

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка

**ІНСТРУКТИВНО-МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З
ОБОВ'ЯЗКОВОЇ ОСВІТНЬОЇ КОМПОНЕНТИ
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»
для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

Галузь знань
Спеціальність
Предметна спеціальність
Освітня програма
Факультет

D Бізнес
D4 Публічне управління та адміністрування
—
Публічне управління та адміністрування
Публічне управління та адміністрування
історії, права та публічного управління

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Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до практичних занять з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти освітньої програми Публічне управління та адміністрування. Уклад.: Кулак В. І., Литньова Т. В., Українець А. І./Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2026. 54 с.

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали містять тексти і завдання, необхідні для проведення практичних занять з освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів освітньої програми Публічне управління та адміністрування факультету Публічного управління та адміністрування історії, права та публічного управління. Вони підготовлені відповідно до тем у межах робочої програми на I семестр. Матеріали призначені для поглиблення фахових спеціальних і загальних комунікативних навичок студентів у процесі професійно спрямованого вивчення іноземної мови.

Розраховані на студентів денної та заочної форми навчання.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Підготовка сучасного фахівця у сфері публічного управління та адміністрування передбачає не лише оволодіння професійними знаннями, а й здатність працювати з різноманітними інформаційними джерелами, аналізувати зарубіжний досвід та використовувати його у практичній діяльності. Саме тому вивчення іноземної мови посідає важливе місце в системі професійної освіти майбутніх управлінців.

Запропоновані інструктивно-методичні матеріали розроблено для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності D4 «Публічне управління та адміністрування». Їх зміст орієнтований на поєднання мовної підготовки з питаннями функціонування органів влади, організації управлінської діяльності, надання публічних послуг, розвитку територіальних громад та реалізації державної політики.

Практичні завдання спрямовані на формування навичок професійного спілкування, удосконалення вмінь працювати з фаховими текстами, нормативними документами, аналітичними матеріалами та статистичними даними. Виконання вправ передбачає активне використання професійної лексики, розвиток навичок аргументації власної позиції, участі в обговореннях і підготовки ділових повідомлень.

Матеріали можуть бути використані як під час аудиторної роботи, так і для самостійного опрацювання. Їх застосування сприятиме підвищенню рівня мовної підготовки студентів, розширенню професійного кругозору та формуванню готовності до виконання завдань, пов'язаних із майбутньою професійною діяльністю в системі публічного управління та адміністрування.

Practical Lesson 1: Rule of Law

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: The Rule of Law, justice, legal systems, citizens' rights, and democratic governance

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to the rule of law and legal systems;
 - discuss the importance of law in democratic societies;
 - analyse the principles of justice and equality;
 - practise **Present Simple**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Why do societies need laws?
2. What happens when laws are not respected?
3. Why is the rule of law important for democracy?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Rule of Law & Legal System)

rule of law — **верховенство права**

judicial system — **судова система**

legal framework — **правова база**

constitutional rights — **конституційні права**

law enforcement — **правоохоронні органи**

judicial independence — **незалежність судової влади**

legal accountability — **юридична відповідальність**

equal protection — **рівний правовий захист**

public trust — **суспільна довіра**

due process — **належна правова процедура**

legal certainty — **правова визначеність**

access to justice — **доступ до правосуддя**

civic responsibility — **громадянська відповідальність**

anti-corruption measures — **антикорупційні заходи**

fundamental freedoms — **основоположні свободи**

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. rule of law
 2. judicial independence
 3. due process
 4. access to justice
 5. legal accountability
 6. fundamental freedoms
- A. Basic rights guaranteed to citizens
B. Equal application of laws to everyone
C. Responsibility for actions under the law
D. Fair legal procedures
E. Ability to receive legal protection
F. Freedom of courts from outside influence

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. The _____ guarantees equality before the law.
 2. Citizens enjoy various _____ in democratic countries.
 3. Courts require _____ to make fair decisions.
 4. Governments introduce _____ to reduce corruption.
 5. Strong _____ increases confidence in institutions.
 6. Everyone should have _____ regardless of income.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: The Importance of the Rule of Law**

The rule of law is one of the fundamental principles of democratic societies. It means that all individuals, institutions, and government bodies follow the law and are accountable under it. A strong legal framework protects constitutional rights and guarantees equal protection for all citizens. Courts play a crucial role in maintaining justice, while judicial independence ensures that legal decisions remain fair and impartial.

The rule of law also promotes public trust in government institutions. When citizens believe that laws are applied fairly, they participate more actively in civic life and respect legal authority.

Many countries implement anti-corruption measures and strengthen access to justice in order to improve legal certainty and accountability. These actions help create stable and prosperous societies.

Today, the rule of law remains a cornerstone of democracy and human rights protection around the world.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. What does the rule of law mean?
 2. Why is judicial independence important?
 3. How does the rule of law influence public trust?
 4. What measures help strengthen the legal system?
 5. Why is the rule of law considered a cornerstone of democracy?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. The rule of law applies only to citizens.
 2. Judicial independence supports fair decisions.
 3. Public trust grows when laws are applied fairly.
 4. Anti-corruption measures weaken legal systems.
 5. Access to justice is an important legal principle.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. system of laws and regulations –
 2. fairness in legal decisions –
 3. trust in public institutions –
 4. protection of rights –
 5. responsibility under the law –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Present Simple****Use**

We use **Present Simple** to talk about:

- facts and general truths;
-

- laws and regulations;
 - regular actions;
 - official procedures and policies.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + Verb (V1/Vs)

- Courts protect citizens' rights.
- The government enforces laws.
- Judges make legal decisions.

Negative

Subject + do/does not + Verb

- Laws do not allow discrimination.
- Courts do not ignore evidence.

Questions

Do/Does + Subject + Verb?

- Do citizens respect the law?
 - Does the court guarantee fair trials?
-

Examples

- The constitution protects fundamental freedoms.
 - The judicial system ensures justice.
 - Citizens obey legal regulations.
 - Courts resolve disputes.
 - Governments implement legal reforms.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Courts _____ (protect/protects) constitutional rights.
 2. The government _____ (implement/implements) legal reforms.
 3. Citizens _____ (respect/respects) the law.
 4. Judges _____ (make/makes) independent decisions.
 5. The judicial system _____ (guarantee/guarantees) fairness.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Present Simple

1. The constitution _____ (protect) fundamental freedoms.
 2. Courts _____ (resolve) legal disputes.
 3. Law enforcement agencies _____ (maintain) public order.
 4. Citizens _____ (have) legal rights and responsibilities.
 5. The government _____ (introduce) anti-corruption measures.
-

Task 3: Make questions

1. citizens / respect / the rule of law?
 2. the constitution / protect / human rights?
 3. courts / ensure / justice?
 4. governments / implement / legal reforms?
 5. judges / make / independent decisions?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Why is the rule of law important in modern society?
2. How does the legal system protect citizens?
3. What challenges can threaten the rule of law?

4. How can governments increase public trust?

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Present Simple structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A country faces growing public concerns about corruption and lack of trust in government institutions.

In groups suggest:

- 3 measures to strengthen the rule of law;
- 2 ways to improve judicial independence;
- 2 anti-corruption initiatives;
- 1 strategy to increase public trust.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“Why the Rule of Law Is Essential for Democracy”

Include:

- legal accountability;
 - judicial independence;
 - public trust;
 - access to justice;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

rule of law, judicial system, legal framework, constitutional rights, law enforcement, judicial independence, legal accountability, equal protection, public trust, due process, legal certainty, access to justice, civic responsibility, anti-corruption measures, fundamental freedoms.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How the Rule of Law Protects Citizens and Strengthens Democracy.”

