

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ТА ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

ОКСАНА КОДУБОВСЬКА

CRIME DOESN'T PAY

*(методичні матеріали до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи
студентів 4 курсу з навчальної дисципліни
Практичний курс англійської мови)*

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Кодубовська Оксана Олександрівна

Сtime doesn't Pay. Методичні матеріали до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів 4 курсу з навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови”. Житомир, 2022. 39 С.

Методичні матеріали до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів 4 курсу з навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови” укладено для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти галузі знань 03 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності 035.041 Філологія (германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська) денної та заочної форми навчання.

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ЗМІСТ

1. Пояснювальна записка
2. Перелік питань і тем для самостійного опрацювання та індивідуального виконання
3. Понятійний апарат тем
4. Перелік видів роботи з рекомендаціями щодо їх проведення
5. Перелік літератури для самостійного опрацювання тем
6. Завдання для модульних контрольних робіт, самоконтролю, тести
7. Рекомендована література (базова та допоміжна)

1. ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Навчальна дисципліна “Практичний курс англійської мови” (VII – VIII семестри) для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти відповідає освітньо-професійній (науковій) програмі Англійська мова та література (переклад включно) посідає провідне місце в системі підготовки майбутнього фахівця з англійської мови.

Метою вивчення навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови” є формування комунікативних, лінгвістичних та професійних компетентностей студентів, автоматизування навичок вимови, читання, структурного оформлення мови в усній і письмовій формі.

Основними **завданнями** вивчення навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови” є:

- розвинути комунікативне спілкування англійською мовою в межах тем, що вивчаються;
- розвинути у студентів уміння читати, переказувати та реферувати англійськомовні газетні та журнальні матеріали в межах тем, що вивчаються;
- засвоїти певний обсяг соціокультурних знань за рахунок читання відповідних текстів, перегляду художніх фільмів, застосування ілюстративного матеріалу;
- навчити студентів вбачати в іноземній мові засіб одержання, розширення і поглиблення системних фахових знань, а також засіб самостійного підвищення своєї професійної кваліфікації.

Програмні результати навчання: вільно спілкуватись іноземною мовою усно та письмово; використовувати лексику в різних контекстах; будувати зв’язне висловлення у процесі комунікації; ефективно працювати з інформацією; вміти створювати усні та письмові тексти різних жанрів і стилів іноземною мовою; аналізувати твори зарубіжної художньої літератури для перекладу рідною та іноземною мовами в межах тем, що вивчаються; обговорювати матеріали, які були прочитані або прослухані; здійснювати лінгвістичний аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів; знати соціокультурний

аспект мовних явищ, що є предметом вивчення; виявляти типові помилки і здійснювати їх систематизацію; володіти навичками усного та письмового перекладу текстів різних стилів і жанрів з іноземної мови на українську, редагувати та інтерпретувати їх на професійному рівні.

2. ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ І ТЕМ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО ВИКОНАННЯ

Тема 1. Право і система судочинства США, Великобританії, України.

Тема 2. Законодавство Великобританії, США і України.

Тема 3. Цивільні і кримінальні справи.

Тема 4. Судовий процес. Присяжні та свідки.

Тема 5. Основні права людини.

Тема 6. Докази та вирок.

Тема 7. Післясудові процедури.

Тема 8. Кримінальні злочини.

Тема 9. Міжнародні документи з прав людини.

Тема 10. Економічні, політичні та громадянські права.

3. ПОНЯТІЙНИЙ АПАРАТ ТЕМИ

Тема 1. Право і система судочинства Великобританії, США і України. Цивільні і кримінальні справи. Судова система Великобританії, США і України. Види права та судів. Процедури у цивільних та кримінальних справах.

Тема 2. Типи злочинів та покарань. Процес відбору присяжних та свідків. Правила подання доказів, добору присяжних, виклики і опитування свідків. Види правопорушень та покарань. Винесення вироку.

Тема 3. Міжнародні документи з прав людини. Економічні, політичні та громадянські права. Шляхи забезпечення прав людини. Економічні, політичні та громадянські права.

4. ПЕРЕЛІК ВИДІВ РОБОТИ З РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЯМИ ЩОДО ЇХ ПРОВЕДЕННЯ

Самостійної та індивідуальна робота студентів 4 курсу є невід'ємною складовою вивчення навчальної дисципліни *Практичний курс англійської мови*. Робота здійснюється за наступними напрямками:

- підготовки теоретичних питань;
- конспектування автентичних підручників;
- написання есе;
- підготовка мультимедійних презентацій;
- підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт (ПМР), заліку та екзамену.

