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І.С. Лопатинська

*Англійська мова
професійного спрямування*

*Навчальний посібник
для слухачів магістратури*

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник розроблено для слухачів магістратури та студентів старших курсів юридичних ЗВО.

Мета посібника – навчити слухачів магістратури та студентів володіти правничою лексикою, сформувати навички роботи з літературою за фахом, які спрямовані на розвиток аналітичного мислення, а також на активізацію мовленнєвої комунікації, зумовленої професійними потребами.

Посібник складається з 13 тематичних розділів, які відповідають темам робочої програми з дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування (англійська)». Кожен розділ ідентичний за структурою та складається із вправ та завдань, а саме: множинний вибір, пошук відповідностей, переклад, словотворення, поставити питання та інші, які націлені на перевірку засвоєння лексичного матеріалу. Навчальний посібник містить завдання для самостійного опрацювання та граматичні вправи.

Вирішення запропонованих вправ та завдань вимагає від слухачів магістратури інтегрованого застосування знань, отриманих протягом вивчення дисципліни і дозволяє перевірити їх вміння орієнтуватись у практичних та теоретичних аспектах дисципліни.

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Література

1. WHAT IS LAW?

Law is a body of rules supported by the power of **government**. It governs the **behavior** of members of **society**. It is not possible to have a society without laws, as there would be anarchy in society then. Governments **make laws** and **enforce** them against all **citizens** within their power. They have two motives in making and enforcing laws. One is **social control**; the other is the **implementation of justice**. To establish social control governments use **public laws** and **civil laws**.

Public laws **ensure the authority** of the government itself and civil laws **provide** framework for interaction among people. Justice is a concept that most people feel is very important but few are able to **define**. Sometimes a **just** decision is simply a decision that most people feel is **fair**. New laws **appear** all the time as our life is changing very fast. But no country has been successful in producing laws, which are entirely satisfactory. Ordinary people start thinking about law only when everyday **informal** ways of **settling disputes** break down. When we buy a train ticket, a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with **legal obligations**, but to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on the train. If our neighbor plays loud music late at night, we probably try to **discuss** the matter with him rather than **consulting the police**, lawyers or courts.

Only when we are **injured** in a train accident or when a neighbour **refuses** to behave **reasonably**, we start thinking about the **legal implications** of our **everyday activities**. Even so, some **transactions** in modern society are so **complex** that few of us would risk making them without first **seeking legal advice**. We use it when we buy or sell a house, **set up a business**, or decide whom to give our **property** to when we die.

On the whole, it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more **accustomed** to using **legal means** to **regulate** their relations with each other. As countries **cooperate** more and more and have an increasing number of common global **problems to solve**, there are **attempts** to internationalize **legal standards**, so that the same legal principles could be **applied** to all countries and people.

When law helps people to **reach just agreements**, it is **regarded** as a good thing. However, when it **involves** time and money and shows people's inability to cooperate informally, law seems to be an evil- but a necessary one that everyone should have a **basic knowledge** of.

EXERCISES.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is law?
2. Why isn't it possible to have a society without laws?
3. Who makes laws?
4. What are the motives in making and enforcing laws?

5. What do public laws ensure?
6. What do civil laws provide?
7. What decision is just?
8. Why do new laws appear?
9. Why are laws imperfect?
10. When do people start thinking about law?
11. What is a train ticket from the lawyer's point of view?
12. Do people often make contracts in their everyday life?
13. In what transactions do people seek legal advice and why?
14. What are people becoming accustomed to doing?
15. Why is it important to internationalize legal standards?
16. How do people treat law?

Exercise 2. Supply the Ukrainian equivalents.

to settle disputes legal implications
 legal obligations modern society
 to seek legal advice social control
 to become accustomed to doing smth. implementation of justice
 to solve problems satisfactory
 basic knowledge to set up a business
 to cooperate informally body of rules
 to define justice to consult the lawyer
 to enforce laws a fair decision
 to refuse to do smth. common problems
 complex transactions to support

Exercise 3. Find in the text English equivalents to the following Ukrainian sentences.

1. Квиток на поїзд являє контракт з правовими зобов'язаннями.
2. Держави створюють закони і застосовують їх до своїх громадян.
3. Право допомагає людям досягти справедливих угод.
4. Нові закони з'являються тому, що наше життя швидко змінюється.
5. Неможливо мати суспільство без законів.
6. Для встановлення громадського контролю, держави використовують публічне право і приватне право.
7. Публічні закони забезпечують владу самого уряду.
8. Деякі угоди у сучасному суспільстві дуже складні.
9. Країни співпрацюють все більше і більше.
10. Існують спроби зробити норми права міжнародними.
11. Одні й ті ж правові принципи могли б застосовуватися до всіх країн і людей.
12. Справедливе рішення - це те рішення, яке більшість людей вважають справедливим.

Exercise 5. Match words and word combinations with their synonyms.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. duty | a. involve time |
| 1. a set of rules | b. to make laws |
| 2. authority | c just |
| 3. to create laws | d. to set up a business |
| 4. fair | e. to control |
| 5. question | f. a body of roles |
| 6. to organize a business | g. power |
| 7. to take time | h. obligation |
| 8. to govern | i. matter |

Exercise 6. Give antonyms and translate them. -(im)_ -(un)_ -(un)_-(il)_ -(in)_-(dis)-fun)-(un).

1. possible
2. fair
3. just
4. legal
5. formal
6. agreement
7. important
8. necessary

Exercise 7. Insert prepositions consulting the text.

1. If our neighbor plays loud music late ... night, we probably try to discuss the matter ... him.
2. We start thinking ... law when everyday informal ways ... settling disputes break
3. Governments make laws and enforce them ... all citizens ... their power.
4. A train ticket represents a contract... legal obligations.
5. We seek legal advice when we set... a business.
6. ... the whole, people all ... the world are becoming more and more accustomed ... using legal means to regulate their relations ... each other.
7. The same legal principles should be applied ... all countries and people.
8. It is not possible to have a society ... laws.

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps with missing words consulting the text.

1. People use legal means to ... their relations with each other.
2. Governments use civil and public laws to ... social control.
3. There are ... to internationalize legal standards.
4. Law is a good thing when it helps to reach ... agreements.

5. People usually try to ... disputes in informal ways.
6. Governments ... laws against all citizens within their power.
7. Law ... the behavior of members of society.
8. Some ... in modern society are very complex.
9. When we buy a house we seek.....

Exercise 9. Find a suitable definition for each word in the right column.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. a person who is a member of a particular country | a. court |
| 2. a large group of people | b. legal advice |
| 3. a body of rules supported by the power of government | c. law |
| 4. things that people own | d. a government |
| 5. advice from a lawyer | e. justice |
| 6. to work or act together | f. to cooperate |
| 7. the people who rule | g. a society |
| 8. the quality of being just | h. property |
| 9. what we do every day | i. to ensure |
| 10 a room or building in which law cases are heard | j. a citizen |
| 11 to make certain activities | k. everyday |

2. LAW SYSTEMS

Every country has its own system of law as each country has **developed** differently. However, there are two main traditions of law in the world - English **Common law**, or **Case law**, and **Continental**, or **Roman law**. English Common law is **adopted** by many **Commonwealth** countries and most of the USA. Continental law is adopted in continental Europe, many countries in Asia and Africa and in **former** socialist states.

English Common law has developed **gradually** throughout the history and is based on **customs**, **court rulings (precedents)** and **statutes**. The most important concept of English Common law is the **doctrine of precedent**. Precedent is a decision made by a court on some case that serves example for other courts to follow if the **essential** elements of the case are the same. Thus, judges have to **apply existing** precedents to each new case. If the elements of the case are the same as those of **previous** recorded cases they have to **make the same decision**. Sometimes governments make new laws (statutes) to **modify** or **clarify** common law, or to make rules, which have not **existed** before. Judges **interpret** those statutes and their **interpretations** become new precedents. Therefore, judges do not only apply law.

They make law as their interpretations are precedents for other courts to follow. Another important concept of the common law is the principle of **equity**. By the 14-th century people of England had become **dissatisfied with the inflexibility** of common law. The courts became willing to **modify** the existing

common law and a new system developed which **recognized the rights** that were not enforced as common law but were **equitable** or just (the right to force someone **to carry out a contract**, called **specific performance** or the right of **the beneficiary of the trust**).

The courts of common law and **of equity** existed alongside for centuries. An equitable ruling on the same case **prevailed**. The problem was that a person had **to start an action** in two different courts in order to get **a satisfactory solution**. For example, a person had **to seek** specific performance in a court of equity and **damages (monetary compensation)** in a common law court. That is why in 1873 the two systems were **unified**. Continental systems are often called **codified law systems** as they **have resulted** from government attempts **to produce a set of codes** to govern every legal aspect of **life**. The **legislators** wanted to show that the legal rights of the citizens **originated** in the state, not in local customs and **to separate legislature** and **judiciary**. It was the state that was to make new laws, not the courts.

The courts could only apply the law that the governments had made. Making new codes the **lawmakers** were **influenced** by the codes produced in the 7-th century under the direction of Roman Emperor Justinian. Thus appeared the name-Roman law. The main concept of Continental Law is a government code (statute). Statute is a law **passed** by a **legislative body** and written in a formal document. It is important not **to exaggerate** the differences between these two traditions of law as many countries use both (the USA). The clear **distinction** between legislature and judiciary has also **weakened** (Germany, France and Italy).

EXERCISES.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are systems of law different in different countries?
2. What are the two main traditions of law in the world?
3. What is common law based on?
4. What is the most important concept of common law?
5. What is precedent?
6. What are the judges guided by when they make a decision?
7. Do governments make new laws? Why?
8. What do judges do with new laws?
9. Do judges make laws? In what cases?
10. Why did the tradition of equity appear?
11. What types of courts existed in England until 1873?
12. Why were the two systems of courts unified?
13. What are continental systems often called?
14. What have continental systems resulted from?
15. What did the lawmakers want to show?
16. Could judges make law in continental systems?
17. Why is continental law often called Roman law?
18. What is a statute?

19. What is the difference between common law and continental law?

Exercise 2. Supply Ukrainian equivalents. Make up your own sentences.

court ruling previous cases
Case law doctrine of precedent
to clarify the law to develop gradually
to interpret statutes to apply existing precedents
specific performance monetary compensation
to carry out a contract to originate in the state
codified legal systems to recognize the rights
legislature to unify
judiciary legislator
principle of equity a satisfactory solution

Exercise 3. Find in the text English equivalents to the following Russian sentences.

1. У світі існують дві традиції права.
2. Прецедент є прикладом, якому повинні слідувати інші суди.
3. Загальне право ґрунтується на звичаях, прецедентах і статутах.
4. Судді повинні застосовувати існуючі прецеденти до кожного у новій справі.
5. Держави створюють нові закони, щоб змінити або роз'яснити загальне право.
6. Континентальні системи часто називають кодифікованими правовими системами.
7. Законодавці хотіли розділити законодавчу владу і судову.
8. Статут - це, закон, що прийнятий законодавчим органом і записаний в офіційному документі.
9. Суди могли тільки застосовувати закони.
10. Судді тлумачили статути, та їх тлумачення ставали новими прецедентами.

Exercise 4. Match words with their synonyms.

1. equitable	a. to use
2. legislator	b. to change
3. tradition	c. lawmaker
4. statute	d. to make smth clear
5. distinction	e. fair
6. common law	f. a code
7. to modify	g. case law
8. to clarify	h. monetary compensation

9. continental law	i. a difference
10. court ruling	j. precedent
11. damages	k. Roman law
12. to apply	l. custom
13. to adopt a law	m. to pass a law

Exercise 5. Insert prepositions consulting the text.

1. Statute is a law passed ... a legislative body and written ... a formal document.
2. People were dissatisfied ... inflexibility ... common law.
3. Judges have to apply existing precedents ... each new case.
4. Specific performance means to force someone to carry ... a contract.
5. An equitable ruling ... the same case prevailed.
6. Common law has developed gradually ... the history.
7. The courts ... common law and ... equity existed centuries.
8. English Common Law is adopted ... many Commonwealth countries and most... the USA.
9. Continental systems are often called codified law systems as they have resulted ... government attempts to produce a set... codes to govern every legal aspect ... life.
10. It is important not to exaggerate the differences ... these two traditions ... law.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with missing words consulting the text.

