Матеріал дібрано відповідно до програми з ділової англійської мови для студентів юридичних факультетів вищих навчальних закладів України.

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Вступ

Навчальний посібник з англійської мови “English for Law Students” призначений для студентів-юристів. Посібник містить країнознавчий матеріал про державний устрій Великої Британії, США та України, політичні партії, виборчу систему, а також тексти про систему судочинства, про організацію роботи поліції та юридичні професії.

Посібник складається з 12 розділів: “Політична система”, “Конституція”, “Виборча система”, “Закон і порядок”, “Суди у Великій Британії та США”, “Система судочинства”, “Юридичні професії”, “Здійснення законів”, “Поліцейська служба”, “Скотленд-Ярд”, “Ув’язнення”, “Історії для читання: Злочини та злочинці”. Кожний розділ містить тексти, лексичні вправи, діалоги, а також матеріали для обговорення та дискусії. Тексти можна використовувати як для аудиторного, так і для самостійного вивчення. Для вироблення навичок читання, перекладу та переказу юридичних текстів студентам пропонуються різні види вправ, а також ситуації для обговорення. Матеріал дібрано відповідно до програми з англійської мови для студентів юридичних факультетів вищих навчальних закладів України.

Unit 1. Political System

State and Government of Great Britain

Great Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch — Queen Elizabeth II — as head of the State.

Political stability owes much to the monarchy. Its continuity has been interrupted only once (the republic of 1649–1660) in over a thousand years. The Queen is impartial and acts on the advice of her ministers.

Parliament

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

General elections to choose MPs must be held at least every five years. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and is from the age of 18. The candidate polling the largest number of votes in a constituency is elected. In the election of June 1987, when 75 percent of the electorate voted, the Conservative Party gained an overall majority of 101 (Conservative — 375 seats, Labour — 229, Liberal — 17, Social Democratic — 5 and others — 24). In 1988 the Liberal and Social Democratic parties merged and are now Liberal Democrats.

Government

The Government is formed by the party with majority support in the Commons. The Queen appoints its leader as Prime Minister. As head

of the Government the Prime Minister appoints ministers, of whom about 20 are in the Cabinet — the senior group which takes major policy decisions. Ministers are collectively responsible for government decisions and individually responsible for their own departments. The second largest party forms the official Opposition with its own leader and “shadow cabinet”. The Opposition has a duty to criticise government policies and to present an alternative programme.

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

Party gained the right to form a Government by winning the general election in May 1997. Mr. Blair, the leader of the Labour Party, became Prime Minister. He selected a team of Ministers to serve in his Ministries. There is no limit on the size of the Cabinet but the number of salaried Secretaries of state is limited to 21. Cabinet meetings are usually held on a Thursday morning in the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street.

Local government

Parliament in London is responsible for carrying out national policy, but many public services are provided by local government. The United Kingdom is divided into administrative areas known as “counties” and each county has a “county town” where the offices of the local government are located. Local government is responsible for organising such services as education, libraries, police and fire services, road-building and many others.

Word list

monarch — **монарх**

political stability — **політична стабільність**

to owe — **бути зобов'язаним**

monarchy — **монархія**

continuity — **неперервність, нерозривність**

to interrupt — **переривати**

impartial — **неупереджений, справедливий**

to act on the advice of smb. — **діяти згідно з правилами когось**

to comprise — **включати**

the House of Commons — **Палата громад**

the House of Lords — **Палата лордів**

to represent — **репрезентувати, бути представниками**

local constituency — **місцевий виборчий округ (виборча кампанія)**

hereditary — **спадковий**
peer — **пер, лорд**
peeress — **дружина пера, леді**
archbishop — **архієпископ**
bishop — **єпископ**
church — **церква**
rarely — **рідко**
to delay — **затримувати, перешкоджати**
to complement — **доповнювати**
to rival — **конкурувати, суперничати**
at least — **принаймні**
compulsory — **обов'язковий, примусовий**
by secret ballot — **таємним голосуванням**
majority — **більшість**
support — **підтримка**
to appoint — **призначати**
responsible for smth. — **відповідальний за щось**
department — **відділ, галузь, відомство**
opposition — **опозиція**
“shadow cabinet” — **“тіньовий кабінет”**
alternative programme — **альтернативна програма**
authority — **влада**
to provide — **постачати, забезпечувати, доставляти, вживати заходів, передбачати**
education — **освіта**
legislation — **законодавство**
to carry out — **виконувати, втілювати** (syn. — fulfil, realize)
to carry out policy — **проводити політику**
county — **графство** (Brit), **округ** (Amer.)

Exercise 1

Read and translate the text into Ukrainian.

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of country is Great Britain?
2. Who is the Queen of Great Britain?
3. What Houses does the Parliament of Great Britain comprise?
4. What House is the centre of parliamentary power in Great Britain?

5. Is voting compulsory in Great Britain?
6. What are the main Parties in Great Britain?
7. Who appoints the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
8. Who appoints the British Ministers?
9. What party forms the official Opposition?
10. What do the local authorities provide?

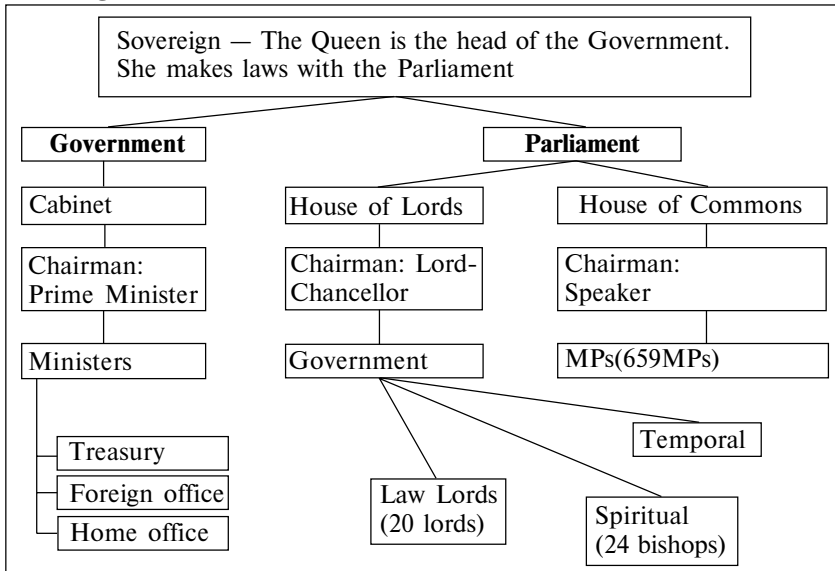
Exercise 3

Find English equivalents in the text.

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

Exercise 4

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



The System of Government

Exercise 5

Read the text. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the words in bold type. Translate the text into Ukrainian.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

This is *the House of Commons* where *Members of Parliament* take their seats on the green leather *benches* according to their party and position. From this we get the terms “*front benches*”, “*back benches*” and “*cross benches*”.

The two sides, *Government* and *Opposition*, sit facing one another. If, for example, you sit in the Public Gallery of the House of Commons, you would see the Government sitting to the left of the table. The Opposition parties would be seated on the right. Government ministers sit on the front bench on the Government side of *the Chamber*. They are therefore known as Government front-benches. Those *MPs* who belong to the same party as the Government but who do not hold a Government post are known as Government back-benches. The Official Opposition is divided in the same way. The Opposition consists of all those parties which, as a result of the last *general election*, are not part of the Government. It is made up of the Official Opposition, the largest Opposition party and a number of smaller parties. The *Labour Party* has the largest number of MPs in the House of Commons having won the most seats in the general election of 1997. The party winning most seats in a general election will form a government and the *party leader* becomes *Prime Minister*. As the *Conservatives* won the general elections of 1979, 1983 and 1992, we had a Conservative Government for eighteen years with the party leader, firstly Mrs. Thatcher, and from November 1990 Mr. Major as Prime Minister. There were Labour Governments from 1964–1970, 1974–1979 and since their election victory in 1997 Mr. Blair has chosen *a team of ministers* to help him, drawn from members of his own party in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Together they make up the Government.

Exercise 6

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

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

THE WORK OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

The country is divided into 659 voting areas or ... which each ... one MP to serve in the ... MPs have to represent all of their ..., regardless of whether they voted for them. In addition MPs have a duty to their political party, to themselves and their own beliefs and to the nation as a whole. Once or twice a week people in a constituency have the chance to meet their ... when they can talk about their problems, large or small. People may come to their MP with ... or problems or perhaps someone has a relative in hospital and finds it difficult to get there on public transport. An MP spends time at ... and during holidays meeting people in local factories, clubs, schools, etc.

The working hours of the House of Commons are very unusual. Most MPs start their day early in the... and may not get home until ... or later.

It is important for MPs to keep up with the ... — so the first thing they do in the morning is to look through the newspapers to know what has been happening overnight both in this country and ... MPs often do this over breakfast.

The first thing an MP does after arriving at the House of Commons is to collect his ... MPs receive huge amounts of mail every day; so reading and answering ... takes a large amount of time.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings many MPs will be sitting on Committees.

At 2.30 p.m. each day the ... walks in procession to the Chamber of the House of Commons to begin the day's The first hour of the afternoon from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. is Question Time at which most MPs like to be present because they have a chance to ask the money about what it is doing or not doing — and why. They especially like to be present on Tuesdays and Thursdays for Questions to the Prime Minister. From tea time until about 10.00 p.m. there are ... in the Chamber in which MPs may try to speak, especially if the subjects are of interest to their constituents.

Sometimes a MP finally gets to bed when it is nearly time to begin the next day's work.

Exercise 7

Answer the following questions.

1. Who does an MP represent?
2. How many MPs are there in the House of Commons?
3. What does the job of an MP consist of?
4. What is the equivalent of MPs in Ukraine? What does their work involve?

Exercise 8

Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian.

THE CROWN

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

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

Functions of the Queen:

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

Exercise 9

Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions.

1. the head of the state;
2. to reign and to rule;
3. the hereditary principle;

4. the Crown;
5. to approve the appointment of smb.

Exercise 10

Work in pairs. Discussion.

1. Imagine that you are a journalist from Ukraine asking a British student about his feelings for the British monarchy. Discuss the following points:

functions of the Sovereign:

- powers of the Queen in Government;
- the hereditary principle in the UK.

2. Find four arguments for and against monarchy. In the discussion use the following forms of agreement and disagreement:

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

Talking Point

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

Exercise 11

Read, translate and discuss the text.

THE CONGRESS AT WORK

A new Congress session begins on the 3rd of January each odd-numbered year and continues for two years. Many people think that nearly all the 435 Representatives are in the House chamber and the 100 Senators are in the Senate chamber most of the day. They imagine that heated arguments about bills are constantly going on.

But a visitor who watches the House and the Senate in session loses these ideas quickly. Unless the Congressmen are called in to vote for or against a bill, most of them seldom appear on the floor. The visitor

usually sees only a few Congressmen there — usually chatting, reading their mail, paying little attention to anyone making a speech.

Congressmen do work long and hard. But most of their work is done in committee meetings. Here bills are studied, experts are consulted, and recommendations are made to the whole House or Senate. During a two-year term of Congress, as many as 20,000 bills may be introduced. Some may be important, some not, but Congressman could possibly know enough about 20,000 bills to vote intelligently on them. Here's where the committees come in. There are 16 "standing", or permanent, committees in the Senate and 22 in the House. Each Committee sits and sorts the bills it is responsible for. Because the Congressmen on a committee are ex-perts in that field, they accept and improve some bills, but reject of most them.

Generally Congress goes along with the decisions of its committees. For a bill to become a law it must be passed by both the House and the Senate and signed by President. If President disapproves, he vetoes the bill by refusing to sign it and sends it back to Congress. President's objections are read and debated, then the bill is put to vote. To overcome President's veto the bill must get a two-thirds majority in each chamber.

A Committee chairman is the member of the majority party who has served longest on the committee. His job makes him a real power in Congress. Among the standing committees are a Committee of Finance, of Foreign Relations, of Agriculture, of Aeronautical Space Science, of Armed Services, etc. President Woodrow Wilson summed up the importance of the committees when he said, "Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work".

Word list

odd-numbered — **непарний**

to appear on the floor — **з'являтися на засіданнях**

Wilson, Thomas Woodrow (1856–1924) — 28-й президент США в 1913–1922рр. від демократичної партії.

Exercise 12

1. Reread the first three paragraphs and complete the sentences according to the contents of the text.

1. A new Congress ... begins on January 3rd.
2. Most of the Congressmen seldom ... on the floor.
3. As many as 20,000 ... are introduced during every Congress session.

4. Both chambers of the Congress have a number of... committees which are composed of specialists in different fields.

II. Find the sentences speaking about what happens to a bill after it has been accepted by a standing committee.

III. Using the information of the text explain the meaning of President Wilson's statement about the work of the Congress.

Exercise 13

Read, translate the text into Ukrainian and retell the topic.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

There are now 50 states in the USA. Under the Constitution, the states delegated by many of their sovereign powers to the central government in Washington. But they kept many important powers for themselves. Each of the states, for example, retains the right to run its own public school system, to decide on the qualifications of its voters, to license its doctors and other professionals, to provide police protection for its citizens and to maintain its roads.

Under the Constitution, the federal government is divided into three branches, each chosen in a different manner, each able to check and balance the others.

The Executive Branch is headed by the President, who, together with the Vice-President, is chosen in nation-wide elections every four years. Americans vote for the states of professional electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives each state has in Congress (a total of 535 persons). The candidate with the highest number of votes in each state wins all the electoral votes of that state. The presidential candidate needs 270 electoral votes. Any natural-born American who is 35 years old or older may be elected to this office. The President proposes bills to Congress, enforces federal laws, serves as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and, with the approval of the Senate, makes treaties and appoints federal judges, ambassadors and other members of the Executive Departments. Each Cabinet head holds the title of Secretary and together they form a council called the Cabinet. The Vice-President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate.

The Legislative Branch is made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The 435' Seats in the House of Representatives are allocated on the basis of population, although every

state has at least one representative. Each state elects two members of the 100-member Senate, a Senator's term of office is six years.

Both two Houses must approve a bill for it to become law, but the President may veto or refuse to sign it. If so, Congress reconsiders the bill. If two-thirds of the members of both houses then approve it, the bill becomes law even without the President's signature.

The Judicial Branch is made up of Federal District Court, 11 Federal Courts of Appeals and at the top the Supreme Court.

In order to amend the Constitution, Congress must pass the proposed amendments by a two-third majority vote in each Houses and three-fourths of the states must concur.

Word list

- to delegate — **репрезентувати, делегувати**
- sovereign power — **верховна влада**
- to run smth. — **керувати чимось**
- to retain — **підтримувати, утримувати, зберігати**
- qualification — **кваліфікація, характеристика, виборчий ценз**
- to license — **дозволяти, надавати право**
- to provide — **вживати заходи, передбачати**
- to maintain — **підтримувати, тримати у справному стані, обслуговувати**
- to divide into — **розділитися на**
- executive — **виконавчий**
- elections — **вибори**
- equal — **рівний, однаковий**
- natural-born American — **уродженець Америки**
- to propose a bill — **пропонувати законопроект**
- Congress — **конгрес, з'їзд**
- to enforce — **справляти тиск, втілювати в життя (закони)**
- Commander-in-Chief — **головнокомандуючий**
- the Armed Forces — **збройні сили**
- approval — **схвалення, розгляд**
- the Senate — **Сенат**
- to make a treaty — **укласти угоду**
- to appoint — **призначати (на посаду)**
- judge — **суддя**
- ambassador — **посол**
- council — **рада**

legislative — **законодавчий**
the House of Representatives — **Палата представників**
to allocate — **розподіляти, розмішувати**
to approve a bill — **затверджувати законопроект**
to veto — **накладати вето на щось**
to refuse to sign — **відмовлятися підписувати**
signature — **підпис**
judicial — **судовий, законний**

Exercise 14

Read, translate the text into Ukrainian and retell the topic.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

On the 24th of August, 1991 Ukraine became an independent state. On the 1-st of December the everlasting dream of the Ukrainian people came true. 90% of the people voted for the independence of Ukraine and since that time the Ukrainian people had become the masters of their own destiny.

The Ukrainian political system has a popularly elected President, a 450-person single-chamber national Parliament — the Verkhovna Rada. The yellow and blue flag is hoisted over it.

A Prime Minister is nominated by the President and is a subject to approval by the Verkhovna Rada. The Constitution has been modified by a multi-party system.

The first President of the country became Leonid Kravchuk. In 1994 Ukrainian people elected a new President — Leonid Kuchma and deputies to the 450-member legislature. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and from the age of 18. The candidate rolling — the largest number of votes in a constituency is elected. Though Ukraine has a wealth of political parties, ranging from unreconstructed communities to far-right nationalities, personal and regional loyalties tend to play larger role in the Ukrainian political life than programmatic parties. A key challenge facing Ukraine is the establishment of effective, democratic governing institutions that strike a balance between executive and legislative authority.

Ukraine is divided into 24 regions, each of which has an elected council whose Chairman (elected at large) also serves as head of the executive branch. The status of the autonomous Republic of Crimea is being redefined. In March 1995, the central government suspended the Crimean constitution following a year of political instability caused in past by attempts of local politicians to develop a foreign policy independent of Kyiv.

Word list

the everlasting dream — довгоочікувана мрія
the masters of their own destiny — господарі власної долі
single-chamber national Parliament — однопалатний національний парламент
the state power — державна влада
to nominate — призначати на посаду
approval — схвалення, розгляд
to modify — видозмінювати
multi-party system — багатопартійна система
compulsory — обов'язковий, примусовий
by secret ballot — таємним голосуванням
constituency — виборчий округ, виборці
a wealth of — велика кількість
loyalty — вірність, лояльність
to tend — спрямовуватися, мати схильність
key challenge — ключовий виклик
establishment — установа
executive — виконавчий
legislative — законодавчий
council — рада
autonomous — автономний
to redefine — переглядати
to suspend — призупиняти
political instability — політична нестабільність
to cause — бути причиною

Answer the questions.

1. When did Ukraine become an independent state?
2. Since what time have the Ukrainian people become the masters of their own destiny?
3. What is the highest body of the state power in Ukraine?
4. How has the Constitution of Ukraine been modified?
5. Who was the first President of Ukraine?
6. Who is the President of Ukraine nowadays?
7. What is a key challenge facing Ukraine?
8. When did the central government suspend the Crimean Constitution? What were the reasons for doing it?

Exercise 15

**Compare the system of government in Great Britain and Ukraine
Discuss this topic including the following points.**

The Head of State: appointment, functions and powers, relationship with other state bodies.

Legislature: composition, functions and powers, relationship with other state bodies.

The Executive: composition, functions and powers, relationship with other state bodies.

Exercise 16

Read, translate and retell the jokes.

LAUGH

1

“Pa, what is a politician?”

“Son, a politician is a human machine with a wagging tongue”.

“Then, what is a statesman?”.

“It is an ex-politician who has mastered the art of holding his tongue”.

2

“Who, father, is that gentleman?” said the small boy, pointing to a man standing on the dais of the National House of Representatives.

“That, my son”, said the father, “is the chaplain of the House”.

“Does he pray for the members?” asked the small boy.

The father thought a minute and then said: “No, my son, when he goes into the House, he looks around and sees the members sitting there and then he prays for the country”.

3

“What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?” asked the young mother anxiously.

“I’ll tell you”, answered the young father contentedly; “he can say more things that sound well and mean nothing at all than any kid I ever saw”.