Practical Lesson 2: Modern Legal Systems

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Modern legal systems, legal institutions, justice, and contemporary legal reforms

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to modern legal systems;
 - discuss the role of legal institutions in society;
 - analyse current legal developments and reforms;
 - practise **Present Continuous**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What institutions form a legal system?
2. Why do legal systems change over time?
3. How do modern technologies influence law?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Modern Legal Systems)

legal institution — **правова інституція**

judicial reform — **судова реформа**

legislative process — **законодавчий процес**

court jurisdiction — **судова юрисдикція**

legal precedent — **судовий прецедент**

administration of justice — **здійснення правосуддя**

regulatory authority — **регуляторний орган**

legal compliance — **дотримання законодавства**

judicial transparency — **прозорість судової системи**

human rights protection — **захист прав людини**

legal innovation — **правова інновація**

electronic justice — **електронне правосуддя**

dispute resolution — **вирішення спорів**

legal reform initiative — **ініціатива правової реформи**

digital governance — **цифрове врядування**

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. legal institution
2. judicial reform
3. legal precedent
4. court jurisdiction
5. legal compliance
6. dispute resolution

- A. Solving legal disagreements
- B. Authority of a court to hear cases
- C. Following legal requirements
- D. Organisation involved in the legal system
- E. Previous court decision used as an example
- F. Changes aimed at improving the judicial system

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. Many countries are introducing _____ to improve justice.
 2. Courts follow _____ in many legal systems.
 3. Companies must ensure _____ with regulations.
 4. A _____ determines which court hears a case.
 5. Modern governments support _____ through technology.
 6. Effective _____ helps reduce legal conflicts.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: Modern Legal Systems in the 21st Century**

Modern legal systems are continuously evolving to meet the needs of society. Governments are introducing judicial reforms, improving transparency, and adopting new technologies to make legal services more accessible.

Many courts are implementing electronic justice systems. Judges and lawyers are using digital tools to manage documents, conduct hearings, and communicate more efficiently. At the same time, regulatory authorities are strengthening legal compliance in both public and private sectors.

Human rights protection remains one of the main priorities of modern legal systems. Many countries are developing new legal reform initiatives to ensure equal access to justice and fair treatment under the law.

Today, legal institutions are facing new challenges such as cybercrime, digital privacy, and international legal disputes. As a result, legal professionals are adapting to rapidly changing legal environments.

Modern legal systems are becoming more transparent, efficient, and responsive to the needs of citizens.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. Why are legal systems evolving?
 2. How are courts using technology?
 3. What role do regulatory authorities play?
 4. What challenges do legal institutions face today?
 5. How are legal systems changing?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Legal systems never change.
 2. Courts are using digital technologies.
 3. Human rights protection is a priority.
 4. Cybercrime creates new legal challenges.
 5. Modern legal systems are becoming more efficient.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. legal changes and improvements –
 2. use of technology in courts –
 3. following legal rules –
 4. legal organisations –
 5. protection of citizens' rights –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Present Continuous**

Use

We use **Present Continuous** to talk about:

- actions happening now;
 - temporary situations;
 - ongoing developments and changes;
 - current trends.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + am/is/are + Verb-ing

- Courts are implementing digital technologies.
- Governments are introducing legal reforms.

Negative

Subject + am/is/are not + Verb-ing

- The court is not hearing the case today.
- Lawyers are not using paper documents.

Questions

Am/Is/Are + Subject + Verb-ing?

- Are governments improving legal systems?
 - Is the court considering new regulations?
-

Examples

- Legal institutions **are modernising** their procedures.
 - Judges **are using** electronic systems.
 - Governments **are strengthening** legal compliance.
 - Courts **are improving** transparency.
 - Lawyers **are adapting** to new technologies.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Courts _____ (implement / are implementing) electronic justice systems.
 2. Governments _____ (introduce / are introducing) legal reforms.
 3. Lawyers _____ (use / are using) digital tools.
 4. Legal institutions _____ (adapt / are adapting) to new challenges.
 5. Regulatory authorities _____ (strengthen / are strengthening) compliance procedures.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Present Continuous

1. Courts _____ (improve) judicial transparency.
 2. Governments _____ (develop) new legal initiatives.
 3. Lawyers _____ (work) with electronic documents.
 4. Legal systems _____ (change) rapidly.
 5. Regulatory authorities _____ (monitor) legal compliance.
-

Task 3: Make questions

1. governments / introduce / judicial reforms?
 2. courts / use / digital technologies?
 3. legal institutions / improve / transparency?
 4. lawyers / adapt / to new regulations?
 5. authorities / strengthen / compliance measures?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. How are legal systems changing today?
2. What advantages does electronic justice provide?

3. How can technology improve legal services?
4. What legal challenges are becoming more important?

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Present Continuous structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A country's legal system is planning a large-scale digital transformation.

In groups suggest:

- 3 digital tools that courts can implement;
- 2 ways to improve judicial transparency;
- 2 methods to strengthen legal compliance;
- 1 strategy for protecting human rights in the digital age.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“How Modern Legal Systems Are Adapting to New Challenges”

Include:

- judicial reforms;
 - legal innovation;
 - electronic justice;
 - human rights protection;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

legal institution, judicial reform, legislative process, court jurisdiction, legal precedent, administration of justice, regulatory authority, legal compliance, judicial transparency, human rights protection, legal innovation, electronic justice, dispute resolution, legal reform initiative, digital governance.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How Technology Is Transforming Modern Legal Systems.”

Practical Lesson 3: Sources of Law

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Sources of law, legal authority, legislation, and legal traditions

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to sources of law;
 - understand the main origins of legal rules and regulations;
 - discuss the role of legislation, customs, and judicial decisions;
 - practise **Past Simple**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Where do laws come from?
2. Why do societies need legal rules?
3. Which source of law do you think is the most important?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Sources of Law)

source of law — джерело права

legislation — законодавство

statutory law — статутне (писане) право

customary law — звичаєве право

judicial precedent — судовий прецедент

constitutional provision — конституційне положення

legal doctrine — правова доктрина

binding authority — обов'язкове джерело права

court ruling — судові рішення

legal principle — правовий принцип

legislative act — законодавчий акт

case law — прецедентне право

legal norm — правова норма

parliamentary enactment — парламентський акт

legal tradition — правова традиція

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. legislation
2. customary law
3. judicial precedent
4. constitutional provision
5. legal doctrine
6. court ruling

A. Decision made by a court

B. Academic interpretation of law

C. Rules based on long-standing customs

D. Laws adopted by a legislative body

E. Rule established by a constitution

F. Previous judicial decision used in future cases

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. A _____ is an important source of law in common law countries.
 2. Parliament adopts _____ to regulate society.
 3. Some societies developed _____ before written laws existed.
 4. Courts often refer to _____ when making decisions.
 5. A constitution contains important _____.
 6. Legal scholars contribute to _____.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: Main Sources of Law**

Every legal system is based on several sources of law. These sources provide legal rules and help courts make fair decisions.

Legislation is one of the most important sources of law. It includes laws adopted by parliament or other legislative bodies. Constitutions also play a key role because they establish fundamental legal principles.

In many countries, customary law developed before modern legislation appeared.

Communities followed traditions and customs that regulated social behaviour.

Judicial precedent is another important source of law, especially in common law systems.

Courts used previous decisions when resolving similar legal disputes. These decisions formed case law and influenced future judgments.

Legal doctrine also contributes to the development of law. Legal scholars analysed legal principles and provided interpretations that influenced legal practice.

Throughout history, different legal traditions shaped modern legal systems and created the foundations of contemporary law.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. What are sources of law?
 2. Why is legislation important?
 3. What existed before modern legislation?
 4. How does judicial precedent influence legal decisions?
 5. What role do legal scholars play?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Legislation is a source of law.
 2. Constitutions contain legal principles.
 3. Customary law appeared after modern legislation.
 4. Judicial precedent is important in common law systems.
 5. Legal doctrine has no influence on law.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. laws adopted by parliament –
 2. long-standing traditions –
 3. previous court decision –
 4. legal interpretation –
 5. legal system foundation –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Past Simple****Use**

We use **Past Simple** to talk about:

- completed actions in the past;
 - historical events;
 - actions that happened at a specific time.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + Verb (V2)

- Parliament adopted a new law.
- Courts used judicial precedents.

Negative

Subject + did not + Verb

- The court did not apply that rule.
- Legislators did not change the law.

Questions

Did + Subject + Verb?

- Did parliament pass the act?
 - Did judges follow the precedent?
-

Examples

- The constitution established legal principles.
 - Courts applied customary law.
 - Parliament enacted new legislation.
 - Judges referred to previous cases.
 - Scholars developed legal doctrines.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Parliament _____ (adopted / adopts) the act in 2020.
 2. Courts _____ (used / use) judicial precedents.
 3. Legal scholars _____ (developed / develop) important doctrines.
 4. Judges _____ (referred / refer) to earlier cases.
 5. The constitution _____ (established / establishes) legal principles.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Past Simple

1. Parliament _____ (pass) a legislative act.
 2. Courts _____ (apply) legal norms.
 3. Judges _____ (follow) judicial precedents.
 4. Legal experts _____ (analyze) legal principles.
 5. Communities _____ (use) customary law.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Past Simple

1. parliament / adopt / a new law?
 2. judges / use / judicial precedents?
 3. scholars / develop / legal doctrine?
 4. courts / apply / customary law?
 5. legislators / amend / the constitution?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Which source of law is the most important?
 2. Why do legal systems rely on constitutions?
 3. How does judicial precedent help courts?
 4. Should customary law still influence modern legal systems?
-

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Past Simple structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A country is reforming its legal system and reviewing the sources of law that should have the greatest authority.