1. A person had to start an ... in different courts to get a ... solution.
2. The legislators wanted to separate ... and ...
3. Governments made attempts to ... a set of codes to govern every ... aspect of life.
4. Precedents ... examples for other courts to ...
5. Statute is passed by a ... body.
6. The courts could only ... the law that the government had ...
7. Monetary compensation is often called ...
8. Judges ... the statutes and their interpretations become new ...
9. Continental systems are often called.....
10. Courts of equity ... the rights which were not... as common law.
11. Common law is by Commonwealth countries.

Exercise 7. Find a suitable definition for each word in the right column.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. previous court ruling | a. lawmaker |
| 2. codified law system | b. judge |
| 3. former British colonies | c Commonwealth |
| 4. public officer with authority | d. precedent |
| 5. to hear and decide cases in a law court | e. judiciary |

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 6. sum of money awarded by a court as compensation | f. damages |
| 7. law passed by a legislative body person who makes laws | g. statute |
| 8. the system of law courts in a country system | h. continental |

THE UNITED KINGDOM LEGAL PROFESSION

Pre-text questions:

1. In what cases do people need legal services?
2. What do you think about the following statement: “Laws are not for ordinary people, they are for lawyers”?
3. Is there any legal aid in our country?

3. SOLICITORS

Although the United Kingdom shares one government, it has several legal systems. Both Northern Ireland and Scotland have separate laws, **judiciaries** and legal professions to those in England and Wales.

Within England and Wales the legal profession is divided into two main branches: solicitors and barristers. Solicitors make up the majority of all lawyers in the United Kingdom. They are the principal advisers on all matters of law to the public and undertake most litigation in the courts. It is through solicitors that most foreign clients receive **legal services**. Solicitors are members of an independent legal profession. There are over 66.000 practising solicitors in England and Wales, all of whom have met high standards of education and training, and most **abide** by strict codes of conduct laid down by their professional body, the **Law Society**.

The role of solicitors is to provide legal services, including representation and pleading in court, to the general public, business, other professions and foreign clients. Their first duty is to their client. They are their client’s representatives in all legal business and must act in their client’s interest. That is why their **rules of conduct** include: **an obligation to cease** acting if a conflict of interest arises: an obligation to keep client details confidential (not even an address may **be disclosed** without the **client’s consent**): an obligation to keep clients money in a separate account: an obligation to honour undertaking seven if not legally enforceable. The only exception to this duty to act on the client’s behalf is when it conflicts with a solicitor’s duty **to uphold justice** as an “Officer of the Supreme Court”. Clients can rely on their solicitors, therefore, to give objective and **confidential** advice.

There are solicitors’ offices in every town of England and Wales. They

are first point in contact for the public when looking for **legal advice**, including work often performed by notaries in other countries, for instance transfers of real property: **drawing up contracts**, and handling successions.

Solicitors in general practice serve the local community, solving the legal problems of the public. They are not, however, tied to any particular court: a solicitor can act throughout England and Wales. The formalities involved in real property transfer and succession form a **significant share** of the work of solicitors in general practice.

Solicitors also **pursue claims** arising from personal injuries, or may be called upon to advise or **plead in court** on their **client's behalf** in criminal cases. Family law is a significant area of work: solicitors often appear as advocates in matrimonial cases. Solicitors advise businesses on such issues as employment, contracts, company formation and business competition policy.

Exercise 1. Supply Ukrainian equivalents. Write your own sentences.

- a) enforcement, service, advice, adviser, judiciary, duty, barrister, lawyer, notary, consent, details, rely on, abide, lay down, plead, cease, disclose, justice, issue, competition.
- b) Legal aid, solicitor's obligation, matter of law, undertake litigation, on the client's behalf, meet high standards, strict code, pursue claim.

Exercise 2. Insert the right word or word combination from the given list: Legal services, legal adviser, solicitor, legal profession, legal problem, barrister.

- 1. The ... is the normal source of judicial personnel for any court system.
- 2. The solicitor is the ... of the public.
- 3. There are other reasons for the popularity of the legal profession and the unquenchable demand for
- 4. If a person has a ... he will go and see a
- 5. Only ... can become judge in an English court above a Magistrates Court.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the given definitions:

1) claim; 2) barrister; 3) solicitor; 4) pleading; 5) advocate.

- a) a lawyer who has the right to speak and argue in higher law courts;
- b) a lawyer who prepares legal documents, advises clients on legal and speaks for them in lower law courts;
- c) a formal written allegation made by a party in a legal action;
- d) the assertion of a right to money or property;
- e) a person who defends or supports a cause or proposal.

Exercise 4. Insert the prepositions.

1. Solicitors do much ... the initial preparation ... cases which they then hand ... barristers to argue ...court.
2. Solicitors draw ... wills, give advice ... the field of business make all the legal arrangements buying and selling land.
3. Barristers specialize ... arguing cases ... front of a judge and have the right to be heard ... the highest courts.
4. The legal profession is divided ... two types of lawyers.
5. Solicitors deal ... litigation which is settled court.
6. ... general, it can be said that a barrister spends most of his time either ... a courtroom or preparing his arguments ... the court.
7. A solicitor spends most of his time ... an office giving advice ... clients, making investigations and preparing documents.
8. There are arguments ... maintaining, as well as removing, the division.
9. Solicitors do legal work which doesn't come ... a court.
10. Judges are chosen ... the most senior barristers.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. What is almost unique about the English legal system?
2. What are the two kinds of lawyers in England?
3. Who undertakes most litigation in the UK courts?
4. What is the Law Society?
5. Why can clients rely on their solicitors?
6. What kind of work do solicitors make in general practice?

VOCABULARY NOTES:

1. lawyer	Юрист
2. qualification	підготовленність, кваліфікація
3. solicitor	Соліситор
4. barrister	Барристер
5. qualified lawyer	Дипломований юрист
6. to have a legal training	Мати юридичну підготовку
7. to remove	Видаляти
8. the right to be heard	Право бути почутим
9. to argue a case in court	Обговорювати справу у суді
10.the right of audience	Право виступати у суді
11. senior	Старший
12.to appoint smb.	Призначати
13. . to do the initial preparation for cases	Вести початкову підготовку справи

14. to hand smth. to smb.	Передавати щось комусь.
15. to draw up wills	Складати заповіт
16. to make legal arrangements for smth.	Юридично оформити
17. to assist smb.	Допомагати
18. allegation	Заява, затвердження
19. unfair dismissal	Несправедливе звільнення
20. redundancy payments	Виплати при звільненні по скороченню штату
21. to handle smth.	Розглядати справу
22. child care	Опіка про дитину
23. litigation	Судовий процес
24. to settle out of court	вирішувати поза судом
25. to prepare one's arguments	Готувати виступ по справі
26. to make investigations	Вести розслідування
27. distinction	Відмінність
28. to eliminate	Ліквідувати
29. to consider various proposals	Розглядати різні припущення
30. to maintain	Зберігати

4. BARRISTER

Pre-text questions:

1. Can individual institute cases and defend them?
2. Whom do you visit if you have a legal problem?
3. When must you have a barrister?

There are over 8.000 practising **barristers** in England and Wales. Barristers are legal consultants offering specialist services, in particular as advocates or advisers in matters **involving litigation**. Barristers' training concentrates on the **art of advocacy**, court procedure and the **rules of evidence**. Although most advocacy is undertaken by solicitors, barristers are often instructed to conduct a case because of their **expertise** and **experience in pleading** before the courts.

Recent legislation has removed the monopoly which allowed only barristers to appear as advocates in higher courts, and solicitors are now acquiring **rights of audience** in the higher as well as the lower courts. Solicitors may **seek the advice** of barristers, even when no appearance in court is anticipated, when their specialized knowledge or experience is needed. Practising barristers are all **self-employed**, although they share offices, which are called "chambers". Due to their nature of barristers' work, the chambers are only to be found near to the major courts.

In general, a barrister has no direct contact with the client only through the

instructing solicitor. The solicitor will choose the barrister best **suited to the needs** of the client. Barristers can, however, accept instructions directly from foreign lawyers or clients, if no litigation before the English court is in progress or **anticipated** (otherwise a barrister will only accept instructions from a solicitor). To instruct a barrister a client should contact the barrister's clerk, who acts as manager for a **set of chambers**.

EXERCISES.

Exercise 1. Insert the right word or word combination from the given list:
Barristers, interpretation, solicitors, adviser, chambers, appearance.

1. The barrister is the specialist ... much of whose time is taken up with courtroom.
2. Barristers are experts in the ... of the law.
3. Barristers work in what are known as ... often in London.
4. In court ... wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings.
5. ... make up by far the largest branch of the legal profession in England and Wales.

Exercise 2. Match the words with the given definitions:

1) *defence*; 2) *courtroom*; 3) *litigant*; 4) *chamber*; 5) *clerk*.

- a) a person engaged in litigation;
- b) all the evidence, facts, things, etc. That a solicitor can use to prove a man is not guilty;
- c) a judge's private office;
- d) the portion of a court house in which the actual proceedings take place;
- e) a person looking after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the barristers' training concentrate on?
2. What rights do solicitors get according to the recent legislation?
3. How is the private office of practising barrister called?
4. Who is the middleman between a barrister and a client?
5. Under what circumstances can barristers accept instructions directly from foreign lawyers or clients?
6. Whom should a client contact to instruct a barrister?

Exercise 4. Work in small groups. Discuss the following:

- a) problems dealt with exclusively by a solicitor;

- b) barristers as experts in the interpretation of the law;
- c) client – solicitor- barrister (a role play).

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Баррістер більшу частину свого часу проводить або в залі суду, або готуючи свій виступ по справі.
2. Соліситори передають справи баррістеру для виступу в суді.
3. Барістери мають право виступати в суді.
4. Соліситори допомагають роботодавцям і найманим робітникам у справах, що включають заяви про несправедливому звільненні та виплати робітникам при скороченні штатів.
5. Клієнти не платять баррістеру безпосередньо.
6. Соліситори і барістери - це дипломовані юристи.
7. Соліситори складають заповіт та дають поради по веденню бізнесу.
8. Соліситора мають справу з судовими розглядами, які вирішуються поза судом.
9. Судді зазвичай обираються з числа найбільш досвідчених баррістерів.
10. Судді не можуть працювати баррістерами.

Exercise 6. Topics for discussion.

1. There's one law for the rich and another for the poor.
2. The law is not the same at morning and at night.
3. You cannot make people honest by Act of Parliament.
4. Every law has a loophole.
5. The more laws, the more offenders.
6. Lawmakers should not be lawbreakers.
7. A good lawyer must be a great liar.
8. Laws catch flies but let hornets go free.

5. LEGAL PROFESSION IN UKRAINE

One of the most popular professions among the young people of our country is the profession of a lawyer. It is very interesting and important. Our country is creating a law-governed state, and lawyers **play a very significant role** in this process. They are necessary for regulating social relations in the state.

In Ukraine, training lawyers is the task of the **law establishments** such as Law Academies, Law Institutes, and law faculties of several higher institutions. Graduates of different law schools can work at the Bar, in the organs of the Prosecutor's Office, in different courts, in notary offices, in legal advice offices, in organs of **tax inspection**, police, as well as in different firms, companies, banks, enterprises, etc. They can work as advocates, judges, notaries, investigators,

prosecutors, legal advisors, inspectors, customs officers, traffic officers, and other workers of law enforcement agencies.

Legal profession combines legal practitioners and **scholars, members of the judiciary** and the Bar, prosecutors, defense lawyers, notaries, jurists and **counsels** (legal advisors of private, public, state and **municipal enterprises**, establishments and organizations) etc.

The Academy of Legal Sciences was established in 1993. It is a national scientific organization, which **carries out the fundamental researches** and coordinates, organizes and fulfils works in the field of state and law. The academicians and known scientists are the members of the Academy. There are also some other professional unions of lawyers in Ukraine.

The Union of Lawyers of Ukraine carries out lawmaking, scientific, methodological, educational and informative activities with **the aim of promoting** lawyers of Ukraine in their professional and social interests, their public activities and participation in the **state policy** development.

The Ukrainian Bar Association unites lawyers from all spheres of legal profession with the aim of protecting their professional and other common interests, developing the legal profession, and creating a law-governed state in Ukraine.

The Union of Advocates of Ukraine is an independent and **self-governed public** all-Ukrainian organization. It is **aimed at facilitating** the role and authority of the Bar in our society and the state, the true independence and self-regulation of the Bar and developing the democratic state in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Association of Prosecutors has a **purpose** to protect legal rights and interests of its members who worked/work in the Prosecutor's Office, and **support** the prosecutors' positive image in Ukraine and abroad, helping to fulfill their tasks.