Алгоритм підготовки теоретичних питань

- Визначте питання для підготовки.
- Опрацюйте джерела, зазначені в списку літератури (основна, допоміжна). Підберіть самостійно джерела, які можуть бути використані під час підготовки.
 - Визначте основні поняття теми, які ви маєте засвоїти.
 - Для кращого засвоєння матеріалу занотуйте інформацію, яку ви прочитали
 - Підберіть ілюстративний матеріал до теми.
 - Визначте проблеми в опрацьованому матеріалі, які ви недостатньо зрозуміли. З цими питаннями ви зможете звернутися на консультації до викладача.
 - Залучіть додатковий матеріал для відповіді (презентації PowerPoint, автентичні відео і т. ін.).
 - Перевірте засвоєний матеріал, відповідаючи на тестові запитання та виконуючи практичні завдання.

Алгоритм конспектування автентичних підручників

- Прочитайте запропонований автентичний підручник;
- Випишіть поняття, що вживаються. Користуючись словниками випишіть їх визначення та переклад;
- Зробіть нотатки прочитаного;
- Підберіть ілюстративний матеріал;
- Перекажіть автентичний текст, використовуючи власні нотатки.

Алгоритм написання есе

- Визначте тему для есе;
- Запишіть основні поняття теми;
- Складіть план;
- Представте свою власну думку з приводу поставленої теми;
- Поясніть свою точку зору;
- Наведіть якомога більше прикладів та доказів своєї точки зору;
- Підведіть підсумок всіх аргументів;
- Поцікавтесь точкою зору читача з цього питання.

Алгоритм підготовки мультимедійних презентацій

- Оберіть тему для презентації;
- Визначте ключові поняття теми;
- Складіть план;
- Визначте кількість слайдів та ключові аспекти до кожного з них;
- Знайдіть інформацію для кожного з слайдів та доберіть ілюстративний матеріал;
- Підготуйте виступ.

Алгоритм підготовки до підсумкових модульних робіт (ПМР), заліку та екзамену

- Ознайомтесь з переліком питань та завдань, які виносяться до ПМР, заліків та екзаменів;
- Оберіть підручники, інструктивно-методичні матеріали, які допоможуть при підготовці;
- Перегляньте зміст кожного питання, використовуючи власні конспекти та підручники;
- Визначить перелік питань, які потребують поглибленого вивчення (опрацювання допоміжної літератури);
- Перевірте засвоєний матеріал, відповідаючи на тестові запитання та виконуючи практичні завдання.
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5. ПЕРЕЛІК ЛІТЕРАТУРИ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТЕМ

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PART A.
COURTS AND PERSONNELLE

Answer the questions.

What are the origins of the judicial branch of the U.S. government?

What Does the Judicial Branch Do?

What powers does the Supreme Court have?

Watch the video about the Judicial Branch of the U.S. Government and choose the best answer (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9giPmCWnepU>).

What is the highest court of the land?

- a. the Supreme Court
- b. the Presidential Tribunal

The Supreme Court is the “Last Court of Appeal.” What does this mean?

- a. No other court has higher decision-making power.
- b. Citizens can appeal its decision (take the same case) to lower courts

What does the Supreme Court do?

- a. It approves or overturns decisions of lower courts and explains and interprets laws.
- b. It hears cases from individual citizens without lawyers

Where is the Supreme Court?

- a. in every state capitol
- b. in Washington, D.C. (the nation’s capital)

Can the President or Congress abolish the Supreme Court?

- a. Yes, with a two-thirds majority of both houses.
- b. No. Only a Constitutional Amendment could abolish it.

Are there any special federal courts?

- a. Yes. There is a Court of Claims, a Court of Customs, a Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and a Court of Military Appeals.
- b. No. All courts must accept all kinds of cases.

What are the District Courts and what happens in them?

- a. They are state courts. All cases concerning state laws begin there.
- b. They are the lowest level of federal courts. Federal cases begin there.

How do federal courts differ from other courts?

- a. Federal courts take only cases concerning federal law. Other courts hear cases about state or local law.
- b. There is no difference. All courts take the same kinds of cases.

Choose the most appropriate answer for each item.

When certain trial courts are only allowed to hear a narrowly defined class of cases, they have _____ jurisdiction.

