

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЮРИДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ЯРОСЛАВА МУДРОГО

**ЗАВДАННЯ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
СТУДЕНТАМ-ЮРИСТАМ
ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ
ТА САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

Навчальний посібник

За загальною редакцією
професора *В. П. Сімонок*

2-ге видання, перероблене і доповнене

Харків
«Право»
2021

*Видання підготовлено викладачами кафедри іноземних мов №1
Національного юридичного університету імені Ярослава Мудрого*

Колектив авторів:

Т. В. Мельнікова – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент (Prosecutor, Judiciary in Ukraine, Vocabulary Part (Unit 2)); *С. С. Микитюк* – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент (Vocabulary Parts (Units 1, 3–5), Appendix A, Appendix B); *Т. Ю. Мороз* – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент (Legal Profession, The European Union); *О. І. Зелінська* – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент (Investigator); *О. В. Каданер* – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент (Notary Bodies); *О. П. Лисицька* – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент (English Common Law); *О. О. Ходаковська* – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент (Legal Systems, Defence Lawyer)

Рецензенти:

В. Л. Лаврухіна – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри практики англійського усного та писемного мовлення Харківського національного педагогічного університету імені Г. С. Сковороди;

О. Л. Льєнко – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова

*Рекомендовано до видання на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов №1
Національного юридичного університету імені Ярослава Мудрого
(протокол №3 від 29 листопада 2016 р.)*

Завдання з англійської мови студентам-юристам для аудиторної та
3-13 **самостійної роботи :** навч. посіб. / [Т. В. Мельнікова, С. С. Микитюк, Т. Ю. Мороз та ін.] ; за заг. ред. В. П. Сімонок ; М-во освіти і науки України, Нац. юрид ун-т ім. Ярослава Мудрого. – Харків : Право, 2021. – 122 с.

ISBN 978-966-998-271-1

У навчальному посібнику запропоновано матеріали для аудиторної та самостійної роботи, а також самоконтролю студентів за темами «Legal Systems», «Legal Profession», «Crime and Punishment», «Judiciary» та «International law and European Union». Збірка завдань містить автентичні тексти, а також комплекс вправ і завдань комунікативного характеру, спрямованих на розвиток навичок професійно-орієнтованого усного та писемного мовлення.

Попереднє видання навчального посібника побачило світ у 2017 році.

УДК 811.111:37.091.64

- © Мельнікова Т. В., Микитюк С. С., Мороз Т. Ю. та ін., 2017
- © Мельнікова Т. В., Микитюк С. С., Мороз Т. Ю. та ін., перероблення і доповнення, 2021
- © Видавництво «Право», оформлення, 2021

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Головна мета дисципліни «Англійська мова» полягає у формуванні комунікативних компетенцій у студентів – умінь і навичок здійснювати спілкування в усній і писемній формі в межах професійної сфери. Основним завданням студентів є оволодіння знаннями фахової терміносистеми і набуття вмінь використовувати вузькоспеціалізовану лексику для виконання навчальних професійно-орієнтованих завдань.

У збірці завдань, призначених для студентів-юристів, запропоновано матеріали для аудиторної та самостійної роботи за темами «Legal Systems», «Legal Profession», «Judiciary», «Crime and Punishment» та «International law and the European Union». Враховуючи програмні та методичні вимоги, укладачі намагалися забезпечити сучасний навчальний матеріал, послуговуючись при цьому новітніми методичними роботами американських та британських учених.

Посібник включає п'ять тематичних розділів. Кожен тематичний розділ складається з чотирьох частин (*VOCABULARY*, *READING*, *SPEAKING*, *WRITING*) та містить у собі комплекс комунікативно спрямованих вправ та завдань, що дозволяють студентам самостійно засвоїти лексичний матеріал, розвинути вміння та навички читання англомовних фахових текстів, навички говоріння та письма.

Лексичний матеріал частини *VOCABULARY* у рамці рекомендовано студентам для самостійного ретельного опрацювання зі словником, запису перекладу у власний словник та засвоєння (вивчення напам'ять).

Частина *READING* чітко структурована. Вправи, що передують тексту, *PRE-READING TASKS* готують студентів до сприйняття нової теми. Текст є базовим матеріалом для засвоєння теми та її обговорення. Після тексту наводиться список активної лексики *VOCABULARY*. Післятекстові завдання *POST-READING TASKS* містять вправи на перевірку розуміння прочитаного тексту *COMPREHENSION*; лексико-граматичні вправи *VOCABULARY STUDY* – на засвоєння лексичних одиниць, розширення та поглиблення навчального матеріалу з кожної теми.