4

A surgeon, an architect and a politician were arguing as to whose profession was the oldest.

Said the surgeon: “Eve was made from Adam’s rib, and that surely was a surgical operation”.

“Maybe”, said the architect, “but prior to that, order was created out of chaos, and that was an architectural job”.

“But”, interrupted the politician, “somebody created the chaos first!”

5

“I have decided”, remarked Senator Blank, “to train my memory”.

“What system will you use?”

“I don’t know. I’m looking for one that will enable me, when I am interviewed to remember what to forget”.

6

A western politician running for office was very much incensed at certain remarks which had been made about him by the leading paper of the town. He burst into the editorial room like a dynamite bomb, and exclaimed, “You are telling lies about me in your paper and you know it!”

“You have no cause for complaint”, said the editor coolly, “What in the world would you do if we told the truth about you?”

7

A candidate for Congress found himself in the course of canvassing the constituency in front of a house near which a number of children were playing. Intent on his business, the politician stopped to chat with the attractive young woman leaning upon the gate.

“Madam, may I kiss these beautiful children?” the candidate inquired.

“Certainly”, replied the lady.

When he had finished he remarked, “Seldom I have seen love-her children. Yours, madam?”

The woman blushed deeply.

Unit 2. Constitution

Exercise 1

Read, translate and retell the text.

The Constitution of the USA

The Constitution of the USA was adopted after the War of Independence on September 17, 1787. It lists the set of rules, laws and regulations which provide the practical norms regulating the work of the government. The document embodied the political theories of the Founding Fathers, who represented the interests of a privileged class, as the great majority of those who formulated the Constitution were men of property. The main principle underlying the Constitution was as follows: private property is the backbone of liberty. It was put forward by a rich plantation owner from Virginia, James Madison, who is known to be the “Father of the Constitution” precisely for this reason.

The Constitution consists of the Preamble and seven articles. Twenty-seven amendments have so far been added to its original text. The first 10 amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were added in a group in 1791, as a result of growing popular demands. These amendments establish the individual rights and freedoms to all people of the States, including freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, the right to peaceful assembly, etc. Some of the amendments are now relatively unimportant, but the Fifth Amendment retains its significance in the fight of the American people for their civil rights. It provides that “no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law”, and no person “shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself”.

All the amendments adopted by the Congress become an integral part of the Constitution. Mention should be made of some of them. The Thirteenth amendment abolished slavery. The fourteenth and Fifteenth adopted in 1868 and 1870 defined citizenship and gave the vote to all male citizens, regardless of race, colour or previous condition of servitude. The Nineteenth gave the vote to women and was adopted in 1920. The Twenty-second amendment, adopted in 1951, makes it impossible for any President to hold office for more than two terms. The 26th amendment was adopted in 1971, it lowered the voting age to 18 years.

Americans feel that of all freedoms proclaimed in the Constitution there is only one freedom — freedom of enterprise. But freedom of enterprise does not at all expand personal freedoms of all citizens. On the contrary, it limits them. Freedom of enterprise in practice means freedom of the wealthy to profit at the expense of the working man.

Word list

freedom of worship — **свобода віросповідання**

enterprise — **підприємство**

previous condition of servitude — **попереднє перебування в рабстві**

Exercise 2

Answer the questions.

1. What three main branches is the federal government of the US divided into?
2. Whose interests has the US Constitution reflected from the very beginning?
3. What principle forms the basis of the Constitution?
4. What freedoms are proclaimed by the Constitution? Which of them has become the most important?
5. In what way has the original text of the Constitution been changed?

Discussion

Exercise 3

Answer the questions.

1. Whom does the executive power belong to in the USA?
2. How long is the President elected for?
3. Who can be elected the President?
4. When does the term of office of the President begin?
5. How are the presidential elections held?
6. What are the great powers exercised by the President?
7. Why does Vice-President tend to be the forgotten man of American politics?
8. What is “the Cabinet”?
9. Who appoints Cabinet members?
10. How many members are there in the President’s Cabinet today?
11. What are the members of the “White House Office” responsible for?

Exercise 4

Read, translate and retell the text.

It's interesting to know INAUGURATION DAY

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

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

The ceremony ends in a military parade. The scope of the ceremony depends greatly on the tastes and wishes of the new President. It is known that John Kennedy invited large groups of intellectuals and prominent actors and singers.

Exercise 5

Read, translate and retell the text.

THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

Governed by the Act of Ukraine's Independence of August 24, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people adopted the Constitution — the Fundamental Law on June 28, 1996.

The Constitution established the country's political system, assures rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, and the basis of its laws.

It asserts that Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state. It is a unitarian state with single citizenship.

Ukraine is a republic. The people are the only source of power which is exercised directly and through the bodies of state power and local self-government.

The land, mineral raw materials, air space, water and other natural resources which are on the territory of Ukraine are objects of the property right of Ukrainian people.

The state language in Ukraine is Ukrainian.

The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem of Ukraine. The State Flag is a blue and a yellow banner made from two equal horizontal stripes. The main element of the Great State Emblem of Ukraine is the Sign of the State of Prince, Volodymyr the Great (the Small State Emblem of Ukraine). The State Anthem of Ukraine is the national anthem with the music of M. Verbytsky.

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv.

The Constitution states that every person has the right to the free development of his/her personality, and has obligations before society where free and full development of the personality is assured. Citizens have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There are no privileges or restrictions based upon face, colour of skin, political and other beliefs gender, ethnic and social origin, properly, ownership, position, place of residence, language, religion.

The articles of the Constitution guarantee the rights of life, personal inviolability and the inviolability of dwelling, noninterference in private and family life, free choice of residence, work, rest, education, social security, housing, health protection, medical care and medical insurance, legal assistance, a safe and healthy environment.

Defence of the Motherland, of the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine and respect for the state's symbols are the duty of citizens. Citizens of Ukraine perform military services in compliance with the law. No person may damage the environment, cultural heritage. Every person shall pay taxes and duties in the order and amount determined by law.

The Constitution outlines the structure of the national government and specifies its powers and duties. Under the Constitution the powers of the government are divided into three branches — the legislative which consists of the Verkhovna Rada, the executive, headed by the President, and the judicial, which is led by the Supreme Court.

The parliament — the Verkhovna Rada is the only body of the legislative power in Ukraine.

There are 450 people's deputies who are elected for a term of four years on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The Verkhovna Rada's main function is making laws. Law drafting work is performed by its Committees.

The Verkhovna Rada adopts the State Budget for the period from January 1 to December 31 and controls the execution of it. The monetary unit of Ukraine is the Hryvnia.

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

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

Justice in Ukraine is exercised entirely by courts. It is administered by the Constitutional Court and by courts of general jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest juridical body of general jurisdiction.

The Constitution defines the territorial structure of Ukraine. It is composed of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 24 regions, districts, cities, districts in cities, settlements and villages. Cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol possess a special status determined by law.

The Constitution of Ukraine consists of 15 chapters, 161 articles.

The day of its adoption is a state holiday — the Day of the Constitution of Ukraine.

Word list

governed by — **керуючись**
on behalf of — **від імені**
to adopt — **приймати**
to assure — **гарантувати, забезпечувати**
sovereign — **суверенний**
single citizenship — **єдине громадянство**
full development — **всесторонній розвиток**
restriction — **обмеження**
gender — **стать**
origin — **походження**
ownership — **майновий стан**
to guarantee — **гарантувати**

to specify — **точно визначати**
branch — **гілка**
legislative — **законодавчий**
executive — **виконавчий**
accountable — **підзвітний**
to fulfil — **здійснювати**
to exercise — **здійснювати, виконувати**
body — **орган, звід, кодекс**
anthem — **гімн**
banner — **прапор**
stripe — **смуга**
obligation — **обов'язок**
inviolability — **недоторканність**
dwelling — **житло**
medical care — **медична допомога**
insurance — **страхування**
in compliance with — **відповідно до**
taxes and duties — **податки і збори**
to outline — **намічати, окреслювати**
judicial — **судовий**
supreme Court — **Верховний Суд**
suffrage — **виборче право**
law drafting work — **законопроектна робота**
voter — **виборець**

Exercise 6

Answer the question.

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

Unit 3. Parties and Electoral system

Elections in Great Britain

What is the general election? The general election means that the *electors* in the country *cast their vote* for the candidate from the political party of their *choice* to be the Member of Parliament for the constituency. The political party which wins the most seats in the House of Commons forms the Government. This is different from *by election* which occurs when a Member dies, *retires* or is disqualified, and *voting* takes place only in the constituency without a Member, not throughout the country.

Fair and free elections are an essential part of democracy allowing the majority *of citizens* to determine how they want the country to be governed.

The results of the last general election in the United Kingdom were:

1 May 1997

Labour (including Speaker)	419
Conservative	165
Liberal Democrats	46
Ulster Unionist Party	10
Scottish National Party	6
Plaid Cymru (the Welsh National Party)	4
Social Democratic and Labour Party	3
Democratic Unionist Party	2
Sinn Fein (the Catholic Northern Irish Party)	2
United Kingdom Unionist	1
Independent	1
<hr/>	
Total	659
Labour majority	177
Turnout	71,5%
Female MPs elected	120

What is a constituency? The United Kingdom is divided into areas which are known as constituencies. You live in a constituency and will

register to vote there. You have one vote which you cast for the person who you wish to *represent* you in the Parliament. Through this you also vote for the party which you wish to be in the Government. There are 659 constituencies in the United Kingdom.

How often are there general elections? The time between general elections is 5 years. There were 8 years between elections at the time of the First World War and 10 years at the time of the Second World War. About the month before the election the Prime Minister meets a small group of close *advisers* to discuss the date which would best suit the party. The date is announced to the Cabinet. The Prime Minister formally asks the Sovereign to *dissolve* the Parliament.

General elections are usually held 17 days after the dissolution of the Parliament. Thursdays are popular general election days. General elections are often held in either spring or autumn.

What happens *on polling day*? Each constituency is divided into a number of polling districts, each of which has a polling station. Most polling stations are in public buildings such as schools, town halls or council offices. Voting takes place on election day from 07.00 till 22.00 in each constituency. Voters are sent a polling card in advance. Voting is by secret ballot, and the only people allowed in the polling station are the presiding officer, the polling clerks, the duty police officer, the candidates, their election agents and the voters.

Just before *the poll* opens, the presiding officer shows the *ballot boxes* to those at the polling station to prove that they are empty. The boxes are then locked and sealed.

Voting takes place in a *booth*. The *voter* marks the ballot paper with a cross in the box opposite the name of the candidate of his or her choice and folds the paper to *conceal* the vote before placing it in the ballot box.

The results from each constituency are announced as soon as the votes have been counted, usually the same night. The national result is known by the next morning.

What happens when all of the results are known? When all of the results are known, the Queen will usually invite the leader of the party winning the most seats in the House of Commons to be Prime Minister and to form a Government. The Prime Minister will *appoint* approximately 100 of his MPs to become Cabinet or more junior ministers to form the Government. The second largest party becomes the Official Opposition with a small group of its MPs being chosen to form *the Shadow Cabinet*. Its leader is known as the Leader of the Opposition.

A date will then be announced for the State Opening of Parliament, when the Monarch will officially open the new Parliament.

The House of Lords is unelected Chamber so is not involved in the electoral process. It closes when the Parliament dissolves and reassembles for the State Opening of Parliament.

Word list

an elector — **виборець**

choice — **вибір**

by-election — **додаткові вибори**

to retire — **йти у відставку**

voting — **голосування**

a citizen — **громадянин**

to represent — **представляти, бути представником**

an adviser — **радник, консультант**

to dissolve — **розпустити (парламент)**

polling day — **день голосування**

poll — **голосування**

a ballot box — **виборча урна**

a booth — **кабіна для голосування**

a voter — **виборець**

to conceal — **приховувати**

to appoint — **призначати**

Shadow Cabinet — **тіньовий кабінет (склад кабінету міністрів, що призначається лідерами опозиції)**

to cast one's vote — **подавати голос**

Exercise 1

Read and translate the text into Ukrainian.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks.

1. In the United Kingdom general elections are held every years.
2. The country is divided into 659.
3. The political party which wins the most seats in the ... forms the Government.
4. By-elections are held when an ... dies or retires.
5. A Member of Parliament is elected ... each area.
6. Local ... are set up in schools and halls.
7. Voting takes place throughout ... day.

8. In the polling ... the voter marks a cross by one name, then puts the paper into the ... box.
9. Voting takes place on Polling Day, usually
10. When all of the results are known the Queen will usually invite the leader of the party winning the most seats in the House of Commons to be ... and to form
11. The second largest party becomes the

Exercise 3

Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.

1. The British government is elected for five years.
2. The Queen chooses the date of the next general election.
3. The place where people go to vote in the election is called a polling station.
4. The political party which wins the most seats in the House of Lords forms the Government.
5. The United Kingdom is divided into areas which are known as constituencies.
6. Each constituency is divided into a number of polling districts.
7. The Queen appoints MPs to become the Cabinet.
8. The Prime Minister opens the new Parliament.
9. The House of Lords is an unelected Chamber.
10. The voters put their votes in a ballot box.

Exercise 4

Find words and expressions in the text which mean.

1. an election in the whole country to elect a new Parliament;
2. an area of the UK for which a representative is elected to the House of Commons;
3. voting at the election;
4. a group formed from the leaders of the Parliamentary Opposition, i.e. those who might form a new Cabinet if there is a change of government after a general election;
5. a locked box where in ballots are deposited;
6. the place where people go to vote in the election;
7. to end the life of a Parliament by public announcement of the Sovereign, leading to the general election.

Exercise 5

Ask questions to get the following answers.

1. A Member of Parliament is elected to represent each area.
2. The Leader of the party with most Members forms the Government.
3. Between general elections there may be several by-elections.
4. Voters learn about candidates through the local newspapers and through leaflets.
5. Leaflets are distributed to every home in the constituency.
6. The election leaflets outline party policy on major issues of national importance.
7. Voting is secret.

Exercise 6

Answer the following questions.

1. What sort of electoral system does Ukraine have?
2. What do you know about different electoral systems in other countries?
3. What do you know about general election in the United Kingdom?
4. What are the main disadvantages of the UK electoral system and the system in Ukraine?
5. What advantages does each system have? Suggest one change you would make to each system.

Exercise 7

Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

POLITICAL PARTIES

A political party is a group of people who seek (керувати) the country according to their agreed views and principles. Political parties are essential to provide (виборців) with freedom of (вибору) between alternatives.

The main parties in the UK are the Conservative party (right wing), the Labour party (left wing) and the Liberal Democrats (centre). A number of other parties have won seats in (парламенті).

Any person who is British, Commonwealth or Irish Republic citizen may stand as a candidate at the parliamentary (виборах) if he or she is 21 years old or over.

The Conservative Party. Very often the term Tory is used instead of the Conservatives. The Conservative Party was formed in the mid of the 19th century. The Tories were the party that supported (церква) and (король). The Conservative Party believes in free enterprise and the importance of a capitalist (економіки), with (приватною) ownership preferred to state control.

The Labour Party. In the eighteen-eighties the first socialist organisations arose in Britain. A great expansion of the trade union (руху) took place. In 1900 the Labour Party (була заснована) under the name of the Labour Representation Committee. It was a federation of trade unions and trade councils, co-operative societies and socialist organisations. In 1906 the Labour Representation Committee officially adopted the title of the (Лейбористської партії). The Labour Party believes that private (власність) and enterprise should be allowed to flourish, but not at the expense of then- traditional support of the public services.

The Liberal Party. There has been a Liberal Party in Great Britain since 1868 when the name was adopted by the Whig Party. The Whig Party was created after the revolution of 1688 and aimed to subordinate the power of the Crown to that of (парламент) and the upper classes. In 1981 the second centre party was created by 24 Labour (членами парламенту). It was called the (соціал-демократична) Party, and soon formed an alliance with the Liberal Party. They formed a single party which became the Liberal Democrats after the 1987 (виборів). The Liberal Democrats believe that the (держава) should have some control over the (економікою), but that there should be individual ownership. There are other political parties within the UK. The Green Party offers economic and industrial policies that relate directly to the (навколишньому середовищі). The Scottish Nationalist Party wants (незалежність) for Scotland within the European Community. Plaid Cymru — the Welsh Nationalist Party — is determined to preserve the Welsh language and culture as the foundation of a distinctive Welsh identity within the UK.

Exercise 8

Find in the text the English equivalents for the phrases.

- політична партія;
- Консервативна партія;
- Ліберальна партія;
- Лейбористська партія;

- Партія зелених;
- вибори парламенту;
- приватна/індивідуальна власність;
- профспілки (тред-юніони);
- контролювати економіку;
- зберегти мову та культуру;
- спроба вибору.

Exercise 9

Complete the following sentences with the prepositions: *with, opposite, in, into, for, of, to*

1. Voting takes place ... a booth.
2. I voted ... the Conservative candidate.
3. My friend belongs ... the Scottish Nationalist Party.
4. Vote ... one candidate only.
5. Mark across (x)... the box on the right hand side of the ballot paper ... the name of the candidate you are voting for.
6. Put your voting papers ... the ballot box.
7. Each constituency is divided... a number of polling districts.
8. The paper lists the names ... the candidates in alphabetical order.
9. The leader of the party ... most Members forms the Government.

Exercise 10

Read and translate the text into Ukrainian and discuss the topic.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The House of Commons is made up of 650 elected members, known as Members of Parliament (abbreviated to MPs), each of whom represents an area (or constituency) of the United Kingdom. They are elected either at a general election or at a by-election following the death or retirement of an MP. The election campaign usually lasts about three weeks. Everyone over the age of 18 can vote in an election which is decided on a simple majority — the candidate with the most votes wins. Under this system an MP who wins by a small number of votes may have more votes against him (that is for the other candidates) than for him. This is a very simple system, but many people think that it is unfair because the wishes of those who voted for the unsuccessful candidates are not represented at all. Parliamentary elections must be held every five years at the latest, but the Prime Minister can decide on the exact date within those five years.

Service departments are called the Ministry of Defence, the Treasury and the Home Office respectively. They are staffed by civil servants who are politically neutral and who therefore do not change if the Government changes. The leader of the Opposition also chooses MPs to take responsibility for opposing the Government in these areas. They are known as the “Shadow Cabinet”.

The Parliamentary Parties.

The Conservative and Liberal parties are the oldest, and until the last years of the 19th century they were the only parties elected to the House of Commons. Once working-class men were given the vote however Socialist MPs were elected, but it was not until 1945 that Britain had its first Labour Government. At this election the number of Liberal MPs was greatly reduced and since then Governments have been formed by either the Labour or the Conservative party. Usually they have had clear majorities — that is, one party has had more MPs than all the others combined.

The Conservative Party can broadly be described as the party of the middle and upper classes although it does receive some working-class support. Most of its voters live in rural areas, small towns and the suburbs of large cities. Much of its financial support comes from large industrial companies. The Labour Party, on the other hand, has always had strong links with the trade unions and receives financial support from them. While many Labour voters are middle-class or intellectuals, the tradition; Labour Party support is still strongest in industrial areas.

In 1981 some MPs left the Labour Party and formed a new “left-of-centre” party — the Soc Democratic Party (SDP) — which they hoped would win enough support to break the two-party system of the previous forty years. They fought the 1983 election in an alliance with the Liberals, but only a small number of their MPs were elected. In 1988 the majority of SDP and Liberal MPs and party members decided to form permanent single party, to be called the Social, Democratic and Liberal Party or the Social and Liberal Democrats. However some SDP MPs and party members disagreed with the idea, and so the SDP still exists as a separate party. They (and other small minority parties in the House of Commons) would like to change the electoral system; they want MPs to be elected by proportional representation. Under this system, the number of MPs from each party would correspond to the total number of votes each party receives in the election.

