

Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Ростовский институт защиты предпринимателя» (РИЗП)

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УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
по организации самостоятельной работы
студентов и проведению
практических (семинарских) занятий
ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности

_____ (наименование дисциплины (модуля))

Специальность	40.02.04 ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ
Форма обучения	очная

Ростов-на-Дону

Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция.

Цель издания – способствовать в выполнении самостоятельной работы студентов, овладении специальной лексикой, навыками чтения и говорения, обучению перевода специальных текстов с английского языка на русский.

В фокусе внимания настоящей работы находятся все темы, которые изучаются на юридической специальности по дисциплине «Английский язык».

Каждый урок включает в себя текст с заданиями. Студентам предлагается ответить на ряд контрольных вопросов, проверяющих степень усвоения материала текста. Серия упражнений направлена на активизацию новой лексики.

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

Legal professions in GB

Solicitors. There are about 50000 solicitors, a number which is rapidly increasing, and they make up by far the largest branch of the legal profession in England and Wales. They are found in every town, where they deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents for buying and selling houses, making wills, etc. Solicitors also work on court cases for their clients, prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in a Magistrates court.

Barristers. There are about 5000 barristers who defend or prosecute in the higher courts. Although solicitor and barristers work together on cases, barristers specialize in representing clients in court and the training and career structures for the two types of lawyer are quite separate. In court, barristers wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings. The highest level of barristers have the title QC (Queens Counsel).

Judges. There are a few hundred judges, trained as barristers, who preside in more serious cases. There is no separate training for judges.

Jury. A jury consist of twelve people (Jurors), who are ordinary people chosen at random from the Electoral Register (the list of people who can vote in elections). The jury listen to the evidence given in court in certain criminal cases and decide whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. If the person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the presiding judge. Juries are rarely used in civil cases.

Magistrates. There are about 30000 magistrates (Justices of the Peace or JPs), who judge cases in the lower courts. There are usually unpaid and have no formal legal qualifications, but they are respectable people who are given some training.

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.

Tasks to the text:

Compare legal professions in Russia and Great Britain.

Write the topic about your future profession.

LAW AND SOCIETY

The world was at a very primitive stage of development there were no laws to regulate life of people. If a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband that was their own business and no one interfered officially. Things never stay the same. The life has changed. We live in a complicated world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities, make them more involved. Now we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community living.laws are based on the reasonable needs at the community we often dont notice them. If our neighbor plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, the lawyer or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations. But to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on a train or a TV set to watch. When a neighbor refuses to behave reasonably or when we are injured in a train accident, the money wasnt repaid, the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return money or replace it, we do start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities. May wish to take legal action to recover your loss. You may sue against Bert who didn't pay his debt. Thus you become a plaintiff and Bert is a defendant. At the trial you testified under oath about the loan. Bert, in his turn, claimed that it was a gift to him, which was not to be returned. The court after the listening to the testimony of both sides and considering the law decided that it was a loan and directed that judgment be entered in favor of you against Bert transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. For example, buying or selling a house, setting up a business, or deciding whom to give our property to when we die. The whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.

Answer the questions:

Were there any laws when the world was at a very primitive stage of development?

Why do we need rules and regulations nowadays?

Do we notice laws? Why?

When do we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities?

In what case may we sue against Berth?

Where do we testify under oath?

Did Berth win or lose the case?

In what cases do people seek legal advice?

Why do companies employ lawyers?

Agree or disagree with the following statements:

Model:

a) I think it is true. The text tells us that

b) To my mind, it is false because

1. We usually think about the legal implications of everyday activities.
2. Few of us would risk making transactions without first seeking legal advice.
3. People all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other.
4. Even though the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return your money or replace the TV set, we don't start thinking of taking legal advice.
5. When you buy a train ticket a lawyer may tell you it represents a contract with legal obligations.
6. You may not sue against the person who didn't pay his debt.
7. You can testify at the doctor's.
8. A defendant can accuse a plaintiff.
9. The court may listen to testimony of one side.
10. All transactions in modern society are very complex.
11. Nobody should have basic knowledge of law.

Read and understand the missing words:

1. _____ is the party that is accused in court of a crime or a civil offence.
2. _____ is the party that starts or carries out civil proceedings. It is usually a private citizen or a company.
3. _____ is a civil legal proceeding against someone.
4. _____ is an official court decision on the case.
5. _____ are an official body whose job is to make sure that people obey the law, to catch, and to protect people and property.
6. _____ is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal documents or represent people in court.
7. _____ is a house or a room where all the information about the crime is given so that it can be judged.
8. _____ is a sum of money that you owe somebody.
9. _____ is a formal statement that something is true, such as the one a witness makes in court of law.
10. _____ is money that has been lost by a business, a person or a government.
11. _____ is legal means (documents) regulating relations between companies.

