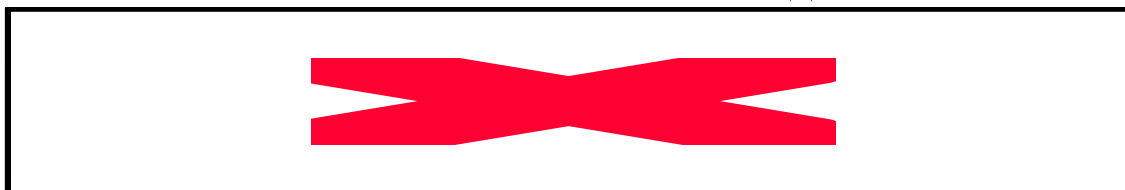


ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
МОСКОВСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МВД РОССИИ



БРЯНСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

С.Н. СКРИПЧЕНКО

***РАЗГОВОРНЫЕ ТЕМЫ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ ДЛЯ ВУЗОВ
ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ***

Пособие для студентов

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Рецензенты:

Антонова Т. В., зав. кафедрой иностранных языков Брянского государственного университета, кандидат педагогических наук;

Голуб Л. Н., доцент кафедры иностранных языков Брянского филиала Московского университета МВД России, кандидат педагогических наук.

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Учебное пособие подготовлено с учетом учебной программы курса английского языка для юридических вузов и направлено на развитие коммуникативных способностей студентов (курсантов, слушателей) по темам, затрагивающим государственное устройство, политические партии и правоприменительные органы стран изучаемого языка и Российской Федерации.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное учебное пособие составлено с учетом одного из важных принципов обучения студентов устной иноязычной речи – принципа коммуникативной направленности, который предполагает в качестве конечной цели обучение владению языком как средством общения, включение обучаемых в сферу реального общения на данном языке в позиции как говорящего, так и слушающего. Рассматриваемый принцип пронизывает все основные этапы организации обучения речи.

Так, соблюдение его ведет к требованию, чтобы отобранный лексический минимум обеспечивал уровень коммуникативной достаточности, то есть возможность участия в реальной коммуникации. При включении речевого материала в программу следует оценивать каждую фразу с точки зрения реальности ее появления в естественных актах устного общения. Кроме того, принцип коммуникативной направленности требует формирования социальной позиции студента как полноправного члена общества.

При следовании принципу коммуникативной направленности вся система работы преподавателя подчинена созданию у студента мотивированной потребности в иноязычно-речевой деятельности. Речевые операции при работе над языковым материалом должны (где только можно) носить коммуникативный характер. Словом, в основе обучения устной речи должно быть общение, необходимость в общении, возможность общения, практика общения.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, разговорные темы по английскому языку составлены с учетом действующей программы по данной учебной дисциплине для вузов юридического профиля и отражают реальные жизненные ситуации. Данное учебное пособие окажет существенную помощь для развития речевой практики студента-юриста по следующим темам «Моя биография», «Высшие учебные юридические заведения», «Государственное устройство стран изучаемого языка и России», «Структура правоприменительных органов Великобритании, США и России». Все темы снабжены необходимым лексическим минимумом, который рекомендуется выучить наизусть, прежде чем приступить непосредственно к пересказу. Контрольные вопросы после каждой темы позволят определить степень подготовленности студента к пересказу.

ABOUT MY LIFE, STUDY AND PROFESSION

About myself (for a cadet of a day department)

My name is ... I left a secondary school several months ago (one or two years ago). I am glad I have got an opportunity to become a lawyer and work in militia. I have managed to pass the entrance examinations successfully, and I have entered Moscow University (Law Institute) of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I think the work of a militia officer is difficult but interesting.

I don't know where I shall work. It's possible that I'll work as an investigator, a detective, a divisional inspector. I'll probably work in the Passport Service, in the Juvenile Inspection or in the State Auto Inspection. First of all I should become a good lawyer. We are going to study different branches of law – Criminal Law, Civil Law, Labour Law, Administrative Law. That's why I should be a diligent and hardworking cadet.

I still miss my classmates and my favourite school subjects. It's a pity that I have no time to read adventurous novels and detective novels. My hobby is travelling. I like to travel for a fortnight or so to a river or to a lake, to the forest or to the seaside. I can see historical places and picturesque locations. There is nothing like travelling. Briefly that's all about myself.

Learn the following words from the topic:

a secondary school – средняя школа; **an opportunity** – возможность; **a lawyer** – юрист;

militia – милиция; **to manage** – удаваться; **to pass** – сдавать; **entrance**–вступительные; **successfully** – успешно; **Moscow University of the Ministry of Home Affairs** – Московский университет Министерства внутренних дел; **an investigator** – следователь; **a detective** – оперуполномоченный; **a divisional inspector** – участковый уполномоченный; **the Passport Service** – паспортно-визовая служба; **the Juvenile Inspection** – инспекция по делам несовершеннолетних; **the State Auto Inspection** – ГАИ; **different branches of law** – различные отрасли права; **Criminal Law** – уголовное право, **Civil Law** – гражданское право; **Labour Law** – трудовое право, **Administrative Law** – административное право; **diligent** – примерный; **hardworking** – трудолюбивый; **to miss** – скучать; **picturesque locations** – живописные уголки природы.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. When did you leave a secondary school? 2. What University have you entered? 3. What do you think about the work of a militia officer? 4. In what militia services will you probably work? What branches of law are you going to study? 5. What are your hobbies?

