

М. А. Югова, Е. В. Тросклер, С. В. Павлова, Н. В. Садыкова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ

УЧЕБНИК ДЛЯ СПО

Под редакцией **М. А. Юговой**

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Учебник содержит адаптированные аутентичные страноведческие и профессионально ориентированные тексты из современной англоязычной литературы и упражнения по развитию целевых иноязычных компетенций в соответствии с действующим государственным образовательным стандартом.

Соответствует актуальным требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования и профессиональным требованиям.

Для студентов образовательных учреждений среднего профессионального образования юридических специальностей, а также для всех желающих самостоятельно совершенствовать практическое владение иностранным языком в сфере юриспруденции.

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Предисловие

Настоящий учебник «Английский язык для юристов» предназначен для студентов образовательных учреждений среднего профессионального образования, обучающихся по юридическим специальностям. Он также может быть использован широким кругом лиц, желающих самостоятельно совершенствовать практическое владение иностранным языком в сфере юриспруденции.

Цель учебника — содействовать овладению общекультурными и профессиональными компетенциями через последовательное и взаимосвязанное развитие навыков и умений в таких видах речевой деятельности, как чтение, говорение, письмо, аудирование (в том числе — в рамках юридической тематики, а также в практике юридического перевода).

В результате освоения данного курса английского языка студенты приобретают необходимую коммуникативную компетентность, в соответствии с которой они должны освоить:

трудовые действия

- владения основными навыками письма, необходимыми для подготовки тезисов, аннотаций, рефератов и эссе
- основными навыками и техникой письменного перевода юридических текстов с английского языка на русский
- навыками устного профессионального общения на английском языке, позволяющими участвовать в дискуссиях и беседах по знакомой проблематике и аргументированно высказываться по определенному кругу вопросов, связанных с академической и будущей профессиональной деятельностью учащегося
- приемами самостоятельной работы с языковым материалом с использованием различных источников информации в целях приобретения новых знаний и умений;

необходимые умения

- определять обобщенные значения слов на основе анализа словообразовательных элементов
- читать аутентичные тексты по знакомой тематике с целью извлечения заданной информации
- адекватно переводить юридические тексты с английского языка на русский
- реализовать коммуникативное намерение: установить контакт; познакомиться; представиться и представить третье лицо; поддержать контакт; запросить и сообщить информацию; побудить к действию; выразить просьбу; согласие и несогласие; поблагодарить, завершить беседу

- участвовать в диалоге в связи с содержанием текста, задавать вопросы и отвечать, выражать свое отношение к прочитанному
- понимать устные сообщения по общеправовой тематике и содержащуюся в них аргументацию
- оформлять извлеченную информацию в виде аннотаций, рефератов, тезисов и т.п., составлять резюме
- заполнять бланки прагматического характера
- эффективно пользоваться электронными словарями, справочной литературой

- делать сообщение, доклад, презентацию;

необходимые знания

- способов словообразования в английском языке
- способов перевода общей и специальной лексики с английского языка на русский
- лексического минимума в рамках изученных тем, включающих сферы и ситуации общения повседневно-бытового, социально-культурного характера (представлен в глоссариях)
- лексического минимума по юриспруденции, необходимого для работы с англоязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности юриста (представлен в глоссариях)
- грамматического минимума, необходимого для развития навыков говорения и аудирования, а также чтения и перевода специальных текстов на русский язык (представлен в приложении)
- алгоритма обработки информации с использованием различных стратегий чтения: ознакомительного, просмотрового, поискового, изучающего
- правил оформления: делового и частного письма, отражающего определенное коммуникативное намерение (сообщение, запрос информации, заказ/предложение, извинения, благодарности); электронного сообщения; служебной записки
- структуры и правил оформления эссе
- основных и дополнительных ресурсов, с помощью которых можно эффективно восполнить имеющиеся пробелы в языковом образовании (словари, справочники, информационные сайты и т.п.).

Данный учебник подготовлен коллективом преподавателей английского языка кафедры русского, иностранных языков и культуры речи Уральского государственного юридического университета на основе опыта преподавания английского языка студентам бакалавриата. В учебнике используются задания, основанные на традиционных и современных интерактивных методах, связанных с работой в парах (группах), и нацеленные на развитие продуктивных иноязычных умений. Эти задания включают: дискуссии, ролевые игры, конференции, “jigsaw”, проектные задания, интернет-задания и т.д.

Структура учебника

Учебник состоит из четырех частей и приложений. Первые три части построены по тематическому принципу: **I Am a Law School Student** (Part I), **Different Countries, Different Worlds** (Part II), **Law and Lawyers** (Part III). Четвертая часть — **Practice** (Part IV) — содержит материалы по закреплению и развитию практических навыков перевода (**Legal Translation Practice**), пониманию текстов правовой тематики (**Additional Texts and Exercises**). Приложения (**Appendices**) включают сведения по грамматике (**Grammar Reference**) и образцы юридических документов (**Legal Documents**).

Части I–III состоят из глав (**Units**), которые, в свою очередь, подразделяются на темы (**Theme**), а темы — на разделы. В начале каждой темы приводится список ключевых слов по данной теме (**Key Word and Word Combinations**) с транскрипцией и переводом на русский язык.

Каждый раздел посвящен определенному аспекту изучения языка: **Pronunciation Practice; Vocabulary; Grammar; Reading; Watching and Listening; Speaking; Writing**. Система упражнений в каждом разделе соответствует схеме процесса усвоения речевого материала и включает в себя задания по развитию навыков чтения, говорения, письма, аудирования, задания по грамматике и развитию лексических навыков. В конце каждой из частей I–III есть глоссарий (**Glossary**), список литературы и электронных ресурсов по тематике данной части (**Bibliography**).

Для удобства работы с учебником предлагается «План учебника», который отражает описанную выше структуру.

Методические указания

Учебник рекомендуется прорабатывать в той последовательности, которую предлагают авторы, поскольку каждое последующее упражнение внутри того или иного раздела пособия является «ступенькой» к развитию соответствующего навыка.

Работу с каждым разделом частей I–III следует начинать с фонетических упражнений, которые дают возможность повторить правила чтения слов из текстов данного раздела. Затем идет основной тематический текст, который сопровождается комплексом дотекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений. Тексты многофункциональны и предназначены для развития умений просмотрового, ознакомительного и изучающего чтения. Дотекстовые и послетекстовые упражнения с использованием различных технологий извлечения информации обеспечивают постоянную актуализацию общеупотребительной и профессионально ориентированной лексики и ее максимальное использование в речи. Грамматические упражнения снабжены таблицами и схемами, а их лексическая составляющая частично отражает материал изучаемой темы. Вторые (и последующие) тексты для чтения, задания по аудированию, говорению и письму расширяют знания, полученные студентами по теме данного раздела. В учебнике также содержатся задания, направленные на развитие навыков поиска информации в Интернете. Для того чтобы сориентировать студентов в информацион-

ном потоке, приводятся примеры сайтов, к которым можно обратиться для решения поставленной задачи. В некоторых упражнениях с помощью значка «>» показаны переходы по разделам конкретного сайта.

Юридическая лексика вводится тематически, по главам, и закрепляется при выполнении разнообразных упражнений, построенных по принципу «от простого к сложному». В разделе **Speaking** отрабатываются умения применять свои знания в новых контекстах, формулировать и анализировать проблемы, сопоставлять и сравнивать полученную информацию. Раздел **Writing** включает задания по составлению резюме, написанию эссе, доклада, писем личного и делового характера. Раздел **Watching and Listening** иллюстрирует языковой и/или речевой материал главы. Задания по аудированию даны в виде внешних интернет-ссылок и носят рекомендательный характер, так как ссылки на электронный адрес могут устаревать. При отсутствии доступа к Интернету в учебной аудитории задания раздела **Watching and Listening** можно использовать для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы с последующим контролем на занятиях.