- a. general
- b. limited
- c. appellate

If a person cannot afford a lawyer.

- a. He or she is determined guilty.
- b. He or she receives a lawyer from the government.
- c. He or she stands alone before the judge.

Suits that arise out of conflicts between private parties are:

- a. Criminal law
- b. Tax law
- c. Civil actions

How are federal judges selected?

- a. The president appoints them
- b. The president appoints them and the Senate approves.
- c. The Senate elects them.

Name the highest court of the United States of America?

- a. The Federal Court of Appeals
- b. The Presidential Court
- c. The Supreme Court

What is the main reason for appointing the federal judges to their position for life?

- a. Many cases take years to review.
- b. To make decisions based on what they think is right, not what they think will help them keep their jobs.
- c. To allow them to learn a lot about their jobs and become good at it over time.

The U.S. Constitution provides for:

- a. A Supreme Court and a series of trial courts
- b. A system of state courts
- c. A Supreme Court and a system of twelve appellate courts and ninety-four trial courts

Name the three highest federal courts.

- a. the Court of Appeals
- b. the Circuit Courts
- c. the District Courts
- d. The Supreme Court
- e. Bankruptcy Courts

Federal courts of appeals that are above the district courts but below the Supreme Court are:

- a. Circuit courts
- b. Trial courts
- c. Vice admiralty courts
- d. Specialized courts

Which court or department is not a part of the Judicial Branch of the US government?

- a. The Supreme Court
- b. Federal Court of Appeals
- c. Federal District Courts
- d. The Department of Justice
- e. All of the above

If the trial was not fair or was handled wrong, what actions can the person take in the judicial process?

- a. He or she can appeal to a higher court.
- b. He or she can ask for a Congressman for pardoning.
- c. He or she can fire a lawyer and ask the judge for another trial.
- d. He or she can flee to another country and then declare a new trial.
- e. There is nothing he or she can do.

What is the title of the chief official of the Supreme Court?

- a. Chief Justice
- b. Associate Justice
- c. Senior Associate Justice

When trial courts have an opportunity to hear a broad range of cases, they have _____ jurisdiction.

- a. general
- b. limited
- c. appellate

Where should the jury get their information on a case?

- a. Evidence at the trial
- b. Internet
- c. Social media

The Supreme Court has initial jurisdiction over cases that involve:

- a. People suing the states in which they live
- b. Foreign ambassadors
- c. The federal government
- d. Congress or the president

How many justices are there on the current Supreme Court?

- a. 1
- b. 6
- c. 9
- d. 12

Complete the sentences choosing from the words in the square below.

1. The p_____, the defendant participated in the hearing.
2. This department is headed by a Chief Justice, judges and m_____ report to him.
3. We hope the j_____ will reach an agreement.
4. Such cases require a b_____ of three judges, so they'll have a lot to discuss.
5. The j_____ lacked independence and was influenced by the executive branch.

6. I was frightened of everyone – judges, other b_____ and c_____.

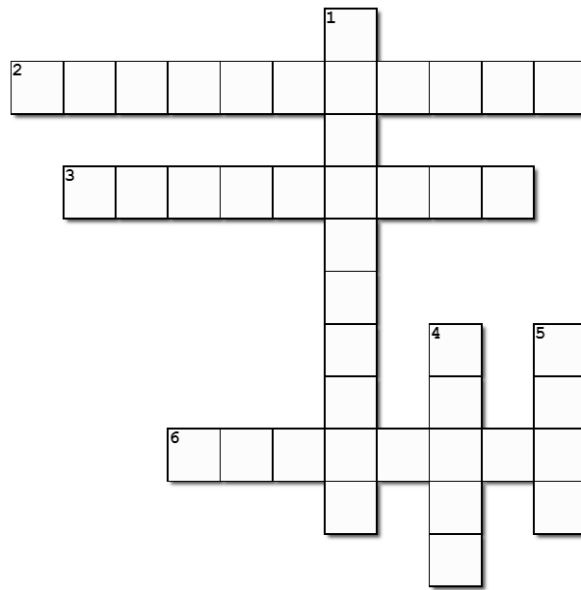
7. The salaries of the interpreters, court r_____ and legal officers are not big enough.

8. Two j_____ sitting at the same time might receive different salaries.

Encircle ten people (or groups of people) who work in the different courts in the crossword puzzle.

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

Complete the crossword puzzle below.