The Ukrainian Notarial Chamber is a public organization which supports its members in their professional activities, **makes efforts** to improve notary system and participates in the **law-making process**.

The Ukrainian branch of the European Law Students' Association – ELSA Ukraine is **comprised of** students and recent graduates of the Ukrainian law education establishments who are interested in law and have demonstrated **commitment to** international issues.

VOCABULARY NOTES:

play a very significant role	відіграють дуже важливу роль
law establishment	юридична установа

tax inspection	податкова інспекція
Scholars	Вчений
members of the judiciary	члени судочинства
Counsel	Радник
municipal enterprises	муніципальні підприємства
carry out	здійснювати
fundamental researches	фундаментальні дослідження
the aim of promoting	мета сприяння
state policy	державна політика
self-governed public	самоврядування громадськості
be aimed at facilitating	бути спрямованим на полегшення
a purpose	Мета
Support	підтримувати
make an effort	докладати зусиль
law-making process	законотворчий процес
be comprised of	складатися з
commitment to	зобов'язання

EXERCISES.

Exercise 1. Insert the right word or word combination from the given list:

to improve, significant role, the Academy, educational, law establishments, carries out, an independent, positive image, important relations.

1. Our country is creating a law-governed state, and lawyers play a very in this process.
2. A public organization which supports its members in their professional activities, makes efforts notary system.
3. The Union of Lawyers of Ukraine carries out lawmaking, scientific, methodological, and informative activities.
4. The academicians and known scientists are the members of..... .
5. It is a national scientific organization, which..... the fundamental researches.
6. The lawyers are necessary for regulating social..... in the state.
7. In Ukraine, training lawyers is the task of the such as..... Law Academies, Law Institutes etc.
8. The Union of Advocates of Ukraine is and self-governed public all-Ukrainian organization.
9. Members who worked/work in the Prosecutor's Office, and support the prosecutors'..... in Ukraine and abroad.
10. The profession of a lawyer is very interesting and..... .

Exercise 2. Match the words with the given definitions:

a) lawyer, b) prosecutor, c) notary, d) counsel, e) scholar, f) customs officer, g) judge, h) investigator, i) inspector, j) advocate.

- 1) A person who practices or studies law, especially (in the UK) a solicitor or a barrister or (in the US) an attorney.
- 2) A person, especially a public official, who institutes legal proceedings against someone.
- 3) A specialist in a particular branch of study, especially the humanities.
- 4) A person authorized to perform certain legal formalities, especially to draw up or certify contracts, deeds, and other documents for use in other jurisdictions.
- 5) A person who gives professional help and advice to (someone) to resolve personal or psychological problems.
- 6) A public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court.
- 7) A person whose job is to collect customs duties and prevent illegal or contraband goods from entering or leaving a country.
- 8) An official employed to ensure that official regulations are obeyed, especially in public services.
- 9) A person who carries out a formal inquiry or investigation.
- 10). A person who publicly supports or recommends a particular cause or policy.

Exercise 3. Insert prepositions consulting the text (of, out, in, with, from)

1. Training lawyers is the task ... the law establishments such as Law Academies, Law Institutes, and law faculties several higher institutions.
2. Lawyers of Ukraine carry lawmaking, scientific, methodological, educational and informative activities the aim of promoting lawyers of Ukraine in their professional and social interests.
3. A public organization which supports its members their professional activities.
4. The Ukrainian Bar Association unites lawyers..... all spheres of legal profession.
5. The Ukrainian law education establishments who are interested law.

Exercise 4. Give the extensive answer to the following questions:

1. Where are lawyers trained?
2. What role do the lawyers play in a law-governed state?
3. Where can lawyers work?
4. What professional unions of lawyers in Ukraine do you know?
5. What is the Union of Lawyers?

6. What is the Academy of Legal Science? When was it established?
7. What is the aim of the Ukrainian Bar Association?
8. Is the Union of Advocates independent in Ukraine?
9. What is the aim of the Union of Advocates?
10. Are there any Prosecutor's Associations in Ukraine? What is its aim?

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Юристів готують в юридичних інститутах та на юридичних факультетах деяких університетів. 2. Юристам доводиться мати справу з людськими долями, а це нелегка робота. 3. Боротьба з злочинними явищами складається перш за все з попередження злочинності у викоріненні причин та ліквідації умов, які породжують ці явища. 4. Щоб забезпечити принцип не уникнення покарання, необхідно швидко знайти злочинця та ретельно розслідувати справу. 5. Щоб впоратись з своєю відповідальною роботою юристу неохідний високий загальноосвітній рівень та хороша професійна підготовка. 6. Майбутні юристи повинні озброїтись хорошими знаннями в стінах інституту. 7. Студенти - юристи повинні ретельно оволодіти теорією права та знати діюче законодавство. 8. Юрист повинен бути людиною з високими моральними якостями, його культурний рівень повинен бути дуже високим. 9. Ми будемо стояти на варті законності та правопорядку. 10. Наш народ глибоко поважає людей, що стоять на варті законності та правопорядку. 11. Ми вступаємо до лав тих, хто охороняє інтереси нашої країни, права та інтереси її громадян.

Exercise 6. Sum up the information from the text and present your ideas about your future job.

Law institute; to train specialists; the Ministry of the Interior; investigator; easy job; human destiny; servant; to serve; in contrast to; the relations of people; to display oneself; a decisive struggle; to punish; to reeducate; to prevent; to root out; to eliminate; a decline in crime; responsible work; to cope with; level; to know; to study thoroughly; to be proud of; to stand on guard of.

6. JUDGE

Pre-text questions:

1. What legal professions do you know?
2. Is there any division of legal professions in the UK (in the USA)?
3. Is it difficult to make a legal career after completing university law study?

In England, the legal **ancestor** of the United States, judges are likewise drawn from the **experienced practitioners** - barristers who have demonstrated competence in litigation.

To that extent English judges resemble many American judges. But contrary to American practice, a barrister always enters the judiciary at the lower trial level. He **is** thereafter **promoted**, if he proves successful in the **initial judicial post**, first to the position of trial judge on the High Court, then possibly to the Court of Appeal, and then possibly to **the highest court**, the House of Lords. In other words, every judge on the High Court has **served as a judge on a lower trial court**, every judge on the Court of Appeal has served as a judge on the High Court, and every judge in the House of Lords has served as a judge **on the Court of Appeal**.

In the civil-law systems of Western Europe and of other parts of world, in contrast to both England and the United States, the judges begin their professional careers as judges. They qualify **to enter the judicial service** after completing university law study and usually a short period of practical training. Having been **appointed judges** at the beginning of their legal careers, they are then promoted through the several higher levels of the judiciary.

In this respect they **resemble** the English judges. The English judiciary combines the promotional feature of **the civil-law system** with the American **practice of selecting** judges from among experienced lawyers.

Compared to the English and civil-law systems of **judicial recruitment** and promotion, the methods used in the United States are quite varied. These procedures generally lack means of **assuring professional quality**. Moreover, the American **judges' backgrounds** are much more diverse than those of the English and civil-law judges.

Exercise 1. Insert the right word or word combination from the given list:

Judge, trial, selection, lawyers, judiciary, service.

1. The third branch of government in addition to the legislative (Congress) and executive (President) branches, is the federal
2. The number of the days you work as a juror and your working hours depend on the jury ... system.
3. In addition to the ... and the judge three other people will play an important role in the
4. It is easy to read a paragraph about a criminal case and to become outraged at the sentence passed by a
5. One of the parts of the Treasury Department is the Secret ... , which protects the President and the Vice-President and some other dignitaries.

Exercise 2. Match the words with the given definitions:

1) Lawyer; 2) litigate; 3) appoint; 4) judiciary 5) judge.

- a) to carry on a lawsuit;
- b) a person licensed to practice law;
- c) a public official authorized to decide questions brought before a court;
- d) to select for an office or position;
- e) the branch of government invested with the judicial power.

Exercise 3. Give the extensive answer to the following questions:

1. Are there many levels in the English judiciary?
2. What is the entrance judicial post by barristers?
3. How do the lawyers begin their professional careers in the civil-law system?
4. What does the English judiciary combine?
5. Are there any similarities in the English judiciary and the civil –law systems?
6. What are the methods of judicial promotion used in the USA in comparison with English and civil-law systems?

Exercise 4. Correct mistakes.

1. Every judge on the High Court has not served as a judge on a lower trial court.
2. To European practice, a barrister always enters the judiciary at the lower trial level.
3. Every judge in the House of Lords has served as a lawyer on the Court of Appeal.
4. They needn't qualify to enter the judicial service after completing university law study and usually a short period of practical training.
5. The English and civil-law systems of judicial recruitment and promotion, the methods used in the United States are not varied.
6. The legal ancestor of the United States, judges are not drawn from the experienced practitioners - barristers who have demonstrated competence in litigation.

Exercise 5. Work in small groups. Discuss the following:

- a) Trial levels of the English judiciary;
- b) Professional career as a judge in the civil- law system;
- c) Judicial recruitment and promotion in the USA.

7. JUDICIARY IN UKRAINE

Justice in Ukraine is administered only by courts. The jurisdiction of the courts **extends to** all legal relations that arise in the state. Courts **ensure** the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, rights and interests of **legal entities**, public and state interests. The courts act under the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws, on the basis of **the rule of law**.

Ukraine's judicial system consists of courts of general jurisdiction and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Courts of general jurisdiction form the **unified system of courts**. Under the Constitution of Ukraine, the system of courts of general jurisdiction is formed according to the territorial principle and the principle of specialization. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is **a single body** of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine. The judicial system ensures access to justice for every person **in compliance with** the procedure established by the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws. People can participate in the administration of justice as **people's assessors** and jurors.

Court decisions are taken by the courts in the name of Ukraine and are obligatory for **execution on** all the territory of Ukraine. In their work judges must be independent and **obey only the law**. The independence and **immunity of judges** are guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws.

Professional judges must not **belong to political parties** or trade unions, take part in any political or business activity, hold any other offices, perform other paid work except for research, teaching, or creative activities.

Exercise 1. Read the text and pay attention to the words in bold.

Write your own sentences using the words.

Exercise 2. Are these statements true or false?

1. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is not a single body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.
2. People can participate in the administration of justice as people's assessors and jurors.
3. Judges must not be independent and break the law.
4. The judicial system ensures access to justice for every person in compliance with the procedure established by the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws.
5. The system of courts of general jurisdiction is formed according to the territorial principle and the principle of decentralization.
6. Courts ensure the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, rights and interests of legal entities, public and state interests.
7. Justice in Ukraine is administered not only by courts.

8. Ukraine`s legislative system consists of courts of general jurisdiction and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
9. The independence and immunity of judges are guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws.
10. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest executive body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction.

Exercise 3. Fill in the preposition, stick to the text (on, of, under, according to, with, by, in, to).

1. The courts act under the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws, the basis of the rule law.
2. ... the Constitution of Ukraine, the system of courts of general jurisdiction is formed the territorial principle and the principle of specialization.
3. The judicial system ensures access to justice for every person in compliance the procedure established the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws.
4. Court decisions are taken the courts ... the name of Ukraine and are obligatory for execution ... all the territory of Ukraine.
5. The independence and immunity ... judges are guaranteed ... the Constitution of Ukraine and Ukrainian laws.
6. Professional judges must not belong ... political parties or trade unions, take part ... any political or business activity.

Exercise 4. Give the extensive answer to these questions.

1. What does the Ukraine`s judicial system consist of?
2. What is a single body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine?
3. How are the court decision taken?
4. What is the highest judicial body?
5. What other activities can judges perform?
6. What is the basis of judicial activity?
7. Who can participate in the administration of justice?

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

Стаття 124.

1. Правосуддя в Україні здійснюється виключно судами. Делегування функцій судів, а також привласнення цих функцій іншими органами чи посадовими особами не допускаються. Юрисдикція судів поширюється на всі правовідносини, що виникають у державі.
2. Судочинство здійснюється Конституційним Судом України та судами загальної юрисдикції.

3. Народ безпосередньо бере участь у здійсненні правосуддя через народних засідателів і присяжних.
4. Судові рішення ухвалюються судами іменем України і є обов'язковими до виконання на всій території України.

Стаття 125.