About myself (for a student of a correspondence department)

My name is ... I work in militia. I am a lieutenant (a sergeant, a senior lieutenant, a captain, a major, a lieutenant-colonel). I work as an investigator (a detective, a divisional inspector, a patrol officer/militiaman of the State Auto Inspection, a militia officer of the Juvenile Inspection). I like to do militia work. Sometimes I work on the nightwatch, but usually I work on the daywatch. I think the work of a militia officer is difficult but interesting. I study law at the correspondence department of Moscow University (Law Institute) of the Ministry of Home Affairs. We study different branches of law – Criminal Law, Civil Law, Labour Law, Administrative Law. I want to get a diploma of a lawyer. I have no much free time because I work and study. I know that I should be diligent and hardworking student. I have got two hobbies. I like to travel and I am fond of reading. I like to read detectives and historical novels. I am married. I have two children. My son is 12 and my daughter is 7. They go to school. I love them very much. Briefly, that's all about myself.

Learn the following words from the topic:

a lieutenant – лейтенант; **a sergeant** – сержант; **a senior lieutenant** – старший лейтенант; **a captain** – капитан; **a major** – майор; **a lieutenant-colonel** – подполковник; **an investigator** – следователь; **a detective** – оперуполномоченный; **a divisional inspector** – участковый уполномоченный; **a patrol officer/militiaman** – патрульный офицер/милиционер; **the State Auto Inspection** – ГАИ; **the Juvenile Inspection** – инспекция по делам несовершеннолетних; **a nightwatch** – ночная смена; **a daywatch** – дневная смена; **to study law** – изучать право; **a correspondence department** – заочное отделение; **the Ministry of Home Affairs** – МВД; **different branches of law** – различные отрасли права; **Criminal Law** – уголовное право; **Civil Law** – гражданское право; **Labour Law** – трудовое право; **Administrative Law** – административное право; **a diploma of a lawyer** – диплом юриста; **diligent** – старательный; **hardworking** – трудолюбивый; **to be married** – быть женатым/ замужем; **briefly** – коротко.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What's your name? 2. Where do you work? 3. What's your rank? 4. What do you think about the work of a militia officer? 5. Where do you study law? 6. What branches of law do you study? 7. What are your hobbies? 8. What can you say about your family? 9. What lectures, seminars and tutorials do the students of the University attend? 10. What are your hobbies? 10. Please, tell a few words about your family.

My Institute

Moscow University of the Ministry of Home Affairs was founded in 2001. It is the largest law enforcement educational establishment of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Russia. A great number of cadets, students and post-graduates take their full-time and correspondence courses there. The University has its branches in such large towns as Tula, Tambov, Bryansk. The University trains detectives, investigators, divisional inspectors, economists. The civil department of the University trains solicitors and legal advisers. In order to enter Moscow University an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully. The cadets, students and post-graduates of the University have all conditions for getting a good education. There are many experts of great practical experience, Doctors of Law, professors. There are many specially equipped classrooms, laboratories, lecture-halls, gymnasiums, libraries. The cadets and students of our University attend lectures, seminars and tutorials in the Theory of the State and Law, the History of Russia, Criminal Law, Criminology, Civil Law, Administrative Law, Administrative Activity, Operative Detective Activity, Criminalistics, Philosophy,

English and others. In order to become law enforcement experts the cadets and students of our University also do research work under the guidance of their teachers. They take part in scientific conferences where outstanding scientists, experienced judges and investigators from the procurator's offices and the organs of the Ministry of Home Affairs make reports on the current problems of law. After classes the cadets and students of the day department can go in for sports. Many cadets take part in amateur activities. They have their choir, militia band and dramatic company that are very popular. Besides very often in the evening our cadets patrol the streets maintaining public order.

Learn the following words from the topic:

law enforcement – правоприменительный; **an educational establishment** – учебное заведение; **a cadet** – курсант; **post-graduates** – аспиранты (адъюнкты); **full-time courses** – очное обучение; **correspondence courses** – заочное обучение; **a branch** – филиал; **solicitors** – адвокаты; **legal advisers** – юрисконсульты; **an applicant** – абитуриент; **entrance** – вступительный; **experience** – опыт; **to equip** – оснащать; **tutorials** – практические занятия; **the Theory of the State and Law** – теория государства и права; **the History of Russia** – история России; **Criminal Law** – уголовное право; **Criminology** – криминология; **Civil Law** – гражданское право; **Administrative Law** – административное право; **Administrative Activity** – административная деятельность; **Operative Detective Activity** – оперативно-розыскная деятельность; **Criminalistics** – криминалистика; **Philosophy** – философия; **a law enforcement expert** – правовед; **research work** – научно-исследовательская работа; **guidance** – руководство; **scientific conferences** – научные конференции; **outstanding scientists** – выдающиеся ученые; **experienced judges** – опытные судьи; **a procurator's office** – прокуратура; **current** – текущий; **amateur activities** – художественная самодеятельность; **choir** – хор; **a militia band** – милицейский оркестр; **a dramatic company** – драматическая труппа; **to patrol the streets** – патрулировать улицы; **to maintain public order** – поддерживать общественный порядок.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. When was Moscow University of the Ministry of Home Affairs founded? 2. What specialists does the University train? 3. What can you say about conditions for getting a good education? 4. What seminars, lectures and tutorials do the students and cadets attend? 5. What do the students and cadets do in order to become law enforcement experts? 6. What do the cadets and students usually do after classes?