У розділі *SPEAKING* пропонуються комунікативні вправи, спрямовані на розвиток у студентів навичок та вмінь грамотно та аргументовано висловлювати свою власну думку з приводу проблемних питань чи ситуацій з теми. Рубрика *OVER TO YOU* сприяє підвищенню інтересу до обговорюваних тем, стимулює пізнавальну діяльність студентів та заохочує до більш поглибленого вивчення чи самостійного дослідження запропонованих питань.

Остання частина *WRITING* містить вправи на формування у студентів навичок писемної мовленнєвої компетенції та розвиток умінь створювати різні типи й жанри письмових повідомлень.

Unit 1

LEGAL SYSTEMS

VOCABULARY

1. Read and translate the basic legal vocabulary consulting a dictionary.

authority	law enforcement	legislature
court	law enforcement agency	rule
to govern	lawyer	the judiciary
judge	legal system	tribunal
law	legislation	

2. Match the words and word-combinations with the translation:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) to enforce | a) дотримуватися (закону) |
| 2) enforceable | b) законодавчий орган |
| 3) a body of rules | c) керувати/управляти |
| 4) to obey | d) дозволяти |
| 5) an official body | e) судити злочинців |
| 6) to allow | f) втілювати в життя (закон) |
| 7) to try criminals | g) такий, що підлягає виконанню |
| 8) to resolve disputes | h) сукупність правових норм |
| 9) to rule | i) офіційний орган |
| 10) a law-making body/legislature | j) слухатися/виконувати (закон) |
| 11) to observe | k) вирішувати спори |

3. Fill in the table with legal notions from exercise 1 corresponding to the following definitions:

1)		a)	a rule or body of rules that people in a particular country or area must obey
2)		b)	the power or right to control

3)		c)	an instruction that says how things must be done or what is allowed
4)		d)	an official body that has authority to try criminals, resolve disputes, or make other legal decisions
5)		e)	(in Britain) a special court that deals with a specific matter
6)		f)	an organization responsible for enforcing the law, e.g. the police
7)		g)	to rule a society and control the behaviour of its members
8)		h)	a country's body of judges
9)		i)	a system of rules recognized by a community that are enforceable by established process
10)		j)	a member of the legal profession
11)		k)	an official in a court of law
12)		l)	an act or acts passed by a law-making body

4. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

authority	lawyers	legal systems
court	law enforcement agency	govern
tribunal	legislation	legal action
	the judiciary	

Why do we have laws and 1. ___? At one level, laws can be seen as a type of rule which is meant to 2. ___ behaviour between people. We can find these rules in nearly all social organizations, such as families and sports clubs.

Law, the body of official rules and regulations, generally found in constitutions and 3. ___, is used to govern a society and to control the behaviour of its members. In modern societies, a body with 4. **authority**, such as a 5. ___ or the legislature, makes the law; and a 6. ___, such as the police, makes sure it is observed.

In addition to enforcement, a body of expert 7. ___ is needed to apply the law. This is the role of 8. ___, the body of judges in a particular country. Of course, legal systems vary between countries, as well as the basis for bringing a case before a court or 9. ___. One thing, however, seems to be true all over the world – starting a 10. ___ is both expensive and time-consuming.

5. Choose the word (rule, regulation, law) to fill in the gaps. Mind the difference between the meanings of these words.

RULE – an instruction that says what people are allowed to do or not allowed to. Rule is not so official as regulation. They may be written down, may be not.

REGULATION – an official rule made by a government (or organization), which is part of a set of rules. Regulations are usually adopted by officials or authorities and written down. They are to control conduct of people or quality of things.

LAW – an official rule that all the citizens of a country must obey; also a code of behaviour or ethics. Laws are written down and enforced among all members of a state.

1. There is a ___ against cruelty to animals.
2. In some organizations safety ___ are very strict.
3. Do you want me to explain you the ___ of the game?
4. The ___ of gravity was explained by Newton.
5. If you put a plural verb with a singular noun, you're breaking a basic ___ of grammar.
6. Everyone is equal under the ___.

6. Read and translate the vocabulary consulting a dictionary.

BODIES OF LAW

civil law	statutory law
criminal law (penal law)	national law
common law	customary law
case law (judge-made law/precedent law)	religious law

7. Write down the terms denoting bodies of law that correspond to the following definitions:

- a) the law which is common to the whole country _____
- b) the law which is based on judicial decisions _____
- c) the law which is made by Parliament _____
- d) the law which deals with crimes and their punishment _____
- e) the legal system developed from Roman codified law;
the law concerned with non-criminal matters _____
- f) the legal system which is the foundation of the legal
systems of most English-speaking countries of the world,
based on customs, usage and court decisions _____
- g) the law which has developed over time from accepted
moral norms and customs _____
- h) the law which is based on ethical and moral codes taught
by religious traditions _____

8. Read and translate the verbs consulting a dictionary.

to abolish	to carry out	to enforce	to order	to restrict
to adopt	to codify	to forbid	to pass	to revoke
to allow	to compel	to ignore	to prescribe	to settle
to apply	to disobey	to impose	to prohibit	to violate
to ban	to enable	to obey	to prosecute	
to break	to enact	to observe	to punish	

9. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following verbs in the box above.