Read the text and find English equivalents for the following words in the text

Они используют судебную систему, опирающуюся на право полиции принудительно обеспечивать соблюдение закона.

Отношения между людьми регулируются сочетанием всех этих правил (норм).

.... понесет наказание в виде штрафа или временного отстранения от участия в игре.

Рефери может подать гражданский иск против игрока и потребовать материального возмещения за нанесенные ему телесные увечья ...

.... так как государство рассматривает антиобщественное поведение не как вопрос взаимоотношений между людьми, а как угрозу благосостоянию и порядку в обществе.

When governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts backed by the power of the police to enforce these laws. Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone-such as when young children commit crimes, when the police have to concentrate on certain crimes and therefore ignore others, or in countries where there is so much political corruption that certain people are able to escape justice by using their money or influence. But the general nature of the law is enforced equally against all members of the nation. made laws are nevertheless often patterned upon informal rules of conduct already existing in society, and relations between people are regulated by a combination of all these rules. This relationship can be demonstrated using the example of a sports club. a member of a rugby club is so angry with the referee during a club game that he hits him and breaks his nose. At the most informal level of social custom, it is probable that people seeing or hearing about the incident would criticize the player and try to persuade him to apologize and perhaps compensate the referee in some way. At a more formal level, the player would find he had broken the rules of his club, and perhaps of a wider institution governing the conduct of all people playing rugby, and would face punishment, such as a fine or a suspension before he would be allowed to play another game. Finally, the player might also face prosecution for attacking the referee under laws created by the government of his country. In many countries there might be two kinds of prosecution. First, the referee could conduct a civil action against the player, demanding compensation for his injury and getting his claim enforced by a court of law if the player failed to agree privately. Second, the police might also start an action against the player for a crime of violence. If found guilty, the player might be sent to prison, or he might be made to pay a fine to the court-that is, punishment for an offense against the state, since governments often consider anti-social behavior not simply as a matter between two individuals but as a danger to the well-being and order of society as a whole.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF THE US AND THE UK

The branches of the US government

The American system of government is established by the United States Constitution, which provides for three separate but equal branches of government--legislative, executive, and judicial. Together, these branches make, execute, and interpret the laws that govern our country. Because each branch has both individual and shared powers, no one branch has more authority than the other two, and each is accountable to the others. This "checks and balances" system means that the balance of power in our government remains steady.

Under the Constitution, the federal government is divided into three branches. **The legislative power** is vested in Congress and made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representative. There are 435 members in the House of Representative and 100 senators. Each state elects two members of the 100-member Senate.

The executive branch is headed by the President, who 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. President can veto a bill unless Congress by a two-thirds vote shall overrule him.

The vice President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death of the President, assumes the Presidency.

The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President for life. Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between citizens of different states. The Supreme court may rule the law to be unconstitutional.

Now about the elections. The President is chosen in nation-wide elections every 4 years together with the Vice-President.

Constitution has been amended 26 times. The Bill of Rights guarantee individual liberties: freedom of word, religion and so on. Later amendments abolish slavery, grant the vote to women and allow citizens to vote at age 18.

The system of government in Great Britain

In theory, the constitution has three branches: Parliament, which makes laws, the government, which "executes" laws, i.e. puts them into effect, and the law courts, which interpret laws. Although the Queen is officially head of all three branches, she has little direct power.

Parliament has two parts: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Members of the House of Commons are elected by the voters of 650 constituencies. They are known as MPs, or Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister, or leader of the Government, also an MP, usually the leader of the political party with a majority in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister is advised by a Cabinet of about twenty other ministers. The Cabinet includes the ministers in charge of major government departments or ministries. Departments and ministries are run by civil servants, who are permanent officials. Even if the Government changes after an election, the same civil servants are employed.

The House of Lords consists of the Lords Temporal and Lords Spiritual. The Lords Spiritual are the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, together with twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. The Lords Temporal consist of hereditary peers who have inherited their titles; life peers who are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Government for various services to the nation; and the Lords of Appeal (Law Lords) who become life peers on their judicial appointments. The latter serve the House of Lords as the ultimate court of appeal. This appeal court consists of some nine Law Lords who hold senior judicial office. They are presided over by the Lord Chancellor and they form a quorum of three to five when they hear appeal cases.