Часть IV состоит из двух разделов.

Первый раздел — **Legal Translation Practice** — содержит тексты по тематике глав и предназначен для развития навыков письменного перевода.

Второй раздел — **Additional Texts and Exercises** — включает в себя дополнительные тексты с упражнениями и задания на аудирование. По усмотрению преподавателя его можно использовать для аудиторной и самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы.

Приложения (**Appendices**) содержат: 1) грамматический справочник, в котором даются пояснения к грамматическим темам из соответствующих глав; 2) образцы юридических документов.

Учащимся рекомендуется использовать следующие словари:

- *Андреанов С.Н., Берсон А.С., Никифоров А.С.* Англо-русский юридический словарь. М.: Русский язык, 1993 (либо более поздние издания)
- Англо-русский и русско-английский юридический словарь / под ред. К.М. Левитана. М.: Проспект, 2014
- электронные словари
MULTILEX
LINGVO
- электронные словари прямого доступа
MULTITRAN (www.multitran.ru)
Find Law for Legal Professionals (www.dictionary.lp.findlaw.com)

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Авторы учебника выражают свою признательность заведующему кафедрой русского, иностранных языков и культуры речи Уральского государственного юридического университета заслуженному работнику высшей школы Российской Федерации, доктору педагогических наук, профессору Константину Михайловичу Левитану за научно-методическое консультирование в процессе подготовки данного учебника к печати.

Авторский коллектив учебника также выражают искреннюю благодарность авторам всех использованных источников — как отечественных, так и зарубежных.

План учебника

	Grammar	Vocabulary
Part I. I Am a Law School Student		
1. ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY 1.1. Family and Friends 1.2. Hobbies 1.3. Life Stories	Reading rules Word formation <i>to be</i> <i>to have</i> Simple Active Word order <i>like + Verb (-ing)</i>	Relationships Careers in law Likes and dislikes Leisure time, hobbies Agreeing and disagreeing Expressing an opinion Character adjectives Numbers and dates
2. LEGAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD 2.1. The System of Legal Education in the UK 2.2. The System of Legal Education in the USA 2.3. The System of Legal Education in Russia	Word formation Simple Passive Questions Modals <i>There is / there are</i> Past Simple. Revision.	Types of institutions Higher education qualifications People in education History of the law university British English vs. American English Formal English Compare and contrast Cliches for the presentation
3. STUDYING LAW IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD 3.1. Studying at a Law School in the UK and the US 3.2. Studying at a Law School in Russia	Word formation Passive Voice. Revision Progressive Active Progressive vs. Simple Plural of words with Latin origin	Forms of learning Types of course Curriculum, syllabus, program Subjects Course description Distance learning Student life Law libraries British English vs. American English
Glossary Bibliography		

Reading	Watching and Listening	Speaking	Writing
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My Family 2. Hobbies 3. Biography of S.S. Alekseev 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talking about Your Family 2. Talking about Hobbies 	<p>Asking and answering questions about family, family traditions, leisure time.</p> <p>Describing a life story of a famous lawyer</p>	<p>Signing an envelope</p> <p>Personal letter</p> <p>Biography of a famous person</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The System of Legal Education in the UK 2. Legal Education in the USA 3. Graduate Legal Education at Tulane Law School 4. Text 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to Be a Qualified Barrister 2. Steps to Becoming a Lawyer 3. Global Undergraduate Exchange Program in Eurasia and Central Asia 	<p>Agreeing or disagreeing</p> <p>Presentation about the system of higher legal education</p>	<p>E-mail to a foreign student</p> <p>Writing a paragraph</p> <p>Form filling</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Studying Law in the USA 2. Studying Law at Oxford 3. Studying Law in Russia 4. An Interview 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harvard Law School Admissions Profile 2. Course Film about Studying Law at Cambridge 3. Want to Practice International Law? 	<p>Presenting an argument</p> <p>Expressing surprise, shock, pleasure, etc.</p> <p>Exchanging opinions at the round table debate: "Choosing a law school"</p> <p>Describing a higher school</p>	<p>Formal and informal e-mails</p> <p>Essay</p> <p>Project work: "University Information booklet"</p>

	Grammar	Vocabulary
Part II. Different Countries, Different Worlds		
<p>4. GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE COUNTRY</p> <p>4.1. Geography, Climate, Environment, Economy: the UK, the US and Russia</p> <p>4.2. Major Cities: London (the UK), Washington (the US), Moscow (Russia)</p>	<p>Word formation</p> <p>Countable and uncountable nouns</p> <p><i>the, a(n)</i>, zero article</p> <p>Word order</p> <p>Degrees of comparison</p> <p><i>There is / are</i></p> <p><i>Some / any</i></p> <p>Indefinite pronouns</p>	<p>Countries, nationalities and languages</p> <p>British English vs American English</p> <p>Adjectives for describing places</p> <p>City facilities</p> <p>Sightseeing</p> <p>Geography</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Environmental issues</p> <p>Ethnic groups</p>
<p>5. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS</p> <p>5.1. The British Constitution. Parliament and Government of the UK</p> <p>5.2. The US Constitution. The US Congress and the Executive Branch of Government</p> <p>5.3. Political System of the Russian Federation: the Legislative Branch and the Executive Branch.</p>	<p>Word formation</p> <p>Word order</p> <p>Participles</p> <p>Passive</p> <p>Perfect Active</p> <p>Reported Speech</p>	<p>Politics and public institutions</p> <p>Branches of power</p> <p>Elections</p> <p>Lawmaking procedure</p> <p>Famous politicians</p> <p>Compare and contrast</p> <p>Phrases to give yourself time to think, to say you don't know</p>
<p>Glossary</p> <p>Bibliography</p>		

Reading	Watching and Listening	Speaking	Writing
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Britain 2. Did You Know? (facts about Russia) 3. London 4. Jigsaw activity: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) An American Professor's Love Affair with Yekaterinburg b) A Young American's First Impression of St. Petersburg, Russia 5. Russia's Worst Air Polluters 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Film about the USA 2. Asking and Giving Directions 3. Washington, DC 	<p>Internet-based project: Nationality of People living in Britain</p> <p>Internet activity: about London</p> <p>Exchanging opinions on environmental problems</p>	<p>Presentation about an English speaking country</p> <p>Filling in a customs declaration form</p> <p>Project work: "City" (based on student polling)</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Text 2. Jigsaw activity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Elections in the UK b) Political parties c) Queen Elizabeth II 3. Political System of the USA 4. State Government 5. Martin Luther King Jr. 6. Basic Facts about Russia: Political System 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From Bill to Law 2. US Presidential Election Process: Explained 3. Making a Movie 	<p>Making a story from a dialog</p> <p>Making reports</p> <p>Questions and answers about the US Constitution</p> <p>Presentation on the Bill of Rights</p> <p>Interview about the US presidency</p> <p>Role-play: International conference</p>	<p>An informative memo</p> <p>Five-minutes papers</p> <p>Summary of the text</p>