Bryansk

Bryansk is one of the oldest cities of our country, the town of partisan fame. Bryansk is located in the center of the Russian plane. It stands on the banks of the Desna-river. The territory of the town is 240-sq. km., its population is 450 thousand people.

Bryansk is the administrative seat of the Bryansk region. Bryansk is a large industrial center. There are a lot of factories and plants in it, which produce different things and goods. Bryansk is also an educational center. There are institutes, universities, schools and colleges in our town. Bryansk is a large cultural center too. There is a Drama Theatre, a Puppet Theatre, a Theatre of Young Spectators.

The park-museum named after A. Tolstoy is well-known for its unique collection of wooden sculptures made of dead trees. There are a lot of war monuments and memorials in Bryansk. In 1966 the monument of eternal glory to the soldiers and partisans was set up in the center of the square. Now it is called Partisan Square. Behind it there is the Regional historical museum. One of the most interesting and memorable places is the Barrow of Immortality.

There are many other squares, parks in Bryansk. The streets are wide and green, with beautiful buildings, cinemas and shops along them

Learn the following words from the topic:

partisan fame – партизанская слава; **plane** – равнина; **banks** – берега; **region** – область; **produce** – производить; **goods** – товары; **puppet** – кукла; **spectators** – зрители; **unique collection** – уникальная коллекция; **wooden sculptures** – деревянные скульптуры; **eternal glory** – вечная слава; **square** – площадь; **the Barrow of Immortality** – курган бессмертия.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. Where is Bryansk located? 2. What is the territory and population of the town? 3. How do you prove that Bryansk is a large industrial centre? 4. How do you prove that Bryansk is an educational industrial centre? 5. How do you prove that Bryansk is a cultural centre? 6. What is the park-museum named after A. Tolstoy well-known for? 7. When was the monument of eternal glory to the soldiers and partisans set up? 8. What is one of the interesting and memorable places?

Russia

The vast territory of Russia lies in the eastern part of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. Russia is washed by twelve seas and two oceans. The oceans are the Arctic and the Pacific. Russia borders on fourteen countries, including the former Republics of the USSR.

The Russian Federative Republic was set up by the Constitution of 1993. It is a mixed kind of republic. It is partly presidential and partly parliamentary. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation. The lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by the popular vote for a four-year period.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime-Minister. The judicial power belongs to the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three - colored banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue stripe symbolizes the sky, the red stripe symbolizes the liberty. A national emblem of Russia is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitches.

Learn the following words from the topic: **vast** – обширный; **to be washed** – омываться; **to border on** – граничить; **an ocean** – океан; **a mixed kind** – смешанный тип; **partly** – частично; **legislative power** – законодательная власть; **executive** – исполнительная; **judicial** – судебная; **a chamber** – палата; **Federal Assembly** – Федеральное собрание; **Council of Federation** – Совет Федерации; **the popular vote** – народное голосование; **the Constitutional Court** – Конституционный суд; **the Supreme Court** – Верховный суд; **commander-in-chief** – верховный главнокомандующий; **to make treaties** – составлять договоры; **to enforce laws** – приводить в исполнение законы; **to appoint ministers** – назначать министров; **a three - colored banner** – трехцветный флаг; **horizontal stripes** – горизонтальные линии; **to symbolize** – символизировать; **liberty** – свобода; **a two-headed eagle** – двуглавый орел; **ancient** – древний; **to originate** – происходить; **the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitches** – родовой герб Рюриковичей.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. Where does the territory of Russia lie? 2. How many seas and oceans is Russia washed by? 3. How many countries does Russia border on? 4. When was the Russian Federative Republic set up? 5. What kind of republic is Russia? 6. What branches of power does the federal government consist of? 7. Who does the legislative power belong to? 8. How many chambers does the Federal Assembly consist of? 9. Who does the executive power belong to? 10. Who does the judicial power belong to? 11. What are the main duties of the President? 12. What is the state symbol of Russia? 13. What does the (red, blue, white) stripe of the Russian banner symbolize?

The Work of Militia

Russian militia was created by the working people to protect their rights. The main aim of militia is to maintain public order, to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens.

The Criminal Detection Department is one of the most complicated militia services. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to detect the criminal. It means to locate and apprehend him. In many cases the detective must trace a fugitive who is hiding.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect. The investigator must also provide competent witnesses.

The Economic Crimes Department fights against the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes.

The State Auto-Inspection is responsible for traffic regulation and safety in the roads. The Transport Militia maintains law and order on the railway, air lines and water ways of the country.