In groups suggest:

- 3 reasons for strengthening legislation;
- 2 advantages of judicial precedent;
- 2 situations where customary law may be useful;
- 1 recommendation for improving the legal framework.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“The Importance of Sources of Law in Modern Society”

Include:

- legislation;
 - judicial precedent;
 - customary law;
 - constitutional provisions;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

source of law, legislation, statutory law, customary law, judicial precedent, constitutional provision, legal doctrine, binding authority, court ruling, legal principle, legislative act, case law, legal norm, parliamentary enactment, legal tradition.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How Different Sources of Law Influenced the Development of Modern Legal Systems.”

Practical Lesson 4: Spheres of Law

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Branches of law, legal specialisation, legal regulation, and professional legal practice

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to different spheres of law;
 - understand how various branches of law regulate social relations;
 - discuss the role of legal specialisation in modern society;
 - practise **Past Continuous**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Why are there different branches of law?
2. Which sphere of law interests you the most?
3. How does law influence everyday life?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Spheres of Law)

criminal law — кримінальне право

civil law — цивільне право

constitutional law — конституційне право

administrative law — адміністративне право

labor law — трудове право

family law — сімейне право

commercial law — комерційне право

international law — міжнародне право

legal dispute — правовий спір

legal liability — юридична відповідальність

contractual obligation — договірне зобов'язання

legal regulation — правове регулювання

judicial review — судовий перегляд

property rights — майнові права

legal jurisdiction — правова юрисдикція

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. criminal law
2. civil law
3. labor law
4. family law
5. international law
6. commercial law

- A. Law regulating relations between countries
- B. Law dealing with crimes and punishments
- C. Law governing employment relations
- D. Law regulating family matters
- E. Law concerning business activities
- F. Law regulating disputes between individuals

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. _____ deals with offences against society.
 2. Employees are protected by _____.
 3. Companies often follow rules of _____.
 4. Divorce and child custody belong to _____.
 5. Agreements between countries are regulated by _____.
 6. Courts resolve _____ according to legal norms.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: Major Spheres of Law**

Modern legal systems are divided into different spheres of law, each regulating specific areas of social life.

Criminal law deals with crimes and punishments, while civil law regulates disputes between individuals and organisations. Family law governs marriage, divorce, and child protection.

Labor law protects the rights of employees and employers.

Commercial law regulates business activities and contractual obligations. Administrative law controls the activities of public authorities, while constitutional law establishes the basic principles of government and citizens' rights.

As societies were becoming more complex, legal systems were developing new branches of law. Governments were creating additional regulations, and courts were handling increasingly specialised legal disputes.

During the twentieth century, international law was expanding rapidly as countries were strengthening diplomatic and economic cooperation. Today, legal professionals continue to specialise in different areas to provide effective legal services.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. What does criminal law regulate?
 2. Which branch of law deals with employment relations?
 3. What is the role of constitutional law?
 4. Why were legal systems developing new branches?
 5. How was international law changing in the twentieth century?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Civil law deals with criminal offences.
 2. Labor law protects employees and employers.
 3. Family law regulates marriage and divorce.
 4. International law concerns relations between countries.
 5. Legal systems became more specialised over time.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. punishment for crimes –
 2. business regulation –
 3. legal responsibilities under a contract –
 4. rights owned by individuals –
 5. government principles –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Past Continuous****Use**

We use **Past Continuous** to describe:

- actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past;
 - background situations in the past;
 - two actions happening simultaneously in the past.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + was/were + Verb-ing

- Lawyers were studying criminal law.
- Governments were introducing legal reforms.

Negative

Subject + was/were not + Verb-ing

- Courts were not considering the case.
- The judge was not hearing evidence.

Questions

Was/Were + Subject + Verb-ing?

- Were lawyers discussing the contract?
 - Was the court reviewing the case?
-

Examples

- Legal experts **were analysing** new regulations.
 - Judges **were hearing** important cases.
 - Governments **were developing** legal reforms.
 - International organisations **were creating** agreements.
 - Lawyers **were preparing** legal documents.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Lawyers _____ (were studying / studied) constitutional law.
 2. Governments _____ (were introducing / introduced) reforms.
 3. Judges _____ (were hearing / heard) cases all day.
 4. Legal experts _____ (were analysing / analyzed) documents.
 5. Countries _____ (were signing / signed) international agreements.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Past Continuous

1. Lawyers _____ (prepare) legal documents.
 2. Courts _____ (consider) complex disputes.
 3. Governments _____ (develop) new legislation.
 4. Judges _____ (review) evidence.
 5. International organisations _____ (cooperate) on legal issues.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Past Continuous

1. lawyers / discuss / the contract?
 2. courts / hear / criminal cases?
 3. governments / develop / legal reforms?
 4. judges / review / evidence?
 5. countries / negotiate / international agreements?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Which sphere of law is the most important today?
 2. Why do lawyers specialise in different branches of law?
 3. How does international law influence countries?
 4. What legal sphere would you like to work in?
-

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Past Continuous structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A legal consulting firm is expanding and needs specialists in different branches of law.

In groups suggest:

- 3 areas of law that are most important today;
- 2 reasons why clients need legal specialists;
- 2 modern legal challenges;
- 1 strategy for developing legal expertise.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“The Importance of Different Spheres of Law in Modern Society”

Include:

- criminal law;
 - civil law;
 - international law;
 - legal specialisation;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

criminal law, civil law, constitutional law, administrative law, labor law, family law, commercial law, international law, legal dispute, legal liability, contractual obligation, legal regulation, judicial review, property rights, legal jurisdiction.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“Which Sphere of Law Plays the Most Important Role in Modern Society?”

Practical Lesson 5: National Legal System

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Structure of the national legal system, legal institutions, governance, and justice

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to the national legal system;
 - understand how legal institutions function within a state;
 - discuss the role of courts, parliament, and law enforcement bodies;
 - practise **Future Simple**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What institutions form a national legal system?
2. Why is a well-functioning legal system important?
3. How can legal reforms improve society?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (National Legal System)

legal system — **правова система**

judicial branch — **судова гілка влади**

legislative authority — **законодавча влада**

executive body — **виконавчий орган**

constitutional framework — **конституційна основа**

legal institution — **правова інституція**

court hierarchy — **судова система (ієрархія судів)**

law enforcement agency — **правоохоронний орган**

judicial procedure — **судова процедура**

legal reform — **правова реформа**

state governance — **державне управління**

public administration — **публічне адміністрування**

legal protection — **правовий захист**

citizens' rights — **права громадян**

judicial authority — **судова влада**

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. legislative authority
2. executive body
3. judicial branch
4. legal reform
5. legal protection
6. court hierarchy

- A. System of courts at different levels
- B. Branch responsible for making laws
- C. Branch responsible for applying laws
- D. Protection provided by law
- E. Branch responsible for interpreting laws
- F. Changes aimed at improving the legal system

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. The _____ adopts laws and regulations.
 2. Courts belong to the _____.
 3. Citizens receive _____ through legal institutions.
 4. Governments introduce _____ to improve justice.
 5. A clear _____ ensures effective court operation.
 6. The constitution forms the _____ of the state.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: The National Legal System**

Every country develops its own national legal system based on historical traditions, constitutional principles, and legal norms. The legal system regulates social relations and protects the rights of citizens.

The national legal system usually consists of three main branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative authority creates laws, the executive branch implements them, and the judiciary interprets and applies them.

Courts play a central role in maintaining justice and resolving disputes. Law enforcement agencies ensure compliance with legal norms and protect public order.

In the future, many countries will continue to modernise their legal systems. Governments will introduce digital technologies, improve judicial procedures, and strengthen legal protection. Legal reforms will increase transparency and efficiency in many areas of public administration.