The Party System.

The British democratic system depends on political parties, and there has been a party system of some kind since the 17th century. The political parties choose candidates in elections (there are sometimes independent candidates, but they are rarely elected). The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. The largest minority party becomes the Opposition. In doing so it accepts the right of the majority party to run the country, while the majority party accepts the right of the minority party to criticise it. Without this agreement between the political parties the British parliamentary system would break down.

The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MPs from his or her party to become Cabinet Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of government and for a Civil Service department. For example, the Minister of Defence is responsible for defence policy and the armed forces, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for financial policy, and the Home Secretary for, among other things, law and order and immigration.

Exercise 11

Read, translate the text into Ukrainian.

The United States began as a one-party political system, but gradually two-party system gained strength in political life. The fact is that nowadays the percentage of people who do not support either of the two old parties is the largest in history. Find out whether the following text contains information about the reason of this phenomenon.

THE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES

The popularity of George Washington, who wanted the country to stay a one-party political system, and the good effects of the Constitution on trade prevented the organization of opposing parties until the end of Washington's second term. Then the question of who should be the new President began to divide the people into political organizations backing opposing candidates. Thus the one-party Revolutionary government of the United States split up into a two-party system.

The present-day Democratic Party was founded in 1828, representing Southern planters — slave owners and part of Northern bourgeoisie, as well as groups of petty bourgeoisie and farmers. The Republican Party was founded in 1854. It united industrial and trade bourgeoisie from North-East, farmers, workers, craftsmen who were interested in

destroying the political power of the South. During Lincoln’s Administration, Republicans supported the agricultural reforms and the abolishment of slavery. Yet after the Civil War of 1861–1865 the party lost its progressive character and the differences between the two parties disappeared.

The parties chose their own names. Republican and Democratic, but not their party emblems. The cartoonist Thomas Nast Invented the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey in the early 1870s and they soon became fixed types. The parties are not divided by any doctrinal gulf. It is hard to say what the “Republican Party view” or the “Democratic Party view” of any political issue is. Outsiders often complain that they find it difficult to distinguish between the two major political parties of the US, which appear to support such similar policies.

The main task of the parties is to win elections. Every four years the American parties come together as national bodies in Presidential nominating conventions and make up the party programs. But once a President is chosen, the parties again become amorphous bodies. This traditional two-party system is favoured by big business, for it creates an illusion that voters are free to choose between candidates from two parties whereas both of them faithfully serve big business interest.

What distinguishes the two parties is not so much opinion as position. In 1887 James Russell Lowell said, “No thoughtful man has been able to see any other difference between the two great parties ... than that the one was in and wished to stay there and the other was out and didn’t wish to stay there.” It is also true today.

One of the reasons of the stability of the two-party system is family tradition. Each new generation of Americans inherits its politics and party loyalty from their fathers. National origin plays a role, too. Descendants of northern Europeans tend to the Republican party while those of southern and eastern Europeans prefer the Democratic party.

Exercise 12

Discussion

Look through the lists of general ideas and supporting details. Find the details to support each of the general ideas.

General Ideas

1. Both the Republican and the Democratic parties emerged to reflect the interests of different social groups.

2. The parties are not divided by any contradictions or differences in the political outlook.
3. The parties become most active during the presidential elections.
4. The two-party system retains its stability as never before.

Supporting Details

- a) The Republican Party was led by the industrial bourgeoisie of the North and supported by workers and farmers.
- b) The area in which one lives is still an important factor determining one's vote.
- c) The slave owners and farmers of the southern states showed a strong tendency to vote Democratic.
- d) Both the biggest parties of the country are financed by big business.

Exercise 13

Read, translate and retell the dialogues.

M: This is a very important mission, 005.

005: What do I have to do?

M: You have to go to Moscow on the next flight.

005: Moscow! I have a good friend there ... a woman

M: Yes, we know that. But you can't visit her!

005: Where do I have to stay?

M: You have to go directly to the Airport Hotel, stay in your room, and wait for instructions.

005: Which passport do I have to use?

M: Your Swiss passport. And you have to speak German all the time. They can't discover your real nationality.

005: Do I have to take my gun?

M: No, you can't take your gun ... but take a lot of warm clothes. Good luck, 005!

Answer the questions.

Is it an important mission?

Does he have to go to Moscow?

Ask: "When?" Ask: "How?"

Whom can't he visit in Moscow?

Does he have to stay in a hotel?

Ask: "Which hotel?"

Does he have to stay in his room?

What does he have to wait for?

Which passport does he have to use?

Does he have to speak English?

Ask: "What?" Ask: "Why?"

Does he have to take his gun?

X: Listen carefully, Olga. You have to check into the Airport Hotel tonight.

Olga: Do I need to reserve a room?

X: No, you don't. We made a reservation for you ... next to the English agent's room.

Olga: Do I have to stay in my room?

X: No, you don't, but you have to stay in the hotel.

Olga: Do I have to ... be nice to him?

X: No, you don't. But you need to find out why he's here.

Olga: Do I have to contact you everyday?

X: No, no, you can't! It's too dangerous for you.

Olga: Why?

X: Because 005 is a very dangerous man.

Olga: Don't worry, X. I'm a very dangerous woman!

Answer the questions.

Does she have to check into the hotel tonight?

Does she need to reserve a room?

Does she have to stay in her room?

Where does she have to stay?

Does she have to be nice to 005?

What does she need to find out?

Does she need to contact X every day?

Ask: "Why not?"

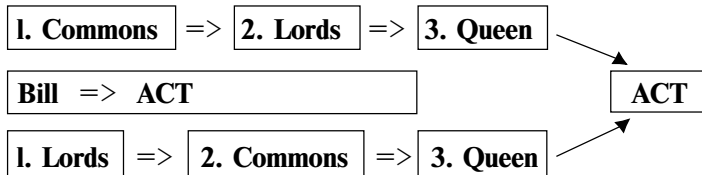
Unit 4. Law and Order

Law and Order in Great Britain

Why do we need laws? We all depend on other people. Even those who live alone depend on others to *provide* them with heat, light and other services. They generally accept that these services can only be provided if they obey *the rules* and pay their *bills*. Those of us who live as part of a group, perhaps a family, find that we have to follow unwritten rules which tell us how we should *behave* towards the other members of our group. At the college your timetable provides one set of rules telling you which lesson you should be in at a given time. The fire regulations are a different set of rules which could *save* your life. As well as belonging to a group at home, college or work, we all belong to a national group and have to obey the national rules known as laws.

How does the Parliament make Laws? Every year the Parliament passes about 100 Laws directly by making *Acts of Parliament*. The Parliament sometimes passes a very general law and leaves a minister to fill in the details. Using the powers given to them by the Parliament ministers become *lawmakers* themselves.

No new law can be made by the Parliament unless it has completed a number of stages in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Queen also has to sign a Bill to show that it has been given *the Royal Assent* (a formality). Only after the Royal Assent it becomes a new law or Act of Parliament. Before this it is called a Bill. Bills can begin in the House of Lords or the House of Commons, so they can pass through Parliament in one of two ways:



There are two main sorts of Bill: Private Bill and Public Bill. Private Bills deal with local matters and individuals. Public Bills deal with matters of public importance. Important Bills are usually sponsored by the Government. One example of a Government Bill is the Sea Fish (*Conservation*) Bill of 1992–1993 which affects the amount of time that

fishing boats may spend at sea. Although a rather old example, it illustrated well how a Government Bill became an Act of Parliament. This particular Bill was introduced into the Commons by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

This stage is called *First Reading*. It gives MPs notice that soon the Bill will be coming for discussion. The text is then printed and read by Members in time for the important *Second Reading*, Here the main purpose of the Bill is explained by the Minister of State responsible for fisheries, and the Bill is debated by the House.

The House then votes to decide whether the Bill should continue its passage through Parliament.

The Bill continues to its *Committee Stage* where eighteen Members from both Government and Opposition discuss it in detail, considering many possible changes (*amendments*). This is followed by *Report Stage* when the committee reports back to the rest of the House.

At the *Third Reading* stage the House decided to pass the Bill as a whole. The Bill cannot be changed at this stage — it is either *accepted* or *rejected*. Once a Bill has passed its Third Reading in the Commons, one of the Clerks at the Table carries the Bill to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords has the job of reviewing Bills received from the Commons. A different group of people can often see something in a completely different way. The House of Lords often makes changes to Commons Bills. Once both Houses of Parliament have passed a Bill, then it has to go to the Queen for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament.

Even after an Act has received the Royal Assent, it may not come into force straight away.

Word list

to provide — **забезпечувати**

rule — **правило**

bill — **законопроект**

to behave — **діяти, поводитися**

to save — **рятувати**

Act of Parliament — **закон парламенту**

a lawmaker — **законодавець**

Royal Assent — **королівська санкція**

conservation — **збереження**

First Reading — **перше читання законопроекту в парламенті**

Second Reading — **друге читання законопроекту в парламенті**
Committee Stage — **парламентський пленум, який обговорює деталі законопроекту**
amendment — **поправка (до законопроекту)**
Report Stage — **доповідь про законопроект у парламенті перед третім читанням**
Third Reading — **третє читання законопроекту в парламенті**
to accept — **приймати**
to reject — **відхилити**

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks.

1. Every country has its own
2. People must obey the national ... known as laws.
3. Every year Parliament passes about 100 Laws directly by making
4. A new law in the making is called a
5. Every Bill must complete certain ... in Parliament before it becomes a new law.
6. Important Bills are usually sponsored by the
7. Bills can be introduced into the ... or
8. There are two main types of Bills — ... Bills and ... Bills.
9. Once both Houses of Parliament have passed a Bill, then it has to go to the Queen for the
10. Once a Bill has received the Royal Assent it becomes an

Exercise 2

Find words and expressions in the text which mean.

1. the approval by the British Sovereign of a Bill which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament;
2. a proposed law- the preliminary version of an Act of Parliament;
3. changes in a rule, document, law, etc.;
4. law or custom which guides or controls behaviour or action.

Exercise 3

Answer the questions.

1. What is the difference between a Bill and an Act of Parliament?
2. What two types of Bills do you know?
3. What stages should a Bill complete to become an Act?
4. What is the function of the House of Lords in making a law?

5. Which of two Houses of Parliament has more power?
6. When does a Bill become an Act of Parliament?

Exercise 4

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

daws	agreed	Second Reading
speaker	defeated	opinions
National	the House of Commons	vote
debates	International	the House of Lords
law-making	Lord-Chancellor	woolsack

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT

Both Houses of Parliament share opinions and reach their decisions by means of Many hours are spent debating proposed These debates can involve matters of ... and ... importance. Each year ... alone spends over 1,500 hours debating. Debates in the House of Commons are chaired by the All speeches are addressed to the Chairman, the Speaker. When a Member finishes speaking, the Speaker decides who should speak next. Only one Member is allowed to stand and speak at any time. Members normally speak only once during a debate. There is a time limit on most debates — many debates have to end at 10.00 p.m. At the end of a debate the House of Commons decides if the motion should be ... or If the debate were on the ... of a Bill the Speaker would say “The Question is that now the Bill is read a second time”. He or she then invites the two sides to express their ... by saying “Yes” or “No”. The Speaker listens while the two sides shout out “Yes” and “No”. He or she will decide which side sounds more numerous and then say “I think the Ayes (or the Noes) have it”. If the other side protests, then there has to be a proper ..., called a Division.

Debates in ... are in many ways similar to those in the Commons. Many debates in the Lords, like those in the Commons, are concerned with the various stages of In the first place there is the position of the He is the Speaker of the House of Lords. From his special seat, known as the ... he presides over debates.

Exercise 5

Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and expressions.

- debates;
- to share opinions;

- matters of national and international importance;
- to defeat;
- to agree;
- motion;
- to express one’s opinion;
- a proper vote;
- division;
- to preside over debates.

Exercise 6

Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

THE ROYAL ASSENT

Once both Houses of Parliament have passed a (законопроект), then it has to go to the (королева) for the (королівська санкція). If she had been living 500 years ago, the Queen would have (підписувати) all Bills herself. She would also have gone in person to the (Палата лордів) to announce in Norman French whether she agreed to a Bill or wished (відхилити) it. No (монархи) since the sixteenth century have signed Bills themselves. There are now two ways in which the Queen can assent to a Bill. Usually she signs what are known as Letters Patent which allow the two Houses (the Speaker of the House of Commons and (лорд-канцлер) to announce that the Queen has given her (санкція). The other method of giving the Royal Assent occurs about once a year. The Queen signs a document known as a Commission which commands certain (лорди), known as Royal Commissioners, to go to the House of Lords and let (члени) of both Houses know the Royal Assent has been given. The ceremony for Royal Assent by Commission is rather like the State Opening ceremony. Once a Bill has received the Royal Assent it becomes an (закон парламенту). A Bill usually takes several months to complete all its stages in (парламент).

Exercise 7

Work in pairs. Imagine your friend is a Member of Parliament. Ask him about law-making process in Great Britain. Discuss the following questions.

- the functions of the Cabinet, the House of Commons, the House of Lords;
- the functions of the Queen.

Use the following expressions.

1. As far as I know ...
2. The thing is ...
3. You see ...
4. You know ...
5. As a matter of fact ...

Exercise 8

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the differences between the United Kingdom law-making process and your own in Ukraine?
2. Are there significant similarities between the processes in the United Kingdom and in Ukraine?
3. Are there any debates in the Parliament of your country? How are debates carried out in Ukrainian Parliament?

Exercise 9

Read, translate and retell the text.

SENSATIONAL JEWEL ROBBERY \$25,000 stolen

There was a twenty-five thousand dollar jewel robbery on Elm Street last Tuesday. The thieves threw a rock through the window of Williston & Company and stole necklaces, rings and watches worth \$25,000. Mr. William Wilston, the owner of the shop, was working in his office when it happened. The police are looking for three suspects. The thieves drove away in a stolen Toyota Celica. The police have not found the getaway car yet.

Mr. Williston will give a reward of \$1000 to anyone with information about the thieves. Get in touch with the local police station.

Exercise 10

Tenses and verb forms

In the following newspaper article put the verb in brackets in the correct tense or verb form. Sometimes you will also have to decide whether the verb is active or passive.

Example

I asked John to do (do) the shopping but he hasn't done (not do) it yet..

ART ROBBERY

Paintings by Monet, Rembrandt, and Degas (a) _____ (steal) from the Boston Museum.

Yesterday afternoon two thieves wearing police uniforms arrived at the museum and asked the guard (b) _____ (show) them Monet's paintings. They said that they (c) _____ (receive) a telephone call at the police station that morning telling them that the paintings were in danger. The guard immediately let them (d) _____ (see) the paintings. The thieves told him (e) _____ (turn off) the alarm system and then suddenly they made him (f) _____ (lie) on the ground and they tied his arms and legs. They worked very quickly and carefully and when they (g) _____ (collect) the best paintings they (h) _____ (leave) the museum quickly and calmly through the front door. The director of the museum, Karen Haas said:

The thieves (i) _____ (take) our best pictures. I (j) _____ (work) here for 12 years and I can't believe that this (k) _____ (happen). How did they manage (l) _____ (take) them so easily? They might (m) _____ (try) (n) _____ (sell) them to any collector in Europe, but this will be difficult because the paintings are so well known. If they (o) _____ (not be) so well known, it would (p) _____ (be) easier (q) _____ (sell) them. We have decided (r) _____ (employ) more guards, and a new alarm system (s) _____ already _____ (put) in. I'm sure the police will find the thieves and our paintings, but they think it might (t) _____ (take) a long time.

Unit 5. Courts in Great Britain and the USA

Judiciary in Great Britain

Criminal Proceedings. There are two *courts of trial* and two *courts of appeal* for *criminal proceedings* in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The courts of trial are *the Magistrates' Court* and *the Crown Court*, and the courts of appeal are the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords.

The Magistrates' Court. The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the Magistrates' Court. The Magistrates' Court is the lower court of trial. It deals with *summary offences*. More serious criminal cases (indictable offences) then go to the Crown Court. Civil cases are dealt with in County courts.

Magistrates' Courts have limited powers of *penalty* but they may commit a *convicted* offender to the Crown Court if it is considered that the powers of the Magistrates' Court are insufficient. Approximately 95% of all *prosecutions* are dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts.

Juvenile Courts are composed of specially trained magistrates. They try most charges against children and young persons under the age of 18 years.

The Crown Court. The Crown Court is the senior court of trial for criminal offences. The courts are established at various centres throughout the country. The courts are *presided* over by either a High Court *Judge*, Circuit Judge or Recorder who sits with a jury. The Crown Court for the City of London is the Central Criminal Court, also known as the Old Bailey.

The Crown Court may also hear appeals against conviction and/or *sentence* for some offences dealt with at the Magistrates' Court.

The Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal hears appeals from criminal cases heard in the Crown Courts.

The House of Lords. The House of Lords is the most senior and final court of appeal.

Civil Proceedings. Civil proceedings consist of *litigation* about property, family matters and actions to *obtain financial redress* for damage to property and personal *injury*. The courts of trial for such litigation are the County Court and the High Court of Justice.

County Courts are local courts and are presided over by a single Judge. The High Court of Justice is situated in London. Some cases before the High Court of Justice may be heard before a jury.

Word list

Judiciary — **судочинство**

court of trial — **суд першої інстанції**

court of appeal — **апеляційний суд**

the Magistrates' Court — **Магістратський суд**

the Crown Court — **Королівський суд**

juvenile court — **суд у справах неповнолітніх**

summary offence — **злочин, який не становить великої суспільної небезпеки**

indictable offence — **особливо тяжкий злочин**

jury — **суд присяжних**

penalty — **покарання; стягнення; штраф**

convicted — **ув'язнений, в'язень**

prosecution — **судовий розгляд**

judge — **суддя**

to sentence for smth. — **засуджувати за щось; виносити вирок**

litigation — **тяжба, спір**

to obtain financial redress for smth. — **одержати фінансове відшкодування за щось**

injury — **образа, кривда**

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks.

1. There are two courts of ... and two courts of ... for criminal proceedings in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
2. The Magistrates' Court deals with
3. More serious offences go to the
4. Magistrates' Courts have limited powers of
5. Magistrates' Courts may commit ... to the Crown Court.
6. Approximately 95% of all ... are dealt with in the Magistrates' Court.
7. ... courts try most charges against children and young persons under the age of 18 years.
8. The Crown Court is the senior court of trial for
9. The Crown Court may hear ... against conviction and/or ... for some offences dealt with at the Magistrates' Court.

10. The Court of ... hears appeals from criminal cases heard in the Crown Court.
11. The House of Lords is the most senior and final
12. Civil proceedings consist of ... about property, family matters and actions to obtain ... for damage to property and personal injury.
13. County Courts are ... over by a single Judge.
14. Some cases before the High Court of Justice may be heard before

Exercise 2

Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.

1. The courts of trial are the Magistrates' Court and the Crown Court.
2. The courts of appeal are the Court of Appeal and the House of *Lords*.
3. The Magistrates' Court is the senior court of trial.
4. The Magistrates' Court deals with summary offences.
5. More serious offences are committed to the Crown Court.
6. Juvenile Courts try charges against convicted offenders.
7. Juvenile Courts try most charges against children and persons under the age of 18 years.
8. The Crown Court is the lower court of trial.
9. The Court of Appeal hears appeals from criminal cases heard in the Crown Courts.
10. The House of Lords is the most senior and final court of appeal.
11. Criminal proceedings consist of litigation about property, family matters and actions to obtain financial redress for damage to property and personal injury.
12. County Courts are local courts and are presided over by a jury.