The Juvenile Inspection handles "difficult" juveniles. They also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Learn the following words from the topic:

to protect the rights – защищать права; **to maintain public order** – поддерживать общественный порядок; **to protect state and personal property** – защищать государственную и личную собственность; **to safeguard the right** – охранять права; **the Criminal Detection Department** – отдел уголовного розыска; **complicated** – сложный; **responsibility** – обязанность; **to detect the criminal** – разыскивать преступника; **to locate and apprehend** – устанавливать местонахождение и задерживать; **to trace a fugitive** – преследовать беглеца; **the Criminal Investigation Department** – следственный отдел; **to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect** – доказать вину или невиновность подозреваемого; **Economic Crimes Department** – отдел по борьбе с экономическими преступлениями; **to commit embezzlement** – совершать растраты; **the State Auto-Inspection** – ГАИ; **traffic regulation** – регулирование дорожного движения; **the Juvenile Inspection** – инспекция по делам несовершеннолетних; **juvenile delinquency** – преступность среди несовершеннолетних.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What purpose was Russian militia created for? 2. What is the main aim of militia? 3. Would you name the major services of militia? 4. What is the main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department? 5. What can you say about the work of the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department? 6. What do you know about the activity of the Economic Crimes Department? 7. What is the State Auto-Inspection responsible for? 8. What can you say about the activity of the Transport Militia? 9. What do you know about the work of the Juvenile Inspection?

My profession

The graduates of Moscow University of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Law Institute) work in all militia services. Before entering the University some cadets and students worked in militia. Some came here after serving in the Army. They have also chosen the work in militia. All cadets and students of Moscow University of the Ministry of Home Affairs consider this work to be necessary and important.

Cadets and students know that quick solution of a crime depends on the professional skills of **investigators**. That's why they try to master a special course of Detective Activity, various branches of Law, Criminalistics, Crime Psychology and many other special subjects. Investigators must know how to interview witnesses, interrogate criminals. Very often the solution of a crime is in a crime scene. When an investigator arrives at the crime scene he examines the scene very carefully. He makes a plan of an investigation. All the evidence must be found, collected and preserved for court presentation. An investigator works in close cooperation with other officers of an operative group.

The officer of the Criminal Detection Department, a **detective**, is responsible for the detection of perpetrators. The solving of a case depends upon locating the perpetrator. The proper presentation of a case in court involves the discovery and identification of witnesses. Some part of detective work is devoted to finding missing persons. The detective also takes measures for search, discovery and seizure of the stolen property and instruments of a crime.

There are some people in our society who don't want to live an honest life. The task of **an officer of the Economic Crimes Department** is to reveal the criminal activity of such people and provide their punishment.

Some of us work as **divisional inspectors**. The divisional inspectors are responsible for maintaining public order in their areas.

Learn the following words from the topic:

to serve in the Army – служить в армии; **quick solution of a crime** – быстрое раскрытие преступления; **professional skills** – профессиональные навыки; **to interview witnesses** – опрашивать свидетелей; **to interrogate criminals** – допрашивать преступников; **a crime scene** – место преступления; **evidence** – улики; **detection of perpetrators** – розыск преступников; **to preserve for court presentation** – сохранить для представления в суд; **missing persons** – пропавшие люди; **search, discovery and seizure of the stolen property** – поиск, обнаружение и конфискация украденного имущества; **instruments of a crime** – орудия преступления; **punishment** – наказание.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What do all cadets and students of Moscow University of the Ministry of Home Affairs think about the work of militia? 2. What sciences do the cadets and students try to master? Why? 3. What does an investigator do at the crime scene? 4. Who is responsible for the detection of perpetrators? 5. What work is devoted to finding missing persons? 6. What is the task of an officer of the Economic Crimes Department? 7. What are divisional inspectors responsible for?

POLITICAL SYSTEM, CORTS, POLICE

OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is composed of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of Great Britain is about 55 million people. About 20 per cent of the British people live in the rural areas, the others live in urban districts. The United Kingdom of Great Britain is a **monarchy**. The head of the state is a monarch whose power is limited by Parliament. The monarch has the title of King or Queen. The power of the monarch is hereditary.

The **legislative power** belongs to **English Parliament**. It consists of two chambers: **the House of Commons and the House of Lords**. The members of the House of Commons are elected. The chairman of the House of Commons is **the Speaker**. The members of the House of Lords are not elected. The chairman of the **House of Lords** is the **Lord Chancellor**.

The House of Commons forms **the executive branch of power** of the country. The party which has the largest number of members in Parliament is called **the Government**. The second largest party is called **the Official Opposition**. **The Prime Minister** is usually the leader of the party which has the majority in **the House of Commons**. Thus he is the head of **the Government**. **The Prime Minister** is to lead the majority party, run the Government, appoint Cabinet Ministers and other ministers, represent the nation in political matters. **The Prime Minister** is the chairman of the **Cabinet**. **The Cabinet** consists of the most important government departments such as the Home Office, the Ministry of Defence, the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, the Treasury, etc.

The highest judicial power belongs to the House of Lords. It is the highest judicial body in the English judicial system. In theory every lord of Parliament is a Judge of the House of Lords. He should take part in appeals from the lower courts.

The English Constitution is considered to be "unwritten" and "flexible". Parliament can "make or unmake" any law because the English Constitution is not codified as a whole in any particular document. All laws can be altered with ease. England is the only country possessing hereditary legislators.

Learn the following words from the topic:

rural areas – сельская местность; **urban districts** – городские районы; **monarchy** – монархия; **hereditary** – наследственный; **House of Commons** – палата общин; **House of Lords** – палата лордов; **Lord Chancellor** – лорд-канцлер; **the Government** – правительство; **the Official Opposition** – официальная оппозиция; **to lead the majority party** – руководить партией, имеющей большинство в парламенте; **to run the Government** – управлять правительством; **to appoint** – назначать; **government departments** – министерства; **the Home Office** – Министерство внутренних дел; **the Ministry of Defence** – Министерство обороны; **the Foreign Office** – Министерство иностранных дел; **the Board of Trade** – Министерство торговли; **the Treasury** – Министерство финансов; **judge** – судья; **to take part in appeals** – принимать участие в рассмотрении апелляций; **lower courts** – нижестоящие суды; **unwritten** – неписаная; **flexible** – гибкая; **make or unmake** – принимать или отменять; **to alter with ease** – изменять с легкостью; **to possess** – иметь; **legislators** – законодатели.