A strong national legal system will contribute to social stability, economic development, and public trust.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. What does a national legal system regulate?
 2. What are the three main branches of government?
 3. What role do courts play?
 4. How do law enforcement agencies contribute to society?
 5. What changes will legal systems experience in the future?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Every country has the same legal system.
 2. The judiciary interprets laws.
 3. Courts help resolve disputes.
 4. Legal reforms can improve efficiency.
 5. National legal systems influence social stability.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. official set of laws and institutions –
 2. body that creates laws –
 3. body that applies laws –
 4. legal changes and improvements –
 5. trust in public institutions –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Future Simple****Use**

We use **Future Simple** to talk about:

- future actions and events;
 - predictions;
 - promises;
 - decisions made at the moment of speaking.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + will + Verb

- The government will introduce legal reforms.
- Courts will improve their procedures.

Negative

Subject + will not (won't) + Verb

- The state will not ignore citizens' rights.
- The court will not delay the hearing.

Questions

Will + Subject + Verb?

- Will the government adopt new laws?
 - Will legal reforms improve justice?
-

Examples

- The legal system **will become** more efficient.
 - Governments **will implement** new regulations.
 - Courts **will use** more digital technologies.
 - Citizens **will receive** better legal protection.
 - Legal institutions **will strengthen** public trust.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. The government _____ (will introduce / introduces) legal reforms.
 2. Courts _____ (will improve / improve) judicial procedures.
 3. Citizens _____ (will receive / receive) better protection.
 4. Legal institutions _____ (will strengthen / strengthen) transparency.
 5. The state _____ (will modernise / modernizes) its legal system.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Future Simple

1. Governments _____ (adopt) new regulations.
 2. Courts _____ (improve) access to justice.
 3. Legal reforms _____ (increase) efficiency.
 4. Citizens _____ (benefit) from modernisation.
 5. The judicial system _____ (become) more transparent.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Future Simple

1. government / introduce / legal reforms?
 2. courts / use / digital technologies?
 3. citizens / receive / better legal protection?
 4. legal institutions / improve / transparency?
 5. judicial procedures / become / more efficient?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. How will legal systems change in the future?
 2. What reforms should governments introduce?
 3. How can technology improve the judiciary?
-

4. What makes a national legal system effective?

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Future Simple structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A country plans to modernise its national legal system over the next five years.

In groups suggest:

- 3 legal reforms;
- 2 ways to improve court efficiency;
- 2 methods to strengthen citizens' rights;
- 1 strategy to increase public trust.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“How the National Legal System Will Develop in the Future”

Include:

- legal reforms;
 - judicial institutions;
 - citizens' rights;
 - digital technologies;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

legal system, judicial branch, legislative authority, executive body, constitutional framework, legal institution, court hierarchy, law enforcement agency, judicial procedure, legal reform, state governance, public administration, legal protection, citizens' rights, judicial authority.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How the National Legal System Will Change in the Next Decade.”

Practical Lesson 6: Legal Education

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Legal education, professional training, legal careers, and lifelong learning

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to legal education and professional development;
 - discuss the importance of legal training in modern society;
 - analyse career opportunities in the legal profession;
 - practise **Future Continuous**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Why is legal education important?
2. What qualities should a successful lawyer have?
3. What legal professions would you like to pursue?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Legal Education)

law degree — юридичний ступінь

legal studies — юридичні студії

professional qualification — професійна кваліфікація

legal training — юридична підготовка

academic achievement — академічне досягнення

internship program — програма стажування

legal research — правове дослідження

court practice — судова практика

professional ethics — професійна етика

legal reasoning — юридичне мислення

continuing education — безперервна освіта

career advancement — кар'єрне зростання

legal profession — юридична професія

practical experience — практичний досвід

specialised knowledge — спеціалізовані знання

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. law degree
2. internship program
3. legal research
4. professional ethics
5. practical experience
6. continuing education

A. Learning after completing formal education

B. Work experience gained through practice

C. Investigation and analysis of legal issues

D. University qualification in law

E. Moral principles of professional conduct

F. Temporary practical training in a workplace

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. Students gain _____ during internships.
 2. A _____ is required for many legal careers.
 3. Lawyers must follow _____.
 4. Universities encourage _____ to improve legal knowledge.
 5. Strong _____ helps lawyers solve complex cases.
 6. _____ supports professional growth throughout a career.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: The Importance of Legal Education**

Legal education plays a vital role in preparing future legal professionals. Universities provide students with theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary for successful careers in law.

Modern legal studies focus on legal reasoning, research methods, professional ethics, and court practice. Many law students participate in internship programs to gain practical experience before entering the legal profession.

As legal systems continue to evolve, lawyers need lifelong learning and continuing education. New laws, technologies, and international regulations require legal professionals to update their knowledge regularly.

In the coming years, legal education will become even more technology-oriented. Universities will be integrating digital learning tools, and students will be using online legal databases more frequently. Future lawyers will be developing advanced research skills and adapting to changing legal environments.

Strong legal education contributes to a more effective justice system and better legal services for society.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. Why is legal education important?
 2. What skills do law students develop?
 3. Why are internship programs valuable?
 4. How are legal studies changing?
 5. What will future law students be doing?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Legal education only focuses on theory.
 2. Internship programs provide practical experience.
 3. Lawyers do not need continuing education.
 4. Technology is influencing legal education.
 5. Future lawyers will use digital resources more often.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. professional preparation –
 2. practical work experience –
 3. ethical standards –
 4. legal investigation –
 5. professional growth –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Future Continuous**

Use

We use **Future Continuous** to describe:

- actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future;
 - future activities that are expected to happen;
 - long actions continuing in the future.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + will be + Verb-ing

- Law students will be studying international law next semester.
- Universities will be introducing new digital tools.

Negative

Subject + will not be + Verb-ing

- Students will not be attending classes during the holiday.
- The university will not be conducting exams in July.

Questions

Will + Subject + be + Verb-ing?

- Will students be participating in internships next year?
 - Will universities be expanding online courses?
-

Examples

- Future lawyers **will be developing** professional skills.
 - Students **will be conducting** legal research projects.
 - Universities **will be implementing** innovative teaching methods.
 - Graduates **will be gaining** practical experience.
 - Legal professionals **will be improving** their qualifications.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Students _____ (will study / will be studying) legal ethics next semester.
 2. Universities _____ (will introduce / will be introducing) new courses.
 3. Future lawyers _____ (will develop / will be developing) practical skills.
 4. Graduates _____ (will gain / will be gaining) experience through internships.
 5. Researchers _____ (will conduct / will be conducting) legal studies.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Future Continuous

1. Students _____ (learn) new legal concepts.
 2. Universities _____ (expand) online education.
 3. Future lawyers _____ (work) with digital legal resources.
 4. Professors _____ (teach) modern legal practices.
 5. Graduates _____ (participate) in professional training.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Future Continuous

1. students / study / legal ethics next year?
 2. universities / introduce / digital tools?
 3. graduates / participate / internship programs?
 4. future lawyers / use / online legal databases?
 5. professors / teach / advanced legal courses?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What skills are essential for future lawyers?
 2. How is technology changing legal education?
 3. What will law students be learning in the future?
-

4. Why is practical experience important?

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Future Continuous structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A law faculty is planning to modernise its educational program.

In groups suggest:

- 3 new courses for law students;
- 2 ways to improve practical training;
- 2 digital learning tools;
- 1 strategy for developing professional skills.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“The Future of Legal Education”

Include:

- legal training;
 - practical experience;
 - technology in education;
 - future career opportunities;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

law degree, legal studies, professional qualification, legal training, academic achievement, internship program, legal research, court practice, professional ethics, legal reasoning, continuing education, career advancement, legal profession, practical experience, specialised knowledge.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“What Future Law Students Will Be Learning in the Next Decade.”