Exercise 3

Find words and expressions in the text which mean:

1. the system of law courts in a country;
2. place where law-cases are held;
3. person against whom a legal action is brought;
4. punishment for wrongdoing;
5. court where children are tried;
6. crime breaking of a rule.

Exercise 4

Ask questions to get the following answers.

1. There are two courts of trial and two courts of appeal for criminal proceedings in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
2. The courts of trial are the Magistrates' Court and the Crown Court.
3. The courts of appeal are the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords.
4. The Magistrates' Court deals with summary offences.
5. The Crown Court deals with indictable offences.
6. Magistrates' Courts have limited powers of penalty.
7. Approximately 95% of all prosecutions are dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts.
8. Juvenile Courts try most charges against children and young persons under the age of 18 years.

Exercise 5

Answer the following questions.

1. What courts are there in England, Wales and Northern Ireland?
2. What offences does the Magistrates' Court deal with?
3. Where must the most serious offences be committed to?
4. What charges do Juvenile Courts try?
5. What court is the senior court of trial for criminal offences?
6. What is the most senior and final court of appeal?
7. What do civil proceedings consist of?
8. Where is the High Court of Justice situated?

Exercise 6

Complete the following sentences by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

1. All criminal cases start in the (Магістратському суді).
2. More serious criminal cases then go to (Королівський суд).
3. Civil cases are dealt with in (судах графств).
4. Appeals are heard by (апеляційними судами).
5. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is (Палата лордів).
6. The legal system also includes (суди у справах неповнолітніх) which deal with offenders under seventeen.

Exercise 7

Work in pairs. Discuss the following.

- What courts do you think would deal with:
 - a) careless driving?
 - b) a divorce case?
 - c) a shoplifting committed by a schoolboy?
 - d) an assault causing actual bodily harm?
 - e) a murder of a child?

Use the following expressions.

- I am sure that
- I am certain that
- There is no doubt
- I am not sure
- I can't say for sure
- I agree with you
- I can't agree with you.

Exercise 8

Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian.

THE COURT SYSTEM OF ENGLAND AND WALES

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. There are 700 magistrates' courts and about 30,000 magistrates.

More serious criminal cases then go to the Crown Court which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases (for example, divorce or bankruptcy cases) are dealt with in County courts.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown Court, unless they are appeals on points of law. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords. Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh which hears all appeals from Scottish courts. Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. In addition individuals have made the British Government change its practices in a number of areas as a result of petitions to the European Court of Human Rights.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts which deal with offenders under seventeen and coroners' courts which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths. There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with

professional standards, disputes between individuals and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

Exercise 9

Find in the text English equivalents for the following expressions:

- загальне право
- рішення суду
- кримінальний кодекс
- цивільний кодекс
- Королівській Суд
- цивільна справа
- суди графств
- Європейський суд у справах людини
- правова система
- суд у справах неповнолітніх
- кримінальна справа.

Exercise 10

Answer the following question.

1. Who is responsible for making laws in Britain?
2. What is the difference between criminal and civil law?
3. What is the most common type of law court in England and Wales?
4. Name three other types of British courts.

Exercise 11.

Read, translate and retell the text.

THE SYSTEM OF COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States the judiciary (which is a collective term for courts and judges) is divided into the national (federal) and state judiciary. Each is independent of the other with the exception that the US Supreme Court may, under special circumstances involving federal questions, review a state court decisions.

The State courts are set up in a system that looks like the system of Federal courts, with the Supreme Court at the top, which meets in the Supreme Court Building in Washington, D. C. It is a beautiful building of white marble. The figures over the entrance represent the national ideas of law and liberty. Above the main entrance appear the words “Equal Justice Under Law”.

The US Supreme Court is the highest tribunal in the United States. It includes a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. They are all appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

The Supreme Court is in session from October to June. One of the most important duties of the justices is to decide whether laws passed by the Congress agree with the Constitution. The justices do this by interpreting the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution. If the Supreme Court decides that the Constitution does not give Congress the power to pass a certain law, the court declares the law to be unconstitutional. Such a law can no longer be enforced by the President and his executive officers.

Besides the US Supreme Court there are various district courts and courts of appeals . They have somewhat less political importance, since their principal duty is to settle cases where no constitutional question is at stake . These courts handle both civil and criminal cases. Each state has at least one district court; a few have as many as four. Each court has from one to 24 federal judges, depending on the volume of business. All judges are appointed for life by the President, or until they choose to resign.

Word list

judiciary — **судоустрій**

chief justice — **головний суддя**

to enforce — **здійснювати, проводити в життя**

Court of appeals — **апеляційний суд**

to be at stake — **бути в небезпеці**

Exercise 12

Answer the questions.

1. What sort of court system is there in the United States?
2. Where does the Supreme Court of the United States meet?
3. When is the Supreme Court in session?
4. What is one of the most important duties of the Supreme Court?
5. How long can a federal judge hold office?
6. What questions are settled by state (district) courts?

Exercise 13

Read, translate and retell the jokes.

1

The presiding judge leans towards one of the other judges and says to him in his ear:

“This case must be held behind closed doors”.

“Why?”

“Because from that door there’s a cursed draught”.

2

I warn you, says the presiding judge solemnly, “that demonstrations of any kind are prohibited; therefore whoever shouts “Long live! Hurrah! “or” Down with! “will be sent outside”.

The accused from his cage begins to shout: “Hurrah! Down with! Hurrah! Down with!”

Exercise 14

Read, translate and retell the text in indirect speech.

In theory, all Americans charged with a crime are equal before justice in every American court. This is guaranteed by the “due process” and the “equal protection” clauses to the Constitution. Justices of the Supreme Court and of many state courts take oaths to “do equal justice to the poor and to the rich”. Unfortunately, despite all these guarantees not all people meet with the same justice in the USA. The following text gives an example of that. Whom does the law discriminate against most often?

THE LAW

“I definitely do not like the Law”, said Simple, using the word with a capital letter to mean police and court combined.

“Why?” I asked.

“Because the Law beats my head. Also because the Law will give a white man One Year and give me Ten”, tried to explain Simple.

“But if it wasn’t for the Law”, I said, “you would not have any protection”.

“Protection?” yelled Simple. “The Law always protects a white man. But if I protest, the Law says, “What do you want, Negro?” Only most white policemen do not say “Negro”.

“Oh, I see. You are talking about the Police, not the Law in general”.

“Yes, I am talking about the police”.

“You have a bad opinion of the Law”, I said.

“The Law has a bad opinion of me”, said Simple. “The Law thinks all Negroes are in the criminal class. The Law stops in the street and shakes me down — me, a working man. I do not like the police”.

“You must be talking about the way-down-home-in-the South Law”, I said, “not up the North”.

“I am talking about the Law all over America”, said Simple, “The North or the South. So far as I am concerned, the police are not good. It was the Law that started the Harlem riots by shooting the soldier-boy”.

“Listen”, I said, “you are generalizing too much. Not all cops are bad. There are some decent policemen — particularly in New York. Well, anyhow, if it wasn’t for the police, who would keep you from being robbed?”

“I have been robbed”, said Simple, smiling indignantly, “and there was not a cop to be found anywhere, I could not even find a P. D. car”.

“Did you report being robbed?”

“I did the first time, but not after that. Those policemen down at the police station looked at me like I were the robber. They asked me for all kind of identifications, from my driving license to my draft card. That was during the war. I told them. “How can I show you my draft card when it was in my pocket book and my pocket book has been stolen?” They wanted to lock me up for having no draft card”.

“That does not sound plausible”.

“It may not sound plausible — but that’s how it was, said Simple. “I told the Desk Sergeant that those mugs had taken Eighty Dollars off of me at the point of a gun. The Desk Sergeant asked where had got Eighty Dollars? I showed him my hands. I said, “Do you see these here calluses? I work for my money”, I said. “I do not steal”. The Desk Sergeant hollered, “Don’t get smart, boy, or I’ll throw you into jail. That’s why I wouldn’t go back to any police station to report anything since then”.

“Maybe you’ll be better treated next time”.

“Not as long as I am black”, said Simple.

“You look at everything, I regret to say, in terms of black and white”.

“So does the Law”.

Word list

a clause to the Constitution — **стаття Конституції**

cop — **полицейський**

P. D. = Police Department

identifications — **посвідчення особи**

draft card — **військовий білет**

plausible — **правдоподібний**

Desk Sergeant — **черговий сержант**
mug — **грабіжник, розбійник**
Don't get smart! — **Не будь розумником!**

Exercise 15

Answer the questions.

1. How did Simple use the word “Law”? Why does he dislike it?
2. What does the Law think of Negroes?
3. What facts mentioned by Simple prove that in the eye of the Law a white man differs from a Negro?
4. What happened to Simple when he was robbed during the war?
5. How was Simple treated at the police station?
6. Why did the Desk Sergeant threaten to send Simple to jail?
7. Why has Simple avoided going to any police station to report anything ever since that day?
8. In what terms does the Law look at everything?

Exercise 16

Discuss the suggested points.

TALKING IT OVER

1. Why is American government sometimes referred to as “Uncle Sam”?
2. The structure of the national Government is based on the US Constitution of 1787 which regulates its work. How is American Government organized?
3. The President of the USA exercises great powers. How is it ensured that the President gets in touch with all civilian and military nerve centres? (Use the information of the tables “The Cabinet” and “The Presidency”.)
4. They say that in Washington, D. C. politics *U* is the No. 1 topic of conversation. Why do you think it is so?
5. Do white and coloured people enjoy equal rights under the American Constitution? Whose interest does the Law in capitalist countries protect? Can you give any examples from books or newspapers?
6. If politics is a serious topic of conversation, why do you think there are so many jokes on politics? What do they make fun of? Do you remember any of them?

Unit 6. System of Prosecution

System of Prosecution in Great Britain

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).

The prosecution of offenders in England and Wales is the responsibility of the Crown Prosecution Service. It was set up in 1986 to prosecute criminal cases resulting from police investigations. The Head of the CPS is the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). The CPS *handles* about 1,4 million cases every year and employs about 6,000 staff. Over 2,000 of these staff are *barristers* or *solicitors*. The staff are located in 98 offices throughout England and Wales.

Before 1986 the police investigated crimes, charged *suspects* and then took cases to court, sometimes using their own or a local lawyer. This changed under the Prosecution of Offenders Act 1985 which created the CPS and separated the investigation stage from the prosecution stage. Now the CPS makes the decision whether to continue a case and bring to court.

The Prosecution Process. After the Police have investigated a crime and passed the papers to the CPS, one of the lawyers — called *a Crown Prosecutor*— carefully reviews the papers to decide whether or not to go ahead with the case. The prosecutor’s decision is based on the two tests set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors.

The code is a booklet which sets out the general principles which prosecutors must apply when they decide whether to continue a case.

The two tests set out in the Code are as follows:

Is there enough *evidence*?

Is it “in the public interest” for us to prosecute?

A case has to pass both these tests before the CPS can start or continue a prosecution. To examine a case the prosecutor reviews it to see if there is enough evidence to provide a “realistic prospect of conviction”. If there is not, and the police say there is no more evidence or none will become *available* in the nearest future, the case will be stopped there. However, the police can be asked to look at the case again, if more evidence becomes available at a late date.

If the prosecutor thinks that there is enough evidence to start or continue a prosecution, he or she will then consider whether a prosecution is needed in the public interest. This means that the

prosecutor must think carefully about all the factors for and against a prosecution, and *assess* in each case whether a prosecution should go ahead. Some of the public interest factors which are *taken into account* are set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors.

For example, a prosecution is likely to be needed if:

- a *weapon* was used or *violence* was *threatened* during an offence;
- the motive for the offence was any form of discrimination;
- the offence was committed against a person serving the public such as a police officer.

Crown Prosecutors must always think very carefully about the interest of the victim of the crime. This is an important factor when prosecutors decide where the public interest lies.

Presenting cases in Court. If the prosecutor thinks that there is enough evidence and that a prosecution is needed in the public interest, the case is then presented in the magistrates' court.

The CPS lawyer must present the facts to the court fairly.

Criminal cases are divided into the following three types of offence.

- “Summary only” offences (such as minor motoring offences and disorderly behaviour) are less serious and can only be heard in the magistrates' court.

- “Either way” offences are more serious and can be heard in either the magistrates' court or before a judge and jury in the Crown Court. These include all cases of theft and some categories of *assault*. Usually the magistrates decide whether the case should be heard in the Crown Court. But sometimes when the magistrates say they will hear a case, the defendant can choose to be dealt with in the Crown Court.

- “Indictable only” offences (such as *murder* or *rape*) are the most serious and must always be heard in the Crown Court which has more sentencing powers.

If a defendant is found not *guilty*, he or she cannot be prosecuted for the same offence. This applies to all types of case.

Every criminal case begins in the magistrates' court. But when cases go on to the Crown Court, the CPS instructs a barrister or a specially-qualified solicitor so that he or she can present the prosecution for the CPS.

The powers of police and the procedures which must be followed by them are laid down in Codes of Practice under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. These codes cover the powers to stop and search persons or vehicles; the searching of *premises* and *seizure* of property; *detention*, treatment and questioning by police; *identification* of suspects; and tape recording of interviews with suspects.

Word list

the Crown Prosecution Service — **Королівська служба судового розгляду**
to handle — **мати справу**
a barrister — **адвокат**
a solicitor — **юрист (який дає поради клієнтам і готує справи для адвоката, але має право виступати тільки в судах нижчої інстанції)**
suspect — **підозрюваний**
Crown Prosecutor — **Королівський прокурор**
evidence — **доказ, показання свідка**
available — **що є в розпорядженні**
to assess — **оцінювати**
to take into account — **брати до уваги**
weapon — **зброя**
violence — **насильство**
to threaten — **погрожувати, загрожувати**
premise — **приміщення, будинок**
seizure — **конфіскація**
detention — **затримка, затримання, тримання під арештом**
identification — **упізнання, пізнання**
«either way» offences — **менш тяжкі злочини**
assault — **напад, погроза фізичною силою**
murder — **убивство**
rape — **згвалтування**
guilty — **винний**

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks.

1. The Crown Prosecution Service carries responsibility for ... of offenders.
2. The CPS ... about 1.4 million cases every year.
3. There are 2.000 ... and ... employed by the CPS.
4. The Police investigates a ... and passes the papers to the
5. A Crown ... decides whether or not to go ahead with the case.
6. If there is not enough ..., the case will be stopped there.
7. Some of the public interest factors are ... when deciding to prosecute.

8. Crown Prosecutors think very carefully about the interests of the ... of the crime.
9. “Summary only” offences include minor motoring ... and disorderly
10. “Either way” offences include all cases of ... and some categories of
11. “Either way” offences may be tried in either the ... or in the Crown Court.
12. “Indictable only” offences must always be heard in the
13. All ... cases start in the magistrates’ courts.
14. The powers of police cover: the searching of ... and ... of property; identification of ... detention, treatment and questioning.

Exercise 2

Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.

1. The Police investigate crimes and have responsibility to prosecute.
2. The investigation stage is separated from the prosecution stage.
3. The Police decide whether to continue a case and bring it to court.
4. If the prosecutor thinks that there is enough evidence, he sends the suspect to trial..
5. The prosecution will go ahead if a weapon was used.
6. If the offence was committed against a person serving the public, the prosecutor doesn’t take it into account.
7. Crown Prosecutors must always think carefully about the interest of the suspects.
8. Magistrates try a person accused of murder.
9. The most serious crimes such as murder and armed robbery are called “summary only” offences.
10. “Summary only” offences are tried by magistrates.
11. “Indictable only” offences must always be heard in the Crown Court.
12. “Either way” offences include minor motoring offences and disorderly behaviour.
13. Every criminal case begins in the magistrates’ court.
14. The powers of police include prosecuting and sentencing.

Exercise 3

Find words and expressions in the text which mean:

1. The lawyer who has the right to speak and argue as an advocate in higher law courts;
2. anything that gives reason for believing smth, that makes clear or proves smth;
3. violent and sudden attack;
4. The lawyer who prepares legal documents, e.g. wills, sale of land or buildings, advises clients on legal matters and speaks on their behalf in lower courts;
5. taking possession of property, etc. by law;
6. unlawful killing of a human being on purpose;
7. commit the crime of forcing sexual intercourse on (a woman or girl).

Exercise 4

Ask questions to get the following answers.

1. The Crown Prosecution Service is an organisation independent and separate from the police.
2. The Head of the CPS is the Director of Public Prosecutions.
3. The CPS employs nearly 2.000 lawyers and barristers.
4. The process of criminal justice begins when the police arrest a suspect.
5. A person arrested by a police officer is taken to a police station.
6. The prosecution will go ahead if the motive for the offence is any form of discrimination.
7. Crown Prosecutors must always think very carefully about the interest of the victim of the crime.
8. The case is presented in the magistrates' court if there is enough evidence.
9. Criminal cases are divided into the following three types of offences: "summary only", "either way" and "indictable only" offences.
10. If a defendant is found not guilty, he or she cannot be prosecuted for the same offence.

Exercise 5

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the responsibility of the Crown Prosecution Service?
2. Who makes the decision whether to continue a case and bring it to court?

3. What are the two tests set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors?
4. What factors are taken into account for a prosecution?
5. When is the case presented in the magistrates' court?
6. What "summary only" offences do you know?
7. Where may "either way" offences be tried?
8. What are the most serious offences?
9. Where do all criminal cases start?
10. Does the Crown Court have more sentencing powers than the magistrates court?

Exercise 6

Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and translate the definitions into Ukrainian.

Robber — a person who steals smth from a person or place, esp. by violence or threat: The robber stole £2,000 from a local bank by threatening people with a gun..

Thief — a person who steals things secretly, usually without violence. When violence is used, esp. out of doors, the word robber is preferred: Thieves stole £1,000 from the post office last night.

Pick-pocket — a person who steals smth out of your pocket in a crowded street: The pick pocket took her purse in a crowded train.

Burglar — a person who enters a building during the hours of darkness in order to steal.

A person who enters a building in daylight to steal is a thief or if he breaks into a building by using force, a house — breaker: The burglars escaped through the window.

Shop-lifter — a person who steals from the shops: The security officer has been assaulted by shop lifters three times.

Bigamist — a person who marries illegally, being married already.

Deserter — a soldier who runs away from the army.

Traitor — a person who betrays his or her country to another state.

Forger — a person who makes false money or signatures.

Hijacker — a person who takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course.

Smuggler — someone who brings goods into a country illegally without paying a tax.

Spy — a person who gets secret information from another country.

Kidnapper — someone who takes away people by force and demands money for their return.

Drug dealer — a person who buys and sells drugs illegally.
Terrorist — someone who uses violence for political reasons.
Arsonist — a person who sets fire to property illegally.
Accomplice — a person who helps a criminal in a criminal act.
Stowaway — hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey.
Murderer — kills someone.
Gangster — a member of a criminal group.