Down

- 1. accuses of committing a crime;
- 4. the main person in the courtroom, who follows the trial and delivers a sentence;
- 5. unfamiliar people gather together, listen to the information about the crime and decide if a person is guilty.

Across

- 2. a type of a judge dealing with lenient crimes;
- 3. a type of lawyer in the United Kingdom giving specialized legal advice;
- 6. a judge.

Find the definition for each word

Attorney general
Chief Justice
Lay justice
Judge

Jury
Witness
Defendant
Plaintiff

Claimant
Prosecutor
Injured

1. the senior legal officer in some countries or states who advises the government or the head of state on legal matters

2. the person in a trial who is accused of committing a crime, or who is being sued by another person

3. upset or offended because something unfair has been done

4. a person in a court who has the authority to decide how criminals should be punished or to make legal decisions

unfamiliar people who gather together, listen to the information about the crime and decide if a person is guilty.

5. the most important judge in the highest court in a country, especially the US Supreme Court

6. an authorized justice of the peace

7. a person who claims something because they believe they have a right to it

8. a person who sees something happen and can describe it to other people

9. a person who claims something because they believe they have a right to it

10. a person who makes a formal complaint against somebody in court

11. a public official who charges somebody officially with a crime and prosecutes them in court

PART B.
CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

Match the crime with the definition

Assault and battery	Abduction	Mugging	Forgery	Burglary
	Shoplifting	Vandalism	Robbery	Hijack

1. to take control of an aircraft or other vehicle during the journey, especially using violence

2. an act of attacking someone and stealing their money

3. the illegal act of taking goods from a shop without paying for them

4. the crime of intentionally damaging property belonging to other people

5. an illegal copy of a document, painting, etc. or the crime of making such illegal copies

6. the crime of stealing from somewhere or someone

7. the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things

8. the act of taking somebody away illegally, especially using force

9. the crime of threatening to harm somebody and then attacking them physically

Look at the table below. Fill in the missing information.

Crime	Criminal
arson	
	blackmailer
burglary	
	hacker
	fraudster
hijacking	
	kidnapper
manslaughter	
mugging	
murder	
	perjurer
	pickpocket
smuggling	

Complete the sentences with appropriate words from the table in their correct form.

Philip was caught trying to _____ cocaine into the country.

Two days ago I was _____ in broad daylight. The attacker took all my cash.

The Los Angeles Police Department is trying to find the person responsible for burning down the school. They are sure they will find the _____.

Hold on to your wallet. There are a lot of _____ on the bus.

Sam was _____ on his way to work. The _____ contacted his wife and demanded a ransom of \$1 million.

Mathew was found guilty of _____. It was clear that he was lying under oath.

A _____ broke into my flat and stole all my money.

Some criminals use lost or stolen credit cards to commit _____.

Monica is trying to _____ Nick. She asks him to pay her \$1000 or she will tell his wife about his affair.

The Associated Press reports that Flight 2567 was _____ after departure by the extremists, who forced the pilot to fly to Qatar.

Police have charged a sixty-five year old man with _____ after the body of his brother was found.

The driver of a bus that killed a woman on Wednesday has been charged with _____. The woman was crossing the road at a pedestrian crossing when the accident occurred.

The software is so complicated that only experienced _____ can use it.

Read the definitions and complete the missing letter in the crime.

Setting a building, car, or property on fire

a_ _ _ _

The threat of revealing true information about somebody if a lot of money is not paid

b _ _ c_ _ _ _ _

Breaking into a house to steal something

b_ _ _ l_ _ _ _

Doing something illegal on the Internet

c _ _ _ _ c_ _ _ _ _

Receiving money from people by cheating them

f_ _ _ _ _

To take control of an airplane, train, etc

h _ _ _ c_ _ _ _ _

Taking someone away by force, often asking for money to return them safely

k_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ g

Killing someone accidentally

m_ _ _ _ _ _ _ g_ _ _ _ r

Attacking someone to rob them

m_ _ _ _ _ _ _

Killing someone on purpose

m _ _ _ _ r

Lying in court, while under oath

_ _ _ _ j _ _ _ _

Stealing wallets, money from people's pockets

p _ _ _ _ p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

illegal transportation of things

s _ _ _ _ g _ _ _ _ _

Encircle twelve words you can find in the crossword puzzle related to crimes.