Tasks to the text.

Compare types and structure of British government and the US government.

Make the table of types of the governments.

POLICE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE USA

LAW AND ORDER

the British Police

How much do you know about the British police? Before you read the article, decide for yourself whether the following statements are true or false.

1. There is one police force in Britain, organized by the central government.
2. Some British police officers do not wear a uniform.
3. All British police officers carry guns.

1. Read the article below and then answer the questions at the end:

The British police officer, sometimes called the “bobby” after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force – is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen and policewomen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in the streets (“**pounding the beat**”) or driving in cars (known as “**panda cars**” **because of their distinctive markings**). **The police have regular meetings with social workers, community readers and health officers.** They visit schools and talk to children. In some districts primary schools have “adopted” police officers who take on a school as their special responsibility. They play with the children and talk to them and try to show them that the police are their friends to whom they can go if they are in trouble.

Few people realize that the police in Britain are organized very differently from many other countries.

Most countries, for example, have a national police force which is controlled by the 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 the 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police authority – a committee of local county counselors and magistrates.

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

In most countries, the police **carry guns**. The British police generally do not carry firearms, except in Northern Ireland. They aren’t armed to avoid street gunfights in which innocent people might get killed. In the Metropolitan Police Force (London) over 16 per cent are trained to use firearms, but

in Avon and Somerset, only 4 per cent. The average is about 10 per cent – well below that of any other police force in the world. A few police men are regularly armed, for instance, those who guard politicians and diplomats or 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. Today it is part of the training of every police officer to learn something about the background of the immigrant communities, but in many places there is still hostility and suspicion between the police and black immigrants. This is partly because of the high unemployment rate of immigrants. They have nowhere to go and nothing to do, and so wander about the streets together in groups. Many of them have problems at home, and they often live in very poor housing. When the police see them together on the streets, they tend to expect trouble, and often stop and question these young people, who are angered by this interference with their freedom as citizens. The relationship between the police and the non-whites may improve as more uniformed officers patrol their districts on foot. In addition, since the considerable rise in pay, many more people are applying for work with the police force.

Like 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 CID are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms. 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 offenses like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.

The duties of the police are varied 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**.

Tasks to the text.

Translate the underlined words from the text with the dictionary.

Write the outline of the text.

NEW SCOTLAND YARD, the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police and, by association, a name often used to denote that force.

The London police force was created by an act introduced in Parliament in 1829 by the home secretary, Sir Robert Peel (hence the nicknames "bobbies" and "peelers" for policemen). This police force replaced the Bow Street Police, a small body of paid police in London who had been organized in the mid-18th century by the novelist and **magistrate** Henry Fielding. The original **headquarters** of

the new London police force were at 4 Whitehall Place, with an entrance in Great Scotland Yard, from which the name originates. (Scotland Yard was so named because it stood on the site of a medieval palace that had housed Scottish royalty when the latter were in London on visits.)

At first the new police force, like their Bow Street **predecessors**, **encountered** little cooperation from the public, and when Scotland Yard stationed its first **plain clothes** police 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) in 1878, however. 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.

By the late 19th century, the London police headquarters at Scotland Yard had grown increasingly **overcrowded**, and so in 1890 a new headquarters building was completed on the Thames Embankment and named New Scotland Yard. In 1967 the **headquarters** were moved to a new building off Victoria Street (10 Broadway), also called New Scotland Yard.

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 organization of **civil defense** 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 are 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 countries of the Commonwealth.

Task to the text:

1. Read, translate the text with the dictionary and divide it into logical parts.
2. Make a brief outline of the text.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

Read and translate the text, paying attention to the underlined words.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE USA

Basically, the steps in the criminal court processes are as follows: arrest and booking, arraignment, trial and appeals (if any).

A person who comes into contact with the **criminal courts** must initially be arrested. The arrest may take place with or without using a **warrant** (e.g. when an offense takes place in the presence of the officer, or when there is probable or reasonable cause to believe that a felony or **misdemeanor** has been **committed**. A **felony** is a serious offense punishable by death or imprisonment. A misdemeanor is a less serious offense punishable by a fine or up to one year in jail, or both). Even after an arrest the suspect may be released without being prosecuted for a variety of reasons: mistaken identity, lack of proper evidence, etc.