Exercise 7

Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

The police were investigating a series of (крадіжки) in the Westhampton area. A man and a woman were (під підозрою) of the crimes, but there was not enough (доказ) to (арештувати) them. Then one night during a burglary the (потерпілі) woke up while the (злочинці) were still in the house. They found the (грабіжників) in the sitting-room stealing the TV and video. The burglars escaped through the window leaving behind a black bag containing all their equipment-covered in (відбитки пальців)! The next day Samuel and Felicity Jones were (заарештовані) by Westhampton police and were charged with the (злочин) of burglary with intent. The Jones were (засуджені) to two years' (тюремного ув'язнення).

Exercise 8

Match the words from the box with the definitions below.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. drug smuggling | f. shop-lifting | k. fraud |
| b. hijacking | g. kidnapping | l. arson |
| c. pickpocketing | h. mugging | m. theft |
| d. assault | i. murder | n. parking offence |
| e. armed robbery | j. drunken driving | |

1. They sold paintings that they knew weren't genuine masterpieces.
2. They illegally carried drugs into another country.
3. They held a pistol at the pilot's head and he had to do what they said.
4. They set fire to the shop.
5. They took some things off the shelves and left the shop without paying for them.

6. They took away the rich man's son and asked him a lot of money.
7. They hit the man on the head as he was walking along the street and stole all his money and credit cards.
8. They took her purse out of her handbag in the crowded bus.
9. They murdered a man during a robbery.
10. They drove a car under the influence of drink.
11. They stole £1,000 from a bank by threatening someone with a gun.
12. They hurt a boy in a fight in a disco-club.
13. They parked a car in a no-parking zone.

Exercise 9

Read the two case histories below and decide which offences Jack and Annete have committed.

Jack Thafcher. Like his father, Jack Thatcher is a jailbird — at the age of 40 he has spent most of his life in prison for various offences of violence and theft. Jack comes from a broken home and has had no real education and has never had a job. The only way he knows how to make money is by stealing it. When he came out of prison last week, he decided to rob a village post office. During the robbery the postmaster tried to ring the alarm, so Jack hit him on the head with his gun. At that moment a customer came into the post-office. She screamed. In panic Jack shouted at her to keep quiet. When she continued to scream, he shot her. Jack thought quickly. He took a box of matches from his pocket and set fire to the building, then escaped with the money.

Annette Forbes. Annette Forbes is head of the marketing division of the computer company. She went to university. Now Annette has a good job and enjoys a happy family life. She has always been a “law-abiding citizen”. One day she arrived a little late for work and had to park her car in a no-parking zone. She took a client out for a business lunch and drank a gin and tonic, half a bottle of wine and a liqueur to celebrate an important new contract. When driving back to work, she was stopped by a policeman, who tested her breath for alcohol. He told her she had drunk too much and would be disqualified from driving for a year. Annette (who needs her car for her job) suggested he might “forget” about the offence in return for a new home computer. That afternoon Annette remembered that she had no more writing-paper at home. As usual she took a new packet of paper from the office and a box of six pencils.

- If they are charged and convicted of all their offences, what sentences do you think Jack and Annette will receive?
- In your opinion, what is the most suitable punishment for Jack and Annette?
- Do you think they will commit other offences in future?

Exercise 10

a) The following events are all connected with the criminal process. Check that you understand their meaning using the glossary to help you. Note that some of the phrases may have the same meaning as each other!

1. You are charged with an offence.
2. You are sentenced to punishment for an offence.
3. You are suspected of an offence.
4. You are tried for an offence.
5. You are accused of an offence.
6. You are convicted of an offence.
7. You plead guilty or not guilty to an offence.
8. You are arrested for an offence.

b) Can you put the different events in the order in which they happen in Ukraine? Do you think the events happen in the same order in England? Check your ideas in the key.

Exercise 11

At what stage or stages of the criminal process is the person involved called:

- 1) the defendant
- 2) the offender
- 3) the suspect
- 4) the convict
- 5) the criminal
- 6) the accused

Choose from the box below:

- a) at any time after conviction
- b) before being arrested and charged
- c) as a general term at any time after committing a crime; as a law term after conviction
- d) after being charged and during the trial
- e) after conviction and especially during the period of punishment
- f) after being charged with an offence and especially during the trial

Exercise 12

Read the text and translate into Ukrainian.

THE SHOPLIFTER

Mark Diamond was a thief. He had been to prison several times. Last time he was sentenced to ten months in prison for shoplifting when he tried to steal a silver necklace for his girlfriend Jane.

On the day he left prison, first he had a good meal in a cafe, then went to the cinema. He enjoyed being free again. He took a long walk in town looking at the windows. He had a few dollars and wanted to buy a present for his girlfriend Jane. He saw a pretty silk dress in one window, but he didn't like colour, he saw a green cotton blouse in another shop window, but he didn't like the cut of the blouse.

He looked at a fur coat in another shop, but it was too expensive. Then he saw a nice leather bag and first he thought that Jane would also like it. He was just going to buy it, but he changed his mind and thought it would make a poor present.

Then he went into a jeweller's shop. There he saw a nice gold bracelet on the counter. He always wanted a present like that. He had a quick look around and saw nobody was watching him. The assistant was showing a diamond engagement ring to a customer. The next minute the gold bracelet was in Mark's pocket and he started for the door.

At that moment he felt a hand on his shoulder. "Young man" said the owner of the shop, — "I saw you steal a bracelet. I'll have to call the police". Mark went pale. "Oh, no. Don't do that. I'll pay for the bracelet. Yes, I'll pay for it".

The owner of the shop took a look at the gold bracelet and said: "All right. It'll be £600".

"Well", said Mark, "Couldn't you show me anything cheaper? I really don't want to spend so much".

Exercise 13

Choose the best answer.

1. Mark Diamond was

- a) an honest man
- b) a crook (ошуканець, шахрай)
- c) a hard-working man

2. He had spent a few months in prison because

- a) he had wanted to buy a present for his girlfriend
- b) he had been caught shoplifting

c) he had no money to buy a silver necklace

3. When he left prison

a) he felt very happy

b) he decided to steal again

c) he forgot about his girlfriend

4. At a jeweller's

a) he was shown a diamond ring

b) he saw a nice ring

c) he saw a gold bracelet on the counter

5. Nobody was looking at him, so

a) he left the shop

b) he decided to steal a bracelet

c) he asked the assistant to show him a bracelet

6. As Joe was afraid of being arrested

a) he ran out of the shop

b) he offered to pay the price of the bracelet

c) he asked the jeweller to take a look at the bracelet

7. When Joe heard how much the bracelet cost

a) he asked for some less expensive

b) he went pale

c) he promised to pay £600.

Exercise 14

Translate this text into Ukrainian. Write a list of measures that a store-owner should take to prevent shoplifting.

SHOPLIFTING

In many of Britain's larger stores customers are intended to serve themselves. The open shelves and attractive goods mean that people sometimes try to shoplift. This is a major problem. To stop this many shops have security cameras, electronic stock control and store detectives.

In some shops there may be notices like this: shoplifters will be prosecuted.

And people who shoplift and are caught are usually taken to court. When the person is a foreign visitor with a lot of money, there is usually a lot of bad publicity. Theft in the high street is a major problem, which makes goods more expensive. Shop owners try their best to stop shoplifting but it seems more goods are taken by people who work in the shops than by shop lifters.

Exercise 15

Read, translate and retell the dialogue.

THE SUSPECT

Policeman: Good evening, sir. I'd like to ask you a few questions, if you don't mind.

Suspect: By all means, officer — only too glad to help if I can. But I know nothing about it.

Policeman: About what?

Suspect: About the murder that someone committed next door two nights ago, of course.

Policeman: Hm! Did you hear anything unusual that night?

Suspect: Oh, no! I heard nothing at all.

Policeman: Did you see anything out of the ordinary?

Suspect: No, I saw nothing, officer.

Policeman: Did you speak to anybody that evening?

Suspect: No, nobody. I was sitting here watching television. I was minding my own business.

Policeman: So murder isn't your business, sir? Someone fired six shots with a revolver, but you heard nothing... A man ran through that door five minutes after the crime, but you saw nothing and spoke to no one... Yet you say that you sat in that chair the whole evening and went nowhere... It all sounds very suspicious to me, sir. Have you anything to add?

Suspect: Nothing at all.

Policeman: Then I have no more questions to ask ... but you won't get away with it.

Suspect: What was that?

Policeman: We shall proceed with our enquiries, sir.

Exercise 16

Read, translate and retell the dialogue.

Last night at 9:18 p.m., Mr.Scott Shaw, a high school principal was walking from his office to his car when he was attacked from behind. The attacker hit the principal on the head.The police think the attacker was a student. They are going to question every student in the school — both male and female.

Answer the questions.

When did it happen?

What time did it happen?

Where was the principal going?

Where was he coming from?

Did the attacker hit him?

Where did the attacker hit him?

What do the police think?

What are they going to do?

A policeman questioned the victim at the hospital last night:

Policeman: What can you remember about the attack, Mr. Shaw?

Mr. Shaw: Well, I was working late last night.

Policeman: What time did you leave your office?

Mr. Shaw: At about a quarter after nine.

Policeman: Are you sure?

Mr. Shaw: Yes, I am. I looked at my watch.

Policeman: What did you do then?

Mr. Shaw: Well, I locked the office door, and I was walking to the parking lot when somebody hit me on the head.

Policeman: Did you see the attacker?

Mr. Shaw: No. He was wearing a mask over his face.

Policeman: He? Oh, so it was a man!

Mr. Shaw: Well, I'm not really sure. No ... no, I don't know

Policeman: Tell me, Mr. Shaw how did you break your leg?

Mr. Shaw: Well, when they were putting me into the ambulance, they dropped me.

Questions:

Where's the victim now?

What's he doing?

What's the policeman doing?

What was Mr. Shaw doing at 9 p.m. yesterday?

What time did he leave his office?

Is he sure?

Ask: "Why?"

What did he lock?

When did the attacker hit him?

Did he see the attacker?

Ask: "Why not"?

Was the attacker a man or a woman?

Did Mr. Shaw break his arm?

Ask: "What?"

Ask: "When?"

Unit 7. Legal Professions

Legal Professions in Great Britain

Who is who in the law? If you are prosecuted for a crime in Britain, you may meet the following people during your process through the courts:

Magistrates. *Magistrates* are unpaid judges usually chosen from well-respected people in the local community. They are guided on points of law by an official, the clerk. There are magistrates' courts in most towns.

Solicitors. After the *accused* person has been arrested, the first person he or she needs to see is a solicitor. Solicitors are qualified lawyers who advise the accused and help prepare the defence case. The solicitor may represent the accused in court. A person who is too poor to afford a solicitor will usually get Legal Aid — financial help from the state.

Barristers. In more serious cases it is usual for the solicitor *to hire* a barrister to defend the accused. The barrister is trained in the law and in the skills required *to argue* a case in court. The barrister for the defence will be confronted by his or her opposite number, the prosecuting barrister who represents the state.

Jurors. A jury consists of twelve men and women from the local community. They sit in the Crown Court with a judge and listen to witnesses for the defence and prosecution before deciding whether the accused is guilty or *innocent*. In Britain the person is innocent unless found guilty: the prosecution has the *burden* of establishing guilt.

Judges. Judges are trained lawyers, nearly always ex-barristers who sit in the Crown Court and appeal courts. The judge rules on points of law and makes sure that the trial is conducted properly. He or she does not decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused — that is the jury's job. However if the jury find the accused guilty, then the judge will pass sentence.

Coroners. Coroners have medical or legal training (or both) and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

Clerks of the court. Clerks look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

Sentencing. The most common sentences are fines, *prison* and *probation*. Probation is used often with more minor offences. A person on probation must report to a local police station at regular intervals, which *restricts* his or her movement. A sentence of community service

means that the convicted person has to spend several hours a week doing useful work in his locality.

A few more facts. Children under 10 cannot be charged with a criminal offence.

Offenders between 10 and 17 are tried by special juvenile courts.

The death penalty technically still exists in Britain for some *rare* offences, such as *treason*, but is no longer used.

The punishment for murder is a life sentence. This can be much less than a lifetime in prison, depending on factors such as good behaviour.

The most common punishment for crimes — 80 per cent of the total — is a fine.

Word list

a magistrate — **мировий суддя**

a solicitor — **повірений у справах, який готує документи до суду**

a barrister — **адвокат, який виступає в суді**

a juror — **член журі присяжних**

a judge — **суддя**

a coroner — **коронер, судмедексперт**

to accuse — **обвинувачувати**

defence — **захист**

to hire — **наймати**

to argue — **обговорювати; заперечувати**

innocent — **невинний**

burden — **тягар доказу**

prison — **тюрма, в'язниця**

probation — **умовне засудження**

restrict — **обмежувати**

treason — **зрада**

rare — **рідкісний**

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks.

1. Magistrates are unpaid
2. There are ... courts in most towns.
3. Solicitors are qualified
4. Solicitors advise the ... and help prepare the defence case.
5. If the case is serious, the solicitor hires a ... to defend the accused.

6. The prosecuting barrister represents a
7. A jury consists of ... men and women from local community.
8. A jury sits in the Crown Court and listens to ... for the defence and prosecution.
9. A jury decides whether the accused is ... or
10. Judges are trained ... who sit in the Crown Court.
11. The judge will pass ... if the jury find the accused
12. The most common ... are fines, prison and probation.
13. A person on ... must report to a local police station at regular intervals.
14. Children under 10 cannot be ... with a criminal
15. Offenders between 10 and 17 are tried by
16. The punishment for murder is a life
17. The most common punishment for crimes is a.

Exercise 2

Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.

1. Juries sit in magistrates' courts.
2. Magistrates are legally qualified judges.
3. There are magistrates' courts in most towns.
4. Solicitors are not legally qualified.
5. The solicitor represents the accused in court.
6. The state helps poorer suspects to pay for their defence.
7. Barristers are hired to defend the accused.
8. A jury consists of ten men and women from local community.
9. Barristers sit in the Crown Court and listen to witnesses for the defence and prosecution.
10. Crown Court judges decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused.
11. The judge passes sentence.
12. Children under 10 are tried by special juvenile courts.
13. The punishment for murder is a life sentence.
14. The most common punishment for crimes is probation.

Exercise 3

Find words and expressions in the text which mean:

1. a public officer with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court;
2. say that smb has done wrong, broken the law, is to be blamed;

3. not guilty;
4. system when offenders are allowed to go unpunished for their first offence while they continue to live without further breaking of the law;
5. limit;
6. allow the use or services of smb for fixed payment;
7. body of twelve persons who give a decision on issues of fact in a case in a court of justice.

Exercise 4

Answer the following questions.

1. Are magistrates legally qualified judges?.
2. Who does the accused person need to see after he has been arrested?
3. Who may represent the accused in court?
4. In what cases does the solicitor hire a barrister?
5. How many people does a jury consist of?
6. Who has the right to decide whether the accused is guilty or innocent?
7. Where do judges sit?
8. Whose job is it to pass sentence?
9. What are the most common sentences?
10. What does a sentence of community service mean?
11. Can children under 10 be charged with a criminal offence?
12. Does the death penalty still exist in Britain?
13. What is the punishment for murder?
14. What is the most common punishment for crimes?

Exercise 5

Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

Most criminal trials take place in a (Магістратському суді). Magistrates listen to all the (показання свідків) and decide whether the person accused of the crime is (винен) or not. If the defendant is found guilty, the magistrates usually decide on the (вирок). The magistrates are normally three Justices of the Peace chosen from the community. In court there will also be a solicitor who argues for (обвинувачуваний).

The more serious cases are dealt with in the (Королівському суді) in front of a judge. A (суд присяжних) of twelve men and women (who

are ordinary members of the public) decide whether the defendant is guilty or not. The (суддя) will decide on a sentence. Judges and other (юристи) who speak in Crown Courts wear black gowns and wigs. In Crown Courts there are two (адвокати) instead of solicitors, one arguing for the prosecution and the other for the defendant.

Exercise 6

Choose the correct definition for each legal profession. Translate into Ukrainian.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|
| a. magistrates | d. judges | f. coroners |
| b. solicitors | e. jury | g. clerks of the court |
| c. barristers | | |
1. An officer acting as a judge in the lower courts.
 2. A public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court.
 3. A group of people who swear to give a true decision on issues in a law court.
 4. An official who investigates the cause of any death thought to be violent or unnatural causes.
 5. A lawyer who has the right to speak and argue in higher law courts.
 6. A lawyer who prepares legal documents, advises on legal matters and speaks for them in lower law courts.
 7. An official who looks after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

Exercise 7

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the box.

sentences	judge	crimes	behaviour	murder
prisoners	magistrate	imprisonment	jury	Crown

In England there are no minimum ..., except for ..., which carries a penalty of life There are maximum sentences for other Crimes are first heard by a ... who can either pass sentence, or refer the crime to a ... Court with a ... and Here are maximum sentences for some crimes. Sentences can be reduced for good ..., often by one-third or more. “Life sentences” are rarely more than 14 years and it would be possible to release ... after 7 years.

Crime	Magistrates' Court		Crown Court	
	Fine	Prison	Fine	Prison
1. Burglary	£1000	6 months	Unlimited	14 years
2. Grievous bodily harm	£1000	6 months	Unlimited	5 years
3. Possession of firearm	£1000	6 months	Unlimited	5 years
4. Possession of cannabis	£500	3 months	Unlimited	5 years
5. Common assault	£200	2 months	–	–
6. "Going equipped for stealing"	£1000	6 months	Unlimited	3 years
7. Murder	–	–	life imprisonment	

Exercise 8

Match the sentences with the crimes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) murder of a policeman; | a) 100 hours of community service |
| 2) drinking and driving without causing a death; | b) 6 months in prison or a £5.000 fine and disqualification from driving; |
| 3) robbing a bank with a gun; | c) five to ten years in prison; |
| 4) stealing goods from a shop | d) a £300 fine; shop-lifting; |
| 5) driving without insurance; | e) a £3000 fine; |
| 6) vandalising a telephone-box | f) life imprisonment. |

Exercise 9

Work in pairs and find arguments for and against the death penalty.

Discuss the following questions.

- mild sentences are a sign of a civilized society;
- capital punishment is not a deterrent to murder;
- the punishment must fit the crime.

Use the following words and expressions.

- That's just what I think.
- I see what you mean, but on the other hand ...
- I think so too.
- That's ridiculous.
- I'm afraid I can't agree with you.

Exercise 10

Read, translate and discuss the text.

SOLICITORS AND BARRISTERS

England is almost unique in having two different kinds of lawyers, with separate jobs in the legal system. The two kinds of lawyers are solicitors and barristers.

If a person has a legal problem, he will go and see a solicitor. Almost every town will have at least one. In fact there are at least 50,000 solicitors in Britain and the number is increasing.

Many problems are dealt with exclusively by a solicitor. For instance, the solicitor deals with petty crimes and some matrimonial matters in Magistrates' Courts, the lowest Courts. He prepares the case and the evidence. He actually speaks in Court for you.

In a civil action he can speak in the County Court, when the case is one of divorce or recovering some debts. In the County Court the solicitor wears a black gown over his ordinary clothes.

A solicitor also deals with matters outside Court. He does the legal work involved in buying a house, for instance. He writes legal letters for you and carries on legal arguments outside Court. If you want to make a will, the best man to advise you is a solicitor.

To qualify as a solicitor, a young man or woman joins a solicitor as a "clerk" and works for him whilst studying part time for the "Law Society" exams. Interestingly enough, it is not necessary for you to go to university. When you have passed all the necessary exams, you can "practice", which means you can start business on your own.