	Grammar	Vocabulary
Part III. Law and Lawyers		
<p>6. LEGAL SYSTEMS</p> <p>6.1. Major Legal Systems of the World</p> <p>6.2. The Law and Judiciary in The Great Britain</p> <p>6.3. The Law and Judiciary in the USA</p> <p>6.4. Law and Judiciary of the Russian Federation</p>	<p>Word formation</p> <p>Participles</p> <p>Passive Voice. Revision</p> <p>Nominative absolute participial construction</p> <p>Tense revision</p>	<p>Sources of law</p> <p>Link words</p> <p>Defining / explaining concepts</p> <p>Types of courts</p> <p>Persons in court</p> <p>Appeals</p> <p>Court vocabulary</p> <p>Types of cases</p> <p>Collocations relating to courts</p> <p>Compare and contrast</p> <p>Phrases for discussions</p>
<p>7. BRANCHES OF LAW</p> <p>7.1. International Law and Human Rights</p> <p>7.2. Contracts and Torts. Employment Law</p> <p>7.3. Company Law: Legal Forms of Organization</p> <p>7.4. Family Law</p> <p>7.5. Civil Litigation</p> <p>7.6. Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings</p>	<p>Word formation</p> <p>Conditionals II, III</p> <p>Prepositions</p>	<p>Types of rights</p> <p>International law documents</p> <p>Contract formation</p> <p>Types of torts</p> <p>Employment standards</p> <p>Family law terms</p> <p>Stages of the litigation</p> <p>Participants of the litigation</p> <p>Types of ADR</p> <p>Crimes</p> <p>Sentencing</p> <p>Definitions</p>

Reading	Watching and Listening	Speaking	Writing
1. Text 2. Text 3. The Sources of British Law 4. The Court Structure in England and Wales 5. The US Legal System 6. The Legal System of Russia	1. Common Law vs. Statutory Law & Common Law vs. Civil Law 2. English Legal System 3. UK Supreme Court 4. How to Understand the American Judicial System 5. Note Taking Skills	Presentation: "A country's legal system" Compare and contrast common law and civil law systems Compare and contrast federal and state courts in terms of their jurisdiction Round-table discussion: "Court Systems"	Paragraph on comparing and contrasting legal systems Summary Paragraph on comparing and contrasting: a) the UK Supreme Court and the US Supreme Court b) the British court system and the Russian court system Taking notes
1. International Law 2. What Are Your Human rights? 3. Text 4. Tort Law 5. How a Business Is Organized 6. What Is Family Law? 7. Basic Steps in the Civil Litigation Process (the US) 8. Civil Trial 9. Text 10. What Happens During the Trial	1. Human Rights Origin 2. The Story of Human Rights 3. Contract Formation 4. Employment Guide: Want to Know More on Labor Standards? 5. Business Enterprise Song 6. Mediation Family Law 7. Hiring a Divorce Lawyer? 8. Alternative Dispute Resolution 9. The Death Penalty: The Story of Capital Punishment	Giving explanations Making a report Describing history and functions of international courts Case study Questions and answers Role-play: Trial	Business letters: letter of inquiry, letter of complaint Paragraph on the similarities between a sole proprietorship and a partnership Report Essay on advantages and disadvantages of making a premarital agreement. Case study Summary of a case (a case brief)

	Grammar	Vocabulary
8. LEGAL PROFESSIONALS 8.1. Legal Professions in the UK 8.2. Legal Professions in the US 8.3. Legal Professions in Russia 8.4. Employment 8.5. Lawyers and Clients	Word formation Revision <i>will</i> Infinitive Complex Object Complex Subject <i>-ing</i> forms Tense revision Words ending <i>-ee</i> and <i>-er</i>	Jobs in law Job responsibilities Places of work Employment terms
Glossary Bibliography		
Part IV. Practice		
Legal Translation Practice		
Additional Texts and Exercises		
Appendices:		
Appendix 1. Grammar Reference Appendix 2. Legal Documents		

Reading	Watching and Listening	Speaking	Writing
1. The British Police Service 2. Barristers; Solicitors 3. Legal Profession in the United States 4. Judges in the USA 5. The legal profession in Russia 6. Text 7. Recruitment 8. Role of lawyer 9. Jigsaw activity: a) The ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct b) The Barristers' Code of Conduct c) The SRA Handbook	1. Special Constables 2. Solicitor or Barrister? The University of Law UK 3. CPS Barrister: What Is Your Top Tip for Becoming a Barrister? 4. a) Being a Criminal Defense Attorney b) Law Jobs in Litigation: Being a Business Litigation Lawyer 5. The Role of the Supreme Court Law Clerk 6. Interview with William E. Butler on "The Russian Legal Practitioner" 7. Five Job Interview Do's & Don'ts 8. The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly of Job Interviews 9. Lawyering Skills: How to Conduct a Legal Interview	Discussion Internet activity on legal profession in the US Discussion "Legal profession in Russia" Project work: "Legal profession in Russia and abroad" Exchanging opinions Role-play: Job interview Case study Interviewing a client Explaining legal terms to non-lawyers: paraphrasing in plain language	Paragraph on the differences between solicitors and barristers Essay Job description Writing CV, letter of application Business letters: thank-you letter, letter of refusal, letter of recommendation

Part I
I AM A LAW SCHOOL STUDENT



Unit 1

ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

Theme 1.1. Family and Friends

Key Words and Word Combinations

1. to introduce	[,ɪntrə'dju:s]	знакомить, представлять
2. lawyer	['lɔ:jə]	юрист
3. precious	['preʃəs]	драгоценный, любимый
4. understanding	[,ʌndə'stændɪŋ]	понимание
5. support	[sə'pɔ:t]	поддержка
6. first-year student	[fɜ:st 'jɪə 'stju:dənt]	студент-первокурсник
7. in-house lawyer	[,ɪn'haʊs 'lɔ:jə]	корпоративный юрист, штатный юрист
8. enterprise	['entəpraɪz]	предприятие
9. judge	[dʒʌdʒ]	судья
10. court	[kɔ:t]	суд
11. justice	['dʒʌstɪs]	справедливость; правосудие; юстиция
12. to follow the tradition	['fɒləv ðə trə'dɪʃən]	следовать традиции
13. investigator	[ɪn'vestɪgertə]	следователь
14. to share smth with smb	[ʃeə 'sʌmθɪŋ wɪð 'sʌmbədɪ]	делиться чем-л. с кем-л.

Pronunciation Practice

Exercise 1. Practice saying the key words and word combinations.

Exercise 2. Reading rules. Read the words paying attention to the reading rules.

Letter “a”

[eɪ]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[eə]
name	man	large	hair
same	bag	hard	rare
late	flat	garden	fair

Letter “e”

[i:]	[e]	[ɜ:]	[ɪə]
me	let	her	here
he	rest	term	dear
we	tennis	nerve	ear

Letter “i”

[aɪ]	[ɪ]	[ɜ:]	[aɪə]
decide	is	girl	tire
like	this	first	fire
five	consist	bird	liar

Letter “o”

[əʊ]	[ɒ]	[ɔ:]	
no	not	born	bore
hope	stop	port	more
most	cottage	for	before

Letter “u”

[ju:]	[ʌ]	[ɜ:]	[juə]
introduce	judge	turn	pure
student	study	burn	cure
university	fun	hurt	

Exercise 3. Read international words and translate them:

school, tradition, profession, student, university, lecture, seminar, problem, secret, cottage, sport, tennis, organized, disciplined

Vocabulary

Exercise 4. Continue the list of words and give a general word to each group:

Investigators, advocates, judges ...

Parents, sister, brother ...

Jogging, swimming, diving ...

School, institute, university ...

Exercise 5. Make all possible word combinations and translate them into Russian.

to do	sports
to get	busy
to be	university
to work at	homework
to study at	ready
to have	born
	court
	fun

Grammar 1. The verb “to be”

	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Positive	I am He / she / it is We / you / they are	I / he / she / it was We / they / you were	I / he / she / it / we / they / you will be
Negative	I am not He / she / it is not We / you / they are not	I / he / she / it was not We / they / you were not	I / he / she / it / we / they / you will not be
Question	Am I? Is he / she / it? Are we / you / they?	Was I / he / she / it? Were we / you they?	Will I / he / she / it / we / they / you be ?