Answer the questions about the text: 1) How many parts is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland composed of? 2) What is the population of Great Britain? 3) How many per cent of the British people live in the rural areas? 4) What kind of republic is Great Britain? 5) Who is the head of the state? 6) What title does the monarch have? 7) Is the power of the monarch hereditary or elective? 8) Who does the legislative power belong too?

9) What chambers does English Parliament consist of? 10) Who is the chairman of the House of Commons? 11) Who is the chairman of the House of Lords? 12) Which chamber forms the executive branch of power? 13) What party is called the Government? 14) What party is called the Official Opposition? 15) Who is the head of the Government? 16) What are the duties of the Prime-Minister? 17) What government departments does the Cabinet consist of? 18) Who does the highest judicial power belong to? 19) What can you say about English Constitution?

The History of Political Parties of Great Britain

The main parties in the UK are **the Conservative party** (right wing), **the Labour Party** (left wing) and **the Liberal Democrats** (centre). The Conservative party goes back to the Tories, or Royalists, who originated in King Charles' reign (1660-1685). The Tories were the party that supported Church and King. The other main party at the time were the Whigs, who were a group eager for political reform. The Tory party gave way to its successor, the Conservative party, in around 1830. The Conservative party believes in free enterprise and the importance of the capitalist economy, with private ownership preferred to state control.

In 1899 the Trade Union Congress summoned a special conference of trade unions and socialist bodies to make plans to represent labour in Parliament. The proposal for such a meeting had come from Thomas Steels, a member of the Independent Labour Party which had been formed in 1893. The conference met in February 1900 in London and has always been looked on as the foundation of the Labour Party. The Labour party believes that private ownership and enterprise should be allowed to flourish, but not at the expense of their traditional support of the public services.

There has been a Liberal party in Great Britain since 1868 when the name was adopted by the Whig party. The Whig party was created after the revolution of 1688 and aimed to subordinate the power of the Crown to that of Parliament and the upper classes. In 1981 a second centre party was created by 24 Labour MPs. It was called the Social Democratic party, and soon formed an alliance with the Liberal party. They formed a single party which became the Liberal Democrats after the 1987 election. The Liberal Democrats believe that the state should have some control over the economy, but that there should be individual ownership.

Learn the following words from the topic:

The Conservative Party – консервативная партия; **the Liberal Democrats** – либеральные демократы; **the Labour Party** – лейбористская партия; **reign** – царствование; **to support** – поддерживать; **to believe** – верить; **free enterprise** – свободное предпринимательство; **the Whigs** – виги; **aim** – цель; **to subordinate** – подчинять; **the power of the Crown** – власть короны; **to form an alliance** – образовать союз; **the Trade Union Congress** – съезд профсоюзов; **to represent labour** – представлять трудовое население.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What are the main parties in the UK? 2. What is the origin of the Conservative party? 3. Did the Tories support the monarch? 4. What economical priorities does the Conservative party have? 5. When was Labour party founded? 6. What economical priorities does the Labour party have? 7. What name was adopted by the Whig party in 1868? 8. When were the Liberal Democrats formed? 9. What economical priorities does the Liberal Democrats have?

The Court System of England, Wales and Northern Ireland

The court system of England, Wales and Northern Ireland is divided into the systems of criminal and civil courts. The lowest criminal courts are magistrates' courts. These courts try summary offences. The judges in the magistrates' courts are unpaid lay magistrates or full-time legally qualified magistrates.

Very serious offences in England, Wales and Northern Ireland such as murder, manslaughter, rape and robbery are tried on indictment only by the Crown Court. All trials are presided over by a legally qualified judge sitting with a jury. Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown Court.

The vast majority of English civil cases are tried in the County Court or in the High Court. County Courts have unlimited jurisdiction over such cases as bankruptcy, rent restrictions acts, and uncontested divorce. A county court judge must be a barrister of not less than seven years standing. There are three divisions of the High Court – the queen's (king's) bench division, the chancery division, and the family division. The judges of all three divisions must be barristers of not less than 10 years standing.

The civil division of the Court of Appeal hears appeals from the County Court and the High Court. In most civil cases there is a further appeal to the House of Lords.

Learn the following words from the topic: criminal courts – уголовные суды; **civil courts** – гражданские суды; **magistrates' courts** – мировые суды (суды магистратов); **to try** – слушать в суде; **summary offences** – преступления, рассматриваемые по упрощенному судопроизводству; **judges** – судьи; **unpaid lay magistrates** – неоплачиваемые магистраты, не имеющие юридического образования; **full-time legally qualified magistrates** – магистраты, имеющие юридическое образование и работающие на полную ставку; **murder** – убийство; **manslaughter** – непреднамеренное убийство; **rape** – изнасилование; **robbery** – ограбление; **indictment** – обвинительный акт; **the Crown Court** – суд короны; **trials** – судебные разбирательства; **a jury** - присяжные заседатели; **the County Court** – графский суд; **the High Court** – высокий суд; **unlimited jurisdiction** – неограниченная юрисдикция; **bankruptcy** – банкротство; **rent restrictions acts** - акты ограничения арендной платы; **uncontested divorce** – неоспариваемые разводы; **bench** – скамья; **the chancery division** – отделение канцлера.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What are the lowest criminal courts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland? 2. What types of offences do they try? 3. What can you say about the judges in the magistrates' courts? 4. What offences are tried on indictment only by the Crown Courts? 5. By what judge are all trials in the Crown Court presided over? 6. Where are appeals from the magistrates' courts heard? 7. In what courts are the vast majority of English civil cases tried? 8. What do you know about the jurisdiction of the County Courts? 9. Would you name the divisions of the High Court? 10. What court hears appeals from the County Court and the High Court?