- To break –
- To follow –
- To prohibit –
- To adopt –

10. Choose the correct verb that corresponds to the following definitions.

- To give someone an ability or opportunity to do something.
a) to forbid b) to enable c) to codify
- Deliberately not to pay attention or break a rule, an order.
a) to compel b) to prosecute c) to disobey
- To tell someone to do something in a way that shows that you have authority.
a) to prosecute b) to order c) to correspond
- To make people obey a law, a rule, etc.
a) to enforce b) to enact c) to revoke
- To do something unpleasant to someone because they have done something bad or illegal.
a) to impose b) to obey c) to punish
- To end an argument or legal disagreement.
a) to behave b) to settle c) to carry out

11. Form the nouns from the verbs given below using the suffixes: -tion, -ence, -ment.

To adopt, disobey, enact, observe, violate, abolish, enforce, ignore, defend.

Note the difference in meanings:

violation = нарушения, violence = насильство

12. Fill in the gaps with the vocabulary from the box.

ignore	practices	broke	prohibited	bans
passed	adopt	violating	observe	

- The owner of the building is ___ by law from making any changes.
- Students who ___ the rules and smoked in college had to leave.
- The law ___ smoking inside buildings.
- Congress will ___ a law that allows women to become pilots in the Air Force.

5. If you don't buy a ticket before you get on train you are ___ the rules.
6. Many drivers ___ the law and drive without using safety-belts.
7. When a Bill is ___ by Parliament and signed by Sovereign it becomes a law.
8. If a man fails to ___ the law he can be punished.
9. A lawyer is a person who ___ law.

13. Read and translate the following adjectives consulting a dictionary.

acceptable	harmful	loyal	partial	violent
ethical	honest	legal	private	
fair	just	moral	rational	
formal	lawful	natural	reliable	

14. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following adjectives.

- Legal –
 Illegal –
 Just –
 Formal –

15. Form the negative adjectives using the following prefixes:

un- ir- il- im- in- dis-.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| lawful ___ | essential ___ | formal ___ |
| moral ___ | important ___ | honest ___ |
| legal ___ | acceptable ___ | fair ___ |
| rational ___ | loyal ___ | just ___ |
| necessary ___ | natural ___ | reliable ___ |
| ethical ___ | logical ___ | possible ___ |
| responsible ___ | safe ___ | perfect ___ |

16. Form the adjectives from the words given below. Fill in the table.

Dispute, force, nation, protection, government, harm, custom, equity, law, execution, supplement, power, decision, value, knowledge, parliament, accident, peace, legend, president, environment.

-al	-able	-ary	-ful	-ive

READING 1

PRE-READING TASKS

1. Answer the following questions.

1. How do you understand the notion “a legal system”?
2. What types of the world legal systems do you know?
3. What are the differences between them?

- ***Read the text and fulfill the post-reading tasks.***

LEGAL SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD

The legal systems of the world today are generally based on one of three main systems: civil law, common law and religious law – or combinations of these (customary law, mixed law).

Civil law (Romano-Germanic law or Continental law) is the most widespread system of law in the world. It is applied in various forms in nearly 150 countries. The civil law system is derived mainly from the Roman Corpus Juris Civilus (Body of Civil Law). The major feature of civil law system is that laws are organized into systematic written codes.

Common law (Anglo-Saxon law) is a type of legal system, which is the system of England and Wales in the UK, and is also in force in nearly 80 countries. Common law system is founded not on laws made by legislatures but on judge-made laws, which in turn are based on custom, culture, habit, and previous judicial decisions throughout the world.

Religious law is a legal system which is of a religious nature and based mostly on scriptures. The main types of religious law are Sharia in Islam, Halakha in Judaism, and Canon law in some Christian groups.

Customary Law is a type of legal system that serves as the basis of the present-day laws in nearly 40 countries – mostly in Africa, some in the

Pacific islands, Europe, and the Near East. Customary law is also referred to as “primitive law”, “unwritten law”, and “folk law”. The earliest systems of law in human society were customary, and usually developed in small agrarian and hunting communities. Customary law is based upon customs of a community.

Mixed law combines elements of several types of legal systems – civil, common, customary, and religious. The most prominent example of a mixed legal system is the Indian legal system. India follows a mixture of civil, common law and customary or religious law.