5. Система судів загальної юрисдикції в Україні будується за принципами територіальності і спеціалізації.
6. Найвищим судовим органом у системі судів загальної юрисдикції є Верховний Суд України. Вищими судовими органами спеціалізованих судів є відповідні вищі суди.
7. Відповідно до закону діють апеляційні та місцеві суди.
8. Створення надзвичайних та особливих судів не допускається.

8. PROSECUTOR

The profession of the Prosecutor was born in the times of Ancient Rome, where for the first time in the world courts appeared with the likeness of modern prosecution and defense. In our country, this kind of activity was absent for a long time. For the first time such a post was introduced in 1708 **to monitor the implementation** of royal decrees. In the era of the USSR, the work of the prosecutor was greatly simplified.

The duties of these officials have not changed even today - they are maintaining the **line of accusation** in court, conducting investigations into the facts of abuse of authority, searching for facts of corruption, as well as monitoring the activities of law enforcement agencies. First of all, the prosecutor is an authorized person who **leads the prosecution** line in court. So, if lawyers collect evidence to protect a client, prosecutors are doing exactly the opposite. They must provide so significant **accusatory arguments** that the main judge would not have the slightest doubt that the defendant is absolutely guilty. However, given the **presumption of innocence**, the task of the prosecutor is to provide evidence, and of course the testimony of witnesses. An important feature of the specialty is that the prosecutor **bears** individual responsibility for all decisions and does not have the right and practical ability to refer to someone else's instructions.

The main responsibility, which forms the basis of the work of the prosecutor's office, is **to supervise the observance of the Laws**. Also, the key responsibilities of this official include:

1. Participation in civil, and of course criminal court hearings, as an accuser.
2. Appeals against the decisions of a judge that do not **comply with the Law**.

3. Investigation of **administrative violations** and organization of proceedings on them.
4. Monitoring the process of enforcing court sentences.
5. The work of the prosecutor with the citizens. Receive, review and processing complaints.
6. Conducting investigations to obtain evidence.
7. Improvement of the lawmaking sphere.

The prosecutor's office is a state structure, therefore the demand for the profession of the prosecutor does not depend on the economic condition of the country - they do not remain without work in any case. In addition, in such a service there are **weighty career prospects** with clearly marked steps. However, everyone who wants **to master** this specialty should know that the career of the prosecutor is developing quite slowly. The first stage is the position of an assistant, and only then **follows the promotion** to the position of prosecutor. However, this privilege is available only to well-proven employees who have a well-established dialogue not only with the authorities, but also with the population, and are known for successful deeds and crystal clear reputation. The **pinnacle of a career** in this area is considered the position of the Prosecutor General. When choosing such a specialization, you should also know that prosecutors do not have the right to own private business, join parties or be elected to state bodies. They can combine the main work only with scientific activity or creativity.

Vocabulary notes:

line of accusation	лінія обвинувачення
to monitor the implementation	моніторинг впровадження
leads the prosecution	вести переслідування
accusatory arguments	обвинувальні аргументи
presumption of innocence	презумція невинності
Bear	Нести
comply with the Law	виконувати Закон
to supervise the observance of the Laws	контролювати дотримання законів
administrative violations	адміністративні правопорушення
pinnacle of a career	вершина кар'єри
to follow the promotion	перспективи кар'єри
to master	Освоїти
weighty career prospects	вагомi перспективи кар'єри

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did the profession of the Prosecutor appear?
2. When was the post introduced?
3. What are the key responsibilities of the official?
4. What is an important feature of the specialty of the prosecutor?
5. What are the stages of developing the career of the prosecutor?
6. Do the prosecutors have the right to own private business?

Exercise 2. Insert the right word or word combination from the given list:

to monitor the implementation, administrative violations, follows the promotion, pinnacle of a career, accusatory arguments, the career, weighty career prospects, comply with the Law, to master, bears, line of accusation

1. The first stage is the position of an assistant, and only thento the position of prosecutor.
2. A post was introduced in 1708..... of royal decrees.
3. The..... in this area is considered the position of the Prosecutor General.
4. In such a service there are..... with clearly marked steps.
5. Investigation of and organization of proceedings on them.
6. Appeals against the decisions of a judge that do not..... .
7. Everyone who wants.... this specialty should know that of the prosecutor is developing quite slowly.
8. The officials have not changed even today - they are maintaining the in court, conducting investigations into the facts of abuse of authority.
9. An important feature of the specialty is that the prosecutor individual responsibility for all decisions.
10. They must provide so significant that the main judge would not have the slightest doubt that the defendant is absolutely guilty.

Exercise 3. Give the synonyms.

1. search for
2. evidence
3. to protect
4. guilty
5. violation
6. sentence
7. demand for
8. to remain
9. promotion
- 10.to master

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Прокурор є уповноваженою особою, яка очолює лінію обвинувачення в суді.
2. Важливою особливістю прокурора є те, що він несе індивідуальну відповідальність за всі рішення і не має права посилатися на чужі вказівки.
3. Адвокати збирають докази для захисту клієнта, а прокурори повинні надати значні обвинувальні аргументи.
4. Прокуратура є державною структурою та не залежить від економічного стану країни .
5. Проте кожен, хто хоче освоїти спеціальність прокурора, повинен знати, що кар'єра прокурора розвивається досить повільно.
6. Ключові обов'язки посадовця включають: участь у цивільних та кримінальних судових слуханнях, оскарження рішень судді.
7. Робота прокурора з громадянами. Отримувати, переглядати та обробляти скарги.

Exercise 5. . Speak on the work of the prosecutor using the following key words and expressions.

The procurator's task; strict observance; organs conducting investigation; judicial judgment; convicted persons; to restrict the right; to subject to criminal prosecution; the sanction of the procurator; to approve the indictment; to transfer to the court; to discharge functions in the trial; the participants in the trial; to question witnesses; the investigation of evidence; to challenge; to pronounce the indictment; to lodge a protest; the power of supervision; places of confinement; to keep in places of confinement; to release convicted persons; statutory regime rules; education work; to inspect; in person; personal explanation.

Exercise 6. Put questions to the underlined words.

1. Criminal cases pass through preliminary investigation before they are heard in court.
2. The investigators from the Procurator office carry out inquiries into the gravest crimes.
3. The investigators from the Ministry of the Interior may institute proceedings against persons who have committed any crime. In cases of grave crimes they only perform urgent actions.
4. The investigators, job is to detect crimes and to disclose and expose persons guilty of them.
5. Every person who commits a crime must suffer a just punishment.
6. The man you are speaking about is suspected of crime
7. She will be questioned as a witness of the crime.

8. The action is provided for by the criminal procedure law.

9. The main task of the investigators is to prepare a criminal case for court hearings.

10. All investigators are called upon to facilitate the objective and comprehensive administration of justice.

11. If the procurator agrees with the investigators indictment he approves it and transfers the case to the court.

9. THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF UKRAINE

The principles of the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine are set forth in the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine on the Prosecutor's Office. These are the principles of independence, openness, legality and centralization of the prosecution system. The Prosecutor's Office is a **unified system** of bodies having common tasks and functions, **subordinate to** the Prosecutor General of Ukraine.

The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine **is entrusted with:**

- 1) prosecution in court on behalf of the State;
- 2) representation of the interests of a citizen or the State in court in cases determined by law;
- 3) supervision over **the observance of legality** by bodies that conduct operative-investigative activities, **inquiry**, and pre-trial investigation;
- 4) supervision over the observance of legality in the course of execution of court decisions in criminal cases and **application of others measures** of coercion in relation to the **restraint of personal freedom** of citizens.

One of the major functions of the Prosecutor's Office is to uphold public prosecution in court - to prove the person's guilt before judicial bodies. The Law states that nobody is guilty if his/her guilt is not proved in court.

The basis of the prosecution is **the preliminary investigation**. After the pre-trial investigation of the case the prosecutor **approves the indictment** and transfers it to court.

At the beginning of the court hearing the prosecutor makes the opening statement which **contains the charges** brought against the defendant.

During the trial the public prosecutor takes part in the **interrogation of the accused**, victim and witnesses; presents and examines expert's reports and legally **obtained evidence** with the purpose of proving the accused person's guilt.

At the time of the pleadings the prosecutor pronounces his/her speech for the prosecution. In this speech he/she **upholds state prosecution**, analyzes the evidence, and expresses his/her opinion as for qualification of the crime, sentence and other matters important for **imposing a fair** and reasonable punishment. The prosecutor him/herself doesn't give any judgment; the judicial decision is the task of a judge.

In some cases the **withdrawal** of the accusation (or part of it) is not only the right but also the duty of the prosecutor. It happens if at the end of judicial sitting the prosecutor **comes to the conclusion** that the results of the trial don't prove the

guilt of the accused person. The prosecutor's activity must guarantee that legal interests of the state, rights and freedoms of its citizens are ensured.

Exercise 1. Supply Ukrainian equivalents. Make up sentences of your own.

obtained evidence
upholds state prosecution
imposing a fair punishment
contains the charges
approves the indictment
withdrawal
comes to the conclusion
restraint of personal freedom
the observance of legality
subordinate to
the preliminary investigation
interrogation of the accused
unified system

Exercise 2. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

1. The prosecutor's activity must guarantee that legal interests of the state.
2. The Law states that somebody is guilty if his/her guilt is not proved in court.
3. During the trial the public notary takes part in the in the interrogation of the accused, victim and witnesses.
4. The Prosecutor's Office is a unified system of bodies having common tasks and functions, subordinate to the Prosecutor General of Ukraine.
5. The Prosecutor's Office is to uphold public prosecution in court - to prove the person's guilt before judicial bodies.
6. The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine is entrusted with prosecution in court on behalf of the State.
7. The observance of legality in the course of execution of court decisions in criminal cases is one of the investigator's task.
8. In the speech the prosecutor upholds state prosecution, analyzes the evidence, and expresses his/her opinion as for qualification of the crime, sentence and other matters important for imposing a fair and reasonable punishment.

Exercise 3. Reread the text carefully and complete the sentences given below.

1. One of the major functions of the Prosecutor's Office is to uphold.....
2. At the beginning of the court hearing the prosecutor makes.....
3. The Prosecutor's Office is a unified system of bodies having common tasks and functions.....

4. The Law states that nobody is guilty if.....
5. At the end of judicial sitting the prosecutor comes to the conclusion that....
6. After the pre-trial investigation of the case the prosecutor approves.....
7. The principles of the Prosecutor`s Office of Ukraine are set....
8. Representation of the interests of a citizen.....
9. The Prosecutor`s Office of Ukraine is entrusted with prosecution.....
10. The Law states that nobody is guilty if.....

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Організація та діяльність прокуратури України, статус прокурорів визначаються Конституцією України, цим та іншими законами України, чинними міжнародними договорами, згода на обов'язковість яких надана Верховною Радою України.
2. Функції прокуратури України здійснюються виключно прокурорами. Делегування функцій прокуратури, а також привласнення цих функцій іншими органами чи посадовими особами не допускається.
3. Керівники регіональних та місцевих прокуратур на відкритому пленарному засіданні відповідної ради, на яке запрошуюються представники засобів масової інформації.
4. У структурі Генеральної прокуратури України утворюються департаменти, управління, відділи, а також Генеральна інспекція.
5. Органи прокуратури оприлюднюють видані ними нормативно-правові акти з питань організації та діяльності прокуратури України в порядку, встановленому законом.

Exercise 5. Write down 10 questions to the text.

10. NOTARY

Notary **is** an official **obligated** to perform notarial acts. A notary public, whether public or private, carries out notarial acts on behalf of the state, which gave him the authority to perform them. At the same time, the notary is personally responsible for notarial acts. One of the **important requirements** for the position of the notary is full higher legal education, **possession of the state language**, have experience of work in the field of law not less than six years. The requirement to ignore the position of a notary is the **completion** of a qualifying examination after **passing an internship**, which makes it possible to check the knowledge of a candidate for a notary public and his readiness for notarial activity.

The content of these legal Act has defined rights and duties of a notary and the rights and responsibilities of persons who applied for a notary proceedings

and have no **legislative provisions**, but arising from the content of notarial procedural legal relations. Notarial procedural rights of the notary are set forth in Article 4.16, part 2 of article. 51 of the Law of Ukraine. Notary has the right:

- demand from enterprises, institutions and organizations information and documents necessary for the **commission of notarial acts**;
- **draft agreements** and applications;
- to make copies of documents and extracts from them;
- to provide explanations on the issues of notarial acts and consultations of a legal nature;
- notaries can be united in regional, national, international unions and associations. Association of notaries represents their interests in state and other bodies, protects the social and professional rights of notaries (Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine);
- if the **authenticity** of the submitted document is in doubt, notaries and other officials who carry out notarial acts have the right **to detain** this **document** and send it for examination (Part 2 of Article 51 of the Law of Ukraine);
- notaries may **be engaged** in teaching and scientific work in their free time (Part 2 of the Law of Ukraine).