Police in Great Britain

There are 52 police forces in Britain, mainly organized on a local basis: 43 in England and Wales, 8 in Scotland, and 1 in Northern Ireland. The Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police Force are responsible for policing London.

In addition, the British Transport Police are responsible for policing the railway network; the Ministry of Defence Police are responsible for the policing of military establishments in Great Britain; the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary is responsible for policing nuclear establishments. The police service is financed by central and local government.

Each force has volunteer special constables who perform police duties in their spare

time, without pay, acting in support of regular officers. The special constabulary symbolizes the links that exist between police forces and the communities they serve.

Police forces are maintained in England and Wales by local police authorities. The Home Secretary is responsible for London's Metropolitan Police Service. Provincial forces are headed by chief constables. They are generally answerable to the police authorities for their force's competence, efficiency and conduct. The police authorities appoint the chief constable and assistant chief constable. They also fix the maximum strength of the force, and provide buildings and equipment.

Police officers are not allowed to join a trade union or to go on strike. All ranks, however, have their own staff associations.

Learn the following words from the topic:

the Metropolitan Police Service – столичная полиция; **the City of London Police Force** – полиция центрального района Сити в Лондоне; **the railway network** – железные дороги; **the Ministry of Defence Police** – полиция министерства обороны; **military establishments** – военные учреждения; **the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary** – полиция по охране ядерных энергоносителей Великобритании; **nuclear establishments** – учреждения, вырабатывающие ядерную энергию; **volunteer special constables** – добровольные специальные констебли; **spare time** – свободное время; **local police authorities** – местная полиция; the Home Secretary – министр внутренних дел; **chief constable** – начальник полиции; **assistant chief constable** – заместитель начальника полиции.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. How many police forces are there in Great Britain? 2. What police forces are responsible for policing London? 3. What are the British Transport Police responsible for? 4. What are the Ministry of Defence Police responsible for? 5. What is the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary responsible for? 6. What does the special constabulary symbolize? 7. What are the duties of the police authorities?

Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment. Its jurisdiction extends over 740 square miles with the exception of the Ancient City. The City has its own separate police force. There are many services in Scotland Yard. One of the most successful developments of Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service is the "999 system". One of the most interesting places in Scotland Yard is the Map Room. Here is the Central Crime Map, the Deaths By Violence Map, the Accidents Map and the Vehicles Recovered Map. An old-established section of the Metropolitan Police is the Mounted Branch consisting of about 200 horses. An interesting branch of Scotland Yard is the branch of police Dogs. There is also the River Police, which has its own crime investigation officers. There are two other departments of Scotland Yard – the Witness Room and the Museum. The Witness Room has a photographic record of known or suspected criminals. The Museum contains murder relics, forgery exhibits and coining moulds.

Learn the following words from the topic:

headquarters – штаб; **Metropolitan Police** – столичная полиция; **embankment** – набережная; **to extend** – распространяться; **Ancient City** – древний район Сити Лондона; **separate** – отдельный; **crime detection and emergency service** – дежурная часть; **successful developments** – успешные достижения; **the Central Crime Map** – центральная карта преступлений; **the Deaths By Violence Map** – карта насильственных смертей; **the Accidents Map** – карта несчастных случаев; **the Vehicles Recovered Map** – карта угнанных наземных средств передвижения; **old-established** – древний; **the Mounted Branch** – конная полиция; **the Witness Room** – комната свидетелей; **photographic re-**

cord – картотека фотографий; **murder relics** – следы убийств; **forgery exhibits** – экспонаты подделок; **coining moulds** – формы для литья монет.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What is Scotland Yard? 2. Where is Scotland Yard situated? 3. How many miles does its jurisdiction extend over? 4. What is one of the most successful developments of Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service? 5. What do you know about the Map Room? 6. What is an old-established section of the Metropolitan Police? 7. What can you say about the Witness Room and the Museum of Scotland Yard?

POLITICAL SYSTEM, COURTS, POLICE OF THE USA

USA

By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one and the judicial one. The USA is a **Presidential republic**.

The executive power in the United States is vested in **the President of the United States, Vice-President and the President's Cabinet**. **The President and Vice-President** are elected for a term of 4 years by the electors of each state. The Presidential election is held every fourth year in November. The President of the USA must be a native-born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years and at least 35 years old.