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb “to be”.
Practice the dialogue with the partner.

A: Hello. What **is** your name?

B: Hello. My name ... Vladimir.

A: And my name ... Lena. ... you a student of the Ural State Law University?

B: Yes, I ... a first-year student. And you?

A: I ... a second-year student of the Institute of Justice. Where ... you from?

B: I ... from Yekaterinburg, but I ... born in Tumen.

A: your parents lawyers?

B: Yes, they My mother an in-house lawyer and my father ... an advocate.

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentences below as questions.

Sentence	Yes/No-Question	Wh-Question (What? When? Who? Why? Where?)
1. Her name is Tatyana.	Is her name Tatyana?	What is her name?
2. They are students.		
3. Vladimir is a first-year student.		
4. His father is a judge.		
5. His mother was born in Omsk.		
6. We will be lawyers.		
7. His friends were investigators.		

Exercise 8. Read and translate the following sentences.

1. My family is supportive and loving. 2. My mother is an in-house lawyer. 3. Our family is quite large by modern standards. 4. My sister is two years younger than me. 5. My dream is to become a lawyer. 6. My grandparents were investigators. 7. I will be a legal advisor.

Grammar 2. Simple Active

	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Positive	I / you / we / they live in Russia. He / she / it lives in Russia. <i>never, sometimes, often, usually, always</i>	I / he / she / it / we / you / they moved / went to London in 2011. <i>ago, last night (Saturday, week, year, month), yesterday (morning, evening, afternoon)</i>	I / he / she / it / we / you / they will study at the University.
Negative	I / you / we / they do not (=don't) live in Russia. He / she / it does not (=doesn't) live in Russia.	I / he / she / it / we / you / they did not (=didn't) move / go to London in 2011.	I / he / she / it / we / you / they will not (=won't) study at the University.

	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Question	<p>Do I / you / we / they live in Russia? Yes, I do. No, I don't.</p> <p>Does he / she / it live in Russia? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.</p> <p>Where do I / you / we / they live?</p> <p>Where does he / she / it live?</p>	<p>Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they move / go to London in 2011? Yes, I did. No, I did not (=didn't).</p> <p>Where did I / he / she / it / we / you / they move / go in 2011?</p>	<p>Will I / he / she / it / we / you / they study at the University? Yes, I will. No, I will not (=won't).</p> <p>Where will I / he / she / it / we / you / they study?</p>

Exercise 9. Give the infinitive form of the verb:

found, consisted, worked, decided, chose, studied, gave, did, went, helped, took, read

Exercise 10. Say that you did it before. Use the word combinations:

ago; last night (Saturday, week, year, month);
yesterday morning (evening, afternoon); when I was...

1. I read much.
2. I study at school.
3. I do my homework at the University.
4. I go to our country house every summer.
5. I take music lessons.
6. I give much time to sport.

Exercise 11. One sentence in a pair has a mistake. Choose the correct sentence.

- 1) a. Where do they live?
b. Where they live?
- 2) a. She work at court.
b. She works at court.
- 3) a. Mr. and Mrs. Smith go walking in summer.
b. Mr. and Mrs. Smith goes walking in summer.
- 4) a. I don't study at the Medical University.
b. I no study at the Medical University.
- 5) a. She went last year swimming.
b. She went swimming last year.
- 6) a. Did you followed your family tradition?
b. Did you follow your family tradition?
- 7) a. Do you play tennis sometimes?
b. You play tennis sometimes?
- 8) a. Will become you a judge?
b. Will you become a judge?

Exercise 12. Make the sentences opposite.

Model: I study at the University. — I don't study at the University.

He did not share secrets with his parents. — He shared secrets with his parents.

1. My family consists of four people.
2. My father does not work in the police.
3. Vladimir did not decide to follow his family tradition.
4. She chose the profession of an advocate.
5. They will not study at the University.
6. You will work as a lawyer.

Exercise 13. Open the brackets using the verb in the correct tense form.

1. We (to study) at the University next year.
2. My friend (to get ready) for lectures and seminars every day.
3. I (to work) as an investigator 2 years ago.
4. Last summer we (to go) to our country-house.
5. He often (to play) volleyball with his friends.
6. She (to become) a lawyer in a year.

Exercise 14. Rewrite the sentences below as questions.

Sentence	Yes/No-Question	Wh-Questions
1. His father works at court.	Does his father work at court?	Who works at court? Where does his father work?
2. She chose the profession of a lawyer.		
3. She will become a judge.		
4. I play football every Sunday.		
5. She does her homework at the University.		
6. Boris worked in police a year ago.		
7. They will go to Moscow next summer.		
8. My friend likes sports.		

Reading

Exercise 15. Read the text and name the adjectives that describe Ivanov's family.

MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. My name is Vladimir Ivanov. I was born in Yekaterinburg in the family of lawyers. My family is the most precious thing for me, because this is where I find love and understanding, and support.

Our family is quite large. It consists of four people – my parents, my younger sister and me. My mother is an in-house lawyer at a big enterprise. My father is a judge. He works at court. My sister is a schoolgirl.

After school I decided to follow my family tradition and chose the profession of a lawyer. I am a first-year student of the Ural State Law University. I study at the Institute of Justice. My dream is to become an investigator.

During the week I am very busy getting ready for lectures and seminars, so I like to have a rest on weekends. I like our late dinners with my family, when we all gather round the table. We talk, and joke, and have fun, because we are all friends. We share our problems and secrets with each other, and my parents often give my sister and me good advice.

In summer we go to our "dacha". In fact, it's just a small cottage on a small plot of land, but we like it a lot, and like to work in the garden, planting, digging, gathering strawberries and tomatoes.

I do sports. Tastes differ, and different people do jogging, swimming, diving... But I adore playing tennis. My sister is also a tennis player. On Sundays we go to play tennis together. Sport helps people to become strong. It helps us to be more organized and better disciplined in our daily activity.

I am happy to have a loving and supportive family, and I hope that my own family will work on the same lines.

Exercise 16. Answer the questions.

1. What does Ivanov think about his family?
2. Are his family relations friendly? Why?
3. Are there any traditions in his family?

Exercise 17. Find in the text sentences with the following words. Determine what part of speech are the words. Translate them into Russian.

Law, understanding, in-house, dream, busy, joke, organized, disciplined, daily.

Exercise 18. Find words in the text that mean:

1. a higher educational institution;
2. someone who goes to a university;
3. a person who is in his or her first year at university or college;
4. classes that students have;
5. a person who gives people legal advice and legal help.

Exercise 19. Fill in the gaps using the prepositions *at, for, on, in, of*.

1. I was born Moscow.
2. I always get ready ... lectures and seminars.
3. My mother works ... court.

4. Ivanov's family consists ... four people.
5. ... weekends I like to have rest.
6. I followed my family tradition and chose a profession ... a lawyer.

Exercise 20. a) Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. My family is the most precious thing for me because | a. we talk and joke and have fun. |
| 2. I like to gather with my family round the table because | b. we are friends. |
| 3. I find understanding in my family because | c. this is where I find love and support. |
| 4. I am happy to have a loving family because | d. my parents always give me good advice |

b) Prove that Ivanov's family is the most precious thing for him.

Exercise 21. a) Finish the sentences about Ivanov.

1. Vladimir is a first-year student. He studies at ...
2. His dream is to become a ...
3. Ivanov's family is ...
4. His parents are ...
5. Vladimir does sport. He plays ...
6. In summer his family goes ...

b) Make up your own similar sentences about yourself.