After the arrest is made the suspect is booked. The booking card of **the law enforcement agency** contains information such as the date and time of arrest, **the charge** or crime for which the person was arrested, the name of the arrested person, the name of the arresting officer. Here the accused is photographed, fingerprinted, and temporarily released on **bail**, if possible. The record or booking card is permanently kept in the files of the police department. On important cases; the prosecutor may be present at the booking, but usually he will enter the case during the arraignment or initial appearance of the suspect before a **magistrate** or other judicial officer. Before turning to the prosecution of the suspect, it must be remembered that the investigative work of the police may continue even though the accused is involved with the **prosecution or court phases** of the criminal justice system.

At arraignment, summary trials can be held for petty offenses without further processing. During the initial appearance before a magistrate, judge or **justice of the peace**, the accused is to answer the charges against him. During the **arraignment procedure**, the charge may be dismissed by the court for a legal reason or the prosecutor may request to **have the charges dropped**. The initial appearance may also serve as the trial for minor offenses that have payment of a fine or a relatively short time in jail as punishment; Once **the judge finds a verdict of guilt**, the accused is sentenced to a jail or payment of a fine. The defendant may also be placed on probation for a specified length of time. If sentenced to jail, he may be granted parole.

The purpose of **preliminary hearing** in the lower court is to determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that a felony was committed and whether there is reasonable cause to believe that the accused committed the crime. It is here that a preliminary testing of **the evidence takes place**. As a result the accused may be released because of having been arrested not for probable cause, or he may be placed on bail or moved back to **jail** until his case is **tried** by the **higher court**.

If there is a reasonable belief that a crime has been committed by the accused, the prosecutor is given **statutorily defined number** of days **to file formal charges** against the defendant. The charge is filed on the basis of information from citizen complaints and police investigations.

Then another arraignment is held. If the **defendant pleads guilty** a date for him to be sentenced **is set by the judge**. If the defendant pleads not guilty, he may request to have a jury trial or be tried by the court without a **jury**. At the trial if the **defendant is convicted**, a date for sentencing is set.

Before imposing the actual sentence an investigation by the probation officer takes place to assist the judge in deciding on a **penalty**. The defendant **may be fined, sentenced to jail**, or placed on probation. During this period the defendant can appeal his conviction. As a rule, the appeal stays the execution of the sentence. If the appeal is unsuccessful or the defendant decides not to appeal, the penalty is imposed.

The defendant is then involved in the corrections of the criminal justice system. It is here that rehabilitation of **offenders is supposed to occur**. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

To reduce the risk of convicting an innocent person, there are **checks and reviews** at all stages of the criminal justice system.

Tasks to the text:

I. Find English equivalents in the text:

уголовный процесс; обвинение; судебное разбирательство; обжалование; произвести арест; ордер; совершить тяжкое преступление; тюремное заключение; подозреваемый; правоохранительные органы; обвиняемый; снимать отпечатки пальцев; картотека; упрощенное судопроизводство; мелкие правонарушения; суд низшей инстанции; слушать дело; подвергать уголовному преследованию; признать себя виновным; суд присяжных; вынести приговор; определить наказание; осудить условно; передать на поруки; перевоспитать; исправительные учреждения.

II. Learn these new words.

Make up your own sentences using the word combinations from the text.

Try to retell the story about the criminal justice process.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Classes of evidence.

Evidence can be categorized according to its potential value as proof. Certain types of evidence can be individualized, or associated with a unique source, whereas other types cannot be **pinpointed** but can aid in identification because they fall into particular classes. Types of evidence that can be individualized are handwriting, typewriting, fingerprints, **footprints, tire marks**, impressions or casts of nonstandard items, striated markings on bullets, **tool marks**, objects with random fractures or tears, and substances that have undergone an alteration that makes them unique among others of the same class. Among evidence that only identifies a certain class are blood and other body fluids, narcotics, toxicological materials, **fibres, soils**, inks, and many kinds of materials produced in **batches**.

Examinations can be either "**unilateral**" or **comparative** in nature. Blood-typing and establishing the distance from which a weapon was fired are unilateral examinations, whereas studies of **handwriting** or spent **bullets** involve comparisons with other examples.

Evidence and its examination.

An investigation at the **scene of a crime**, particularly in crimes of violence, is the first phase of the laboratory function. Many **jurisdiction** shave mobile crime laboratories, in which some of the regular laboratory tests can be performed by specially trained police personnel called evidence technicians.