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

Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

burgle
murder
bribe

stalk
vandalize
blackmail

hijack
sell drugs
set off bombs, etc.

hack
rape
steal

commit fraud
rob
mug

smuggle
kidnap

- 1 The police are looking for a negro who attacked and _____ a woman yesterday afternoon as she was walking home.
- 2 Luckily, the gang _____ the bank when there weren't any customers.
- 3 Ingrid _____ the actor for many years and followed him wherever he went.
- 4 Lion and Diggy _____ \$1 million worth of electronic goods into the country before they were arrested at customs.
- 5 The construction company _____ the mayor with tens of thousands of pounds for permission to build houses on the land.
- 6 Two criminals _____ my friend at knifepoint yesterday. They took all her money.
- 7 Linda _____ fraud by pretending she was a psychic and charging people.
- 8 Some teenagers _____ my house while I was away and took my Xbox 360.
- 9 Apparently, she _____ her husband by poisoning him for trying to claim the insurance.
- 10 Someone _____ my car from outside my house last night.
- 11 They _____ the businessman by threatening to send the photos to his wife if he didn't pay them the money.
- 12 Two armed men _____ the airplane and forced the cabin crew to take them to Bucharest.
- 13 Mike _____ drugs because he thought it was the easiest way to get money.
- 14 The terrorists _____ a bomb inside a crowded airport.
- 15 A married couple _____ the politician when he left his home and later demanded £1 million for his safe return.
- 16 Youngsters _____ the park and damaged lots of trees and flowers.
- 17 Someone _____ my computer and stole my personal information last month.

Complete the text with the words in the list.

court
evidence
judge
jury
proof
punishment

verdict
witnesses
accused
acquitted
arrest
catch

charged
committed
investigate
question
sentenced

It is the job of the police to _____ crimes and try to _____ the criminal or criminals who _____ the crime. When the police have a suspect, they can _____ him or her and take them to the police station to _____ them. If the suspect is _____ crime, they have to appear in front of a _____ and maybe a _____ (of 12 people) in _____. Here they are _____ may be called to give _____. If there is no _____ that they were involved in the crime, they are _____. If not, they have to wait for the _____. If they are found guilty, they are _____. In some cases, they may be _____ to spend a period of time in prison.

Complete the stories with the words in the boxes.

armed held up hiding made off with run

Did you see that story about those guys who _____ a bank in the center of town? Apparently, they were quite heavily _____ and they _____ over two million in cash. They haven't been caught yet. They're basically all on the _____ now and the police think they've probably gone into _____. I hope they get them soon!

Custody fire raid seized wounded

I heard that there was a _____ on the gang's HQ first thing this morning and the police _____ over half a million pounds' worth of stolen goods. Apparently, when they turned up, the gang opened _____ on them and _____ three officers. They've arrested five people and are keeping them in _____ for further questioning.

assaulting conviction example freed offensive

He'd only been _____ from prison a few weeks before, but then he got himself arrested again for _____ a police officer and possession of an _____ weapon. He's got a previous _____ for a similar offense, so I think this time they'll really to make an _____ of him. I expect he'll get at least five years.

Bail front posed trial undercover

Apparently, the police had been running an _____ operation for months. One officer had _____ as a foreign businessman to gain the gang's trust and he found out that some of the clubs they owned were basically a _____ for illegal activities. They've arrested four men and they're due to stand _____ next month. In the meantime, the judge has set _____ at a million dollars each.

Complete the collocations with words from the previous exercise.

be _____ the run

_____ into hiding

_____ fire

_____ someone in custody overnight

have a _____ conviction

_____ an example of someone

_____ trial next month

_____ bail at £500,000

Below is a range of sentences that may be imposed. Match the Ukrainian definition with the type of sentence.

1 bond	8 binding over
2 capital punishment	9 suspended sentence
3 jail	10 peace bond
4 parole	11 community service
5 imprisonment	12 determinate sentence
6 probation	13 prison
7 concurrent sentence	14 good behaviour