Watching and Listening

Exercise 22. Go to <http://www.oxfordonlineenglish.com/video-lesson-talking-family> (Accessed: 9 December 2015).

a) WHILE YOU WATCH. Listen to Parts I–IV of the video lesson “Talking about your family” and complete the sentences about your family.

1. I come from a ... family.
2. There are ... people in my family.
3. My brother / sister lives in He / she is a
4. We always ... together.
5. Sometimes we
6. I look like my

b) Listen to Part V of the video lesson and complete the sentences with the speaker's information. Use the following words and word combinations:

have lunch; marketing manager; quite similar; big; get along;
police officer; near me

1. I come from a ... family.
2. My brother is a
3. My sister is a
4. They both live

5. We often ... together.

6. We all look

7. We all ... very well.

c) **AFTER YOU WATCH.** Speak about your family and its traditions according to the speaker's plan. Add information about the role of family in your life.

d) **Pair work.** Write out the questions of the speaker, think of the answers. Ask each other the questions and answer them.

There are some more questions for you to ask and answer.

1. What's your name?

2. When and where were you born?

3. Is your family large?

4. What are your parents by profession?

5. What sport do you like?

6. What family traditions do you have?

7. Is your family the most precious thing for you?

Speaking

Exercise 23. Study the table.

Formulas of Agreement	Formulas of Disagreement	Introductory Phrases
1. You are right. — Вы правы.	1. You are wrong. — Вы не правы.	1. I suppose ... — Я полагаю, ...
2. Quite so. — Совершенно верно.	2. You are mistaken. — Вы ошибаетесь.	2. I think ... — Я думаю (считаю, полагаю), ...
3. Quite agree with you. — Совершенно согласен с вами.	3. Far from it. — Отнюдь нет. Ничуть.	3. As far as I know ... — Насколько я знаю, ...
4. I'm of the same opinion. — И я того же мнения.	4. Nothing of the kind. — Далеко не так.	4. As far as I remember ... — Насколько я помню, ...

a) **Agree or disagree with the following statements about Ivanov (a character from the text "My family") using formulas of agreement and disagreement, and introductory phrases.**

Model: Ivanov was born in the family of doctors. — That is not so. As far as I remember, he was born in the family of lawyers.

1. Ivanov decided to continue his parents' career.

2. He is very busy during the week.

3. Ivanov adores playing hockey.

4. He often plays tennis with his father.

5. Sport makes people more organized.

6. Ivanov does not share his secrets with his parents.

b) **Pair work.** Make up 3 your own true / false statements about your partner and his/her family and ask your partner to agree or to disagree with them.

Model: – As far as I know, you are a first-year student of the Law Academy.
– You are wrong. I study at the Law University.

Writing

Exercise 24. Signing the envelope (from <http://enghelp.ru/cultural-note/letters/150-oformlenie-konverta.html>).



addresser



J. Wilhelm

410 Lawrence Street, Apt. 5

Ann Arbor MI 48105

USA

Stamp

REGISTERED MAIL

AIR MAIL

Mr. J. R. Smith

400 S 5th Avenue, Suite # 80

Detroit, MI, 48202-2831

USA



addressee

Exercise 25. Put the information in the address in the right order. Correct the mistakes (if any).

a) 10007-1109

b) Russia

New York, Moscow

USA Bolshaya Sadovaya ul., 10

Bretz & Coven, LLP, 123001

Suite 100, Hellevig, Klein & Usov

NY

305 Broadway

Theme 1.2. Hobbies

Key Words and Word Combinations

1. hobby	['hɒbi]	хобби, любимое занятие
2. to collect	[kə'lekt]	коллекционировать
3. to have a passion	[hæv ə 'pæsn]	увлекаться чем-л.
4. to be in high spirits	[bi in 'haɪ 'spɪrɪts]	быть в хорошем настроении
5. to enrich	[ɪn'ri:tʃ]	обогащать
6. inner world	['ɪnə wɜ:ld]	внутренний мир
7. occupation	[,ɒkjv'peɪʃən]	род занятий, профессия
8. fascinating	['fæsnɪetɪŋ]	чрезвычайно интересный, увлекательный
9. idle	[aɪdl]	беспользый
10. to prefer	[prɪ'fɜ:]	предпочитать
11. entertainment	[,entə'teɪnmənt]	развлечение

Pronunciation Practice

Exercise 1. Practice saying the key words and word combinations.

Exercise 2. a) Choose the words with the stress on the first syllable:

hobby, to collect, idle, to enrich, inner, to prefer, spirits

b) Say what parts of speech the words with the stress on the second syllable are.

Vocabulary

Exercise 3. Word building.

a) Form nouns from the verbs using the suffix *-ion*.

Verb	Noun (Suffix <i>-ion</i>)
to translate	translation
to occupy	
to collect	
to satisfy	

b) Complete the sentences with a noun formed from the verbs in (a):

1. Hobby may become your second ...
2. Hobby brings you ...
3. He has a big ... of rare books.

c) Form nouns from the verbs using *-ing* and translate them into Russian.

Verb	Noun + (<i>-ing</i>)
to write	writing
to read	
to walk	
to collect	

Exercise 4. Match the antonyms.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. widespread | a) passive |
| 2. useful | b) to distract |
| 3. fascinating | c) exotic |
| 4. active | d) rare |
| 5. to attract | e) idle |
| 6. natural | f) useless |

Exercise 5. a) Make up the word combinations.

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| to have | happiness |
| to be | a passion for |
| to bring | pleasure and joy |
| to give | in high spirits |

b) Complete the sentences with the word combinations from (a):

1. A hobby helps you
2. A hobby also gives
3. A person who likes music have
4. If you have a hobby, you

Exercise 6. Match the word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to have a passion for music | a. обогатить внутренний мир |
| 2. to enrich the inner world | b. коллекционировать редкие книги |
| 3. to become a harmoniously developed person | c. предпочитать активные мероприятия |
| 4. to prefer active entertainment | d. увлекаться музыкой |
| 5. to collect rare books | e. приносить счастье |
| 6. to bring happiness | f. стать гармонично развитой личностью |

Grammar 1. The verb “to have”

Positive	Negative	Yes/No-Questions	Wh-Questions
I / we / you / they have He / she / it has	I / we / you / they don't have He / she / it doesn't have	Do I / we / you / they have Does he / she / it have	What do I / we / you / they have ? What does he / she / it have ?

Exercise 7. Read and translate the sentences.

1. I have a fascinating hobby.
2. We do not have any free time today.
3. February has usually 28 days.
4. How many sisters do you have?
5. Her husband has an interesting job.
6. Does he have a large family?

Exercise 8. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb “to have”.

1. On weekdays she (don't / doesn't have) much free time.
2. My friend (have / has) three brothers.
3. (Do / Does) you have any brothers or sisters?
4. Students (have / has) lectures and seminars.
5. (Do / does) his sister have a hobby?
6. Does your friend (have / has) free time on Sundays?

Exercise 9. a) Here are the answers. What are the questions?

1. I have much free time on weekends.
2. Our University has a gym.
3. She has a brother and two sisters.
4. They have relatives in Moscow.
5. I have a black cat.
6. My friend has a very rare hobby.

b) Pair work. Ask your partner questions using the verb “to have”.

Reading

Exercise 10. Read the text and say why it is important to have a hobby.

HOBBY

Most of the people have hobbies. Some of them collect stamps, dolls, post-cards, cars and what not. Others have a passion for music, painting, dancing and so on. A hobby can help you become a harmoniously developed person, be always in high spirits, and enrich you inner world.