The private office (office) of the private notary must be within the notary's district, where the private notary **carries out** notarial **activities**.

Vocabulary notes:

1. be obligated	1. бути зобов'язаним
2. important requirements	2. важливі вимоги
3. possession of the state language	3. володіння державною мовою
4. completion	4. завершення
5. to pass an internship	5. пройти стажування
6. legislative provisions	6. законодавчі положення
7. commission of notarial acts	7. вчинення нотаріальних дій
8. draft agreements	8. проекти угод
9. authenticity	9. автентичність
10. to detain document	10. затримувати документ
11. be engaged	11. займатися
12. carry out activity	12. здійснювати діяльність

Exercise 1. Match words with the definitions:

1. notary public	a. the spoken evidence given by
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	witness under oath trial;
2. affidavit	b. a person certified to certify documents and administer oaths;
3. testimony	c. a person who sign an affidavit and swears to its truth;
4. fact	d. any object or event that must be proved through evidence at a trial;
5. affiant	e. a document in which the signee swears that the statements are true.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is notary?
2. What is notary responsible for?
3. What are the important requirements for the notary?
4. Where are legal rights of notary defined?
5. Note the main rights of notary.
6. Whose interests can notary represent?
7. Where are the procedural rights of the notary set?
8. What is the difference between private and public notary?
9. Can notary carry out teaching and scientific work?

Exercise 3. Fill in the words.

notarial acts protects, be engaged, legislative provisions, notary's district, draft agreements, on behalf of the state, are set in, the state language.

1. Notaries may..... in teaching and scientific work in their free time.
2. Association of notaries.... the social and professional rights of notaries.
3. The office of the private notary must be within the....., where he carries out notarial activities.
4. The rights and responsibilities of persons who applied for a notary proceedings and have no..... .
5. Notary has the right to and applications and to provide explanations on the issues of and consultations of a legal nature.
6. One of the important requirements for the position of the notary is full higher legal education, possession of
7. A notary public, whether public or private, carries out notarial acts, which gave him the authority to perform them.
8. Notarial procedural rights of the notary Article 4.16, part 2 of article. 51 of the Law of Ukraine.

Exercise 4. Complete the following expressions choosing a suitable preposition from the list below; find the best way of expressing them in

Ukrainian.

In, into, of, to, out, on, upon, with

1. to bring...accord
2. ...contrast...
3. to be called...
4. to be...forefront
5. to root ...
6. to carry ...
7. decline ... crime
8. inevitability ... punishment
9. to arm oneself knowledge
10. to contribute
11. to be proud ...

11. NOTARY BODIES OF UKRAINE

The origin of the term “notarius” traces back to the Roman law, where it meant a draughtsman, a shorthand writer, who took notes of the proceedings in the Senate or a court, prepared draughts of wills, conveyances, etc.

The role of the notary in civil law countries is much greater than in common law countries. The most typical areas of practice for civil law notaries are in property conveyance and registration, contract **drafting**, commercial transactions, successions and other estate related matters. They usually have no authority to appear before courts on behalf of their clients; their role is limited to drafting, authenticating, and archiving certain types of important transactional documents.

The notary service board (notariate) in Ukraine is the system of notary bodies and officials whose functions are to certify rights and facts of legal significance and to perform other notarial acts provided for by the law in order to give them legal **authenticity**.

Notarial acts in Ukraine are committed by the public notaries, working in the state notary offices and the record offices (archives), and private notaries. The documents **drawn up** by the public and private notaries have **identical legal force**. The only difference between them is that **fees for services** charged by public notaries are regulated and set by the state. Fees paid to private notaries are not regulated and are set by private notaries themselves.

The notarial acts may also be exercised by the authorized public officials of the **executive committees** in the local councils, consulates or diplomatic representative offices of Ukraine.

Notaries are not allowed by law to work in courts, police, and prosecutor’s office and represent people in courts or any other government offices.

Notaries of Ukraine **are empowered to discharge** their professional duties in strict **conformity with the law** and **the oath of allegiance**, to provide legal aid to citizens, enterprises, public organizations in realization of their rights and in the defence of their legal interests, to explain their rights and duties, **to warn them about the consequences** of their notarial acts.

The public notaries are authorized to perform the following notarial acts:

1) to attest contracts, wills, transactions, deeds, marriage contracts, powers of attorney, etc;

2) to **verify copies of documents**, to authenticate signatures, translations of documents;

3) to **certify hereditary rights**, deeds of purchase-and-sale, conveyance of property, gifts ;

4) to certify the fact that a citizen is alive;

5) to certify the fact that a citizen stays in a certain place;

6) to certify the identity of a citizen and the person on the photo;

7) to perform certain official acts, especially in commercial matters, such as **protesting notes and bills**;

8) to prepare marine protests.

Every notarized document (agreement, contract, certificate) **is issued on numerated**, special paper form, protected by security features and is registered in the notary book which is kept after completion in regional record office for good.

Vocabulary notes:

Drafting	Складання
Authenticity	Автентичність
certify hereditary rights	засвідчувати спадкові права
protesting notes and bills	Протестуючі банкноти і векселі
Be issued on numerated	Видається на підрахунку
to warn smb. about the consequences	попередити когось про наслідки
conformity with the law	відповідності закону
the oath of allegiance	присяга на вірність
are empowered to discharge	уповноважені виконувати
executive committees	виконавчі комітети
identical legal force	однакова юридична сила
draw up	складати

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the words given below.

civil law notaries, on behalf of, public and private, authenticating, professional, the oath of allegiance, role, fees for services, difference, following.

1. The documents drawn up by..... the notaries have identical legal force.

2. The most typical areas of practice for are in property conveyance and registration.
3. The notary usually has no authority to appear before courts..... their clients; their role is limited to drafting,, and archiving certain types of important transactional documents.
4. Notaries of Ukraine are empowered to discharge their..... duties in strict conformity with the law and....., to provide legal aid to citizens.
5. The of the notary in civil law countries is much greater than in common law countries.
6. The only..... between them is that charged by public notaries are regulated and set by the state.
7. The public notaries are authorized to perform the notarial acts: to attest contracts, wills, transactions, deeds, marriage contracts, powers of attorney, etc.

Exercise 2. Write down 10 questions to the text.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Нотаріус - це уповноважена державою фізична особа, яка здійснює нотаріальну діяльність у державній нотаріальній конторі, державному нотаріальному архіві або незалежну професійну нотаріальну діяльність, зокрема посвідчує права, а також факти, що мають юридичне значення, та вчиняє інші нотаріальні дії, передбачені законом, з метою надання їм юридичної вірогідності.
2. Нотаріус має право: витребувати від підприємств, установ і організацій відомості та документи, необхідні для вчинення нотаріальних дій.
3. Нотаріус зобов'язаний: здійснювати свої професійні обов'язки відповідно до цього . Закону і принесеної присяги, дотримуватися правил професійної етики
4. Особа, якій вперше надається право займатися нотаріальною діяльністю, в Головному управлінні юстиції Міністерства юстиції України в урочистій обстановці приносить присягу.
5. Нотаріальна таємниця - сукупність відомостей, отриманих під час вчинення нотаріальної дії або звернення до нотаріуса заінтересованої особи, в тому числі про особу, її майно, особисті майнові та немайнові права і обов'язки тощо.

12. DEFENCE LAWYER IN UKRAINE

Under the Constitution of Ukraine

the Bar is a voluntary professional public association of lawyers. Its task is to protect rights and freedoms, to represent lawful interests of citizens of Ukraine, a foreign citizens, stateless persons, legal entities and to render them other forms of legal assistance.

Lawyers activity is regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law "On the Bar" and by others legislative acts of Ukraine statutes of lawyers` associations.

Any person, who has higher legal education, at least two years of work experience in the legal sphere, who knows the state language and has passed the qualification examination, has

received the certificate of a lawyer and taken the Oath of Advocate of Ukraine, can be a lawyer (a defence lawyer).

A defence lawyer has no right to work in court, **in state administration**, in the Security Service of Ukraine, at the Prosecutor`s Office, in law-enforcement bodies or as a notary

a person who has criminal record cannot become a defence lawyer. Defence lawyers give advice on legal issues. They draw up **various applications, complaints** and other documents make representation in courts and other state bodies; give legal help to enterprises, institutions and organizations and another legal assistance, provided for by legislation.

Defence lawyers **support their clients** representing one of the parties in criminal and civil, economic and administrative trials, **submitting evidence** and their opinion on the questions of law in court. If their clients do not agree with the court decision, lawyers lodge appeals to higher courts.

The advocates **on housing**, labour, property and others disputes, representing the interests of their clients. Defence lawyers as it is provided for by the legislation of Ukraine may establish regional, national and international unions and associations to protect their social and professional rights and interests.

A defense lawyer is a person whose profession is to provide qualified legal assistance to individuals (citizens, stateless persons) and **legal entities** (organizations), including protecting their interests and rights in court. Professional skills: knowledge of laws, ability **to interpret and apply** them in practice; **knowledge of the proceedings**; competent Ukrainian language; **possession of oratory skills**. Types of activity:

1. Study of laws, by-laws, normative legal acts, international treaties and their application in practice.
2. Consultation of the client on legislation on his rights and opportunities.
3. Decision of legal, provision of oral and written references.
4. Examination of details of the investigated case, **restoration of the picture** of events in favor of the client.
5. Participation in court proceedings in order to represent the interests of the client in court.

Plus of the profession: one of the most interesting professions in the field of jurisprudence, **high prospects of career** and salary, independence and independence from any instances, other people's opinions. Minuses of the profession: it is necessary to protect **both innocent and guilty defendants**, it is difficult psychologically, increased responsibility; **unstable income**, especially at the beginning of a lawyer's career. Place of work: state courts; law offices; organizations specializing in legal advice; private practice.

Exercise 1. Supply the Ukrainian equivalents to the words from the text in bold.

Exercise 2. Reread the text carefully and complete the sentences given below.

1. Participation in court proceedings in order to represent
2. Professional skills: knowledge of laws, ability to.....
3. A defence lawyer has no right
4. Defence lawyers as it is provided for by the legislation of Ukraine may establish
5. Any person, who has higher legal education, at least two years of work experience in the legal sphere.
6. Defence lawyers support their clients representing one of the parties in
7. If their clients do not agree with the court decision..... .
8. On the Bar" and by others legislative acts of Ukraine
9. Minuses of the profession: it is necessary to protect both innocent and guilty defendants
10. Plus of the profession: one of the most interesting professions in the field of jurisprudence

Exercise 3. Match words and make the word combinations

to represent	through consultations
assistance	in legal proceedings
ability to compose documents	lawful interests of citizens
take an active part	on legal issues
give advice	in accordance with statutory norms
draw up	regional, national and international unions

establish	court proceedings
participation in	various applications and complaints
knowledge of laws, ability	innocent and guilty defendants
to protect both	to interpret and apply them in practice

Exercise 4. Write questions to the underlined words.

1. Law Institutes train specialist for law office.
2. It will be not an easy job to deal with human destinies.
3. The lawyer is a servant of the people.
4. The lawyers are waging a decisive struggle against crime.
5. Our main task will be to prevent crime.
6. There was a decline in crime in our region last year.
7. They investigated the case very carefully.
8. He found the criminal who had committed the crime.
9. His work will be very responsible.
10. She coped with her task.
11. They have armed themselves with good knowledge.
12. She knows the legislation in force very well

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Адвокат - фізична особа, яка здійснює адвокатську діяльність на підставах та в порядку, що передбачені цим Законом.
2. Адвокатська діяльність - незалежна професійна діяльність адвоката щодо здійснення захисту, представництва та надання інших видів правової допомоги клієнту.
3. Клієнт - фізична або юридична особа, держава, орган державної влади, орган місцевого самоврядування, в інтересах яких здійснюється адвокатська діяльність.
4. Адвокатура України - недержавний самоврядний інститут, що забезпечує здійснення захисту, представництва та надання інших видів правової допомоги на професійній основі, а також самостійно вирішує питання організації і діяльності адвокатури в порядку, встановленому цим Законом.
5. Несумісною з діяльністю адвоката є: військова або альтернативна служба; нотаріальна діяльність; судово-експертна діяльність.
6. Захист - вид адвокатської діяльності, що полягає в забезпеченні захисту прав, свобод і законних інтересів підозрюваного, обвинуваченого, підсудного, засудженого, виправданого, особи, стосовно якої передбачається застосування примусових заходів медичного чи

виховного характеру або вирішується питання про їх застосування у кримінальному провадженні.