Barristers are different from solicitors. Barristers are experts in the interpretation of the Law. They are called in to advise on really difficult points. The barrister is also an expert on advocacy (the art of presenting cases in Court). Indeed, if you desire representation in any Court except the Magistrates' Court, you must have a barrister, with one or two exceptions.

Barristers are rather remote figures. If you need one, for instance, you never see him without your solicitor being with him. Barristers do not have public offices in any street. They work in what are known as chambers, often in London. They all belong to institutions called Inns of Court, which are ancient organizations rather like exclusive clubs. In many ways the remoteness they have and, the job they do are medieval in conception.

To qualify as a barrister you have to take the examinations of the Bar Council. These are different from solicitors' examinations. There are over 5,000 barristers in England. A good one can earn 30,000 pounds a year. Only barristers can become judges in an English Court above a Magistrates' Court.

Barristers are also found in South Africa and New South Wales (Australia).

Exercise 11

Answer the questions.

1. What is almost unique about the English legal system?
2. What kind of problems does a solicitor deal with?
3. How do you qualify as a solicitor?
4. What are barristers experts in?
5. When must you have a barrister?
6. What reasons are there for saying a barrister is rather remote?
7. How do you qualify as a barrister?

Exercise 12

Read the following text and answer the questions.

One of the most important figures in the British legal system is the solicitor. It is his job to advise you on legal matters of all kinds. If you get into trouble with the police, you will probably ask a solicitor to help prepare your defence and, if the offence is to be heard in a Magistrates' Court, you can ask a solicitor to appear for you and argue your case. If the case goes to a higher Court, the solicitor still advises you, but you must get a barrister to appear for you.

On this tape a young solicitor discussed his experience: the reasons for theft, crimes of violence and how he feels when he knows the man he is defending is guilty. He gives his reason for defending someone in these circumstances.

1. What are the two main jobs of a solicitor?
2. What does the young solicitor talk about on the tape?

Exercise 13

Match each word or expression on the left with the correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a) witness | 1. everything witnesses say in court: facts, etc. |
| b) cross-examine | 2. where witnesses stand in court |
| c) witness-box | 3. someone who sees a crime or an accident |

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| d) evidence | 4. ask all witnesses involved in a case questions |
| e) defence | 5. to say something happened though the fact hasn't been proved yet |
| f) allege | 6. all the evidence, facts, things, etc. that a solicitor can use to prove a man is not guilty. |

Exercise 14

Read, translate and discuss the text.

ATTORNEYS IN THE USA

Growth of the Profession

Today the number of lawyers in the United States exceeds 675,000. This translates to one lawyer for every 364 people. Twenty-five years ago there was one lawyer for every 700 people. The rate at which the legal profession is growing will probably continue to outpace rate of population growth through the end of the century.

Why is a career in law so popular? Market forces account for some of the allure. We know that in 1984 the average salary of experienced lawyers was 88,000 dollars. If we could include in this average the salaries of all lawyers, whatever their experience, the figure would probably be much lower, certainly well below the 108,000 dollars average salary of physicians. But lawyers' salaries are still substantially greater than those of many other professionals. Salaries for newly minted lawyers heading for elite New York law firms exceeded 71,000 dollars in 1987; some firms offered additional bonuses for clerkship experience in the federal courts and state supreme courts. The glamour of legal practice strengthens the attraction of its financial rewards.

There are other reasons for the popularity of the legal profession and the great demand for legal services. Materialism and individualism in American culture encourage dispute.

Unit 8. Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement in Great Britain

The Country. England, Wales and Northern Ireland are parts of the United Kingdom, a group of islands situated on the west coast of mainland Europe to the north of France and separated from Belgium, the Netherlands and the Nordic countries by the North Sea.

Scotland has an area of 78,750 square kilometres and a population of 4,9 million. It is in the northern part of the main island and has a police organisation similar to that of England and Wales, but a different *legal* system.

In area England, Wales and Northern Ireland total are some 165,000 square kilometres and have a population of about 52 million. Eighty per cent of the population lives in urban areas, London alone has a population of over 8 million.

There are 43 police forces in England and Wales with a total strength of 129,000 police officers. The police / population ratio is 1:448. The Metropolitan Police is responsible for the Greater London Area and is the largest police force with more than 28,000 officers. The Royal Ulster Constabulary is responsible for Northern Ireland and has over 11,500 regular police officers.

Additionally in England and Wales there are more than 53,000 *civilian support staff employed* by police forces together with some 4,500 *traffic wardens*.

Control of police forces is based upon a tripartite relationship between central government, the local Police *Authority* and the chief officer of police.

Police officers are not employees of the state or of local government. At the same time, like any other citizen, they are answerable to both the ordinary criminal and civil law, as well as to the police disciplinary procedures.

The Home Secretary. The Home Secretary has responsibility *to promote* and *maintain* the effectiveness of police forces and has a range of powers. An important power is to determine annually the key operational *objectives* for police forces. These are published after consultation with representatives of both police authorities and chief officers of police.

The functions of the Home Secretary include all training at *recruit* training centres, senior officer training at regional centres and the

National Staff College at Bramshill; the Police National Computer; *the National Criminal Intelligence Service*; and central research and planning units.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary. A number of inspectors known as "Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary" (HMIC) assist the Home Secretary in the maintenance of efficiency and effectiveness. Currently there are seven such appointments together with Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary (HMCIC). The police forces are divided into five regions for inspectorate purposes and one of the HMIC's has specific responsibility for forces in a region.

Inspections take the form of an annual performance review of each force with a full examination of the organisation and activity every three years. Her Majesty's Inspectors are particularly concerned with force strategic issues, quality of service, equal opportunities, the structure and the management and organisation of crime investigation. All inspection reports are published publicly.

The Police Authority. The Police Authority has a range of *duties* and responsibilities. It must *secure* the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for its area. It must determine local policing objectives set by the Home Secretary. Before the beginning of each financial year the Authority must issue a plan setting out the proposed arrangements for policing the authority's area during the coming year ("the local policing plan"). At the end of each financial year the Police Authority must issue a report on the year's policing. The Police Authority appoints the chief officers and is the disciplinary authority for those *ranks*.

The Chief Constable. The Chief Constable is responsible for the direction and control of the police force. The Chief Constable is the disciplinary authority for all ranks up to and including the superintending ranks.

Note: In the Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police, the term Chief Constable is not used. The most senior police officer in each of those two forces is titled Commissioner.

Word list

legal — **юридичний, правовий, законний**

civilian — **цивільний; громадянський**

support — **підтримка**

support staff — **допоміжний склад**

traffic warden — **службовець дорожньої охорони**

authority — **влада**
criminal law — **кримінальне право**
to promote — **сприяти, підвищувати в чині або у званні**
to maintain — **підтримувати**
objective — **мета** (syn.: aim, goal, purpose, target)
recruit — **рекрут, новобранець**
the National Criminal Intelligence Service — **Національна служба кримінальної розвідки**
appointment — **призначення (на посаду)**
duty — **обов'язок**
to secure — **охороняти, забезпечувати**
rank — **звання**

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks.

1. England, Wales and Northern Ireland are parts of the
2. Scotland has a ... similar to that of England and Wales but a different
3. There are 43 in England and Wales with a total strength of 129,000
4. There are more than 53,000 civilian employed by police forces.
5. There are 4,500 in the police forces of England and Wales.
6. Police officers are answerable to the ... and ... law.
7. The Home Secretary has responsibility to ... and ... the effectiveness of police forces.
8. The Home Secretary has a power to determine annually the key operational ... for the police forces.
9. The functions of the Home Secretary include all training at ... training centres.
10. The duties and responsibilities of the Police Authority are to ... the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for its area.
11. The Police Authority ... the chief officers and is the disciplinary authority for those

Exercise 2

Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.

1. England, Wales and Northern Ireland are a group of islands situated on the east coast of mainland Europe.

2. Scotland has a police organisation and a legal system similar to those of England and Wales.
3. The Metropolitan Police is the largest police force with more than 28,000 officers.
4. There are more than 53,000 civilian support staff with some 4,500 traffic wardens.
5. Police officers are employees of the state and of local government.
6. Police officers are answerable only to the civil law.
7. The Home Secretary has responsibility to promote and maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of police forces.
8. The functions of the Home Secretary are all training at recruit training centres, supervisory and senior officer training, the Police National Computer; the National Criminal Intelligence Service, etc.
9. The police forces are divided into ten regions for inspectorate purposes.
10. The duty of the Police Authority is to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for its area.
11. The Police Authority appoints the junior officers.
12. The Chief Constable is responsible for the direction and control of the police force.
13. The Chief Constable is the disciplinary authority for chief officers only.
14. The most senior police officer in the Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police is the Chief Constable.

Exercise 3

Find words and expressions in the text which mean:

1. power or right to give orders and make others obey;
2. a new member of a society, group, etc, especially a soldier in the early days of his training;
3. distinct grade in the armed forces;
4. help to organize and start, give smb. a higher position or rank;
5. person not serving with the armed forces;
6. to keep up, support;
7. position.

Exercise 4

Ask questions to get the following answers.

1. England, Wales and Northern Ireland are parts of the United Kingdom, a group of islands situated on the west coast of mainland Europe.
2. Scotland has a police organisation similar to that of England and Wales, but a different legal system.
3. There are 43 police forces in England and Wales with a total strength of 129,000 police officers.
4. The police / population ratio is 1:448.
5. The Metropolitan Police is the largest police force.
6. Police officers are not employees of the state or of local government.
7. The Home Secretary has responsibility to promote and maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of police forces.
8. The Home Secretary determines annually the key operational objectives for the police forces.
6. The functions of the Home Secretary include all training at recruit training centres.
10. Inspections take place every three years.
11. Her Majesty's Inspectors examine quality of service, equal opportunities, the structure and management and organisation of crime investigations.
12. The Police Authority must determine local policing objectives.
13. The Police Authority appoints the chief officers and is the disciplinary authority for those ranks.
14. The Chief Constable is responsible for the direction and control of the police force.

Exercise 5

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the geographical position of England, Wales and Northern Ireland?
2. Is the police organisation of Scotland similar to that of England and Wales?
3. How many police forces are there in England and Wales?
4. What is the police / population ratio?
5. What is the largest police force?
6. Are police officers employees of the state?

7. What responsibility does the Home Secretary have?
8. What are the functions of the Home Secretary?
9. What are the duties of Her Majesty's Inspectors?
10. What responsibilities does the Police Authority have?
11. Who is the disciplinary authority for all ranks?

Exercise 6

Complete the following text by translating the words and expressions in brackets.

Britain has no national police force. Instead there is a separate (полицейське управління) for each of 43 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police (влада) — a committee of local county councillors and magistrates. The forces cooperate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate *in* another's area unless they are asked to give assistance. This sometimes happens when there has been a very serious (злочин). For historical reasons the (Міністр закордонних справ) is responsible for London's Metropolitan Police Force. (Королівська Ольстерська поліція) is responsible for Northern Ireland. As in the army, there are a number of (звань): after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. The police are helped by a number of Special Constables — members of the (громадськості) who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.

Exercise 7

Read, translate and discuss the text.

THE ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCES

The British Police

The British police officer is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down the streets ("walking the beat") or driving specially marked police cars. Once known as "panda cars" because of their distinctive markings, these are now often jokingly referred to as "jam sandwiches" because of the pink fluorescent stripe running horizontally around the bodywork. In the past policemen were often known as "bobbies" after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force. Nowadays Common nicknames include "the cops", "the fuzz", "the pigs", and "the Old Bill" (particularly in London). Few people realise, however, that the police in Britain are organised very differently from many other countries.

Most countries, for example, have a national police force which is controlled by central Government. Britain has no national police force, although police policy is governed by the central Government's Home Office. Instead, there is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police authority — a committee of local county councillors and magistrates.

The forces co-operate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another's area unless they are asked to give assistance. This sometimes happens when there has been a very serious crime. A Chief Constable (the most senior police officer of a force) may sometimes ask for the assistance of London's police force, based on New Scotland Yard — known simply as "the Yard".

In most countries the police carry guns. In Britain, however, this is extremely unusual. Policemen do not, as a rule, carry firearms in their day-to-day work, though certain specialist units are trained to do so and can be called upon to help the regular police force in situations where firearms are involved, e.g. terrorist incidents, armed robberies, etc. The only policemen who routinely carry weapons are those assigned to guard politicians and diplomats, or special officers who patrol airports.

In certain circumstances specially trained police officers can be armed, but only with the signed permission of a magistrate.

All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training. Like in the army, there are a number of ranks: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force. The police are helped by a number of Special Constables — members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CIDs are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms. The other uniformed people you see in British towns are traffic wardens. Their job is to make sure that drivers obey the parking regulations. They have no other powers — it is the police who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.

The duties of the police are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property. One of their main functions is, of course, apprehending criminals and would be criminals.

Exercise 8

Answer the following questions.

1. Who was the founder of the British police?
2. What does “walking the beat” mean?
3. Why are British police cars called “jam sandwich” cars in colloquial speech?
4. Is there a single police force organised by central government?
5. What is the major difference in police organisation between Britain and some other countries?
6. When do British police forces cooperate with each other?
7. What is the name of London’s police headquarters?
8. In what situations can policemen carry arms?
9. What are the ranks of policemen?
10. What is the job of CID officers?
11. What are the duties of traffic wardens?

Exercise 9

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and expressions from the previous text.

In Britain different areas have different _____. For instance, the Metropolitan police operate in London, but there are different police forces in the counties outside London.

The top man in each police force is _____. He is appointed by the local Watch Committee which is a _____ of the local government. The Watch Committee can dismiss him too, if the central government agrees. The Chief Constable appoints all the _____ below him in his force.

Things are slightly different in London. The top man is known as the Metropolitan Police Commissioner and his appointment is arranged through the central government.

British police are normally not _____. In special cases, when their work becomes dangerous, they can be given _____ however.

As is well known, the _____ of the British policeman is blue, with a tall helmet. These days, though, you can see a different uniform in the streets. This is the uniform with the yellow hatband worn by _____. Their job is simply to control traffic and _____.

The most famous name connected with the British police is _____. It is the headquarters of the London police force. Besides dealing with local police matters, the London police also help all over England and Wales with difficult crimes. They do this at the request of the local police.

Unit 9. The Police Service

Recruitment in Great Britain

Entry requirements vary from one force to another.

Age. The minimum age for *appointment* as a *constable* is $18\frac{1}{2}$ although some forces have a higher minimum age. There is no upper limit.

Qualifications. Candidates should have achieved a good educational standard. However regardless of educational *attainment* there is an entrance test which is taken by all candidates. This *Initial Recruitment* Test helps to *identify* whether you have the *skills* for the job. It consists of five separately timed tests each designed to measure a different *ability*. These are:

- the ability *to spell* words and construct sentences properly;
- the ability *to check* information quickly and correctly;
- the ability *to solve* numerical problems accurately;
- the ability *to reason* logically when given facts about *events*;
- the ability *to observe* scenes carefully and *recall* details accurately.

Physical / *fitness*. If you are thinking of joining the Police Service, you must be physically fit. Before appointment all candidates are medically examined and must be certified by a registered medical practitioner *approved* by the police authority, as being in good health, of sound constitution and fitted both physically and mentally to perform the duties of a constable.

Eyesight. Good *eyesight* is important and all forces require a high standard of eyesight. No force can accept candidates with only one eye or those who suffer from *squint* or other *morbid* conditions of the eyes (or *lids* of either eye). *Applicants* are normally required to produce an optician's test certificate issued within *the preceding* 12 months.

Most forces will accept a candidate who wears contact lenses or glasses. Colour vision is also important and no force will accept a candidate who is unable *to distinguish* the principal colours: red, green and violet.

Nationality. Applicants to the Police Service are required to be British citizens or *Commonwealth* citizens whose stay in the United Kingdom is not subject *to restrictions* or citizens of the Irish Republic.

Height. There are no minimum or maximum *height* requirements.

Criminal record. When making an application for appointment to any chief officer of police, you should mention any criminal record which you have.

As a new recruit you will be given the training necessary to equip you for the job. All police officers do basic training and have a two year probation. Initial training comprises a two year modular system. The two year training cycle is outlined below.

- One and a half weeks at your force's local centre being given basic information and time to discuss hopes and fears in relation to the job.
- Two and a half weeks at a police station giving you a chance to observe the working environment.
- A ten week residential course at a national police training centre where you learn and are trained in relation to the professional and personal skills and abilities you need for the job. Everything from community awareness to punctuality!
- Five weeks on the *beat* with a *tutor* constable guiding you through incidents, procedures and paper work.
- Additional training and skills learning at a national police training centre through simulation exercises and classwork.
- Back to the police station for five weeks with a tutor constable. Later you will go on individual patrol.

Promotion. Promotion opportunities exist for all police officers. After their first two years as a probationary constable, officers can work towards their sergeant and then their inspector exams with the help of an excellent training programme.

Word list

entry — **вступний**

requirement — **вимога**

appointment — **призначення на посаду**

constable — **констебль**

attainment — **досягнення**

initial — **початковий**

recruitment — **набір новобранців**

to identify — **встановлювати**

skill — **здатність, спроможність; здібність**

ability — **уміння**

to spell — **писати**

to solve — **вирішувати**

to reason — **міркувати**

event — **подія**

to observe — **спостерігати**

to recall — **згадувати**

fitness — **придатність**
to approve — **твердити; затверджувати**
eyesight — **зір**
squint — **косоокість**
morbid — **патологічний**
lid — **повіка, мн.: повіки**
applicant — **кандидат**
to precede — **передувати**
to distinguish — **розрізняти**
Commonwealth — **співдружність**
restriction — **обмеження**
height — **ріст**
beat — **дільниця; ділянка**
tutor — **наставник**
promotion — **підвищення у званні**

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks.

1. The minimum age for ... as a constable is $18 \frac{1}{2}$.
2. The initial Recruitment test helps to ... whether young people have the skills for the job.
3. The test is designed to measure a different
4. The future policeman must spell words and construct sentences properly, ... numerical problems accurately, ... logically, ... scenes carefully and ... details accurately.
5. When joining the Police Service all candidates must be physically
6. Good ... is important.
7. All applicants must ... the principal colours: red, green and violet.
8. When entering the Police Service you must mention any ... record which you have.
9. All police officers do basic training and have a two year
10. ... can lead to a higher rank.

Exercise 2

Read the following sentences and decide if they are true or false.

1. Entry requirements are the same for each force.
2. There is no minimum or upper age limit for appointment as a constable.
3. All candidates must take an entrance test.

4. The initial Recruitment Test helps to identify your skills for the job.
5. It is not necessary to be examined medically before an appointment.
6. Applicants must have good eyesight.
7. Applicants to the Police Service are required to be British citizens.
8. It is not necessary to inform about criminal records which you have.
9. All police officers have a one year probation.
10. Promotion opportunities exist only for senior officers.

Exercise 3

Find words and expressions in the text which mean:

1. person who applies;
2. having the right measure, good health, etc.;
3. route over which smb goes regularly;
4. giving smb a higher position or rank;
5. power of seeing;
6. ability to do smth well;
7. exercise the power of thought.

Exercise 4

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the minimum and upper age limit for appointment as a constable?
2. What is the purpose of the Initial Recruitment Test?
3. What abilities does the Initial Recruitment Test help to identify and measure?
4. Do all forces require a high standard of eyesight?
5. What colours must applicants distinguish?
6. How long does it take to have basic training and probation?
7. What opportunities exist for all police officers?

Exercise 5

Read the text and translate into Ukrainian.