Crime sites must be searched to locate pertinent physical evidence, which may range from **latent fingerprints** to **bloodstains** to pieces of a broken automobile headlight. Evidence must be marked for identification, preserved, and protectively packaged for transportation to the laboratory. In addition, records (written or photographic) must be made of each piece of evidence and its exact location with respect to the crime. The law requires that the "**chain of evidence**" remain unbroken and makes police accountable for every item of evidence from the time of its discovery to its ultimate **presentation in court**.

Certain laboratory procedures and tests are carried out in the field when time is limited or when there is a possibility that the evidence might be disturbed. Among such procedures or tests are dusting for fingerprints, **making casts of footprints** and automobile tracks, making **blood tests**, and collecting **specimens** of organic and inorganic materials from the **environment**.

Forensic science

Forensic science has come to play an increasingly important part in the investigation of serious crimes. One of the first significant developments was **identification** by fingerprints. It was discovered in the 19th century that almost any contact between a finger and a fixed surface left a latent mark that could be exposed by a variety of procedures, the most common being the use of a fine powder. It was accepted in 1893, by the Troup Committee established by the Home Secretary, that no two individuals

had the same fingerprints, and this proposition has never been seriously refuted. Fingerprint evidence was accepted for the first time in an English court in 1902.

The original purpose of recording and collecting fingerprints was to establish and **to make** readily **available** the criminal record of particular **offenders**, but fingerprinting is now widely used as a means of identifying the **perpetrators** of particular **offenses**. Most major police forces **maintain collections** of fingerprints taken from known criminals at the time of their **conviction**, for use in identifying these individuals should they commit later crimes. Fingerprints (which may be incomplete) found at the **scene of the crime** are matched with fingerprints in the collection. According to the British standard, if the **sets of fingerprints** share at least 16 characteristics, it is considered virtually certain that they are from the same person. Searching fingerprint collections had historically been a time-consuming manual task, based on various systems of classification, but systems for **electronic storage** and rapid searching of fingerprint collections were developed and implemented in the 1980s.

A broad **range** of other **scientific techniques** is available to law enforcement agencies attempting to identify suspects or to establish beyond doubt the connection between a suspect and the crime in question. Examples include the **analysis of bloodstains** and traces of other body fluids (such as semen or spittle) that may indicate some of the characteristics of the offender. **Fibres** can be analyzed by microscopy or chemical analysis to show, for instance, that fibres found **on the victim** or at the scene of the crime are similar to those in the clothing of the suspect. **Hair samples**, and particularly skin cells attached to hair roots, can be compared chemically and genetically to those of the **suspect**. Many inorganic substances, such as glass, paper, and paint, can **yield** considerable information under microscopic or chemical analysis. Examination of a document in question may reveal it to be a **forgery, on the evidence** that the paper on which it is written was manufactured by a technique not **available** at the time to which it allegedly dates. The refractive index of even small particles of glass may be measured to show that a given item or fragment of glass was part of a particular batch manufactured at a particular time and place. Such information may help to **identify** the kind of automobile involved in a **hit-and-run accident**. Computer networks allow investigators to search increasingly large **bodies of data** on material **samples**, but the creation of the necessary **data bases** is a lengthy process.

Tasks to the text:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What was the first system of identification?

When was the first fingerprint classification worked out?

Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?

Is forgery of fingerprints possible?

How can a forged fingerprint be detected?

Translate the underlined words and make up your own sentences with these words.

Fingerprints

Fingerprints found at the scene of a crime can be evidence connecting an individual with a crime. Fingerprints can be either visible or latent. **Visible prints**-formed by dirt or blood, for example- or three-dimensional prints formed in soft matrices, can be photographed directly. **Latent fingerprints**, which are not ordinarily visible, can be brought out by **dusting techniques** when the surface is hard and by **chemical techniques** when the surface is porous. In dusting for fingerprints, a fine powder of contrasting colour is applied with a fine brush. The powder clings to the residual oils and fats in the print and the excess powder is removed with the brush. On porous surfaces such as paper, fuming iodine, silver nitrate, or ninhydrin solutions are used to develop the latent fingerprints. The most effective developer of latent fingerprints is ninhydrin, which can reveal prints that are several years old.

Fingerprints are identified on the basis of agreements in a significant number of individualities, commonly known as "points." These are the **bifurcations**, ending **ridges**, and **dots** in the fingerprint pattern. If sufficient points are found with spatial relationship to other points, a basis exists for identifying a fingerprint. It was formerly considered necessary to have 12 points to identify a fingerprint, but in current practice, a lesser number is often used. **Palm** prints and **footprints** are identified in the same manner as fingerprints.