An interesting activity, which gives you pleasure and joy, may become your second occupation. A hobby helps you to distract your thoughts from work, everyday cares and duties. Moreover, a hobby gives you the sense of fullness of life.

The forms of a hobby are different. It's quite natural, especially for citizens of towns and cities, to enjoy contacts with nature. The most fascinating hobbies

are walking, gardening, fishing, and hunting. Collecting things is also a widespread hobby. The objects of collecting are rare books, postcards, stamps and so on. Collecting is not an idle and useless pastime, as many persons think, but it is a very useful and fascinating activity.

Some people prefer active entertainment and enjoyment and not passive one. They like different kinds of sports such as skiing, swimming, playing volleyball. Reading is the activity that gives people knowledge and teaches them to live.

People in other countries have hobbies which seem exotic to us, for example scuba diving, bungee jumping, snorkeling and bird watching.

Hobby is of great importance to the life of people. It brings you happiness and intense satisfaction.

Exercise 11. a) What is the main idea of the text? Explain your choice:

1. There are many hobbies in the world.
2. Hobby is important to the life of people.
3. Hobby gives you pleasure and joy.
4. Most of people have hobbies.

b) Think of a new title to the text. Explain your choice.

Exercise 12. a) Find nouns in the text that are formed from the verb with *-ing*. Translate them into Russian.

b) Divide the nouns into the following groups:

Rare hobbies:

Exotic hobbies:

Active entertainment:

Widespread hobbies:

c) Say what hobbies you have or would like to have.

Exercise 13. Finish the sentences using information from the text:

1. Collecting is not
2. Collecting things is
3. Reading is
4. Bird watching is
5. Skiing and swimming are
6. Gardening and fishing

Exercise 14. Prove the following statements using information from the text.

1. The forms of hobbies vary.
2. Some people prefer active entertainment.
3. Some hobbies are exotic for us.
4. Hobby is of great importance to the life of people.

Grammar 2. Verb + *-ing* form

	Verbs	Examples
likes and dislikes	like, dislike, enjoy, love, hate, prefer, (not) mind	Do you like working here? I don't mind getting up early.

	Verbs	Examples
sports and other activities	go swimming, go skating, go horse-riding, go running, go shopping	How often do you go swimming ? Yesterday she went shopping .

Exercise 15. Look at the list of the activities. Say what you like or dislike doing. Give your reasons.

Model: reading books – I like reading books.

- going to museums
- sailing
- surfing the internet
- having a picnic
- playing video games
- shopping
- eating out
- visiting other countries

Exercise 16. How true are these statements for you? Agree or disagree.

Statements	True	False
1. I avoid showing others what I'm feeling.		
2. I can't stand waiting for somebody.		
3. I love finding solutions to problems.		
4. I enjoy spending hours on the phone.		
5. I don't mind listening to people's problems.		
6. I'm interested in visiting unusual places.		
7. I dislike getting up early.		
8. I hate meddling with other people affairs.		
9. I'm keen on playing computer games.		
10. I'm crazy about watching football games.		

Exercise 17. How do you feel about these things? Use phrases from exercise 16.

Model: talk on the phone – I love talking on the phone.

- go to big parties
- learn about computers
- spend a lot of time by myself
- watch movies alone
- talk about my private life with my friends
- listen to rock music
- walk in a rainy weather
- have parties
- write letters
- chat on the phone

Exercise 18. a) Pair work. Make an ABC... list of your likes and dislikes and exchange information with your partner.

b) Complete these sentences with true information about your partner.

1. He / she hates
2. He / she doesn't mind
3. He / she enjoys
4. He / she often goes

Exercise 19. a) Read the text and try to connect two or three short sentences to make one longer sentence. Use link words: *but, so, though, because*.

JAMES BOND

James Bond is an officer in the Secret Intelligence Service. He is very famous. He is a super-spy. He is rather eccentric. He likes to attract people's attention. He dislikes it when people ask him many questions. He prefers to drink coffee. Bond enjoys using firearms. The tasks given to him are very difficult. He likes his job.

b) Circle T (true) or F (false).

1. James Bond likes drinking tea.	T	F
2. He hates using firearms.	T	F
3. He likes his job.	T	F
4. He is not an eccentric person.	T	F
5. He enjoys talking to people.	T	F

c) Make your own sentences about your likes and dislikes using link words.

Watching and Listening

Exercise 20. a) Go to <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VW2FBrfMsCk> (Accessed: 9 December 2015) and listen to the dialogue of two students about their hobbies. What hobby does each of them have?

b) WHILE YOU WATCH. Listen again and complete the summaries of their talks. Use the following words and word combinations:

to collect things; science; to go to those countries; stamps; to read; pastime; hobbies; all over the world; especially like; to have a stamp

I have several I do like I like to collect I collect stamps from ... because I hope ... from every country. I think I won't be able ... myself.

I like ... a lot. I like to read about I ... to read about nature and electronics. I think this ... exercises my brains.

c) AFTER YOU WATCH. Make up your own dialogues using the expressions from the video.

Speaking

Exercise 21. a) Read the dialogues and practice them with your partner. Pay attention to the phrases of agreement and disagreement.

1. – I love wearing trendy clothes.
– **So do I.** But they're too expensive.
– I agree with you. But I don't mind wearing my cousins' clothes.
2. – I don't mind following safety tips.
– **Neither do I.**

b) Fill in the gaps with the phrases of agreement and disagreement.

1. – Let's stay at home for the weekend.
– Why?
– If we go to the country, we'll get up early. I hate getting up early.
– But I don't mind spending weekend in the country.
2. – What are your pet hates?
– I hate it when somebody takes my things without asking. What I can't stand is watching soap operas and listening to loud music.
– I like soft music.

c) Think of your own similar dialogues and present them with your partner.

Writing

Exercise 22. Writing personal letter.

SAMPLE FRIENDLY LETTER

- 1) Address
- 2) July 16, 2014

3) Dear Susan,

4) I am very happy to introduce myself to you. My name is Vladimir Ivanov. I live in Yekaterinburg, Russia. Would you like to be pen pals with me? We can write letters to each other every month.

I am seventeen years old. My hobbies are swimming, soccer, and music. My father is a judge, and my mother is an in-house lawyer. I have one sister. We are all students of the Ural State law University.

Is your family large? Do you have any brothers or sisters? Are you a student? Do you have any hobbies? Please write and tell me about yourself. Maybe someday we can visit each other.

5) Sincerely,

6) Vladimir Ivanov

In the friendly letter format, your address, date, the closing, signature, and printed name are all indented to the right half of the page. Also the first line of each paragraph is indented.

1. Your Address: (Not needed if the letter is printed on paper with a letterhead already on it.): Write your street address on the first line and the city, state and zip on the second line.
2. Date: Put the date on which the letter was written in the format Month Day Year i.e. August 30, 2003. Skip a line between the date and the salutation.
3. Salutation: Start out with “Dear ... and ...”, or “Hi ... and ...”. Note: There is a comma after the end of the salutation (you can use an exclamation mark also if there is a need for some emphasis).
4. Body: The body is where you write the content of the letter; the paragraphs should be single spaced with a skipped line between each paragraph. Skip 2 lines between the end of the body and the closing.
5. Closing: Let the reader know that you finished your letter; end with “Sincerely”, “Sincerely yours”, “Thank you”, and so on. Note that there is a comma after the end of the closing and only the first word in the closing is capitalized.
6. Signature: Your signature will go in this section, usually signed in black or blue ink with a pen. Skip a line after your signature and the P.S.

(Adapted from: <http://www.letterwritingguide.com/friendlyletterformat.html>)

Exercise 23. Controlled composition. Use the form below. You may add more sentences if you wish. Be sure to give your correct address at the top.