DUTIES

The *duties of the police forces* of the United Kingdom include the provision of police cover at major airports (Heathrow, Gatwick, etc.),

but the police *carry no responsibility for the running of prisons, for immigration or for customs and excise duties.* The duties and responsibilities of police are:

- a) the protection of life and property;
- b) the prevention of crime and detection of offenders;
- c) the preservation of public tranquillity.

These principles were accepted by all police forces in the United Kingdom.

In 1990 the Association of Chief Police Officers set out the purpose for the police service of today:

“The purpose of the police service is to uphold the law; to prevent crime; to bring to justice those who break the law; to keep the Queen’s Peace; to protect, help and reassure the community. We must be compassionate, courteous and patient. We need to be professional, calm and restrained in the face of violence and apply only that force which is necessary to accomplish our lawful duty. We must strive to reduce the fears of the public and to reflect their priorities in the action we take. We must respond to well-founded criticism with a willingness to changes”

Exercise 6

Give English equivalents for the following words and expressions.

- обов’язки поліцейської служби;
- не нести відповідальності за втечі з в’язниці, імміграцію, митні та податкові операції;
- захист життя та власності;
- попередження злочину (запобігання злочину);
- розшук злочинців;
- збереження громадського спокою;
- захищати закон;
- віддавати під суд тих, хто порушує закон;
- охороняти спокій королеви;
- захищати, допомагати та заспокоювати суспільство;
- співчутливий;
- ввічливий, чемний;
- терплячий;
- компетентний;
- спокійний;
- стриманий;

- перед лицем насильства;
- вдаватися тільки до тих дій, які необхідні;
- законні обов’язки;
- зменшувати страхи суспільства;
- відповідати на добре обгрунтовану критику з бажанням змінитися.

Exercise 7

Match the words from the left and the right columns according to the meaning. Make sentences of your own.

a) prevention of	b) public tranquillity
protection of	crime
preservation of	immigration, customs and excise duties
responsibility for	the law
detection of	life and property
to uphold	offenders
to prevent	justice
to bring to	the community
to break	the Queen’s Peace
to reassure	the law
to keep	

Exercise 8

Choose the words that characterise the activity of a policeman.

The work in the police is

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| – interesting; | – nervous; | – boring; |
| – noisy; | – depressing; | – dangerous; |
| – exciting; | – awful; | – pleasant. |

A policeman must be

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| – compassionate; | – calm; | – restrained; |
| – professional; | – cruel; | – firm; |
| – patient; | – honest; | – sly; |
| – courteous; | – rude; | – jolly. |

Exercise 9

Read and translate the text into Ukrainian.

Alan is 17 years old. He wants *to join the Police Service*. It is a tradition in his family to become a police officer. His grandfather was a *Constable*. He was proud of his job. Alan’s father is a *Traffic Warden*. He is a *civilian*

employed by the Police. He wears similar *uniform* and *works on foot* in City centre. He is responsible for controlling *the parking of traffic*, moving people on where they have overstayed their parking time and giving *out fixed penalty tickets* for the more persistent parking offenders. Alan's elder brother Peter who is now 20 years old attends a twenty week training course at Peel Centre, Hendon. Alan envies his brother. It's great to be *a recruit* at Hendon! Hendon is not like an ordinary *educational establishment*. The recruits are not tied to their desks — police work is brought to life by acting out incidents. The whole class attend at the *scene of practical incidents* staged by Police Officer Instructors. Students are expected to take action as if *they were on normal duty*. And it is much more interesting than to sit in the classrooms. Peter says that he enjoys *basic law, police procedure* and *how to handle people*. Alan's mother says that Hendon helps Peter become more *skilful, patient* and *sensitive*.

After initial training Peter will join his new *Division* and for the first ten weeks will be taken under the wings of an experienced *tutor Sergeant* and Constable. During these early weeks working on the streets of London, he will, *under supervision and guidance*, learn about the local area, the people and the problems that confront police officers.

Later, after about a year's total service, the officers will complete a further two weeks training at an Area Training Unit.

After the initial two years Peter will be confirmed as Constable. Being a PC means that officers will often need *to act quickly*. His grandfather used to say: «Crime doesn't clock on or off». All day and all night policemen have *to safeguard homes and property*, even life itself.

Alan is interested in *fingerprint identification*. That's why after initial training he is going to enter the Fingerprint Branch at New Scotland Yard. Alan thinks that fingerprint identification plays an important role in many major *crime investigations*. But it will be in future. Now Alan has to prepare himself for taking the Initial Recruitment Test. If you are thinking of joining the Police Service, you must *be physically fit*. So Alan does his morning exercises every day. He goes to learn Karate two evenings a week. He is already as tall as his brother and growing into a man very fast!

Exercise 10

Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and phrases.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| – to join the Police Service; | – Constable; |
| – Traffic Warden; | – civilian; |
| – uniform; | – to work on foot; |
| – parking of traffic; | – fixed penalty; |
| – recruit; | – educational establishment; |
| – scene of practical incidents; | – to be on duty; |
| – basic law; | – police procedure; |
| – to handle people; | – skilful, patient, sensitive; |
| – tutor Sergeant; | – under supervision and guidance; |
| – to act quickly; | – to safeguard homes and property; |
| – fingerprint identification; | – crime investigation. |
| – physically fit; | |

Exercise 11

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the box below.

The most visible, easily recognisable policing figure is the officer on the British police officer — sometimes called “the bobby” after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the ..., is a well-known figure to everybody who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns or cities keeping ... and ..., either walking in the streets (“pounding the beat”) or driving in cars (known as “panda cars” because of their distinctive markings).

To be a policeman means doing ... work, wearing a ... and working in a small area of London, preventing ... and arresting

All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training.

In the most countries the police carry The British police generally do not carry firearms, except in Northern Ireland. Only a few police are regularly armed, for example, those who ... politicians and diplomats or who ... airports. In certain circumstances specially trained police ... can be armed, but only with the permission of a chief officer.

To patrol

Guns

To guard

Police force

crime

criminals

shift

officers

Law

order

uniform

beat

Exercise 12

Work in pairs. Imagine you are interviewed by a journalist. The journalist wants to know why you have chosen the profession of a police officer. Include the following points.

- the main tasks of police;
- the duties of a policeman;
- the problems a policeman meets;
- the advantages and disadvantages of policeman being armed.

Use the following words and expressions:

- Well, ...
- Talking about ...
- Frankly speaking ...
- To tell the truth ...
- As far as I know ...
- I have no doubt ...
- To cut a long story short ...

Exercise 13

Read the passage and fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition. (Not all of the prepositions have been deleted.) Some blanks may use more than one word.

THE POLICE CHIEF

My chief was very old-fashioned. He dressed _____ a uniform rather than in plain clothes as we did during our training. But at least he let me wear what I wanted to wear. He was very conservative and did not like the officers _____ his force to have opinions that differed _____ his.

As I was waiting to meet him _____ the first time, I could hear the voice _____ a hysterical woman coming _____ the thin walls: “But, Chief Hutch, I know it was no accident ... none of them were, sir”.

“Well, we have no proof, Mrs. Munsing, and we don’t work here on suppositions and guesses, you know. We have to have facts in order to act”.

“Yes, I know, sir, but I think that if you would just ask some questions ...”

«Thank you, Mrs. Munsing, we’ll get someone on it _____ you. Thank you very much for coming in here today and sharing your concerns _____ us”. He showed her _____ the door, and as he passed me, he stopped and looked my white shirt and tie. A smile crossed his face. “We’re in Flagstaff, Detective Smith, not on Fifth Avenue. You’re going to get pretty hot _____ that neck choker”.

“Yes, sir”.

“Now, Mrs. Munsing, you just go on back _____ Mr. Fitch’s house, and my advice to you is not to mention that you came down here to see me”.

“Oh, I wouldn’t, sir. I wouldn’t. And I don’t want you to tell anyone that I came here. I might lose my job”.

After she left he stared _____ the door for a few minutes before turning _____ me.

“Crazy old woman”, he muttered _____ his breath. “Come _____ me”.

He led me down a long corridor that had pictures _____ criminals pasted _____ the walls. We passed office _____ office and finally emerged _____ a long room without windows that had five desks. One _____ the desks was empty. He pointed _____ it. “That’s yours”. He then turned and walked out _____ the room.

I opened all my desk drawers and found them full of bits and pieces _____ paper and ends _____ pencils. There was dust _____ top of the desk which stood in the very middle _____ the room. I could hear everything that anyone said _____ all sides of me. Which wasn’t much since everyone was trying hard to ignore me. I laughed to myself when I considered the reason _____ their coldness. In New York people looked down _____ me because I came from a poor area _____ the city. Here they look down on me because I come _____ the richest city in the world.

I opened the *Manual for Officers* that I found _____ the desk drawer but before I could start it a seigeant came in and told me the chief wanted to see me _____ his office _____ the double.

The chief was just as taciturn as the rest _____ the force. He sat behind a very small desk which made him look much bigger than he was. He didn’t invite me to sit down nor did I ask if I could. I stood _____ his desk while he began to yell the rules _____ the office. The cardinal rule was DON’T MAKE TROUBLE. Don’t look _____ trouble. Don’t make waves.

Exercise 14

Answer the questions.

1. How was the police chief dressed?
2. Whose voice did Dwight hear through the walls?
3. Describe the office the chief assigned to Dwight.
4. Where did Dwight find the *Manual for Officers*?
5. What was the cardinal rule of the office?

Unit 10. SCOTLAND YARD

The History of Scotland Yard

The task of organising and designing the “New Police” was placed in the hands of Colonel Charles Rowan and Sir Richard Mayne. These two Commissioners occupied a private house at 4, Whitehall Palace, the back of which opened on to a courtyard, which had been the site of a residence owned by the Kings of Scotland and known as “Scotland Yard”. Since the place was used as a police station, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police became known as Scotland Yard.

These headquarters were removed in 1890 to premises on the Victoria Embankment and became known as “New Scotland Yard”; but in 1967, because of the need for a larger and more modern headquarters building, a further removal took place to the present site at Victoria Street (10 Broadway), which is also known as “New Scotland Yard”.

The Force suffered many trials and difficulties in overcoming public hostility and opposition. But, by their devotion to duty and constant readiness to give help and advice coupled with kindness and good humour, they eventually gained the approval and trust of the public. This achievement has been fostered and steadily maintained throughout the history of the Force, so that today its relationship with the public is established on the firmest foundation of mutual respect and confidence.

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions.

1. Who was responsible for organising and designing the “New Police”?
2. Why did the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police become known as Scotland Yard?
3. What is “New Scotland Yard” and where is it currently located?
4. What difficulties in relations with the public did the force suffer?
5. What is the main principle of the Force’s relationship with the public?

Exercise 2

Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions.

1. Головне поліцейське управління.

2. Столична поліція.
3. Комісар поліції.
4. Подолати вороже ставлення.
5. Завоювати довіру громадськості.
6. На основі взаємної поваги.

Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps in the text below with the appropriate words from the previous text.

Scotland Yard is a popular name for the _____ of London's Metropolitan Police Force, and especially its Criminal Investigation Department. The name is derived from a small area where the headquarters were situated from 1829 to 1890. The area, in turn, was named after the _____ of Scottish kings in London. The custom of referring to the headquarters as _____ began soon after the _____ was reorganised by the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829. The headquarters was moved in 1890 to new buildings erected on the Thames Embankment, which were known as _____ . In 1967 the present headquarters, a modern 20-storeyed building situated near the Houses of Parliament, was opened.

Exercise 4

Read the text and translate the sentences given in bold type in written form.

SCOTLAND YARD

At first the new police force encountered little cooperation from the public and when Scotland Yard stationed its first plainclothes agents on duty in 1842, there was a public outcry against these "spies". The police force had gradually won the trust of the London public by the time Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department (CID) 1878. The CID was a small force of plainclothes detectives who gathered information on criminal activities. **The CID was subsequently built up into the efficient investigative force that it now constitutes.** It presently employs more than 1,000 detectives.

The area supervised by the London Metropolitan Police includes all of Greater London with the exception of the City of London, which has its own separate police force. The Metropolitan Police's duties are the detection and prevention of crime, the preservation of public order, the supervision of road traffic and the licensing of public vehicles, and the organisation of civil defence in case of emergency.

The administrative head of Scotland “Yard is the commissioner, who is appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Home Secretary. Beneath **the commissioner is a deputy commissioner and four assistant commissioners, each of the latter being in charge of one of Scotland Yard’s four departments; administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation (the CID), and police recruitment and training.** The CID deals with all aspects of criminal investigation and comprises the criminal record office, fingerprint and photography sections, the company fraud squad, a highly mobile police unit known as the flying squad, the metropolitan police laboratory, and the detective-training school.

Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. It also has a special branch of police who guard visiting dignitaries, royalty and statesmen. Finally, Scotland Yard is responsible for maintaining links between British law-enforcement agencies and Interpol. **Although Scotland Yard’s responsibility is limited to metropolitan London; its assistance is often sought by police in other parts of England, particularly with regard to difficult cases.** The Yard also assists in the training of police personnel in the country the Commonwealth.

Exercise 5

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the public sentiment about the first Scotland Yard plainclothes police agents?
2. When did Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department?
3. What were the CID’s initial duties?
4. What is the CID nowadays?
5. Which parts of London are covered by the Metropolitan Police?
6. What are the Metropolitan Police’s duties?
7. Who is the administrative head of Scotland Yard?
8. What is the structure of the CID?
9. What assistance does The Yard render to the countries of the Commonwealth?

Exercise 6

Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions.

1. “Великий” Лондон.

2. Правоохоронні органи.
3. Відділ реєстрації злочинів та злочинців.
4. “Літаючий” загін.
5. Надзвичайне становище.
6. Перебування на службі.
7. Міністр внутрішніх справ.
8. Департамент карного розшуку.
9. Видача посвідчення водія.
10. Відділ боротьби з шахрайством.
11. Поліцейський у цивільному.
12. Злочинна діяльність
13. Завоювати довіру.
14. Бути призначеним королевою.
15. Направляти на місце роботи.
16. Збирати дані.

Exercise 7

Fill in the gaps in the text below with the words and expressions from the box.

guards; tap; armoured vehicles; bullet-proof; kidnappers;
couriers; bug; security firm; private detectives

Sherlock Holmes is a _____ which offers a complete range of security services. We have _____ with special _____ windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained _____ to protect exhibits at art shows and jewellery displays. We can advise you if you think someone is trying to your phone or _____ your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as _____ and special _____ to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible _____.

Exercise 8

Creative writing

Using the information and vocabulary of the unit make an advertisement of:

- a private detective
- bodyguard
- a detective-training school

Unit 11. Imprisonment

Exercise 1

Read, translate and retell the dialogue.

IN PRISON

Tim: Well, tomorrow we're going to leave this place!

Fred: Yes. What are you going to do?

Tim: Well, first I'm going to rent a big car, meet my girlfriend, and take her to an expensive restaurant. We're going to have lobster and champagne. What about you, Fred?

Fred: My wife's going to meet me outside the prison. Then we're going to visit her mother.

Tim: Your mother-in-law? You're kidding!

Fred: No, I'm not. I'm going to work for my wife's mother.

Tim: Really? You're not going to work for your mother-in-law.

Fred: Well, she has a little hamburger place in Chicago.

Tim: What are you going to do there?

Fred: I'm going to be a dishwasher.

Tim: What? Wash dishes? Well, I'm not going to work. I'm going to have a good time!

Fred: You're lucky. I'm going to rob a bank next week.

Tim: Are you crazy?

Fred: Because I'm happy in prison!

Exercise 2

Read the following text and write down Ukrainian equivalents for the words and expressions given in bold type.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRISON SYSTEM

A prison is the institution for **the confinement of persons convicted of major crimes or felonies**. In the 19th and the 20th centuries imprisonment replaced corporal punishment, execution, and banishments the **chief means of punishing serious offenders**.

Historically exile, execution, and various forms of corporal punishment were the most common **penalties for criminal** acts.

In the 12th century England jails were widely used as places for **the confinement of accused** persons until their **cases could be tried by the king's court**. Imprisonment gradually came to be accepted not only as

a device for **holding persons awaiting trial**, but also as a means of **punishing convicted criminals**.

During the 16th century a number of houses of correction were established in England and on the continent for **the reform of minor offenders**. In these institutions there was little **segregation** by age, sex, or other condition. The main emphasis was on strict discipline **and hard labour**.

Although **reformation of offenders** was intended in the houses of correction, the unsanitary conditions and lack of provisions for the welfare of the **inmates** soon produced widespread agitation for further changes in methods of handling criminals. **Solitary confinement** of criminals became an ideal among the rationalist reformers of the 18th century, who believed that solitude would help the offender **to become penitent** and that penitence would result in reformation.

Meanwhile, strenuous opposition to the **prolonged isolation of prisoners** developed very early, especially in the United States. A competing philosophy of prison management, known as **the “silent system”** was developed. The main distinguishing feature of the silent system was that prisoners were allowed to work together in the daytime. Silence was strictly enforced at all times, however, and at night the prisoners were **confined in individual cells**.

Further refinements were developed in Irish prisons in the mid-1800s. Irish inmates progressed through three stages of confinement before they were returned to civilian life. The first portion of the sentence was **served in isolation**. Then the prisoners were allowed to associate with other inmates in various kinds of work projects. Finally, for six months or more before release, the prisoners were transferred to “intermediate prisons”, where inmates were supervised by unarmed guards and given sufficient freedom and responsibility to permit them to demonstrate their fitness for release. Release was also conditional upon the continued good conduct of the offender, who could be returned to prison if necessary.

These were the steps made to fit the severity of the punishment to **the severity of the crime**, in the belief that the existence of **clearly articulated and just penalties** would act as a deterrent to crime. Since then, **deterrence**, rather than retribution has become a leading principle of European penology.

Exercise 3

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a prison?

2. What were the means of punishing offenders before the 19th century?
3. What was the purpose of jails in the 12th century in England?
4. What were the main features of houses of correction in the 16th century?
5. Why did the rationalist reformers of the 18th century seek to establish solitary confinement of criminals?
6. What is the “silent system”?
7. What were Irish prisons like in the mid-1800s?

Exercise 4

Read the text below and answer the following questions.

1. What are the purposes of incarceration?
2. How are these purposes obtained?
3. What three categories of prisons are described in the text?
4. What is the general principle of confining offenders into different kinds of prisons?

PRESENT-DAY PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Modern prisons are quite diverse, but it is possible to make some generalisations about them. In all but minimum-security prisons, the task of maintaining physical custody of the prisoners is usually given the highest priority and is likely to dominate all other concerns. Barred cells and locked doors, periodic checking of cells, searches for contraband, and detailed regulation of inmates' movements about the prison are all undertaken to prevent escapes. In order to forestall thievery, drug and alcohol use, violent assaults, rapes, and other types of prison crime, the inmates are subjected to rules governing every aspect of life; these do much to give the social structure of the prison its authoritarian character.

The need to maintain security within prisons has prompted many countries to separate their penal institutions into categories of maximum, medium and minimum security. Convicted offenders are assigned to a particular category on the basis of the seriousness or violent nature of their offence, the length of their sentence, their proneness to escape, and other considerations. Within a prison, the inmates are often classified into several categories and housed in corresponding cellblocks according to the security risk posed by each individual. Younger offenders are usually held in separate penal institutions that provide a stronger emphasis on treatment and correction.

Prisons generally succeed in the twin purposes of isolating the criminal from society and punishing him for his crime, but the higher goal of rehabilitation is not as easily attained. An offender's time in prison is usually reduced as a reward for good behaviour and conscientious performance at work. The privilege of receiving visits from family members and friends from the outside world exists in almost all penal systems.