Tasks to the text:

Divide text into logical parts.

Give the name to each part.

Give the contents of each part in 1-3 phrases.

Give the summary of the whole text.

JOB HUNTING

Glossary

Application-заявление

Employment, occupation - занятие, должность

Career - карьера

Job market - рынок труда

Training - обучение

Vocational training- профессиональное обучение

On- the-job- training обучение без отрыва от работы

Advertisement - реклама

Experience -опыт

Requirement- требование

Job interview -собеседование при приеме на работу

Promotion - продвижение по службе

Calling for - призвание, талант

Leave (finish) school -закончить школу

Get training in - получит профессиональную подготовку

Enter a university (a college)- поступить в ...

Take a course in- изучать что-либо

Employ -нанимать на работу

Work full-time- работа на полный рабочий день

Work part-time -работа на неполный рабочий день

Train for a job- обучаться какой-либо профессии

Trainee- ученик

Qualify for (a job) -получить квалификацию для работы

Join a firm (company)- поступить на работу в фирму (компанию)

Study medicine (law,...)- изучать медицину (право, т.д)

Do smth for a living -зарабатывать на жизнь

Have a calling for- иметь призвание к ...

Exercise 1. Match the profession and its duties (responsibilities). Think of some more job descriptions and let your mates guess the profession.

1.I write a lot. Sometimes I take photos too. I work for a newspaper.

2.I have lots of books at home. I sit in front of many people. I work in education.

3.I do many things: I write, type, copy, use the phone, work with the computer. I work in an office.

4. I have to carry many things. My job has to do with food and drinks. I work in a restaurant or a café.

Jobs: secretary, teacher, waiter, journalist.

Exercise 2. What profession is it?

It is a person who...

1. Repairs water-pipes
2. Builds houses
3. Grows food in his field
4. Sells meat
5. Looks after sick people
6. Grows flowers and trees
7. Writes articles for newspapers
8. Writes novels and stories
9. Looks after people's teeth
10. Flies airplanes
11. Designs houses
12. Repairs cars
13. Sells vegetables
14. Works in an office and deals with filing, correspondence, etc
15. Treats domestic animals
16. Drives cars
17. Plays the piano

Exercise 3. Match the professional skills and character traits. More than 1 answer is possible.

Skills: decorating, designing, filing, nursing, cleaning, typing, helping people, building things, making crafts, organizing, speaking, talking to people, putting in order.

Character traits : creative, organized, punctual, dependable, responsible, thoughtful, neat, clever, talented, hardworking, intelligent, tactful, patient, skillful, efficient, ambitious, artistic, logical.

Exercise 4. Sometimes you don't know what occupation you are interested in or if you can cope with the profession you like. There are 5 professional types. Look at the chart and say what profession you can be good at. Prove it, using word combinations from exercise 3.

Profession types	Personal qualities	Deals with	Professions
“Man – technology”	Technical thinking, good memory, clever, skillful, logical, organized, hard-working	Machines, devices, meters, instruments, machine-tools, etc.	Turner, driver, builder, engineer, pilot, cosmonaut, designer, mechanic, fitter
“Man – nature”	Good eye memory, neat, patient, observant, rational	Plants, animals, nature environment	Gardener, farmer, veterinary, chemist, geologist, forester, agronomist

<p>“Man – man”</p>	<p>Communicative, sympathetic, well-wishing, tactful, dependable, friendly</p>	<p>People</p>	<p>Teacher, doctor, nurse, manager, salesman, waiter, secretary, trainer, policeman, inspector</p>
<p>“Man -image”</p>	<p>Artistic, creative, talented, observant, good eye memory, imaginative</p>	<p>Works of art and their elements</p>	<p>Painter, sculptor, musician, architect, designer, composer, writer, jeweler, hair stylist, artist, actor.</p>
<p>“Man – sign system”</p>	<p>Good at Maths, intelligent, logical, careful, organized, punctual</p>	<p>Figures, words, formulas, symbols, music, drawings</p>	<p>Interpreter, translator, printer, accountant, programmer, economist, cashier, stenographer, typist, corrector, telephone-operator.</p>

Exercise 5. Say why these young people decide on these professions. Match the 2 parts of the sentences. There is 1 extra.

1. I'd like to be a shop assistant in a boutique.
2. I'd like to be a stewardess.
3. I want to be a car mechanic.
4. I think an actor's job is interesting.
5. I want to be a fireman.
6. I'd like to be a nurse.