7. Конфлікт інтересів - суперечність між особистими інтересами адвоката та його професійними правами і обов'язками, наявність якої може вплинути на об'єктивність або неупередженість під час виконання адвокатом його професійних обов'язків, а також на вчинення чи невчинення ним дій під час здійснення адвокатської діяльності.

13 HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are rights to which every **human being** is entitled, whatever his nationality and wherever he lives. They are basic minimum **standards of freedom and security** for all.

Many constitutional rights are considered human rights. But constitutional rights are ones which a state guarantees to its own citizens and, sometimes to foreigners who are **within its jurisdiction**. Whereas human rights **transcend political division** and all the people in the world can **enjoy** them. **The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights** adopted in 1948 spells out the main rights that must be protected but it is not binding in international law. There are two international **covenants**, however, that bind the parties who have ratified them: the 1966

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights **sets forth** the right to **self-determination** (the right of people in a territory to decide the political and **legal status of that territory**), **the inherent right to life, the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose one's residence, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, the right of peaceful assembly, the right to marry and found a family, universal and equal suffrage, etc.** It prohibits **torture, slavery, genocide and propaganda of war**.

According to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the states parties recognize **the right to work, the right to social security, the right to education, the right to an adequate standard of living** for oneself and one's family, etc.

There are also various regional conventions on human rights, some of which have established **machinery** for hearing individual **complaints**. The violation of human rights is often **cited as a reason for military intervention** or for **imposing economic sanctions**, although there are, **undoubtedly**, other reasons for these.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What are human rights?
2. How are human rights and constitutional rights similar and different?
3. What international documents spell out human rights?

4. What rights does The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights set forth?
5. What rights does the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights set forth?
6. What do regional conventions on human rights establish?
7. Why is the violation of human rights often cited as a reason for military intervention?

Exercise 2. Supply Ukrainian equivalents.

covenant
 to set forth a right
 right of peaceful assembly
 right to work
 torture
 to be within jurisdiction
 military intervention
 self-determination
 inherent right to life
 to enjoy a right
 to impose economic sanctions
 right to social security
 political and legal status of a territory
 universal and equal suffrage

Exercise 3. Find in the text English equivalents to the following Ukrainian sentences.

1. Права людини переходять політичні кордони, все люди в світі можуть користуватися ними.
2. Загальна декларація прав людини Організації Об'єднаних Націй, прийнята в 1948 році, висуває основні права, які повинні бути захищені, але вона не є обов'язковою згідно з міжнародним правом.
3. Порушення прав людини часто наводиться як причина для військової інтервенції і введення економічних санкцій, хоча, безсумнівно, є інші причини.
4. Більшість конституційних прав вважаються правами людини.
5. Існують різні регіональні конвенції з прав людини, деякі з яких встановлюють механізм заслуховування індивідуальних скарг.
6. Відповідно до міжнародного пакту про громадянські й політичні права, держави-учасниці визнають право на працю, право на соціальне забезпечення, право на освіту, право на достатній життєвий рівень для себе і своєї сім'ї і т.д.

7. Конституційні права - це права, які держава гарантує своїм громадянам та іноді іноземцям, які знаходяться під її юрисдикцією.
8. Права людини - це норми, на які кожна людина має право, незалежно від її національності та місця проживання.
9. Права людини є мінімальними нормами свободи й безпеки для всіх.
10. Пакт забороняє тортури, рабство, геноцид і пропаганду війни.

Exercise 4. Give other words with the same root.

Humanity, nation, free, constitution, jurist, to divide, to declare, ratification, politics, culture, to determine, resident, religious, peace, equality, slave, to prohibit, to educate, variety, region, machine, to complain, to intervene, doubt.

Exercise 5. Match words and word combinations with their synonyms.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. human being | a. freedom |
| 2. to enjoy a right | b. local |
| 3. nation | c infringement |
| 4. to set forth | d. person |
| 5. liberty | e. to select |
| 6. violation | f. state |
| 7. regional | g. to forbid |
| 8. to choose | h. to use a right |
| 9. to prohibit | i. organization |
| 1 binding | j. to admit |
| 1 to recognize | k. to put forward |
| 1 machinery | l. obligatory |

Exercise 6. Complete the text by the proposed words.

Consists, works, will, Strasbourg, the Council, suffrage, decisive, exercises

European Parliament

Elected every five years by direct universal ..., the European Parliament is the expression of the democratic ... of the Union's citizens. The Parliament ... of 626 MEP's. The Parliament ... in France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Plenary sessions, which all MEP's attend, are held in The Parliament has three main roles: 1) it ... democratic control over all the community institutions; 2) it shares legislative power with 3) it plays a ... role in the adoption of the budget.

Exercise 7. Topics for discussion.

1. Choose one specialized agency of the UNO and prepare a report on it
2. Discuss the role of World Trade Organization in the form of the dialogue.

3. Touch upon the history of EU.
4. Discuss the tasks of EU.
5. Describe the main bodies and functions of the European Parliament.

TASKS FOR INDIVIDUAL WORK

1. INDIVIDUAL WORK

1.1 Read and translate the text.

Put 10 questions to the text.

The Privilege Given to Clients.

There is a special and very important privilege that has been given to clients. This has been developed over many years, and belongs to them as a matter of public policy, in order to ensure the proper and efficient running of the system of justice. This is that a lawyer must not reveal what he or she has been told by the client in the course of preparing a case, without the client's consent. This is a privilege given to the clients who are represented by lawyers. If, therefore, a client admits to his solicitor and barrister

that he has committed the crime of which he is charged, it is their duty to advise him that he should plead guilty, but they cannot go to the police and tell them that their client has confessed. If the police approach them and ask for information, they cannot (without the client's permission) reveal anything - even if the client has confessed to murder.

The Privilege Given to Lawyers.

Until recently lawyers too enjoyed an important privilege an "immunity from suit" – meaning that they could not be sued by their clients for negligence in respect of their conduct of a case in court. They were privileged from legal action only in respect of work which was done in court; if a lawyer performed his "out of court" work negligently, giving bad legal advice, preparing a defective contract or delaying the start of a claim for so long that the court would not allow it to proceed, the client could take him to court and claim compensation.

This old law has been changed, but the change is a very limited one. The clients can sue their lawyers in respect of their conduct of a case in court only if it is a very plain case of neglect and the Court of Appeal has set aside the defendant's conviction because he was so badly represented at the trial.

1.2 Translate into English.

1. Йому не довелося постати перед судом, тому що його солісітеру вдалося все врегулювати поза судом.
2. Баристери спеціалізуються в захисті клієнтів в суді. Вони мають право виступати в будь-якому суді.

3. Судді в Англії не отримують спеціальної освіти. Вони отримують підготовку (trained as) барристів.
4. Солісітор може виступати в Суді графства, коли справа стосується розлучення і відшкодування (recovering) боргів.
5. Якщо вам потрібен баррістер, ви не зможете зустрітися з ним без присутності солісітора.
6. Солісітор спеціалізується в складанні заповітів і контрактів, в проведенні складних операцій з нерухомістю.
7. Якщо ваша справа слухається в магістратському суді, ви можете попросити солісітора піти в суд за вас і представляти вашу справу (argue).
8. Барістери є експертами (expert in) в тлумаченні права.
9. Солісітор дає поради клієнтам з усіх юридичних питань.
10. Щоб стати солісітором, вам не треба йти в університет. Вам потрібно влаштуватися на роботу. (Law Society).

1.3. Discuss the following. Write an essay.

1. The necessity of division of the legal profession.
2. The legal education in Ukraine.

2. INDIVIDUAL WORK

2.1. Read and translate the text.

CONSUMERS' PROTECTION

Congress has passed many consumer protection laws. These laws protect consumers in several ways. First, they prohibit unfair or misleading trade practices, such as false advertising, unfair pricing, and mislabeling. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is the federal agency primarily concerned with unfair or deceptive trade practices.

Second, federal laws set standards for the quality, safety, and reliability of many goods and services. Failure to meet these can result in legal action against the seller. For example, the Consumer Product Safety Act allows the government to ban, seize, or prevent the sale of harmful products.

Third, the federal government has established many agencies that enforce consumer laws and help consumers. For example, as already mentioned, the Federal Trade Commission has the power to prohibit unfair or deceptive trade practices (such as false advertising) and can take legal action to stop such practices.

Fourth, Congress passes laws and agencies issues rules to improve the operation of the marketplace. In many instances, these rules are designed to give consumers better information about products. For example, in 1992 Congress passed the Nutrition Labelling and Education Act. This law requires that all food

product labels list ingredients and nutritional information in a form that most people will be able to understand. With this information, consumers will be able to make smarter choices.

Fifth, a new federal law, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), protects consumers against discrimination on the basis of disability. Under the ADA, consumers who are disabled must have equal access to goods and services.

2.2. Translate into English.

1. Багато рекламних оголошень містять корисну інформацію про товари, але реклама може також вплинути на покупця і змусити його купити товар, який йому не потрібен або той, який він не може собі дозволити.

2. Найкращим засобом захисту від покупки неякісного товару є пильність самого покупця. Якщо ви все-таки придбали товар поганої якості, виможете вирішити проблему самостійно або звернутися до суду.

3. Споживачі, які обмежені фізично (have disability), повинні мати рівні можливості при купівлі товарів і послуг.

4. Закони забороняють нечесну торгівлю або вводять в оману рекламу, продаж шкідливих для здоров'я товарів. Якщо продавець не дотримується встановлених стандартів якості, безпеки і надійності товарів і послуг, проти нього може бути розпочато справа в суді.

2.3. Read the text and fill the spaces with the appropriate words and word combinations which are given after the text.

The British Constitution Great Britain is not a ..., or a union of states like the USA. There are no written laws, no A thousand years ago, before the Norman Conquest in 1066, the Anglo-Saxon kings consulted the Great Council (an ... of the leading men from each district) before taking important decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled alone in 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept... (The Great Charter), which took away some of the king's In later centuries this was seen as the first occasion on which the king was forced In 1264 the first parliament of nobles met together. Since then the British Constitution has grown up slowly as the result of countless There have been no great changes in the constitution since the revolution of 73 1688. Then, Parliament invited William and Mary to become Britain's first A constitutional monarch is one who can rule only with support of Parliament. The Bill of Rights (1689) was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy. This Bill prevented the monarch from ... or having an army without Parliament's approval. Since 1689 the power of Parliament has grown, while the power of the monarch has become weaker. The reform Acts of 1832, 1867 and 1884 gave the vote to large number of common citizens. Today every man and woman aged eighteen has the right to vote. For the last fifty years the political scene has been controlled by the Conservative

and Labour Parties. The party in power determines the home and foreign policy of the country.

constitutional monarchs, powers, making laws, federation, Acts of Parliament, written constitution, to take advice, assembly, Magna Charta

3. INDIVIDUAL WORK

3.1. Read and translate the text.

The Fundamental Law of Ukraine Governed by the Act of Ukraine's Independence of August 24, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people adopted the Constitution - The Fundamental Law on June 28, 1996. The Constitution of Ukraine consists of preamble, 15 chapters, 161 articles. The Constitution establishes the country's political system, assures rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, and is the basis for its laws. Chapter I of the Constitution asserts that Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state. It is a unitarian state with single citizenship. Ukraine is a republic. The people are the only source of power which is exercised directly and through the bodies of state power and local self government. The land, mineral raw materials, air space, water and other natural resources which are on the territory of Ukraine are objects of the property right of Ukrainian people. The state language in Ukraine is Ukrainian. The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem of Ukraine. The State Flag is a blue and yellow banner made up from two equal horizontal stripes. The main element of the Great State Emblem of Ukraine is the sign of the State of Prince Volodymyr the Great, the Trident. The State Anthem of Ukraine is the national anthem with the music of M.Verbytsky, the words of Chubynsky. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. 65 Chapter II of the Constitution assures human and civil rights, freedoms and obligations. Citizens have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There are no privileges or restrictions based upon race, colour of skin, political and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, property, ownership, position, place of residence, language, religion or other circumstances. The Church and religious organizations are separated from the state and schools are separated from the Church. The Constitution guarantees the rights to life, personal inviolability and the inviolability of dwelling, non-interference in private and family life, free choice of residence, work, rest, education, social security, housing, health protection, medical care and medical insurance, legal assistance, a safe and healthy environment. The right to property is inviolable. Defence of the Motherland, of the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and respect for the state's symbols are the duty of citizens. Citizens of Ukraine perform

military services in compliance with the law. No person may damage the environment, cultural heritage. Every person shall pay taxes and duties in order and amount determined by the law. Under the Constitution the powers of the government are divided into three branches-the legislative which consists of the Verkhovna Rada, the executive, headed by the Cabinet of Ministers, and the judicial, which is led by the Supreme Court.