Practical Lesson 7: Legal Profession

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Legal careers, professional responsibilities, ethics, and qualifications

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to the legal profession;
 - discuss the roles and responsibilities of legal professionals;
 - analyse career opportunities in law;
 - practise **Present Perfect**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Why do people choose a legal career?
2. What qualities should a successful lawyer possess?
3. Which legal profession interests you most?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Legal Profession)

attorney — адвокат

barrister — баристер (адвокат у Великій Британії)

solicitor — соліситор (юрист-консультант)

legal practitioner — юрист-практик

court advocate — судовий представник

professional competence — професійна компетентність

legal representation — правове представництво

ethical conduct — етична поведінка

client confidentiality — конфіденційність клієнта

legal consultation — юридична консультація

case preparation — підготовка справи

professional responsibility — професійна відповідальність

legal expertise — юридична експертність

career pathway — кар'єрний шлях

judicial career — судова кар'єра

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. attorney
 2. legal consultation
 3. client confidentiality
 4. professional competence
 5. case preparation
 6. legal expertise
- A. Special knowledge in law
 - B. Keeping client information private
 - C. Professional legal advice
 - D. Skills and qualifications necessary for work
 - E. Lawyer representing a client
 - F. Work completed before a court hearing

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. Every lawyer must demonstrate _____.
 2. Clients expect complete _____ from their attorneys.
 3. Effective _____ helps lawyers succeed in court.
 4. A good lawyer provides professional _____.
 5. Years of experience improve _____.
 6. Many students consider a _____ in the judiciary.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: The Legal Profession in Modern Society**

The legal profession plays a vital role in protecting rights, maintaining justice, and supporting the rule of law. Legal professionals work in courts, government institutions, private companies, and international organisations.

Lawyers provide legal consultation, represent clients, prepare legal documents, and participate in court proceedings. They must possess strong communication skills, professional competence, and ethical standards.

Over the last decade, the legal profession has changed significantly. Lawyers have adapted to digital technologies, online legal databases, and electronic court systems. Many legal professionals have expanded their expertise in areas such as cyber law, intellectual property law, and international law.

Professional responsibility remains one of the most important aspects of legal practice.

Lawyers have earned public trust by maintaining confidentiality and acting ethically.

Today, the legal profession has become more specialised and technologically advanced than ever before.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. Why is the legal profession important?
 2. What responsibilities do lawyers have?
 3. How has the legal profession changed in recent years?
 4. Why is professional responsibility important?
 5. What areas of law are becoming more popular?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Lawyers only work in courts.
 2. Legal professionals provide consultations.
 3. Technology has influenced the legal profession.
 4. Confidentiality is an important professional principle.
 5. The legal profession has become more specialised.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. professional legal advice –
 2. trust from society –
 3. legal knowledge and skills –
 4. moral standards –
 5. legal specialisation –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Present Perfect**

Use

We use **Present Perfect** to talk about:

- actions that happened in the past but are important now;
- experiences;
- achievements;
- changes over time.

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + have/has + V3

- Lawyers have gained valuable experience.
- The legal profession has changed significantly.

Negative

Subject + have/has not + V3

- He has not completed his legal training.
- They have not worked on international cases.

Questions

Have/Has + Subject + V3?

- Have you studied constitutional law?
- Has she prepared the legal documents?

Examples

- Lawyers **have developed** new professional skills.
- Courts **have adopted** digital technologies.
- Many graduates **have chosen** legal careers.
- Legal education **has improved** in recent years.
- Attorneys **have handled** complex cases.

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Lawyers _____ (have gained / gained) practical experience.
2. The legal profession _____ (has changed / changed) greatly.
3. Many students _____ (have chosen / chose) legal careers.
4. Courts _____ (have introduced / introduced) digital systems.
5. Legal experts _____ (have improved / improved) their qualifications.

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Present Perfect

1. Lawyers _____ (represent) many clients.
2. The legal profession _____ (become) more specialised.
3. Courts _____ (introduce) electronic systems.
4. Students _____ (complete) legal internships.
5. Legal professionals _____ (gain) valuable expertise.

Task 3: Make questions in Present Perfect

1. you / study / criminal law?
2. lawyers / prepare / the case?
3. courts / adopt / digital technologies?
4. students / complete / internships?
5. legal professionals / improve / their qualifications?

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What are the main responsibilities of a lawyer?
2. How has the legal profession changed over time?
3. What qualities are necessary for legal success?

4. Would you like to work in the legal profession? Why?
Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Present Perfect structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A law firm wants to recruit young legal professionals.

In groups suggest:

- 3 essential skills for new lawyers;
- 2 ways to improve professional competence;
- 2 ethical principles every lawyer should follow;
- 1 strategy for career development.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“The Role of the Legal Profession in Modern Society”

Include:

- professional competence;
 - ethical conduct;
 - legal expertise;
 - technological changes;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

attorney, barrister, solicitor, legal practitioner, court advocate, professional competence, legal representation, ethical conduct, client confidentiality, legal consultation, case preparation, professional responsibility, legal expertise, career pathway, judicial career.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How the Legal Profession Has Changed in the 21st Century.”

Practical Lesson 8: Dispute Resolution

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Dispute resolution methods, mediation, arbitration, negotiation, and legal conflict management

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to dispute resolution;
 - understand different methods of resolving legal conflicts;
 - discuss the advantages of mediation and arbitration;
 - practise **Present Perfect Continuous**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Why do disputes arise between people or organisations?
2. What is the best way to resolve a conflict?
3. Is going to court always necessary?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Dispute Resolution)

dispute resolution — **вирішення спорів**

legal conflict — **правовий конфлікт**

mediation — **медіація**

arbitration — **арбітраж**

negotiation process — **процес переговорів**

settlement agreement — **мирова угода**

neutral mediator — **нейтральний медіатор**

arbitration tribunal — **арбітражний суд**

conflict management — **управління конфліктами**

legal remedy — **правовий засіб захисту**

mutual understanding — **взаєморозуміння**

binding decision — **обов'язкове рішення**

claim resolution — **врегулювання позову**

dispute settlement — **врегулювання спору**

conciliation procedure — **примирна процедура**

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. mediation
2. arbitration
3. neutral mediator
4. settlement agreement
5. legal remedy
6. dispute settlement

- A. Resolution of a disagreement
- B. Person who helps parties reach an agreement
- C. Formal agreement ending a dispute
- D. Process where a third party makes a decision

- E. Legal solution to a problem
 - F. Process of helping parties negotiate
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. Many companies prefer _____ instead of litigation.
 2. A _____ helps both sides communicate effectively.
 3. Arbitration often results in a _____.
 4. The parties signed a _____ after negotiations.
 5. Courts may provide a _____ to injured parties.
 6. Effective _____ reduces legal costs.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)

Text: Modern Approaches to Dispute Resolution

Dispute resolution plays a crucial role in modern legal systems. Courts are not the only way to resolve disagreements. Many individuals and organisations prefer alternative dispute resolution methods because they are often faster and less expensive.

Mediation has become increasingly popular in recent years. During mediation, a neutral mediator helps the parties reach a mutually acceptable solution. The mediator does not impose a decision but facilitates communication and understanding.

Arbitration is another common method. In arbitration, an independent arbitrator or tribunal makes a binding decision after considering the evidence presented by both sides.

Over the last decade, legal professionals have been promoting alternative dispute resolution methods. Governments have been encouraging mediation programs, and businesses have been using arbitration clauses more frequently.

As a result, many disputes have been resolved without lengthy court proceedings, saving both time and resources.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. Why is dispute resolution important?
 2. What is the role of a mediator?
 3. How does arbitration differ from mediation?
 4. Why have alternative methods become popular?
 5. What benefits do these methods provide?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Courts are the only method of resolving disputes.
 2. A mediator imposes a final decision.
 3. Arbitration results in a binding decision.
 4. Governments have been supporting mediation programs.
 5. Alternative dispute resolution can save time and money.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. disagreement between parties –
 2. independent helper in negotiations –
 3. official solution to a dispute –
 4. legal evidence –
 5. communication and cooperation –
-

4. Grammar Focus

Present Perfect Continuous

Use

We use **Present Perfect Continuous** to talk about:

- actions that started in the past and continue now;
 - ongoing activities;
 - actions emphasising duration.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + have/has been + Verb-ing

- Lawyers have been negotiating for several weeks.
- The mediator has been working on the case since May.

Negative

Subject + have/has not been + Verb-ing

- The parties have not been discussing the agreement recently.
- The arbitrator has not been reviewing the evidence today.

Questions

Have/Has + Subject + been + Verb-ing?