Because:

1. It is very exciting to make films.
2. It is very important to save people from fire.
3. I like clothes.
4. I can see the world.

5.I like working with people.

6.I am very interested in cars.

Exercise 6. Read the text and answer the questions.

Job Qualifications

In our society work is almost a must for a person. So, even if you are rich, you have to work, if you want to be accepted by your friends, relatives and neighbors. That is why some unemployed persons make believe that they still have a job, they can't admit even to their family that they are out of work.

An unemployed person often feels unwanted and useless. If I could choose their job freely, this job would have to meet the following qualifications:

1.A person must like his job; the job must give satisfaction, and not only for the moment, but in the long run.

2.This job must be well-paid. Not to become a millionaire, of course, but not to reject certain luxury.

3.In this job I would like to work with other people and not only things. That doesn't mean that a job in research or production is excluded from my list – but I do not want to be isolated from other people.

To put it in a nutshell, a job that satisfies, that pairs fairly well and lets me work together with people.

Questions:

1.Why does a person have to work?

2.What problems does an unemployed person have?

3.What are the most important job qualifications for this person?

4.What are the most important job qualifications for you?

A Letter of Application

I am still at school but I finish it in June. So I'm looking for a job. I've got my own PC and I can use a word processor. I also finished driving courses and I studied English and Chinese in a language school. It's a pity, but I haven't got work experience. So I'm going to take a secretarial course and I want an office job, but I don't want to work for a large firm.

Read and translate a letter of application and write that of your own.

How to Write a resume?

Parts of a resume

1)Personal Information (персональная информация)

2)Career Objective либо Objective (должность, на которую претендуете)

3)Education (образование)

4) Work Experience (опыт работы)

5) Skills (навыки)

6) Languages (знание языков)

7) References (рекомендации)

1. Personal Information:

Olga I. Petrova.

Kiev, ul. Timoshenko, d. 34, kv. 217.

Phone: +38 (044) 123-45-67, cell: 8-050-123-45-67, e-mail: olga@mail.ru, Web: www.petrova.com

2. Objective

a. Objective: Sales Manager.

b. Objective To contribute outstanding skills to achieving your company's goals as a sales manager.

3. Education

Master of Science in Networking, Networking Faculty, Kiev State University, Kiev, Ukraine, 2003

4. Work Experience

July 2002 – March 2005 Administrative Assistant, Sales Department, OOO "Roga i Kopyta",

Moscow, Russia

- Arrangement of Director's business time;
- Business correspondence;
- Negotiations arrangement, contacts with foreign partners;
- Office work.

5. Skills

Skills: Microsoft Office (Word, Excel), IC, Outlook Express, Photoshop

6) Languages

native - родной язык;

fluent - свободно владеете;

working knowledge - можете читать и говорить, но не свободно;

basic knowledge - можете читать со словарем.

Пример:

Languages: native Russian, fluent English, basic knowledge of German.

7) References

Letters of Reference is available upon request from:

Kiev Municipal Administration

ul. Ivanova, d.5

Kiev, Ukraine 12345

Resume
(Curricular Vitae)

Olga Smirnov
2300 West Fruitbridge Rd.
Send Terre, Indiana 47811
(521) 777 12 48

CAREER OBJECTIVE:

to obtain a position as an secretary with a large corporation.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

March 1995 Secretary, the Benlow Corporation.
to present 620 West Second street. Send Terre, Indiana.
Responsible for general running of the office of small private
firms.

October 1993 to Receptionist, Dr. Mark O' Roum,

March 1995703 South Fulton Str., Bern, Indiana.

July 1991 to File Clerk, Ajax Insurance Company,

October 1993277 Westgage Ave. Berne, Indiana.

EDUCATION:

September 1989 to Judson Secretary School, Berne, Indiana.

July 1991 Courses in typing,. Filing, Gregg shorthand, and business machines operation.

Central High School, Berne, Indiana.Diploma, July 1989.

SPECIAL SKILLS:

typing — 70 w. p.m.

shorthand - 120 w. p. m.