The President appoints the members of his **Cabinet**. They are the heads of the ten most important Departments, called Secretaries. The most important Departments are the Department of State, the Department of Treasury, the Department of Defence, the Department of Justice, etc. The President is to carry out the programmes of the Government, to recommend much of the legislation to the Congress. He is to appoint Federal Judges and ambassadors to other countries

The legislative power belongs to **the Congress of the United States** consisting of two chambers: **the Senate and the House of Representatives**. The Senate is composed of two members from each state elected for a term of 6 years. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of people in each particular state. They are elected every two years for two-year terms.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the United States and the head of **the judicial branch of power**. It consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices. **The federal court system** includes **90 district courts**. The district courts

are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts. There are **11 Federal Courts of Appeal**. The USA is divided into 10 judicial circuits. Each of the 10 judicial circuits is served by a Court of Appeal. The 11th Federal Court of Appeal serves the District of Columbia.

The Constitution of the USA was adopted in 1787 after the war of Independence. It consists of the Preamble, seven articles, and twenty-six amendments. The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights. Americans say that only the freedom of enterprise is in fact guaranteed.

Learn the following words from the topic:

amendments – поправки; **to be vested in** – возлагаться; **a native-born citizen** – уроженец страны; **the Department of State** – Министерство иностранных дел; **the Department of Treasury** – Министерство финансов; **the Department of Defense** – Министерство обороны; **the Department of Justice** – Министерство юстиции **legislation** – законопроекты; **ambassadors** – послы; **the Senate** – Сенат; **the House of Representatives** – Палата представителей; **The Supreme Court** – Верховный суд; **the Chief Justice** – верховный судья; **district courts** – окружные суды; **criminal and civil cases** – уголовные и гражданские дела; **a Court of Appeal** – апелляционный суд; **judicial circuits** – судебные округа; **to adopt** – принимать; **the Bill of Rights** – Билль о правах; **the freedom of enterprise** – свобода предпринимательства.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. How many branches is the government of the USA composed of? 2. What kind of republic is the USA? 3. Who is the executive power vested in? 4. When is the Presidential election held? 5. Who can be the President of the USA? 6. What are the most important Departments of the President's Cabinet? 7. What are the duties of the President? 8. Who does the legislative power belong to? 9. What is the highest judicial organ of the United States? 10. What can you say about the Federal court system? 11. How many Federal Courts of Appeal are there in the USA? 12. How many judicial circuits is the USA divided into? 13. When was the Constitution of the USA adopted? 14. What are the first ten amendments of the Constitution called?

The Judicial System of the USA

The judicial system of the USA is divided into the federal court system and the court system of the states. The U.S. district courts are the major courts of the federal court system. Most federal questions are decided in the first instance by these tribunals. There are about 90 districts courts in the USA. The districts courts have jurisdiction over many cases including federal crimes and violations of tax laws and commercial laws. There are 11 U.S. Courts of Appeal for the ten circuits of the USA and the District of Columbia. There exist courts of special jurisdiction, for example, the Court of Customs. The U.S. Supreme Court consists of the chief justice of the USA and a number of associate justices. The U.S. Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases, for example, affecting ministers of foreign states. But the most important jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court is its appellate jurisdiction. The state courts comprise a separate and autonomous system. At the bottom of the judicial system there are justice of the peace courts. In many larger municipalities the functions of justice of the peace courts are assigned to municipal courts. Next above in the scale are trial courts. These courts try offences on indictment in the presence of a jury consisting of from 12 to 23 jurors. There exist State Courts of Appeals. They correspond to the Federal Courts of Appeal, and their judgments in many types of cases are final. The State Supreme Court is the final authority on questions of law within the state.

Learn the following words from the topic:

district courts – окружные суды; **violations of tax laws and commercial laws** – нарушение налогового и торгового законодательства; **Courts of Appeal** – апелляционные суды; **circuits** – округа; **the Court of Customs** – таможенный суд; **the U.S. Supreme Court** – Верховный суд США; **the chief justice** – верховный судья; **original jurisdiction** – первоначальная юрисдикция; **state courts** – суды штата; **at the bottom** – в основании; **justice of the peace courts** – мировые суды; **municipal courts** – муниципальные суды; **trial courts** – суды присяжных; **indictment** – обвинительный акт; **a jury** – присяжные заседатели;

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What court systems is the judicial system of the USA divided into? 2. What are the major courts of the federal court system? 3. How many districts courts are there in the USA? 4. Would you name some cases the district courts have jurisdiction over? 5. How many U.S. Courts of Appeal are there in the federal court system? 6. Please give an example of a court of special jurisdiction. 7. What justices does the U.S. Supreme Court consist of? 8. In what cases does the U.S. Supreme Court have original jurisdiction? 9. What courts are at the bottom of the state judicial system? 10. What do you know about the municipal courts? 11. What offences do trial courts try? 12. What can you say about the other state courts?

Police in the USA

In the USA there exist county, state and federal law enforcement agencies. A county sheriff's department is a traditional county law enforcement agency. It is headed by the sheriff. He is usually elected. An elected sheriff is more independent than an appointed municipal police chief. The sheriff's department is responsible for tax assessing, tax collection, patrolling the local bridges, serving as jail attendants and court room bailiffs. Municipal police organizations are the main types of policing organizations. They employ a greater number of personnel, have larger financial and equipment resources. It's interesting that one large town may have several municipal law enforcement agencies. For example, Boston has 26 separate police agencies. Among them are "Massachusetts Bay Transit Police", "The Metropolitan District Commission" (city parks and recreations police), "The Boston Metropolitan Police" and so on. Corruption and ineffectiveness within municipal police agencies have been the factors to establish state police divisions. The other important responsibility of the state police agencies was to administer and enforce all of its state regulations. Among the earliest state police agencies were the Texas Rangers established in 1835, the Massachusetts State Constabulary established in 1875, the Arizona Rangers founded in 1901, the Mexico Mounted Police founded in 1905, the Pennsylvania State Police established in 1905. Within the jurisdiction of the federal government are over fifty federal law enforcement agencies. Among them are the Department of Justice, the U.S. Marshalls Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Treasury Department, Federal Postal Inspectors, Bureau of Customs, Internal Revenue Service and so on.