- A. Місце тривалого позбавлення волі за скоєння злочину.
- B. Одночасне відбуванні двох або більше термінів позбавлення волі.
- C. Місце ув'язнення терміном триваліший, ніж звичайний для поліцейського ділянки, і коротший, ніж звичайний для в'язниці.
- D. Неоплачувана робота, що виконується відповідно до рішення суду після засудження за злочин замість покарання у вигляді позбавлення волі.
- E. Звільнення з в'язниці до закінчення терміну покарання, яке залежить від того, наскільки людина виконує те, що повинна робити, перебуваючи на волі. Якщо людина не виконає умови, вона повинна відбутися частину покарання.
- F. Поведінка, необхідна злочинцям для дострокового звільнення з в'язниці або отримання інших привілеїв під час перебування у в'язниці.
- G. Вирок (зазвичай "тюремне ув'язнення"), який суддя дозволяє засудженому не відбувати (наприклад, якщо він продовжує добре поводитися, виконує громадські роботи тощо).
- H. Документ, який обіцяє виплатити гроші, якщо у майбутньому відбудеться певна подія, або грошова сума, яка внесена та буде втрачена, якщо ця подія станеться.
- I. Дія, якою суд вимагає внесення застави чи грошей під заставу.
- J. Вирок злочинцю, протягом якого він буде позбавлений волі.

К. Застава, яка вимагається суддею від особи, яка може “порушити мир”, щоб гарантувати хорошу поведінку цієї особи протягом певного періоду часу.

Л. Точний термін ув’язнення, встановлений законом, а не той, що може бути скороченим за гарну поведінку.

М. Вид покарання, призначений у межах вироку, який означає, що замість ув’язнення засудженого за злочин, суддя зобов’язує злочинця регулярно та за встановленим графіком з’являтися у офіцера.

Н. Найсуворіший із усіх вироків: страта. Також відомий як смертна кара.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Complete the sentences with words from the previous exercise.

1. Mr. Clarkson was later released on \$15,000 b_____.
2. The Commetee decided that c_____ should be carried out without causing unnecessary pain.
3. All the necessary measures are being taken to make the p_____ fully operational.
4. Robert Henderson got early p_____ for good behaviour.
5. Jennifer Lambert was convicted of perjury for having falsified documents in the case, and received an eighteen-month s_____.
6. She pleaded guilty, so the attorney recommended p_____ plus c_____.
7. Many countries had replaced the death penalty with a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, with the alternative being a d_____.
8. The penalties include fines and i_____ for convicted offenders.
9. The Trial Chamber imposed several c_____, the maximum of 15 years’ imprisonment being for the crimes of murder and wilful killing.

Read the following text about the trial and the answer the true/false questions below the text.

A trial may be defined broadly and comprehensively as a judicial examination of the issues between the parties. Although some variations may exist, trials are usually held before a judge sitting alone, a referee, or a judge and jury. The counsels for the prosecution and for the defence make opening statements to the jury, outlining what each sees as the nature of the case and what each hopes to prove as the trial proceeds. Next, the counsel for the prosecution presents his case by calling witnesses, questioning them, and permitting them to be cross-examined by the counsel for the defence. The counsel for each side then makes a closing argument to the jury, summarizing the evidence in a light most favourable to their respective clients. The function of the jury is to determine the facts of the case, whereas the function of the judge is to determine the applicable law and to oversee the parties' presentation of the facts to the court. After the judge has instructed the jury on the applicable law, the jury will retire to deliberate in private until it reaches a just verdict, which will then be announced in open court. The verdict of a jury terminates the trial. In a case tried before a judge sitting alone, the decision of the judge constitutes a termination of the trial.

- Criminal trials are always held in front of a jury. _____
- A judge may sit alone to hear a legal case. _____
- At the beginning of the trial both counsels outline their case. _____
- The counsel for the defence may cross-examine prosecution witnesses.

- The function of the jury is to decide the applicable law. _____
- The judge may intervene if the counsels on either side fail to observe the court procedures. _____
- The judge advises the jury on the law relevant to the case. _____
- The jury discusses their verdict in open court. _____

Which statements do you agree with?

“I prefer a prison full of criminals than a graveyard full of innocent people.”

“Courts should give criminals long, harsh sentences because they act as a deterrent to others. If punishments are too lenient they encourage criminals to commit more crimes!”

“The courts of this country should not be the places where resolution of disputes begins. They should be the places where the disputes end after alternative methods of resolving disputes have been considered and tried.”

“The feelings of victims and their families should be the most important factor in deciding the sentence for a crime.”

**PART C.
READING**

Read the sentences, explain the meaning of the italicized words then put sentences for criminals in order from most lenient (1) to most severe (6).

_____ (He or she) has been *fined* and given a four-year *suspended sentence*.

_____ (He or she) was given 250 hours *community service*.

_____ (He or she) was sentenced to twelve years *imprisonment*.

_____ (He or she) was sentenced to *life imprisonment*.

_____ (He or she) was *sentenced to death*.

_____ (He or she) has been sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment. She cannot get *parole* for at least twenty-five years.