Exercise 5

Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions.

1. Ув'язнений.
2. Напад з використанням насилля.
3. Некаральний вплив і виправдання.
4. Засуджений.
5. Реабілітація особистості злочинця.
6. Тюрма з максимальною ізоляцією ув'язнених.
7. Тюрма з мінімальною ізоляцією ув'язнених.
8. Тюрма з середнім ступенем ізоляції ув'язнених.

Exercise 6

Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions. Make up sentences of your own:

- conscientious performance at work
- proneness to escape
- security risk
- to forestall thievery
- to give smth. the highest priority
- to maintain security within prisons

Exercise 7

Match the following English expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Breach of prison | a) "промислова" тюрма |
| 2. Closed prison | b) той, хто втік з тюрми |
| 3. Industrial prison | c) втекти з тюрми |
| 4. Open prison | d) винести вирок до тюремного ув'язнення |
| 5. Prison bar | e) відбувати покарання в тюрмі |
| 6. Prison breaker | f) перевиховання або навчання ув'язнених |
| 7. Prison education | g) втеча з тюрми, втеча з-під варти |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 8. Prison lawyer | h) тюремна камера |
| 9. Prison term | i) тюремні ґрати |
| 10. Prison ward | j) тюремне ув'язнення, тюремний термін |
| 11. To be sent to prison | k) тюремний юрист |
| 12. To do one's time (in prison) | l) тюрма закритого типу |
| 13. To escape from prison | m) тюрма відкритого типу (яка не охороняється) |

THE TOWER OF LONDON

Founded nearly a millennium ago and expanded upon over the centuries since, the Tower of London has protected, housed, imprisoned and been for many the last sight they saw on the Earth.

It has been the seat of British government and the living quarters of monarchs, the site of renowned political intrigue and the repository of the Crown Jewels. It has housed lions, bears, and (to this day) flightless ravens, not to mention notorious traitors and framed members of court, lords and ministers, clergymen and knights.

In the Middle Ages the Tower of London became a prison and place of execution for politically related crimes, with most captives being put to death (murdered or executed). Among those killed there were the humanist Sir Thomas More (1535); the second wife of Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn (1536). Other notable inmates included Princess Elizabeth (later Elizabeth I), who was briefly imprisoned by Mary I for suspicion of conspiracy; the infamous conspirator Guy Fawkes (1606) and the adventurer Sir Walter Raleigh (1618). Even in the 20th century during World War I several spies were executed there by firing squad.

Exercise 8

Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions.

- a framed member of court
- a notable inmate
- a notorious traitor
- a politically related crime
- an infamous conspirator
- the repository of the Crown Jewels
- the seat of British government
- the site of renowned political intrigue

Exercise 9

Complete the following table with the appropriate verb or noun forms.

Verb	Noun
to plot	
	Execution
to capture	
	Conspiracy
To imprison	
	Protection
	Traitor
To suspect	

Exercise 10

Match the names of the renowned prisoners from the box with the stories given below.

Catherine Howard; Sir Walter Raleigh; Anne Boleyn;
Guy Fawkes; Sir Thomas More

Here are some of the unfortunates held within the Tower walls.

_____, the Lord Chancellor and scholar who served Henry VIII until the break with Rome, refused to acknowledge Henry VIII as supreme head of the English Church, and continued adamant when the king's subjects were required to subscribe to the oath imposed. He also protested against the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, who had given Henry only one living child, the Princess Mary.

_____, Henry VIII's second wife, was taken to the Tower on a charge of adultery. Before her crowning she had stayed in what is now called the "Queen's House", built below the Bell Tower in 1530. As a prisoner she returned there. Her trial took place in the medieval great hall where she was sentenced to death.

_____ was Henry VIII fifth wife and according to him his "very jewel of womanhood". He adored her and showered her with gifts and favours and pampered her in every way. She appointed a former admirer as her private secretary and soon rumours were being whispered at court about the Queen's misconduct Henry's immediate reaction was one of total disbelief. However, he ordered an investigate and found that

she had really been flirting behind his back. For this he could show no mercy. She went the way of her cousin Anne Boleyn; she was tried, condemned and beheaded at the Tower of London.

_____ was a leading conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament. He was a Catholic convert who had served in the Spanish army before becoming involved in the plot. He and his fellow conspirators were taken to the Tower and interrogated in the Queen's House. In January 1606 with three others, he was drawn on a hurdle from the Tower to the Houses of Parliament and there hanged, beheaded and quartered.

_____ was an explorer known for his expeditions to the Americas, and for allegedly bringing tobacco and the potato from the New World to the British Isles. A favourite of Elizabeth I, he fell thoroughly out of favour and spent 12 years in the Tower.

Unit 12. Stories for Reading: Crimes and Criminals

Read, translate and retell the stories.

1. BANK ROBBERS

1.1. Klaus Schmidt, 41, burst into a bank in Berlin, Germany, waved a pistol and screamed: “Hand over the money!” The staff asked if he wanted a bag to which he replied: “Damn right, it’s a real gun!” Guessing Schmidt was deaf, the manager set off the alarm saying later: “It was ridiculously loud, but he didn’t seem to notice”. After five minutes, punctuated by Schmidt’s occasionally shouting: “I am a trained killer!” the police arrived and arrested him. Schmidt then sued the bank accusing them of exploiting his disability.

1.2. Five armed raiders burst into a bank in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. Their demands for money were foiled when the staff calmly opened up the safes to reveal rows of empty shelves. Unfortunately, robbers were let down by their ignorance of the republic’s finances. No money had been delivered to any of the banks in Baku for the previous two months.

1.3. John Nashid from New York held up a bank in Bronx and got away with \$17,000. He then led the police on a five-mile car chase through back streets, throwing fistfuls of dollars out of the window in an attempt to hold up pursuit. To a certain extent it may have worked, as \$6,300 of his haul wasn’t recovered; but it also left a trail for the 12 cop cars chasing him to follow. Eventually Nashid ran from his car, dived through the window of a nearby nursing home, and was finally captured near a garbage can at the rear of the building. He had entered the bank draped in a sheet with holes cut out for his eyes, and was immediately nicknamed “Casper the Ghost” by police.

1.4. Scottish bank robber Derek Macfadden was caught because he was too law-abiding. Gun in hand, he held up a bank at Giffnock, near Glasgow, and then raced off in his getaway car with £4,000. Despite being pursued by police, he halted at a red traffic light, where he was promptly arrested.

1.5. A man arrived at a bank in East Hartford, Connecticut. He was wearing a blue bandanna across his face and brandishing a pistol as he

yanked at the door, only to find it was locked. The bank had actually closed at 3:00. After staring at the door for a few seconds, the man ran off into a small black car. Staff still inside the bank called the police, but no arrest was made.

Perhaps even later in arriving was the gang who spent the night cutting their way into a Lloyds bank in Hampshire, England. They cut bars with a hydraulic saw, wrenched out a security grille, and punched a hole through a wall. The only problem was that the bank was closed down four years earlier, and the building was empty.

1.6. From Florence, Italy, a tale is in which the guards got it wrong: security men were all too eager to help a man with his foot in a cast as he hobbled into a bank on metal crutches. Ignoring the alarm from the metal detector at the bank's entrance, they guided the apparently disabled man to a cashier's register. There he dropped his crutches, pulled a gun and grabbed \$40,000 before sprinting away.

1.7. Michael Norton stole two security cameras from the lobby of a bank. The cops were sure it was Norton, one of the neighbourhood characters, because the last pictures the cameras took showed him unscrewing them from the wall mountings Detective Thomas Hickey set off to cruise the streets and eventually found Norton. "Hey", called Hickey. "Could you explain to me how comes the bank has your picture?" "I didn't rob the bank", Norton protested. "I just took the camera" ...

2. MUGGERS

2.1. After he had been robbed of \$20 in Winnipeg, Canada, Rogir Morse asked for his wallet back. The mugger agreed, handed over his own wallet by mistake, and fled- leaving Roger \$250 better off.

2.2. Camden, New Jersey, Clarence Gland and Kin Williams were taking a late-night stroll when a car pulled up and two men got out. One of them produced a long black snake and shoved it toward Gland's face, and while the couple stood rigid, his associate made off with cash, a personal stereo and a wristwatch. A snake expert later identified the reptile from its description as a completely harmless rat snake. In other words, it was not loaded.

2.3. A gun-toting mugger made a bad mistake when he held up a man who was walking home through an alley in West Virginia. Finding his victim was carrying only \$13, he demanded a check for \$300. The man wrote out the check, and the thief was caught the next day when he tried to cash it. As the cops said afterward: "The crook wasn't very bright".

2.4. An Italian who turned to snatching handbags to finance his drug addiction came unstuck, when he robbed his own mother by mistake. The woman was walking along the street when her son, who didn't see her face until it was too late, sped past on a motorcycle and snatched her bag. Recognising him, his mother was so angry she reported him to the police.

2.5. Belgian police quickly solved two Brussels street robberies when they heard the victims' description of the culprit: he was wearing a bright-yellow jacket and had a cast on one leg. The man was caught within 15 minutes of his second robbery.

2.6. Purse snatcher Daniel Pauchin ended up in the hospital, when he tried to rob two women in a street in Nice, France. The victims were burly transvestites who beat him up and left him with broken ribs.

2.7. Mandy Hammond from Arnold, England, went out with two friends. As they waited for a taxi, a man walked up to them and demanded Mandy's lipstick and eyeshadow. The group thought he was joking, but he then pulled a gun, held it to her friend Paul Upton's head and announced, "Don't laugh. I've got a gun, and I'll shoot if you haven't got any lipstick". Lipstick was promptly produced, and the man strolled off. In the same month a gunman struck in Scarborough, England. Wearing a hood and dark glasses, he forced a pharmacist assistant, at gunpoint, to fill a bag with pimple cream. Police were said to be "puzzled".

3. THIEVES

3.1. Edward Williams of Houston, Texas, was fined \$10,000 and put on 10 years' probation. He had formerly been a storeroom supervisor at Houston's Jefferson Davis Hospital, and he had been convicted of stealing 79,680 rolls of toilet paper. No one knew for sure what he'd done with the purloined paper.

3.2. Car thief in Holloway, north of London, got away with something special. Tucked away in the trunk of his car was a box containing 120 plastic earholes. They were plastic molds made for the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, to allow hearing aids to be tailor-made for patients. One can only imagine the thief trying to sell them on the open market: "Ere, buddy — wanna buy some plastic ear'oles?"

3.3. The day after winning \$640,000 in Italy's national lottery, Flavio Maestrini was arrested for stealing \$400 from a shop. Appearing in court, he explained that he didn't enjoy spending money unless it was stolen.

3.4. A Russian man arrived at his country retreat near Arkhangelsk, Russia, on the White Sea and found the entire house stolen, complete with outhouses and fences, leaving just a vegetable patch.

3.5. Members of a British Rail cricket team turned up for the first match of the season at their field near Kidderminster, England. The pavilion had disappeared. How one steals an eight-room building without anyone noticing remains a mystery.

3.6. Alan Omonde appeared in court in Uganda on the charge of stealing an old man's big edible rat. Omonde was given 12 strokes of the cane for stealing John Onyait's smoked rat, while Onyait lamented that he'd been deprived of his favourite dish. Omonde was also ordered to hunt down and trap five more edible rats as a fine payable to his elderly victim.

4. ESCAPE ARTISTS

4.1. Two prisoners tried to escape from an appearance at a court in Watford, England. Forgetting that they were handcuffed together, they ran on either side of a lamppost. Having hurtled into one another, the stunned pair was grabbed by the guard and bundled into a waiting prison van.

4.2. Relatives bribed a prison guard to smuggle a bunch of bananas to an inmate at Pecs, Hungary. Unfortunately the guard ran into the prison commander, and apparently unaware that there might be anything wrong with them, offered him his choice of the fruit. Needless to say, the commander chose the wrong banana, bit into the metal file contained within, and had the guard up on charges.

4.3. A certain Mr. Jorgen appeared on a Danish TV quiz show and easily outclassed his opponents. He was just about to take off with nearly \$700 and a vacation for two in Marbella, Spain, when the producer took him aside: it seemed security wanted a word. Jorgen had been on the run for the previous 18 months, and his TV-addict prison officer had recognised him.

4.4. Double murderer David Graham was only too obliging when prison officers in Florida asked him to try to escape, so they could test a new tracking dog. They even gave him a 30-minute start. Graham did his part perfectly, but the dog didn't. Local police were called into join the search, but Graham was long gone. A much better sniffer dog was employed at a jail in Mexico City, Mexico. It found Barren Brown hiding in a laundry van — which probably saved Brown a great deal of disappointment, as the laundry van's immediate destination was another prison.

4.5. Three imprisoned robbers broke out of a new jail in Aix-en-Provence, France by climbing ladders left behind by workmen. The workers had been erecting wires intended to deter helicopter-aided escapes from the prison yard, but in preventing the high-tech breakouts, they seem to have forgotten all about the low-tech ones.

4.6. An unnamed man reportedly climbed the wall of Chelmsford jail, in Essex, England, from the outside. He was carrying a rope with which he intended to haul his brother out. The fellow lost his balance, fell into the jail, and was arrested as he staggered around the prison yard, dazed but unhurt.

5. SHOP-LIFTERS

5.1. Steven Kemble was arrested in St. George, Utah, when he tried to flee after shoplifting a CD. After being briefly detained by a store clerk, he broke free, dashed out the door, and ran into a pillar in front of the shop, knocking himself unconscious.

5.2. Roy Philips Downfall was a colour fellow. Appearing in court on shoplifting charges, he wore a yellow parka, yellow shirt, yellow pants, and a yellow tie. It was a similar dress that drew him to the attention of the store detective at a supermarket in Oldham, England, where everything he was after had a yellow connection: jellies, mustard, cheese, three pairs of socks, and two pairs of underpants. He was given a one-month suspended sentence.

5.3. In Johannesburg, South Africa, a shoplifter with a passion for cheese was caught for the sixth time after stealing gouda and cheddar. Cleopas Ntima told police he paid for his other groceries, but said “voices” told him to take the cheese.

6. ROBBERS

6.1. Mr. Wazir Jiwi was the only clerk in a late night shop in Houston, Texas, when he found himself looking at two pistols. “You don’t need two”, he told the bandit. “Why don’t you sell me one of them?” The gunman named his price at \$100; Jiwi handed over the cash and was given the gun. As he placed it under the counter, he pushed the button that locked the shop door. They then agreed on the price for the other gun. The outlaw grabbed the second bundle of cash, put his other pistol on the counter and tried to leave. When he found he could not get out, Jiwi told him to bring the money back and he would let him go. And he did let him go, presumably guessing that anyone that stupid would get arrested soon enough anyway.

6.2. An armed man in Groiningen, northern Holland, handed a shopkeeper a note demanding money. The man behind the counter took one look and then wrote his own terse reply: “Bug off” (or the nearest Dutch equivalent). And the gunman did too fleeing empty-handed.

6.3. When John Gregory came to trial, the tale that came out was one of high farce rather than high drama. Gregory and an accomplice had attempted to rob a videos-shop in Feltham, England, but unfortunately they were so dense, they thought the shop’s type-writer was, the cash register and ordered the manager, at gunpoint, to open it up. Even after they’d spotted their mistake, they still managed to grab only five pounds before; their shotgun went off accidentally which scared them so much they fled, dropping the cash in the shop’s doorway. The net return for the robbery was no money and 4 years’ youth custody.

6.4. A robber armed with a sausage raided a shop in Graz, Austria, and escaped with 1,600 shillings. Storekeeper Rudy Buckmeister was hit over the head with the ten-pound sausage. “It felt like a baseball bat”, he said.

7. MANSLAUGHTER

In 1981 Marianne Bachmeir, from Lubeck, West Germany, was in court watching the trial of Klaus Grabowski, who had murdered her 7 year-old daughter. Grabowski had a history of attacking children. During the trial, Frau Bachmeir pulled a Beretta 22 pistol from her handbag and fired eight bullets, six of which hit Grabowski, killing him. The defence said she had bought the pistol with the intention of committing suicide, but when she saw Grabowski in court she drew the pistol and pulled the trigger. She was found not guilty of murder, but was given six years imprisonment for manslaughter. West German newspapers reflected the opinion of millions of Germans that; she should have been freed, calling her “the avenging mother”.

8. CRIME OF PASSION

Bernard Lewis, a thirty-six-old man, while preparing dinner became involved in an argument with his drunken wife. In a fit of a rage Lewis, using the kitchen knife with which he had been preparing the meal, stabbed and killed his wife. He immediately called for assistance and readily confessed when the first patrolman appeared on the scene with the ambulance attendant. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter. The probation departments investigation indicated that Lewis was a rigid

individual who never drank, worked regularly, and had no previous criminal record. His thirty-year-old deceased wife, and mother of three children, was a “fine girl” when sober, but was frequently drunk and on a number of occasions when intoxicated, had left their small children unattended. After due consideration of the background of the offence and especially of the plight of the three motherless youngsters, the judge placed Lewis on probation so that he could work, support and take care of the children. On probation Lewis adjusted well, worked regularly, appeared to be devoted to the children, and a few years later was discharged as “improved” from probation.

9. MURDER

In 1952 two youths in Mitcham, London, decided to rob a dairy. They were Christopher Craig, aged 16, and Derek William Bentley, 19. During the robbery they were disturbed by Sydney Miles, a policeman. Craig produced a gun and killed the policeman. At that time Britain still had the death penalty for certain types of murder, including murder during a robbery. Because Craig was under 18, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Bentley who had never touched the gun, was over 18. He was hanged in 1953. The case was quoted by opponents of capital punishment, which was abolished in 1965.

10. ASSAULT

In 1976 a drunk walked into a supermarket. When the manager asked him to leave, the drunk assaulted him, knocking out a tooth. A policeman who arrived and tried to stop the fight had his jaw broken. The drunk was fined 10 pounds.

11. SHOP-LIFTING

In June 1980 Lady Isabel Barnett, a well-known TV personality was convicted of stealing a tin of tuna fish and a carton of cream, total value 87p, from a small shop. The case was given enormous publicity. She was fined 75 pounds and had to pay 200 pounds towards the cost of the case. A few days later she killed herself.

12. FRAUD

This is an example of a civil case rather than a criminal one. A man had taken out an insurance policy of 100,000 pounds on his life. The policy was due to expire at 3 o'clock on a certain day. The man was in serious financial difficulties, and at 2.30 on the expire day he consulted

his solicitor. He then went out and called a taxi. He asked the driver to make a note of the time, 2.50. Then he then shot himself. Suicide used not to cancel an insurance policy automatically. (It does nowadays.) The company refused to pay the man's wife, and the courts supported them.

Discussion

- An eye for an eye and a tooth for tooth.
- Judge not lest you be judged.
- Everyone deserves a second chance.
- Justice is nothing unless it is tempered with mercy.

Prepare your arguments for or against the statements above. Use the active vocabulary from the Unit. Divide into two groups — pro and con, and conduct a debate. Appoint the “Chair” of the debate who give the floor to the speakers of both teams.

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An educational manual consists of 12 chapters. Each chapter has a basic law text, lexical exercises for learning the material and law terms. Besides, interesting dialogues, humoristic stories and situations for discussion are also included. It helps the students to develop skills of conversational English. The material is chosen according to the programme of Business English for the students of law departments of higher educational establishments of Ukraine.

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