- Have the lawyers been preparing the documents?
 - Has the mediator been helping the parties?
-

Examples

- Legal experts **have been promoting** mediation.
 - Governments **have been supporting** dispute resolution programs.
 - Businesses **have been using** arbitration more often.
 - Lawyers **have been negotiating** a settlement.
 - Courts **have been encouraging** alternative legal procedures.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Lawyers _____ (have negotiated / have been negotiating) the agreement for two weeks.
 2. The mediator _____ (has worked / has been working) with the parties since Monday.
 3. Governments _____ (have encouraged / have been encouraging) mediation programs.
 4. Businesses _____ (have used / have been using) arbitration clauses more frequently.
 5. Legal experts _____ (have promoted / have been promoting) alternative dispute resolution.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Present Perfect Continuous

1. The lawyers _____ (prepare) documents for several days.
 2. The mediator _____ (assist) the parties since the beginning of the dispute.
 3. Governments _____ (develop) new mediation initiatives.
 4. Businesses _____ (adopt) arbitration procedures.
 5. Courts _____ (support) alternative dispute resolution methods.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Present Perfect Continuous

1. lawyers / negotiate / the agreement for two weeks?
 2. mediator / work / on the dispute since May?
 3. governments / encourage / mediation programs?
 4. businesses / use / arbitration clauses recently?
 5. courts / promote / alternative dispute resolution?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What are the advantages of mediation?
2. Why do businesses choose arbitration?
3. How can disputes be resolved more effectively?
4. Have alternative dispute resolution methods become more important?

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Present Perfect Continuous structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

Two companies have been arguing over a contract for several months. They want to avoid a court trial.

In groups suggest:

- 3 steps in the negotiation process;
- 2 advantages of mediation;
- 2 reasons for choosing arbitration;
- 1 strategy for reaching a settlement agreement.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“The Growing Importance of Alternative Dispute Resolution”

Include:

- mediation;
 - arbitration;
 - conflict management;
 - settlement agreements;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

dispute resolution, legal conflict, mediation, arbitration, negotiation process, settlement agreement, neutral mediator, arbitration tribunal, conflict management, legal remedy, mutual understanding, binding decision, claim resolution, dispute settlement, conciliation procedure.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How Mediation and Arbitration Have Been Changing Modern Legal Practice.”

Practical Lesson 9: Judiciary in the USA, UK and Ukraine

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Judicial systems of the USA, the UK, and Ukraine; courts, judges, and administration of justice

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to judicial systems;
 - compare the court systems of the USA, the UK, and Ukraine;
 - discuss the role of judges and courts in democratic societies;
 - practise **Past Perfect**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. Why is an independent judiciary important?
2. What functions do courts perform?
3. How can judicial systems differ from country to country?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Judiciary)

judiciary — **судова влада**

court system — **судова система**

trial court — **суд першої інстанції**

appellate court — **апеляційний суд**

supreme court — **верховний суд**

judicial independence — **незалежність судової влади**

judge appointment — **призначення суддів**

court jurisdiction — **юрисдикція суду**

judicial review — **судовий перегляд**

legal precedent — **судовий прецедент**

constitutional court — **конституційний суд**

court proceeding — **судове провадження**

judicial decision — **судове рішення**

rule of law — **верховенство права**

administration of justice — **здійснення правосуддя**

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. supreme court
 2. appellate court
 3. judicial review
 4. legal precedent
 5. court jurisdiction
 6. constitutional court
- A. Authority of a court to hear cases
B. Court that reviews constitutional matters
C. Highest court in a country
D. Review of laws and government actions

- E. Court that hears appeals
 - F. Previous court decision used in future cases
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. The _____ is usually the highest judicial body.
 2. An _____ reviews decisions of lower courts.
 3. Courts exercise _____ when hearing cases.
 4. Judges rely on _____ in common law systems.
 5. The _____ protects constitutional principles.
 6. Strong _____ supports democracy.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)

Text: Judiciary in the USA, the UK and Ukraine

The judicial systems of the USA, the UK, and Ukraine perform the same basic function: they administer justice and protect the rule of law. However, their structures and traditions differ. In the United States, the judiciary consists of federal and state courts. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority. Before a case reaches the Supreme Court, lower courts have usually considered it.

In the United Kingdom, the judicial system is based largely on common law traditions. Courts have relied on legal precedents for centuries. By the time the UK Supreme Court hears a case, several lower courts have already examined it.

Ukraine has a civil law system. Its judiciary includes local courts, appellate courts, the Supreme Court, and the Constitutional Court. Before recent judicial reforms were introduced, many experts had criticised the efficiency of the court system. Since then, Ukraine has worked to strengthen judicial independence and improve access to justice.

Although the systems differ, all three countries aim to ensure fairness, legal certainty, and protection of citizens' rights.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. What common function do the judicial systems perform?
 2. What is the highest court in the USA?
 3. What role do legal precedents play in the UK?
 4. Which courts form the Ukrainian judiciary?
 5. What reforms had Ukraine introduced to improve its judiciary?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. The USA has only one court system.
 2. The UK follows common law traditions.
 3. Ukraine has a Constitutional Court.
 4. Legal precedents are important in the UK.
 5. Judicial reforms had been discussed before they were introduced.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. highest judicial authority –
 2. examination of a lower court decision –
 3. legal tradition based on precedents –
 4. improvement of the court system –
 5. protection of legal rights –
-

4. Grammar Focus

Past Perfect

Use

We use **Past Perfect** to describe:

- an action that happened before another action in the past;
 - events completed before a specific moment in the past.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + had + V3

- The court had issued its decision before the appeal began.
- Judges had reviewed the evidence before the hearing.

Negative

Subject + had not (hadn't) + V3

- The lawyers had not prepared the documents before the trial.
- The court had not considered the case previously.

Questions

Had + Subject + V3?

- Had the judge examined the evidence before the hearing?
 - Had the lawyers filed the appeal before the deadline?
-

Examples

- The appellate court **had reviewed** the decision before issuing its judgment.
 - The Supreme Court **had received** the case after lower courts considered it.
 - Judges **had analysed** the evidence before making a ruling.
 - Parliament **had adopted** reforms before the judiciary implemented them.
 - Lawyers **had prepared** all documents before the trial started.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. The court _____ (had reviewed / reviewed) the evidence before the trial began.
 2. Judges _____ (had issued / issued) a decision before the appeal.
 3. Lawyers _____ (had prepared / prepared) the case carefully.
 4. Parliament _____ (had adopted / adopted) reforms before implementation.
 5. The Supreme Court _____ (had considered / considered) the case previously.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Past Perfect

1. The judge _____ (examine) all documents before the hearing.
 2. Lawyers _____ (file) the appeal before the deadline.
 3. The court _____ (receive) new evidence.
 4. Parliament _____ (approve) judicial reforms.
 5. Experts _____ (analyze) the legal system before publishing the report.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Past Perfect

1. judge / review / the evidence before the trial?
 2. lawyers / prepare / the case before the hearing?
 3. parliament / adopt / judicial reforms?
 4. court / consider / the appeal previously?
 5. experts / analyse / the judiciary before the report?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What similarities exist between the judicial systems of the USA, the UK, and Ukraine?
2. What are the main differences?

3. Why is judicial independence important?
4. Which judicial system do you find most effective?

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Past Perfect structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

An international legal conference is comparing the judicial systems of the USA, the UK, and Ukraine.

In groups suggest:

- 3 strengths of each system;
- 2 challenges faced by modern courts;
- 2 ways to improve access to justice;
- 1 recommendation for strengthening judicial independence.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“Comparing the Judiciary in the USA, the UK, and Ukraine”

Include:

- court structure;
 - judicial independence;
 - legal traditions;
 - judicial reforms;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

judiciary, court system, trial court, appellate court, supreme court, judicial independence, judge appointment, court jurisdiction, judicial review, legal precedent, constitutional court, court proceeding, judicial decision, rule of law, administration of justice.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“The Main Differences Between the Judicial Systems of the USA, the UK, and Ukraine.”