3.2. Answer the following questions.

1. When was the independence of Ukraine proclaimed? 2. What body adopted the Fundamental Law of Ukraine? 3. How many chapters and articles does the Constitution consist of? 4. Why is the Constitution the Fundamental law of the state called? 5. What does the Chapter I of the Constitution assert? 6. How is the power exercised in the country? 7. Who does land, mineral raw materials, air space, water & other natural resources belong in Ukraine? 8. What are the state symbols of Ukraine? 9. What does the Chapter II of the Constitution assure? 10. What does the Constitution guarantee to people? 11. What are the duties of the citizens of Ukraine? 12. How are the powers of the government divided? 66 Task 4. Pick out from the text all the word

3.3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition from the list below. . For, with, on, under, up, by, before

1.... the Constitution the state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag, the State Emblem & the State Anthem of Ukraine. 2. Our Constitution gives us rights and obligations and makes us equal ... the law. 3. Respect ... the state symbols is considered one of the main duties of citizens. 4. We have to pay taxes and duties in the order and amount determined ... the law. 5.... June 28, 1996 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Fundamental Law of Ukraine. 6. Ukraine is a Unitarian state ... single citizenship. 7. The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk is made ... of a preamble and 16 articles

4. INDIVIDUAL WORK

4.1. Read and translate the text.

The Constitution of the United States of America

The Constitution of the United States is the world's oldest written constitution in force. It is served as the model for a number of other constitutions

around the world. The Constitution of the United States sets forth the nation's fundamental laws. It establishes the form of the national government and defines the rights and liberties of the American people. It also lists the aims of the government and the methods of achieving them. The Constitution was written to organize a strong national government for the American states. After the states won independence in the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), they faced the problems of peacetime government. The states had to enforce law and order, collect taxes, pay a large public debt, and regulate trade among themselves. They also had to deal with Indian tribes and negotiate with other governments.

The United States Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. The Constitution of the United States consists of a preamble, seven articles and the 27 amendments. It sets up a federal system by dividing powers between the national and state 72 governments. It also establishes a balanced national government by dividing authority among three independent branches – the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive branch enforces the law, the legislative branch makes the law and the judicial branch explains the law. The executive branch of the national government is usually represented by the President, the legislative branch by Congress and the judicial branch by the Supreme Court. The three main branches of government are separate and distinct from one another. The powers given to each are delicately balanced by the powers of other two. Each branch serves as a check on potential excesses of the others.

The Constitution stands above all other laws, executive acts, and regulations. It makes no distinction as to the wealth or status of person: all persons are equal before the law and are equally entitled to its protection. The same holds true for civil disputes involving property, legal agreements, and business arrangements. All states are equal, and none can receive special treatment. Each state must recognize and respect the laws of the others. The Constitution protects the rights of all persons limiting the powers of both the national and the state governments. The fundamental rights of Americans are written in the Bill of Rights. Among these rights are the freedom of religion, speech, and the press, the right of peaceful assembly, and the right to petition the government to correct wrongs. Other rights guarded the citizens against unreasonable searches, arrests, and seizures of property, and established a system of justice guaranteeing orderly legal procedures.

4.2. Put 10 questions to the text.

5. INDIVIDUAL WORK

5.1. Read and translate the text

Constitution - the Standard of Legitimacy Constitution is the body or doctrines and practices that form the fundamental organizing principles of a political state. In some states, such as the United States, the constitution is a specific written document; in others, such as the United Kingdom, it is a collection of documents, statutes, and traditional practices that are generally accepted as governing political matters. States that have written constitutions may also have a body of traditional or customary practices that may or may not be considered to be of constitutional standing. Virtually every state claims to have a constitution, but not every government conducts itself in a consistently constitutional manner. In its wider sense, the term 'constitution' means the whole scheme whereby a country is governed: and this includes much else besides law. In its narrower sense, 'constitution' means the leading legal rules, usually collected into some document that comes to be almost venerated as 'The Constitution.' It is necessary to consider the extra legal rules, customs, and conventions that grow up around the formal document.

Written Constitutions. In most Western countries the constitution, using the term in the narrower sense, is a scheme of government that has been deliberately adopted by the people; examples are the Constitution of the United States, drawn up in 1787 and ratified in 1789 and still in 74 essentials unchanged; the constitution of the Weimar Republic or that of the Federal Republic of Germany, brought into force in 1949; and the constitutions that France has had since the Revolution. The constitution in these countries is the basis of public law; it is usually enacted or adopted with special formalities; special processes are devised for its amendment and sometimes safeguards are inserted to ensure that certain provisions are unalterable.

English Constitution. In England there is no one document or fundamental body of law that can be described as a 'constitution' in the sense that has been discussed above. The absence of any such document or of any distinction between public and private law has led to the suggestion (perhaps first made by Alexis de Tocqueville) that there is no constitution in England. A thousand years ago, before the Norman Conquest in 1066, the Anglo-Saxon kings consulted the Great Council (an assembly of the leading men from each district) before taking major decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled alone, but in 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept 'Magna Carta' (The Great Charter) which took away some of the king's powers. In later centuries this was seen as the first occasion on which the king was forced to take advice. In 1264 the first parliament of nobles met together. Since then British Constitution has evolved, in other words, it has grown up

slowly, as a result of countless Acts of Parliament. There have been no violent changes in the constitution since the 'bloodless revolution' of 1688.

Then, Parliament invited William and Mary to become Britain's first constitutional monarchs. A constitutional monarch is one who can rule only with the support of Parliament. The Bill of Rights (1689) was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy. This Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or raising an army without Parliament's approval. Since 1869 the power of Parliament has grown steadily, while the power of the monarch has weakened. The Reform Acts of 1832, 1867 and 1884 gave the vote to large numbers of male citizens. Certainly the English constitution has no existence apart from the ordinary law; it is indeed part of that very law. "Magna Cart", "The Petition of Right Act", "The Habeas Corpus Act", "The Bill of Rights", and 'The Act of Settlement' are the leading enactments. But they are in no sense a constitutional code; and, without a host of judicial decisions, scores of other statutes of much less importance, and a mass of custom and convention, these statutes would be unworkable.

The sources of English constitutional law are diffuse - statutes, judicial precedent, textbooks, lawbooks, the writings of historians and political theorists, the biographies and autobiographies of statesmen, the columns of every serious newspaper, the volumes of Hansard, the minutiae of every type of government record and publication. This is what is meant by saying the English constitution is 'unwritten': it is not formally enacted; its rules have to be sought out in a dozen fields, not in any one code.

Note: Hansard – офіційний звіт про засідання англійського парламенту
minutiae – деталі

1. There are no special ... for constitutional rules.
 - a security measures
 - b safety measures
 - c precautionary measures
 - d equivalent measures
2. The English constitution has no existence apart from the ... law.
 - a ordinary
 - b customary
 - c usual
 - d routine
3. There have been no violent changes in the constitution since the 'bloodless revolution' of
 - a 1688

- b 1698
- c 1730
- d 1745

4. Since ... the power of Parliament has grown steadily, while the power of the monarch has weakened.

- a 1867
- b 1869
- c 1878
- d 1890

5. In ... the first parliament of nobles met together.

- a 1264
- b 1356
- c 1289
- d 1365

6. The constitution of the Weimar Republic ... in 1949.

- a brought into court
- b brought into effect
- c brought into line
- d brought into force

7. Constitution is the body of... and practices that form the fundamental organizing principles of a political state.

- a tenets b teachings
- c doctrines
- d dogmas

8. This Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or raising an army without Parliament's

- a approval
- b approbation
- c commendation
- d sanction

9. The Reform Acts of 1832, 1867 and 1884 ... the vote to large numbers of male citizens.

- a took
- b brought

c gave
d got out

GRAMMAR

Exercises

1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to Complex Object and Complex Subject.

1. The decision of the court obliges the authority to place a child in a community home. 2. This young inmate is known to have spent three months in custody. 3. The data turned out to be wrong. 4. The problem is considered to be complicated. 5. He is certain to be present here. 6. Young offenders were seen to train under the supervisor. 7. The court is unlikely to give a different sentence. 8. The young offender is said to have been brought to court. 9. Under a supervision order a child is required to comply with directions made by the court itself. 10. A local authority is known to be responsible for deciding where the child should be accommodated. 11. The court allowed him to remain at home. 12. The juvenile court wants this child to have a guardian. 13. A local authority prefers the child to remain at home under supervision or place him or her with foster parents or in a community home. 14. The panel does not want the child to remain so long. 15. The girl is considered to be in need of care and protection. 16. The child is likely to attend under a supervisor a day or an evening centre. 17. I've often heard him talk about the town he was born in. 18. The father didn't notice his son put on his coat and go out of the room. 19. I myself saw your friend walking along the platform. 20. I've just heard him say that it won't take them long to complete the work.

2. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to for phrases + Infinitive

1. This for jury to think on this case. 2. It's time for us to escape from prison not to be killed. 3. The matter was too difficult for the solicitor to clarify it within a day. 4. The judge announced the sentence for the paper correspondents to hear him. 5. The matter, examined in court was too difficult for the jury to reach their verdict unanimously. 6. The policeman let the person go for him not to break the curfew (комендантський час). 7. The judge waited for the policeman to close the door. 8. The Bill was too complicated and intricate for Parliament to approve it after the first reading. 9. The water was too cold for the children to bathe. 10. The first thing for me to do is to find out when the trial begins. 11. It is necessary for the

witnesses to be present in court. 12. For me to see you is the happiest minute in my life.

3. Complete these sentences using the Complex Object.

1. I saw him 2. We have never heard her 3. The old man watched the children 4. They did not notice us 5. Have you ever seen them ... ? 6. She saw her friend 7. I heard my mother 8. She wanted them... 9. We consider him... 10. They made us... 11. He asked her... 12. The witness saw Marry... 13. The wished me...

4. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Ви чули як вони обговорювали цю справу? як дзвонив телефон? як вона увійшла в кімнату? як він запросив їх до нас? як ваша дружина покликала нас? 2. Я ніколи не бачив як ви працюєте як вони ходять на лижах як він плаває як ви малюєте

5. Complete these sentences using the Complex Subject.

1. The judge is said
2. The trial is expected...
3. The prisoner was thought ...
4. The burglars were seen...
5. The victim was considered...
6. The defendant was made...
7. They are not likely...
8. He is certain...
9. We are sure...
10. They were ordered...

6. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to Infinitive Constructions.

1. Кажуть, що він скоїв цей злочин. 2. Думают, що він вбив свого сусіда. 3. Очікується, що суд розпочнеться об одинадцятій. 4. Бачили, як він увійшов у будинок. 5. Його змусили одягти маску та пограбувати магазин. 6. Навряд, чи нам доведеться часто зустрічатись. 7. Напевно, він зараз спить. 8. Напевно, ми дізнаємось про це. 9. Ми бачили як вони домовлялись скоїти злочин. 10. Я чув як вона кликала на допомогу. 11. Вони бачили як він підіймався на

скелю. 12. Вона хотіла, щоб вони прочитали цю книгу. 13. Він чикав, що вона повернеться. 14. Ми вважаємо, що він найкращий.

7.Change sentences using the Passive Voice.

1. They are making a contract.
2. They may reject our offer.
3. They have accepted our offer.
4. They included special terms into the contract.
5. They don't consider an advertisement to sell something an offer.
6. They are going to exchange considerations.
7. They must buy a car.
8. They shouldn't display those goods for sale.
9. They will pay the money.
10. They have agreed to the terms of the contract.
11. The have settled the dispute out of court.
12. Solicitors have to do much of the initial preparation for cases.
13. Solicitors employ barristers.
14. The employers must make redundancy payments.
15. The government is considering various proposals.
16. They have made some investigations.
17. The solicitor drew up a will a few days ago.
18. Clients can't pay barristers directly.
19. The barrister is preparing arguments for the court now.
20. The British government should eliminate the distinction between barristers and solicitors.