Read the news articles A-D to find out what crimes these people committed.

Mariano Edvando

Anunnamed Dutch woman

Chris Handsome

Liam Fellon

Mark Orion

Text A

“ _____ ”

A shoplifter from California who was found guilty of stealing DVDs worth 150\$ _____ . Mariano Edvando, 37, tried to steal the goods from a Kmart store but was stopped and arrested. Two weeks later he tried to do the same thing in a different store but he was arrested again. Edvando has previous convictions for burglary and possession of drugs. Because of California's "three strikes and you are out" law, Edvando could stay in prison until he is eighty-seven years old. This law says that if a criminal has already been convicted of two serious crimes, he or she will automatically get a minimum of twenty-five years in prison for any further similar crimes.

Text B

“ _____ ”

A Dutch woman _____ .by a Los Angeles court for uploading songs and films to the Internet. The woman, who has not been named, uploaded 4,200 songs and 270 movies onto a file-sharing website, breaking US copyright law. It is not clear how big the fine is but if she fails to pay she will be jailed for thirty days.

Text C

“ _____ ”

Farmer, Chris Handsome, _____ today after being found guilty of murdering a young burglar who had broken into his house. Chris confronted two men as they were burgling his farmhouse on 20 August. As they tried to escape in the dark, Chris shot and killed Liam Fellon, 16, and wounded Noah Benson, 29. Chris Handsome claimed that his farmhouse had been repeatedly burgled so that he had received no help from the police. Chris has already admitted owning a gun illegally. Liam Fellon _____ for burglary this year.

Text D

“ _____ ”

The families of two girls who were killed by a speeding driver expressed their anger last night as the driver _____. Mark Orion, 19, from Scotland was driving his van at eighty-four kilometres per hour in a fifty kilometres per hour area when he hit two girls, aged 15 and 16. The mother of one of the girls said “I think it’s outrageous that he can take two lives and just get this sentence.” She called politicians for Orion to be jailed. Local politicians have also criticized the sentence for being too lenient. Orion’s defence lawyer told the court that Orion had been deeply affected by the tragedy.

Complete the gaps in the articles with the sentences from Exercise 1 that you think each criminal received. There is one extra answer.

Write the headlines to the stories (A-D). Compare headlines with your friend.

Choose the best answer according to the articles. Explain your answer.

What does California’s “three strikes and you’re out” law mean?

- a If you are found guilty of three or more crimes you go to prison for a minimum of twenty-five years.
- b Shoplifting is a very serious crime.
- c All thieves get harsh sentences.
- d Criminals in Edvando’s position have to spend at least fifty years in prison.

Why was the Dutch file-sharer found guilty?

- a She had made a lot of money by selling songs and films illegally on the internet.
- b She had broken US law.
- c She refused to give her name in court.
- d She refused to pay a fine.

What did farmer Chris Handsome do?

- a He shot two burglars because they had attacked him.
- b He phoned the police because he heard burglars.
- c He got angry with the police because they didn't help him.
- d He used a gun that he shouldn't have owned.

What did Mark Orion's representative tell the court?

- a That Ramsay was angry at his sentence.
- b That he thought his sentence was too lenient.
- c That he was very upset about what had happened.
- d That he wanted to apologise to the girls' families.

Discuss the questions and give reasons for your answers.

Do you think the sentences given in these cases were fair, too lenient or too harsh?

Why do you think these sentences were given?

What sentences do you think they should have got?

Do you know of any other crimes where the sentence was either too harsh or too lenient?

Present the crime you know.

- Say briefly what the crime and sentence were.
- Explain why you think this sentence was given.
- Give your opinion about the sentence explaining your reasons.

PART D.

READING

Complete the sentences with a word or phrase in the box to make alternative collocations with the words in bold.

access to information of corruption the patent damages of \$3 million
the defence in favour of not guilty a nuisance online fraud the
verdict

- 1 In court, the defendant **pleaded** *guilty/ not guilty*.
- 2 The judge **awarded** custody of the children to the mother/_____.
- 3 The government has **cracked down on** petty crime/_____.
- 4 The judge **ruled** against/_____ the claimants.
- 5 The judge ruled the company was unfairly **restricting** people's rights/_____.
- 6 He said he would fight on and is going to **appeal against** the ruling/_____.
- 7 She denies all the **charges** against her/_____.
- 8 In the trial, he **testified** for the prosecution/_____.
- 9 They were **accused of causing** the fatal crash/_____.
- 10 The judge found the terms of the agreement/_____ **had been broken**.