Practical Lesson 10: Mediation

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Mediation, conflict resolution, negotiation, and alternative dispute resolution

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to mediation;
 - understand the role of mediators in dispute resolution;
 - discuss the advantages of mediation compared to litigation;
 - practise **Past Perfect Continuous**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What causes conflicts between people or organisations?
2. Is it always necessary to go to court to solve a dispute?
3. What qualities should a good mediator have?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Mediation)

mediation — **медіація**

mediator — **медіатор**

disputing parties — **сторони спору**

conflict resolution — **вирішення конфлікту**

negotiation strategy — **стратегія переговорів**

mutual agreement — **взаємна угода**

settlement process — **процес врегулювання**

neutral third party — **нейтральна третя сторона**

active listening — **активне слухання**

compromise solution — **компромісне рішення**

communication barrier — **бар'єр у спілкуванні**

consensus building — **досягнення консенсусу**

voluntary participation — **добровільна участь**

confidential procedure — **конфіденційна процедура**

constructive dialogue — **конструктивний діалог**

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. mediator
 2. mutual agreement
 3. active listening
 4. compromise solution
 5. confidential procedure
 6. constructive dialogue
- A. Careful attention to another person's ideas
B. Discussion aimed at solving a problem peacefully
C. Person helping others settle a dispute
D. Solution accepted by both sides
E. Process where information remains private
F. Agreement reached by all parties

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. A _____ helps people resolve disputes peacefully.
 2. Successful mediation often ends with a _____.
 3. The mediator encouraged _____ between both sides.
 4. Mediation is usually a _____ process.
 5. Good communication helps overcome a _____.
 6. Parties should participate through _____.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: The Role of Mediation in Modern Society**

Mediation has become one of the most effective methods of alternative dispute resolution. It allows individuals, businesses, and organisations to settle disagreements without lengthy court proceedings.

A mediator acts as a neutral third party and helps disputing parties communicate more effectively. Unlike a judge, the mediator does not make decisions. Instead, the mediator encourages cooperation and guides the negotiation process.

Before the final agreement was reached, the parties had been discussing the dispute for several months. They had been trying to find a compromise solution and had been working to improve communication. The mediator had been facilitating constructive dialogue throughout the process.

Many organisations choose mediation because it is faster, less expensive, and more flexible than litigation. It also helps preserve professional and personal relationships.

As mediation continues to develop worldwide, legal professionals increasingly recognise its value in modern conflict resolution.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. Why is mediation popular?
 2. What role does a mediator play?
 3. How is a mediator different from a judge?
 4. What had the parties been doing before reaching an agreement?
 5. What are the advantages of mediation?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. A mediator makes legally binding decisions.
 2. Mediation can reduce legal costs.
 3. The parties had been discussing the conflict before reaching an agreement.
 4. Mediation helps preserve relationships.
 5. Mediation is part of alternative dispute resolution.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. disagreement between people –
 2. person assisting negotiations –
 3. peaceful discussion –
 4. agreement accepted by both sides –
 5. legal court action –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Past Perfect Continuous**

Use

We use **Past Perfect Continuous** to describe:

- an action that had been continuing before another action in the past;
 - the duration of an activity before a specific past moment;
 - ongoing past actions that produced a result.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + had been + Verb-ing

- The parties had been negotiating for weeks before they reached an agreement.
- The mediator had been working on the case since January.

Negative

Subject + had not been + Verb-ing

- The lawyers had not been communicating effectively.
- The parties had not been discussing the issue openly.

Questions

Had + Subject + been + Verb-ing?

- Had the mediator been helping the parties for long?
 - Had they been negotiating before mediation started?
-

Examples

- The parties **had been discussing** the conflict for months.
 - The mediator **had been facilitating** communication throughout the process.
 - The lawyers **had been preparing** settlement proposals.
 - Both sides **had been searching** for a compromise.
 - The organisation **had been promoting** mediation programs before the reform.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. The parties _____ (had negotiated / had been negotiating) for several weeks before the agreement.
 2. The mediator _____ (had worked / had been working) on the case since March.
 3. The lawyers _____ (had prepared / had been preparing) documents before the meeting.
 4. Both sides _____ (had discussed / had been discussing) the issue for months.
 5. The organisation _____ (had promoted / had been promoting) mediation before the reform.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Past Perfect Continuous

1. The mediator _____ (facilitate) discussions for several weeks.
 2. The parties _____ (search) for a solution before signing the agreement.
 3. Lawyers _____ (prepare) settlement proposals.
 4. The company _____ (attempt) to resolve the dispute peacefully.
 5. Both sides _____ (improve) communication before reaching consensus.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Past Perfect Continuous

1. mediator / work / on the case for several months?
 2. parties / negotiate / before the settlement?
 3. lawyers / prepare / documents before the meeting?
 4. company / try / to avoid litigation?
 5. both sides / discuss / the issue openly?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What are the main benefits of mediation?

2. Why do businesses prefer mediation to litigation?
3. What skills should a mediator possess?
4. Can mediation resolve all conflicts?

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Past Perfect Continuous structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

Two companies have been involved in a business dispute for over a year. They want to avoid court proceedings and try mediation.

In groups suggest:

- 3 steps in the mediation process;
- 2 qualities a mediator should have;
- 2 ways to improve communication between the parties;
- 1 strategy for reaching a mutual agreement.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“Why Mediation Is an Effective Method of Conflict Resolution”

Include:

- mediation;
 - mediator;
 - constructive dialogue;
 - compromise solution;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

mediation, mediator, disputing parties, conflict resolution, negotiation strategy, mutual agreement, settlement process, neutral third party, active listening, compromise solution, communication barrier, consensus building, voluntary participation, confidential procedure, constructive dialogue.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How Mediation Had Been Helping the Parties Before They Reached an Agreement.”

Practical Lesson 11: Law Enforcement

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Law enforcement system, police work, public safety, and crime prevention

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to law enforcement;
 - understand the role of police and security agencies in society;
 - discuss crime prevention strategies;
 - practise **Future Perfect**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What is the role of law enforcement agencies?
2. How can police improve public safety?
3. What challenges do law enforcement officers face today?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Law Enforcement)

law enforcement — правоохоронна діяльність

police officer — поліцейський

criminal investigation — кримінальне розслідування

crime prevention — запобігання злочинності

public safety — громадська безпека

suspect interrogation — допит підозрюваного

evidence collection — збір доказів

forensic analysis — судова експертиза

arrest warrant — ордер на арешт

patrol duty — патрульна служба

law enforcement agency — правоохоронний орган

criminal record — кримінальне досьє

security measures — заходи безпеки

organised crime — організована злочинність

community policing — партнерська поліція (робота з громадою)

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. law enforcement
 2. criminal investigation
 3. forensic analysis
 4. arrest warrant
 5. crime prevention
 6. community policing
- A. Work aimed at stopping crimes before they happen
B. Cooperation between police and community
C. Official permission to arrest someone
D. Investigation of criminal activity
E. Analysis of physical evidence
F. System of agencies that maintain law and order

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. The police conducted a _____ to solve the case.
 2. _____ helps reduce crime in society.
 3. Officers carry out _____ to maintain order.
 4. Scientists performed _____ on the evidence.
 5. A judge issued an _____ for the suspect.
 6. _____ improves trust between citizens and police.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)**Text: The Role of Law Enforcement in Modern Society**

Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in maintaining public order and protecting citizens. Police officers investigate crimes, collect evidence, and ensure that laws are respected.

Criminal investigations involve forensic analysis, suspect interrogation, and cooperation between different agencies. In many countries, law enforcement has been developing new strategies to improve crime prevention and public safety.

Over the past decade, police forces have been using advanced technologies such as surveillance systems, digital databases, and predictive analytics. Before these technologies were introduced, investigations had been taking much longer and were less efficient.

Community policing has also become an important approach. Officers work closely with local communities to build trust and prevent crime more effectively.

As law enforcement continues to modernize, governments will strengthen security measures and improve training programs for officers. Public safety will become even more dependent on technology and cooperation.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. What is the role of law enforcement agencies?
 2. What does criminal investigation involve?
 3. How has technology changed law enforcement?
 4. What is community policing?
 5. How will law enforcement develop in the future?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Law enforcement agencies maintain public order.
 2. Technology has no impact on police work.
 3. Community policing builds trust with citizens.
 4. Investigations used to be faster in the past.
 5. Public safety depends on cooperation and technology.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. protection of citizens –
 2. collection of proof –
 3. investigation of crimes –
 4. modern digital tools –
 5. cooperation with communities –
-

4. Grammar Focus**Future Perfect****Use**

We use **Future Perfect** to talk about:

- actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future;
 - future results of actions;
 - planned achievements.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + will have + V3

- Police will have completed the investigation by tomorrow.
- The agency will have improved security measures by next year.

Negative

Subject + will not have + V3

- Officers will not have finished the report by Monday.
- The court will not have issued a decision by then.

Questions

Will + Subject + have + V3?