Notes: Sharia /ʃə'ri:jə/ – шариат
Islam /ɪ'slɑ:m, 'ɪz,lɑ:m/ – іслам
Halakha /hə'lɑ:kə/ – Галаха
Judaism /'dʒu:di,ɪzəm/ – іудаїзм
Canon law – церковне католицьке право

VOCABULARY

Civil law (legal system) – романо-германська правова система; континентальна система права

Common law (legal system) – англо-саксонська правова система; прецедентна система права

Muslim law – система мусульманського права

Customary law – система традиційного (звичаєвого) права

Mixed law – змішана система права

widespread – широко поширений

habit – звичка, звичай

community – 1) громада, община; 2) (the ~) суспільство; 3) співтовариство, об'єднання, співдружність

a mixture – суміш

to base on – базувати(ся)

to apply – 1) застосовувати, вживати, використовувати; 2) подавати заяву; 3) звертатися за

to refer to – відносити до (епохи, класу тощо)

to derive from – походити

to be in force – бути чинним

to found on – спиратися, ґрунтуватися на

to combine – поєднувати, змішувати, комбінувати

to follow – підтримувати, наслідувати

POST-READING TASKS

COMPREHENSION

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

1. There are three main legal systems in the world.
2. Customary law is the predominant legal system of the world.
3. The Civil law system is derived mainly from Magna Carta.
4. The main characteristic of the civil law system is that laws are organized into systematic written codes.
5. The major feature of the Common law system is that laws are based on the previous judicial decisions (precedents).
6. Religious law is a legal system which is of religious nature and is based on the Bible.
7. The Indian legal system combines elements of different types of legal systems.

VOCABULARY STUDY

3. Find the odd word. Explain your choice:

- a) society – community – tribe – island;
- b) custom – practice – usually – habit;
- c) folks – village – people – humanity;
- d) agrarian – agricultural – urban – farming;
- e) island – isle – the British Isles – sea.

4. Sorting activity. Sort the following words according to the related topics.

Civil law	Common law	Muslim law	Customary law	Mixed legal system

The customs of the community, judge-made laws, religious nature, a mixture of different types of legal systems, systematic written codes, judicial decisions, agrarian and hunting communities, Roman Law.

5. Pay attention to the difference in the meaning and peculiarities of usage of the words *habit, practice, usage, custom*. Translate the examples.

Words like *habit, practice, usage, custom* mean a way of acting fixed through repetition.

Habit implies doing something unconsciously and often compulsively, e.g. *He had a habit of tapping his fingers.*

Practice suggests an act or method followed with regularity and usually through choice, e.g. *Our practice is to honour all major credit cards.*

Usage refers to the way in which something is used on a regular basis, e.g. *Western-style dress is now common usage in international business.*

Custom is something that is done by people in a particular society because it is traditional, often having the force of unwritten law, e.g. *The custom of wearing black at funerals.*

6. Make up the sentences using the verbs in the appropriate forms.

Civil law	<i>to base on</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the customs of the community. • as “primitive law”, “folk law”.
Common law	<i>to apply in</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religion. • as European Continental law.
Muslim law	<i>to derive from</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman Law. • in nearly 80 countries.
Customary law	<i>to be in force</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • judge-made laws.
Mixed law	<i>to be found</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in nearly 150 countries. • elements of several types of legal systems.
	<i>to combine</i>	

7. Read additional information on the Civil law. Pay attention to the pronunciation and translation of the proper names.

Scholars usually subdivide civil law into four distinct groups:

French civil law: in France, the Benelux countries, Italy, Romania, Spain and former colonies of those countries;

German civil law: in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, former Yugoslav republics, Greece, Portugal, Turkey, Japan, South Korea and the Republic of China;

Scandinavian civil law: in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. As historically integrated in the Scandinavian cultural sphere, Finland and Iceland also inherited the system.

Chinese law: a mixture of civil law and socialist law in use in the People's Republic of China.

READING 2

1. Read the text and fulfil the post-reading tasks.

ENGLISH COMMON LAW. ANGLO-SAXON LAW

Anglo-Saxon law is the body of legal principles that prevailed in England from the 6th century until the Norman Conquest (1066).

Anglo-Saxon law was made up of three components: the laws and collections promulgated by the king; authoritative statements of custom; and private compilations of legal rules and *enactments*. The primary emphasis was on criminal law rather than on private law, although certain material dealt with problems of *public administration*, public order, and ecclesiastical matters. The preservation of peace was an important feature of Anglo-Saxon law.

The combination of Anglo-Saxon and Norman law emerged as English Common law. *A body of English law* originated with an oral tradition of tribal justice in Britain thousands of years ago, developed into a unique national body of law developed and set to writing by English judges over time, and was eventually imported as the law of British colonies throughout the world such as the United States of America (except Louisiana), Canada (except Quebec) and India.

The common law is judicially created law that is developed on a case by case basis. Because it is not written by elected politicians but by judges, it is also referred to as *unwritten law*.

Common Law is also understood to be “law by *precedent*”, distinguished from statutory law, i.e., parliamentary legislation to which Com-