Number and Street
 City, Postal Code
 Country
 Month and Day, Year
 Dear ...,
 I am happy to My name is I live in ...,
 I am ... years old. I study at... . My family is ... My mother is ... , and my
 father I also have My hobbies are
 Is your family ...? Do you have ...? Are you ...? Where ...?
 Please write and tell me about yourself.
 Sincerely,

Theme 1.3. Life Stories

Key Words and Word Combinations

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. prominent | [ˈprɒmɪnənt] | известный, выдающийся |
| 2. to be admitted | [bɪ əd'mɪtəd] | поступить |
| 3. post-graduate student | [ˈpəʊst'grædʒvɪt] | аспирант |
| 4. Civil Law Department | [ˈsɪvl lɔ: dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] | кафедра гражданского права |

5. to defend a dissertation	[dɪ'fend ə ,dɪsə'teɪʃn]	защитить диссертацию
6. Candidate of Legal Sciences	['kændɪdɪt əv 'li:gəl 'saɪənsɪz]	кандидат юридических наук
7. to be awarded	[bɪ ə'wɔ:dɪd]	быть награжденным
8. demanding	[dɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ]	требовательный
9. research supervisor	[rɪ'sɜ:tʃ' sju:pəvaɪzə]	научный руководитель
10. tangible results	['tæŋdʒəbl rɪ'zʌltz]	значимые результаты
11. to foster	['fɒstə]	воспитывать
12. to admire	[əd'maɪə]	восхищаться
13. outstanding	['aʊt,stændɪŋ]	выдающийся
14. Civil Code	['sɪvl 'kəʊd]	гражданский кодекс
15. scholar	['skɒlə]	ученый

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Practice reading key words and word combinations.

Exercise 2. Read international words and try to translate them:

commander, dissertation, doctor, professor, result, lecturer, author, title

Exercise 3. a) Read the following words according to the reading rules. Mind the stress.

[ʃ] *dissertation, statistician, fascists;*

[dʒ] *January, tangible, enjoy;*

[aɪ] *July, supervisor, life;*

[ɪ] *civil, constitution, dissertation, his;*

[ɔ:] *important, always, born.*

b) Sort out the following words according to the sounds they have:

law, admit, July, generation, lifelong, constitution, juridical, generation, title, award

[ʃ]	[dʒ]	[aɪ]	[ɪ]	[ɔ:]

Exercise 4. Word formation. a) Look at the table and mind the rules for word formation.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
co-	with	co-author
re-	again	rewrite
post-	behind, after, later	post-graduate

b) Try to form new words with the above prefixes from the following:

do, maker, script, worker, lunch, start

Exercise 5. Match the word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. squad commander | a. правительственная награда |
| 2. honorary title | b. Юрист года |
| 3. government award | c. командир отделения |
| 4. Lawyer of the Year | d. заведующий кафедрой |
| 5. campfire songs | e. ходить в походы |
| 6. go hiking | f. песни у костра |
| 7. Head of the Department | g. почетное звание |

Exercise 6. a) Make up word combinations.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. to join | a. results |
| 2. to defend | b. the army |
| 3. to achieve | c. a student |
| 4. to become | d. a dissertation |

b) Complete the sentences with the words from a) using the necessary tense form.

1. She successfully ... her ... at a public examination.
2. I'm not a British citizen — can I still ...?
3. He ... of the Ural State law University.
4. They ... good ... in law.

Vocabulary 1. Character adjectives

Exercise 7. Explain these personality traits.

Model: A romantic person is the kind of person who enjoys walking on the beach at sunset and dreaming about the future.

Adventurous impatient ambitious organized practical reserved
romantic sympathetic.

1. to enjoy walking on the beach at sunset;
2. to avoid showing others what somebody is feeling;
3. cannot stand waiting for people;
4. to like making a daily schedule;
5. to love finding solutions to problems;
6. not to mind listening to people's problems;
7. to love to accomplish goals;
8. to be interested in visiting unusual places.

Exercise 8. Name some traits of character your group mate possesses and have your group mates guess who he or she is.

Exercise 9. Look at the adjectives for discussing people and match them to the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. hard working | 6. loyal |
| 2. generous | 7. open-minded |
| 3. demanding | 8. naughty |
| 4. self-confident | 9. sensitive |
| 5. reliable | 10. ambitious |
- a. willing to give money, help and kindness
b. having a strong desire to be successful, powerful, or rich
c. willing to consider new ideas and new opinions
d. making others work hard or meet high standards
e. dedicating a lot of time and energy to work
f. 1) that may be trusted, dependable
 2) that you may trust to perform well at all times
g. behaving badly, or not obeying a parent, teacher or set of rules
h. having a belief in one's own value and abilities
i. faithful to people, places or things
j. easily offended and upset

Exercise 10. a) Match these words with their opposites.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. clever | a. introverted |
| 2. extroverted | b. tight-fisted |
| 3. rude | c. polite |
| 4. generous | d. sociable |
| 5. unsociable | e. heavy-minded |

b) Give your own examples of opposite adjectives.

c) Choose one adjective from (a) to describe each of the following people.

Model: Once Hans decided to do something, it's impossible to make him change his mind. — He is stubborn.

1. Anita is very slow at thinking. Her boss has to tell her several times what to do.
2. Paul is the sort of person who is ready to discuss his personal problems with everybody.
3. Helen finds it difficult to speak with other people.
4. When you go out for a meal with Pierre, he always insists on paying.

Watching and Listening

Exercise 11. WHILE YOU WATCH. Go to:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m1BsepAo854> (Accessed: 9 December 2015).

a) Watch the video "Personality description" and write down three words that describe a person. Do you understand their meaning? If not, consult the dictionary.

b) Try to explain the meanings of these words in English. Can you use these words to describe yourself?

Exercise 12. AFTER YOU WATCH. Chose one word to describe personalities and make a short video with its explanation.

Vocabulary 2. Numbers and dates

Exercise 13. Write the numbers. Read them aloud.

one – 1	79 –	55 –	fifty-eight –
ten –	19 –	508 –	37 –
one hundred –	99 –	22 –	85 –
3 – three	109 –	693 –	117 –
13 –	two –	200 –	300 –
30 –	six hundred and sixteen –	one hundred and seven –	seven hundred and thirty eight –
7 –	ninety-seven –	eleven –	a million –
17 –	sixty-four –	fifteen –	zero –

Exercise 14. Number dictation. Work in pairs. Write down 10 numbers. Dictate them to your partner.

Exercise 15. a) Read the dates. What happened on these dates?

- A. 19 July 1914
- B. 5 December 1936
- C. 19 July – 3 August 1980
- D. 12 April 1961
- E. 12 June 1991
- F. 15 October 1814

b) Make your own list of dates. Let your group mates guess what happened on them.

Exercise 16. Some numbers and dates in the sentences are false. Correct them.

1. The XX Winter Olympic Games were in Sochi on 7 January 2014.
2. We celebrate the National Unity Day on 12 June.
3. George Washington became the first US President in 1798.
4. There are 11 planets in the Solar System.
5. Your birthday is on 13 March.
6. An octopus has two hearts.

Exercise 17. a) Study the rule about prepositions.

at	8 o'clock 10.30 midnight etc.	at the weekend at night at the end of ..., at the moment
-----------	-------------------------------------	---

on	Sunday(s) / Monday(s) etc. 25 April / 6 June etc. New Year's day etc.	on Monday morning / on Tuesday afternoon
in	April / June etc. 1985 / 2014 etc. (the) summer / spring etc.	in the afternoon / in the evening

b) Write *at / on / in*.