Learn the following words from the topic:

law enforcement agencies – правоприменительные органы; **tax assessing** – налогообложение; **jail attendants** – тюремные надзиратели; **bailiffs** – судебные приставы; **personnel** – личный состав; **Massachusetts Bay Transit Police** – морская полиция штата Массачусетс; **The Metropolitan District Commission** – районная столичная комиссия; **recreations** – развлечения; **the Texas Rangers** – тexasские конные полицейские; **the Massachusetts State Constabulary** – полиция штата Массачусетс; **the Mounted Police** – конная полиция; **the Treasury Department** – министерство финансов; **Bureau of Customs** – таможенная служба; **Internal Revenue Service** – налоговая служба.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What is a traditional county law enforcement agency in the USA? 2. What is a sheriff's department responsible for? 3. What are the main types of policing organizations? 4. Would you name some police agencies of Boston? 5. What have been the factors to establish state police divisions? 6. What was the other important responsibility of the state police agencies? 7. Would you name some of the earliest state police agencies? 8. Would you name some federal law enforcement agencies?

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The FBI was created to handle criminal investigations for the Department of Justice. The FBI has jurisdiction over 200 types of cases including white-collar crime, organized crime, foreign counter - intelligence, political corruption, civil rights violations, kidnapping, bank robbery, embezzlement, bribery, extortion, bankruptcy and so on.

The FBI is separated into a certain number of divisions. The objective of the Special Investigation Division is to bring gang leaders to justice. Besides this division handles fugitive investigations. FBI Agents locate and apprehend escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from the Armed Forces.

The Identification Division has the largest collection of fingerprints in the world. The Laboratory Division has the greatest criminological laboratory in the world. During the first 35 years of its existence, this laboratory made about 4000000 scientific examinations. The Domestic Intelligence Division defends the security of the people in the United States. The Files and Communications Division has a teletype network that provides twenty-four-hour contact between FBI headquarters and all Field Divisions.

FBI Agents are trained at the FBI Academy in Virginia. The Training Division also provides instructors for thousands police schools.

Learn the following words from the topic:

to handle criminal investigations – проводить уголовные расследования; **the Department of Justice** – министерство юстиции; **white-collar crime** – преступления высших должностных лиц; **foreign counter - intelligence** – иностранная контрразведка; **political corruption** – политическая коррупция; **civil rights violations** – нарушения гражданских прав; **kidnapping** – похищение людей; **bank robbery** – ограбление банка; **embezzlement** – растрата; **bribery** – взяточничество; **extortion** – вымогательство; **bankruptcy** – банкротство; **objective** – цель; **the Special Investigation Division** – отдел специальных расследований; **gang leaders** – лидеры преступных группировок; **fugitive** – беглец; **escaped Federal prisoners** – сбежавшие заключенные из федеральных тюрем; **The Identification Division** – отдел идентификации; **fingerprints** – отпечатки пальцев; **scientific examinations** – научные экспертизы; **The Domestic Intelligence Division** – отдел внутренней разведки; **The Files and Communications Division** – отдел картотеки и связи; **headquarters** – штаб.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. What purpose was the FBI created for? 2. What types of cases does the FBI have jurisdiction over? 3. What is the objective of the Special Investigation Division? 4. What are the duties of FBI agents? 5. What division has the largest collection of fingerprints in the world? 6. What do you know about the Laboratory Division? 7. What division defends the security of the people in the United States? 8. What division has a teletype network? 9. Where are FBI agents trained?

Interpol

Interpol was founded in 1923. It fights against international criminals. This organization is not under the control of any government. Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information.

Interpol is divided into four main bodies - the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus. The General Assembly is composed of the delegates from each member country. The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat is Interpol's business division. It contains departments specialized in certain crimes.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries. Each National Central Bureau must communicate directly and exchange information with any other National Central Bureau.

Learn the following words from the topic: international criminals – международные преступники; **powers of arrest** – полномочия производить арест; **to disseminate information** – распространять информацию; **main bodies** – главные органы; **the General Assembly** – Генеральная ассамблея; **the Executive Committee** – Исполнительный комитет; **the General Secretariat** – Генеральный секретариат; **the National Central Bureaus** – национальные центральные бюро; **to exchange information** – обмениваться информацией.

Answer the questions about the text: 1. When was Interpol founded? 2. What does it fight against? 3. What is the function of Interpol? 4. What main bodies is Interpol divided into? 5. What do you know about the General Assembly? 6. How many and what members is the Executive Committee made up? 7. What departments does the General Secretariat contain? 8. What are the National Central Bureaus?

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С. Н. СКРИПЧЕНКО

**РАЗГОВОРНЫЕ ТЕМЫ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
ДЛЯ ВУЗОВ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ**

Пособие для студентов
(курсантов, слушателей)

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