Languages — French, Russian

References

Mrs. Olga Popova Mr. Alfred Snow

Associate chancellor An American Embassy Amur State University A personal Assistant of the

891476538937 Ambassador

LABOUR LAW

Labour Law is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations. Labour Law deals with terms and conditions of work, and disputes regarding employment of labour. This is a set of rulings and regulations that govern the relationship and terms between employers and employees. The basic subject matter of labour law can be considered under nine broad heads: employment; individual employment relationships; wages and remuneration; conditions of work; health, safety, and welfare; social security; trade unions and industrial relations; the administration of labour law; and special provisions for particular occupational or other groups. Your rights at work will depend on your statutory rights and your contract of employment. Nearly all workers, regardless of the number of hours per week they work, have certain legal rights. The contract of employment is the agreement made between the employer and the employee. This could be in the form of a written agreement or what has been agreed verbally between them. All workers, regardless of the number of hours they work per week, are entitled to receive a written statement from their employer, within two months of starting work. The statement describes the main terms of the contract of employment. The statement must give details about: job, title, wages and hours of work, sick pay, pension schemes, holiday entitlement, grievance, dismissal and disciplinary procedure and so on.

Answer the questions.

1. How can you define the term “labour law”?
2. What does labour law deal with?
3. What does labour law govern?
4. Why is this branch of law so important?
5. What are the main elements of labour law?

Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.

Права, установленные законом; больничный лист; зарплата и вознаграждение; трудовой договор; социальная защита; свод постановлений и положений.

Write down sentences with the following idioms.

1. Hell is paved with good intentions. Благими намерениями вымощена дорога в ад.
2. Second thoughts are best. Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь .

INTERNATIONAL LAW

International law is a body of laws, regulations, and accepted practices by which different nations throughout the world interact with each other as well as with their own citizens and citizens of other countries. There are two basic categories of International Law, public International Law and private International Law, although the two tend to overlap frequently. Public International Law deals with relationships between different nations or between a nation and persons from another country. It is derived from a number of sources, including customs, legislation and treaties. The best known intergovernmental organization is the United Nations, which develops new recommendatory standards, e.g. the Declaration of Human Rights. Other international norms and laws have been established through international agreements such as Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war or armed conflict, as well as by other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund. Private International Law generally deals with individual concerns, such as civil or human rights issues, not only between a government and its own citizens but also in how its citizens are treated by other nations. It is distinguished from public International Law because it governs conflicts between private individuals or business entities, rather than conflicts between states or other international bodies.

Answer the questions.

1. What is the difference between Public International Law and Private International Law?
2. What does Public International Law govern?
3. What are the three main sources of Public International Law?
4. What does Private International Law deal with?
5. What international organizations do you know?

Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.

Всемирная торговая организация; источники международного публичного права; Декларация прав человека; разработать стандарты; регулировать споры; совокупность норм; иметь дело с; коммерческие организации .

Write down sentences with the following idioms.

1. Impartiality is absolutely essential to a judge. Беспристрастность – самое необходимое качество любого судьи.
2. The leopard cannot change his spots. Горбатого могила исправит.

CRIMINAL LAW

Criminal law is concerned with conduct which the State considers should be punished, whereas civil law is concerned with private rights. A crime may be regarded as a public wrong; but conduct which is harmful to the public is not necessarily criminal. Criminal law is a system of legal rules approved by higher organs of state power and defining the general principles of criminal responsibility, individual types of crimes and the punishment applied to criminals. The task of criminal law is to protect the social and state system, existing law and order against criminal encroachments. The state combats crime and other antisocial acts above all by persuasion and by extensive educational work. Combating crime, criminal law helps to strengthen the state and maintain law and order. Criminal laws, like all other laws of the state, are obligatory for all citizens. Criminal laws determine general principles of combating crime as well as the *corpus delicti* of crimes and the punishment persons who have committed these crimes. Only the highest organ of state power may enact criminal laws. No other organ has the right to approve or amend criminal laws. Criminal law usually takes the form of a criminal code, which consists of a general and a special part. The General Part determines the general principles of criminal responsibility for each crime. It defines the grounds for criminal responsibility, the scope of criminal law, the general (main) elements of a crime, the responsibility for a completed or incompleted crime; it sets forth the purposes of punishment, lists penalties, establishes the procedure of their application, release from punishment and so on. The Special Part defines the types of crime and prescribes the penalties.

Answer the questions.

1. What is criminal law?
2. What is the task of criminal law?
3. What are the ways of combating crime?
4. What organs may enact laws?
5. What form does criminal law take?

Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.

Бороться с преступностью, посягательство, состав преступления, обязательный, совершать преступление, применяемое наказание, внести поправку в закон, соучастие, выдвигать, освобождение.

Write down sentences with the following idioms.

1. To judge by deeds and not by words. О человеке судят по делам, а не по словам.
2. A lean compromise is better than a fat lawsuit. Худой мир лучше доброй ссоры.