8.Put the question to the underlined words.

1. This case will be heard tomorrow morning.
2. The search warrant was given to the Inspector Kelly.
3. British police are given wide powers to arrest the suspected in committing a crime.
4. British police are administrated by the local authorities.
5. The Director of the National Bank is appointed by the President.
6. The soldiers were ordered to leave the territory of the range.
7. Three lots of pumps will be supplied by the beginning of April.
8. The scene of the crime has been being examined since morning.
9. Every year Kiev is visited by many tourists.
10. Public order is supported by the police forces.
11. I was given the driver's license after the special course.

9.Open the brackets use the appropriate form of the verb.

1. The analysis of the crime evidence (to carry out) by Mary Smith. 2. The Declaration (to fill in) by tourists on board the plain. 3. The conference (to hold) for three days. 4. The special measures (to undertake) to prevent the crime. 5. Different kinds of offences (to reflect) in criminal statistics. 6. There was an accident, but nobody (to hurt). 7. A new legislation (to send) to the standing committee for amendment. 8. English (to speak) by the largest part of the world population. 9. The doctor (to call) for helping. 10. The numeration of the buildings (to change) after the construction of a new house.

10. Translate.

1. Закони, прийняті парламентом, називаються актами парламенту.
2. Правова система Англії та Уельсу є найстарішою, яка діє (operate) в сучасному світі.
3. Сполучене Королівство, яке складається з Англії, Шотландії, Уельсу та Північної Ірландії, розділене на 659 географічних областей.
4. Будь-яка людина, звинувачена у злочині, має право на справедливий суд.
5. Правопорушення, вчинені проти суспільства, є злочинами.
6. Сторона, що починає кримінальну справу, називається обвинуваченням.
7. Виносячи офіційне звинувачення, поліція повинна мати достатньо доказів.
8. Поліція заарештувала чоловіка за підозрою у скоєнні злочину.
9. Відповідач, звільнений умовно, повинен з'явитися в певний день та в певний магістратський суд.
10. Вирішуючи питання факту в суді корони, присяжні мають ухвалити, винен відповідач чи ні.

11. Translate the following sentences.

1. Це питання розглядається зараз.
2. Контракт був виконаний вчасно.
3. Ця проблема була тільки що вирішена.
4. Під час укладання договору була зроблена помилка.
5. Його змусили укласти контракт.
6. Виконання угоди з продажу заборонених законом лікарських препаратів не може бути забезпечено судом.
7. Статути часто тлумачаться суддями.
8. Суддя керується рішеннями, прийнятими за попередніми справами.

12. Translate the sentences using the Passive.

1. Його змусили укласти контракт.
2. Обов'язки за контрактом не виконані.
3. Йому слід компенсувати за його втрати.
4. Їм буде присуджено відшкодування збитку.
5. Зараз укладають нові контракти.
6. Нещодавно було поставлено нове обладнання.

7. Умови контракту були порушені.
8. Зараз намагаються отримати кошти судового захисту в суді.
9. Збитки можна стягнути в суді.

13.Change sentences using the Passive Voice.

1. The court punished that man for larceny.
2. The government has made the session to set a moratorium on the bank accounts.
3. Hammurabi, a king of Babylonia, drew up the first legal codes in about 1758 B.C.
4. According to the Constitution citizens of Ukraine elect the President for a five years period.
5. A state must protect the interests of people.
6. You may return the books into the library after the exam session.
7. A customs officers will show you the list of duty free items.
8. The witness has told the court the truth.
9. The students' club was holding the bards' song festival for a week.
10. Properly done first aid can save the victim's life

14.Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice

1. My sister teaches English at our University.
2. A famous Hungarian architect built this castle in the sixteenth century.
3. They will not finish their repair work tomorrow.
4. The students are discussing the latest political news during the lunch.
5. We were watching the film "Love Story" yesterday at 9 p.m.
6. The young men had written down their notes long before the break time.
7. Somebody has stolen the old woman's purse.
8. They will have published the book till the end of the year.

15.Find two possible ways of changing every sentence into Passive Voice.

Model: They demonstrated some new films. 1. We were demonstrated some new films. 2. Some new films were demonstrated to us.

- 1). We will give a bunch of flowers to our teacher.
- 2). She showed them the way to the railway station.
- 3). The young actress promised to give us her signature.
- 4). They offered me a new job in an office.
- 5). I gave my close friend my favorite book of poetry.

16.Translate the sentences into English using the Passive Voice.

- 1). Вона доглядала за дітьми влітку.
- 2). Студенти слухали лекцію професора з великим інтересом.

- 3). Про цей фільм багато говорять.
- 4). У мене попросила поради моя подруга.
- 5). Британська Рада заплатить за нові підручники.
- 6). Коли дитина захворіла, ми негайно послали за лікарем.
- 7). Діти спали, світло було вимкнuto.
- 8). На неї очікували протягом години вчора.
- 9). Цю подію будуть ще довго обговорювати.
- 10). Туристів щойно зареєстровано в нашому міському готелі

17. Change the following sentences using the Gerund.

Example. The parties must have a legal intention to be bound **before they make a contract.**

The parties must have a legal intention to be bound **before making a contract.**

1. A valuable consideration is something a person has given, or done, or agreed not to do, **when he made a contract.**
2. **After the police have arrested the suspect,** they must decide if they have enough evidence to make a formal accusation.
3. **Before we accept an offer,** we must consider it carefully.
4. **Before judges make a decision,** they consider previous precedents.
5. **After the solicitor does the initial preparation for cases,** he hands them to barrister to argue in court.
6. The government can overturn a decision of the House of Lords **after it passes an Act of Parliament.**
7. **Before he started an action in court,** he tried to settle the dispute out of court

18. Use either the active or passive form of the Infinitive.

1. Companies usually draft very wide objects clauses to include any activity that the business is likely (to engage / to be engaged) in.
2. The tortfeasor is likely (to punish / to be punished).
3. The defendant is expected (to appeal / to be appealed).
4. The company is sure (to liquidate / to be liquidated).
5. The injured party is believed (to be sued / to sue).
6. The contract is considered (to conclude / to be concluded).
7. The shares are unlikely (to rise / to be risen).

19. Use either active or passive form of the Gerund.

1. The purpose of the doctrine was to stop company assets from (to use) for unauthorized purposes.
2. To prevent other companies from (to use) their trademark, companies often register them.

3. Poor countries are more interested in the benefits of (to copy) than the problems of (to copy).
4. The main emphasis of recent laws is not to prevent people from (to copy), but to ensure they pay for (to do) so.
5. The Unfair Contract Terms Act specifies circumstances in which a contractor may avoid (to oblige) by some parts of a contract.
6. The company avoided (to pay) by arguing that their advertisement was not an offer.
7. In the United States people are accustomed to (to sign) contracts connected with daily life.
8. The defendant held a girl in front of him to prevent the police from (to fire) at him.
9. The laws prevent companies from (to transfer) funds to third parties.
10. There are many regulations to observe in (to set up) a business and (to run) it.
11. It is essential that anyone who is charged with a crime and who denies (to involve) in it should have a fair trial.

20. Open the brackets and use the right form of the verb.

1. If I (to know) his language, I would speak to him.
2. If you (to like) coffee, I'd make some.
3. If you (to see) Jack today, he's have told you this news.
4. If you (not to work) hard, you 'would not have made the progress.
5. If I (to be) you, I should act another way.
6. If I were free tomorrow, I (to go) to the evening party.
7. If the inspector knew that, he (to act) differently.
8. If you had come in time you (find) barrister Brown in the office.
9. If the judge were Mr. Crasher we (to hope) to win our case in the court.
10. If the government paid more attention to the social life we (to live) much better.

21. Change sentences using conditionals II and III.

A. *Example.* If the contractor delivers the boiler on time, the laundry will increase their regular customers. - If the contractor delivered the boiler on time, the laundry would increase their regular customers. If the contractor had delivered the boiler on time, the laundry would have increased their regular customers.

1. If he consults a lawyer, he will draw up this document very quickly.
2. If the defendant puts some money as security, he will be released on conditional bail.
3. If the defendant wants his case to be heard by a jury, he will go to the Crown Court.
4. If the contract is not carried out properly, they will go to court.
5. If the defendant is not satisfied with the court's decision, he will appeal.
6. If they don't settle the dispute in informal ways, they will start an action in court.
7. If the defendant is under 18, he will be tried in a juvenile court.
8. If the police make a formal accusation, they will arrest the suspect.

9. If we decide to sell our house, we will seek legal advice.
10. If the judge deals with a new problem, he will have to make a decision based upon general legal principles.

B. Translate.

1. Even the simplest sport, such as a race, must have rules. If it had none at all, everyone would set off at different times and in different directions and stop at different places.
2. If it were not against the law to steal, society would swiftly descend into chaos and violence.
3. In contract, the aim of damages is to put the plaintiff in the position that he would have been in if the contract had been performed, damages in tort are to restore the position there would have been if the tort hadn't occurred.
4. If all drivers drove within the speed limit, it would help all road users to travel in safety.
5. If a person was injured in a taxi because of the driver's careless driving, he could sue the driver for breach of an unwritten contract to take him to the airport, or could sue him in the tort of negligence. /
6. If it were not for the law, you could not go out in broad daylight without the fear of being kidnapped, robbed, or murdered.
7. If we were all as good as we ought to be, laws still would be necessary.

C. Translate.

1. Якби не було законів, кожен би робив те, що йому хочеться.
2. Якби контракт був виконаний належним чином, їм би не довелося йти до суду.
3. Якби йому вдалося отримати відшкодування збитків за моральну шкоду, він би виплатив всі свої борги.
4. Якби він тоді звернувся до юриста, він би дуже швидко врегулював це питання.
5. Якби він подав апеляцію, його б справу переглянули.
6. Якби суд визнав їх угоду контрактом, він би був повинен виплатити збитки.
7. Якби можна було врегулювати всі спори неофіційним шляхом, суди були б не потрібні.

22. Paraphrase the sentences using the conditional I or II.

Model: If I learn his address I shall write to him.

1) If I knew his address I would write to him.

2) If I had known his address I would have written to him.

1. If I know his number, I shall phone you.

1) If I _____ his number I _____ you.

2) If I _____ his number, I _____ you.

2. If we don't work, we won't have any money.

1) If we _____ we _____ not _____ any money.

2) If we _____ not _____, we _____ not _____ any money.

3. If I find your book, I shall tell you.

1) If I _____ your book, I _____ you.

2) If I _____ your book, I _____ you.

4. If I don't go to their party, they will be offended.

1) If I _____ to their party they _____ offended.

2) If I _____ not _____ to their party, they _____ of-fended.

5. If you take more exercise, you will feel better.

1) If you _____ more exercise, you _____ better.

2) If you _____ more exercise, you _____ better.

6. If I open the bag, I shall find the pen.

1) If I _____ the bag, I _____ the pen.

2) If I _____ the bag, I _____ the pen.

7. If the bridge breaks, what will happen?

1) If the bridge _____, what _____?

2) If the bridge _____, what _____?

23. Ask a friend a question, based on the situation, using

Model: (May be one day your friend will win a lot of money)

What would you do if you won a lot of money?

1. (Your friend's car has never been stolen but perhaps one day it will be)

What ... ?

2. (Perhaps one day your friend will lose his / her passport)

-

3. (There has never been a fire in the building)

-

4. (One day your friend will get into trouble)

-

5. (May be one day your friend will be the President)

-

6. (One day your friend will find himself on a deserted island)

-

7. (He has never been to London)

-

24. Write sentences starting with "I wish" on the model. Watch the situation.

*Model: I don't know many people (and I am lonely)
I wish I know more people.*

1. I don't have a key (and I need one)

I wish...

2. Ann isn't here (and I need to see her)

-

3. It's cold (and I hate cold weather)

-

4. I live in a big city (and I don't like it)

-

5. I can't go to the party (and I'd like to)

-

6. I have to work tomorrow (but I'd like to stay in bed)

-

7. I don't know anything about cars (and my car has just broken down)

-

25. Expand the brackets , put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form of subjunctive mood.

1. Why didn't you ask me to help you? Of course I (to help) you if you (to ask) me to.

2. You (to speak) better if you (to be) more attentive.

3. If she (to come) earlier, she (to have been able) to see him before he went out.

4. I demand that you (to give) way.

5. It is necessary that you (to obey) your grandmother.

6. I wish he (not to say) those words.

7. I wish you (to be) my son.

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