Work in pairs. Choose five of the sentences in previous exercise and decide what the whole situation or story could be.

*The defendant faced charges of corruption and there was a lot of evidence against him, so he **pleaded guilty** to get a shorter sentence.*

Read about three legal cases that had ongoing consequences. For each case, answer the questions.

- a Who were the defendants?
- b Who took them to court? Why?
- c What was the final verdict?

1. Tech giants Apple and Samsung announced that they have finally settled a long-running legal battle, with the South Korean firm agreeing to pay their US rivals over £400 million in damages. The dispute started back in 2011, when Apple accused Samsung of copying the iPhone's design and key software features. It dragged on for seven years. In the end, a jury decided that some of Apple's patents had been broken and Samsung accepted the ruling.

2. Footballer Jean-Marc Bosman became famous as perhaps the only player to have a landmark legal ruling named after him. When his contract with Standard Liège expired in 1990, he wanted to move to a French club called Dunkerque. However, his club refused to release him unless a transfer fee was paid. Bosman took his case to the European Court of Justice, where he persuaded judges that his freedom of movement was being restricted. The Bosman Ruling came into being, leaving out-of-contract players free to move wherever they wanted.

3. At the time Mr and Mrs Miller bought their recently-built house in the village of Lintz, the nearby cricket pitch had already been in use for over 70 years. As a few balls every year ended up in the garden or hitting their house, they went to court in a bid to force the local club to stop playing there. The club denied causing a nuisance and stressed that they'd offered to pay for any damage they caused. The judge hearing the case, Lord Denning, agreed and ruled against the Millers, who moved house soon afterwards.

Read the cases again. Decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM)?. Say why the false statements are false

1 Apple were awarded significant damages.

True

False

Not mentioned

2 Samsung are going to appeal against the decision.

True

False

Not mentioned

3 Before Bosman's case, clubs still owned players even after their contracts had ended.

True

False

Not mentioned

4 Bosman ended up getting the move to Dunkerque that he wanted.

True

False

Not mentioned

5 The Millers tried to sort out the dispute with the cricket club before going to court.

True

False

Not mentioned

Work in groups. Discuss the verdicts in the three cases.

1 Do you think they were correct?

2 What similar things might the verdicts prevent?

3 What other consequences might there be?

PART E.
LISTENING

Answer the questions.

What kind of things do people rob?

Can you think of any famous robberies in Ukraine?

Do you like to watch movies about robberies?

Listen to the speaker talking about The Great Train Robbery, 1963
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=16lM72Y-IW4>).

Listen again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Say why the false statements are false

The night mail train from Glasgow to London was stopped by making a false blue signal.

True

False

One special coach was carrying 128 bags of old money.

True

False

Two men in black balaclava helmets came out of the darkness and pushed David Whitby down on the ground at the side of the railway.

True

False

Security on the train was very poor.

True

False

Robbers tied something white to a stick by the railway to mark the place where they wanted the train to stop.

True

False

The robbery had taken a total of twenty-four minutes.

True

False

They didn't plan the robbery very carefully.

True

False

The jury took five days to decide that all the robbers were guilty.

True

False

All of the robbers went to prison for a long time.

True

False

The leader of the gang was finally caught in 1968.

True

False

Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

1. Robbers bought a farmhouse to hide
2. The police found Robbers bought a farmhouse to hide.
3. Most of the robbers were caught.
4. The criminals marked the place to stop the train.
5. They stopped the train in the middle of the night with a false red signal.
6. They took the money to the farmhouse.

Discuss in pairs.

Do you think the robbers deserve their punishment?

What kind of sentence is appropriate for such a crime?

PART F.

WRITING

An opinion essay shows your thoughts on a particular topic. Write an opinion essay “Sending people to prison doesn’t stop crime.” using the structure given. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. Word count 200-250.

The structure of the essay:

- **Paragraph 1.** Introduction. This part gives an initial opinion about the question and introduces some of the important issues. It should state your opinion clearly.
- **Paragraph 2-4:** Explaining your opinion. In this part you should make the most important points to support your opinion. You should give arguments and examples to support your opinion.
- **Paragraph 5:** Conclusion. This part summarizes your arguments. You can ask readers about their attitude to the problem.

HINTS:

- Don’t use aggressive or offensive language
- Use linking words and phrases

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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