- Will the police have solved the case by next week?
 - Will officers have completed training by the end of the year?
-

Examples

- Law enforcement agencies **will have implemented** new systems by 2030.
 - Police **will have improved** public safety measures.
 - Investigators **will have collected** all evidence by the deadline.
 - Governments **will have strengthened** security laws.
 - Officers **will have completed** advanced training programs.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Police _____ (will have completed / will complete) the investigation by Friday.
 2. Officers _____ (will have finished / will finish) training by next month.
 3. The agency _____ (will have improved / will improve) security systems.
 4. Investigators _____ (will have collected / will collect) evidence by then.
 5. Governments _____ (will have strengthened / will strengthen) laws.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Future Perfect

1. Police _____ (solve) the case by tomorrow.
 2. Officers _____ (complete) their training by the end of the year.
 3. The agency _____ (implement) new technologies by 2030.
 4. Investigators _____ (gather) all evidence by the deadline.
 5. Authorities _____ (improve) public safety systems.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Future Perfect

1. police / solve / the case by next week?
 2. officers / complete / training by June?
 3. agency / implement / new systems by 2030?
 4. investigators / collect / evidence by the deadline?
 5. authorities / improve / safety measures by then?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. How important is law enforcement in society?
 2. How will technology change policing in the future?
 3. What skills should modern police officers have?
 4. How can public trust in police be improved?
-

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Future Perfect structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A country is planning major reforms in its law enforcement system.

In groups suggest:

- 3 security improvements;
- 2 technological innovations;
- 2 methods of improving community trust;
- 1 strategy for reducing crime rates.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“How Law Enforcement Will Have Changed by the End of the Next Decade”

Include:

- crime prevention;
 - technology;
 - public safety;
 - police work;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

law enforcement, police officer, criminal investigation, crime prevention, public safety, suspect interrogation, evidence collection, forensic analysis, arrest warrant, patrol duty, law enforcement agency, criminal record, security measures, organised crime, community policing.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How Law Enforcement Will Have Developed by 2035.”

Practical Lesson 12: Legal Profession

Level: B2

Specialty: Law / Public Administration / Social Sciences

Time: 80–90 minutes

Focus: Legal careers, professional roles, responsibilities, and future development of the profession

Lesson Objectives

Students will:

- learn and practise vocabulary related to the legal profession;
 - discuss roles and responsibilities of legal professionals;
 - explore career development in law;
 - practise **Future Perfect Continuous**;
 - develop reading, speaking, and writing skills.
-

1. Warm-up (5–7 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. What jobs exist in the legal profession?
2. What skills does a good lawyer need?
3. How do you imagine the future of legal work?

Share your ideas with the class.

2. Vocabulary (15–20 minutes)

Target Vocabulary (Legal Profession)

legal profession — юридична професія

attorney-at-law — адвокат

legal consultant — юридичний консультант

court advocate — судовий представник

legal assistant — юридичний асистент

professional ethics — професійна етика

legal responsibility — юридична відповідальність

case preparation — підготовка справи

client representation — представництво клієнта

legal expertise — юридична експертність

professional development — професійний розвиток

court proceedings — судові процеси

legal research — правове дослідження

career pathway — кар'єрний шлях

continuous training — безперервне навчання

Task 1: Match the terms with definitions

1. attorney-at-law
 2. legal consultant
 3. case preparation
 4. professional ethics
 5. legal research
 6. court proceedings
- A. Work done before a trial
B. Lawyer representing clients in court
C. Study and analysis of legal issues
D. Rules of professional behaviour

- E. Legal expert giving advice
 - F. Activities during a trial
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences

1. A good lawyer follows strict _____.
 2. _____ helps lawyers prepare strong cases.
 3. Clients rely on _____ for legal advice.
 4. Lawyers take part in _____ in court.
 5. Continuous learning supports _____.
 6. Legal assistants support _____ in law firms.
-

3. Reading (20 minutes)

Text: The Future of the Legal Profession

The legal profession has always played a key role in protecting rights and ensuring justice. Lawyers, consultants, and court advocates provide essential services to individuals, businesses, and governments.

In recent years, the legal profession has been changing rapidly due to technological development. Lawyers have been using digital tools, online databases, and artificial intelligence to improve their work efficiency.

In the future, legal professionals will be working in highly digital environments. They will be managing virtual court cases, using automated systems for legal research, and providing remote consultations.

Before these changes fully develop, law firms will have been adapting their structures for several years. Legal professionals will have been developing new digital skills and improving their knowledge of international law.

Despite technological changes, professional ethics and responsibility will remain essential. Lawyers will continue to protect clients' rights and ensure fair legal processes.

Task 1: Answer the questions

1. What is the role of the legal profession?
 2. How has technology changed legal work?
 3. What will legal professionals be doing in the future?
 4. What will law firms have been doing before full digital transformation?
 5. Why are ethics still important?
-

Task 2: True or False

1. Lawyers will stop working in the future.
 2. Technology is changing the legal profession.
 3. Legal professionals will use digital tools.
 4. Ethics will become less important.
 5. Law firms will adapt to new technologies.
-

Task 3: Find words in the text that mean:

1. moral principles in profession –
 2. legal work and services –
 3. online legal systems –
 4. preparation of cases –
 5. future workplace –
-

4. Grammar Focus

Future Perfect Continuous

Use

We use **Future Perfect Continuous** to describe:

- actions that will continue up to a specific time in the future;
 - duration of ongoing activities in the future;
 - emphasis on process rather than result.
-

Structure

Affirmative

Subject + will have been + Verb-ing

- Lawyers will have been working on this case for months by next year.
- Legal professionals will have been using digital tools for a long time.

Negative

Subject + will not have been + Verb-ing

- They will not have been working on the project for long.
- The lawyer will not have been handling many cases.

Questions

Will + Subject + have been + Verb-ing?

- Will lawyers have been studying law for many years?
 - Will legal teams have been preparing cases for months?
-

Examples

- Lawyers **will have been developing** new legal strategies for years.
 - Legal consultants **will have been advising** clients remotely.
 - Courts **will have been using** digital systems for a long time.
 - Law firms **will have been adapting** to technology changes.
 - Attorneys **will have been handling** international cases.
-

Task 1: Choose the correct form

1. Lawyers _____ (will have been working / will work) on digital cases for years.
 2. Legal professionals _____ (will have been using / will use) AI tools.
 3. Law firms _____ (will have been adapting / will adapt) to changes.
 4. Attorneys _____ (will have been handling / will handle) complex cases.
 5. Consultants _____ (will have been advising / will advise) clients remotely.
-

Task 2: Complete the sentences using Future Perfect Continuous

1. Lawyers _____ (work) on international cases for years.
 2. Legal teams _____ (develop) new strategies for a long time.
 3. Courts _____ (use) digital systems for several years.
 4. Consultants _____ (advise) clients remotely for months.
 5. Law firms _____ (adapt) to new technologies for a decade.
-

Task 3: Make questions in Future Perfect Continuous

1. lawyers / work / on cases for years?
 2. legal teams / develop / new systems?
 3. courts / use / digital technologies?
 4. consultants / advise / clients remotely?
 5. firms / adapt / to changes?
-

5. Speaking Practice (10–12 minutes)

Discuss in pairs:

1. How will the legal profession change in the future?
2. What skills will lawyers need most?

3. Will technology replace lawyers?
4. What will legal professionals have been doing for years in the future?

Use at least 10 vocabulary words and Future Perfect Continuous structures.

6. Case Study Activity (10 minutes)

Situation:

A global law firm is preparing for full digital transformation by 2035.

In groups suggest:

- 3 long-term changes in legal work;
- 2 digital tools for lawyers;
- 2 ways to maintain professional ethics;
- 1 strategy for professional development.

Present your recommendations.

7. Writing (15 minutes)

Write 180–220 words on the topic:

“How the Legal Profession Will Have Been Changing by 2035”

Include:

- professional ethics;
 - digital transformation;
 - legal expertise;
 - career development;
 - your opinion.
-

Homework

1. Write 15 sentences using:

legal profession, attorney-at-law, legal consultant, court advocate, legal assistant, professional ethics, legal responsibility, case preparation, client representation, legal expertise, professional development, court proceedings, legal research, career pathway, continuous training.

2. Prepare a short presentation (4–5 minutes):

“How Lawyers Will Have Been Working in the Future Digital Era.”

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Навчальне видання

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ЛИТНЬОВА Тамара Вікторівна
УКРАЇНЕЦЬ Аліна Ігорівна

**Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до практичних занять
з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти
«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»
для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
(Освітня програма: «Публічне управління та адміністрування»)