1. Goodbye! See you ... Friday.
2. I got up ... 6 o'clock ... the morning.
3. My brother got married ... August.
4. Did you go out ... Saturday evening?
5. I went to Moscow ... summer.
6. Do you study ... Saturdays?
7. A.S. Pushkin was born ... 6 June 1799.
8. We first met ... 2000.

Reading

Exercise 18. Find in the text “**Biography of S.S. Alekseev**” the derivatives from the words. Check if you know their translation. What parts of speech are they?

to learn, to lead, an honor, to follow, to study, to command, to teach, a lecture, high, to demand, memory

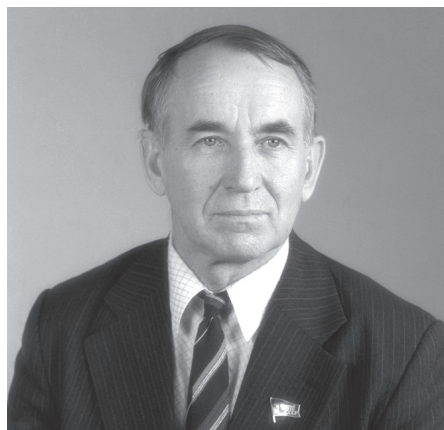
Exercise 19. Read the biography of the Russian lawyer (use a dictionary if necessary) and say what he is famous for.

BIOGRAPHY OF S.S. ALEKSEEV

Sergey Sergeevich Alekseev was a prominent Russian lawyer. He was born on 28 July 1924 in Orel. His father was a statistician, and his mother was a chemist. His family moved to live in Yekaterinburg when he was 4 years old.

During World War II, in August 1942, Sergey Sergeevich joined the Red Army. From January 1943 to April 1945, he fought against the German fascists as a squad commander.

In 1945, S.S. Alekseev was admitted to the Sverdlovsk Institute of Law. In 1949, he became a post-graduate student of the Civil Law Department. In 1952, he defended a dissertation for the degree of the Candidate of Legal Sciences, and in 1961 he was awarded the Doctor of Legal Sciences degree. After that, till 1968, Sergey Sergeevich was the Head of the Civil Law Department, and then worked there as a full professor till 2013.



Several generations of lawyers know Alekseev as an excellent teacher, a motivating and demanding research supervisor. He tried to foster a love of lifelong learning in his students and helped them achieve tangible results in legal science. His students admired their lecturer who was always their leader in studies and leisure life; Sergey Sergeevich even went hiking with his students and enjoyed singing campfire songs together with them.



S.S. Alekseev was an outstanding legal scholar. He founded the Ural school of theory of law. Being a co-author of the 1993 Russian Constitution and of the 1994 RF Civil Code, S.S. Alekseev was awarded a number of government awards, orders and honorary titles, e.g. he was the first laureate of the highest juridical award “Lawyer of the Year” (2009).

S.S. Alekseev died on 12 May 2013. In May 2014, a memorial plaque* bearing

his name was placed on the wall of the Ural State Law University. The most important word in his life and in the lives of his followers was the word “Law”.

Note:

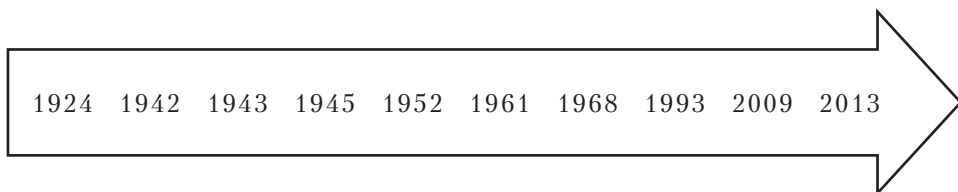
memorial plaque — мемориальная доска

Exercise 20. Answer the questions.

1. Who was S.S. Alekseev? What was he?
2. What were his parents by profession?
3. How old was S.S. Alekseev when he joined the Red Army?
4. What dissertations did he defend?
5. Why did the students admire their lecturer?
6. What did S.S. Alekseev do for the development of Russian jurisprudence?
7. What awards did he have?
8. What was the most important for him in his life?

Speaking

Exercise 21. a) Look at the timeline and say what events in the life of S.S. Alekseev it reflects.



b) Make a timeline about your life. Include one false thing. Use the following words and expressions:

was born, went to kindergarten, started school, met my best friend, went on holiday to..., won a competition, was admitted to..., started to attend

c) Work in pairs. Use your timeline and tell your partner about your life. Guess the false information.

Model: *A:* I started school when I was 6.

B: False.

A: True. I really started school when I was six. I am seventeen now.

Writing

Exercise 22. Write a short biography of a famous person. Read it in class but do not name the person. Let your group mates guess who you wrote about.

Unit 2

LEGAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD

Theme 2.1. The System of Legal Education in the UK

Key Words and Word Combinations

1. Bachelor degree	['bætʃələ dɪ'grɪ:]	степень бакалавра
2. Master degree	['mɑ:stə dɪ'grɪ:]	степень магистра
3. barrister	['bærɪstə]	барристер (<i>адвокат, имеющий право выступать в высших судах</i>)
4. solicitor	[sə'lısɪtə]	солиситор (<i>адвокат, поверенный</i>)
5. course	[kɔ:s]	курс
6. pupilage	['pjʊ:pɪlɪdʒ]	ученичество, стажировка
7. trainee	[treɪ'ni:]	стажер, практикант
8. barristers chambers	['bærɪstəz 'tʃeɪmbəz]	адвокатская контора
9. to complete	[kəm'pli:t]	завершить
10. to gain	[geɪn]	получить
11. vocational	[vəʊ'keɪʃənəl]	профессиональный
12. to apply (for / to)	[ə'plai]	подать заявление; записаться (на курс)
13. a graduate	['grædʒjuɪt]	выпускник, имеющий степень бакалавра
14. to graduate (from)	['grædʒjuət]	окончить вуз
15. high school	[haɪ sku:l]	старшие классы средней школы
16. higher school	['haɪə sku:l]	вуз
17. law school	[lɔ: sku:l]	юридический вуз, юридический факультет

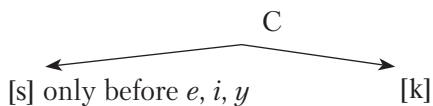
Pronunciation Practice

Exercise 1. Practice saying the key words and word combinations.

Exercise 2. Choose the words with the stress on the second syllable:

degree, bachelor, trainee, pupilage, solicitor, barrister, chamber, complete, vocational, course

Exercise 3. a) Remember the reading rule and read the words below:



conversion, completion, necessary, experience, course, vocational, apprenticeship

b) Remember that there are silent letters in English and read the words:

pupilage, stage, *known*, *court*, training, *high*

Grammar

Exercise 4. Word building. a) Forming nouns

Suffix	Examples
-er, -ee, -or, -ant/-ent, -ist	teacher, trainee, applicant, educator, scientist
-ment, -ation, -(s)ion, -age, -ance, -ing	argument, examination, pupilage, training

Compound nouns

Scheme	Examples
noun + noun, noun + verb, adjective + noun, verb + preposition/adverb	website, classmate, dishwasher, high school, checkout

Complete the sentences with a noun formed from the verb in brackets.

1. My boss is incredibly busy. She needs a full-time (assist)
2. Do you have any on part-time courses? (inform)
3. She is not very experienced, she's just a (train)
4. You can find more information at our (web + site)

b) Forming verbs

Suffix	Examples
-ise/-ize, -(e)n, -(i)ate, -(i)fy	specialize, awaken, activate, qualify
Prefix	Examples
re-, dis-, over-, un-, mis-, out-	retake, dislike, overcharge, unpack, misjudge, outgrow