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**Кафедра іноземних мов**

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА  
НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК  
для здобувачів вищої освіти  
заочної форми навчання**

**спеціальності «Право» та «Правоохоронна діяльність»**

**Кривий Ріг**

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Навчальний посібник з англійської мови розрахований для здобувачів вищої освіти юридичних спеціальностей. Посібник складено з метою розширення, поглиблення та закріплення фахової лексики англійської мови з опорою на правничі тексти, які супроводжуються лексико-граматичними вправами та завданнями на розуміння змісту текстів. Навчальне видання містить граматичні завдання та вправи. Матеріал навчального посібника побудований для використання, як під час аудиторних занять, так і під час самостійної підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти.

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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник з англійської мови розрахований для здобувачів вищої освіти юридичних спеціальностей.

Метою навчального посібника є навчити здобувачів вищої освіти оволодіти фаховою лексикою, за допомогою вправ та завдань, які спрямовані на розвиток аналітичного мислення, активізацію мовленнєвої комунікації, зумовленої професійними потребами. Навчальний посібник націлений на формування, розширення, поглиблення та закріплення знань з фахової лексики англійської мови з опорою на правничі тексти, які супроводжуються вправами та завданнями на розуміння змісту текстів.

Навчальне видання складається із тематичних розділів, які містять навчальні та адаптовані тексти, вони можуть бути використані для читання, перекладу, переказу та подальшого обговорення на практичних заняттях з англійської мови. Кожний тематичний розділ посібника ідентичний за структурою та складається із типових завдань, а саме: множинний вибір, пошук відповідностей, переклад, питання для обговорення та інші. У кінці кожного розділу надається тематичний словник.

Граматичний блок навчального посібника містить практичні вправи, що сприяють засвоєнню граматичного матеріалу, розумінню й практичному застосуванню у майбутній фаховій діяльності та для повсякденного професійно спрямованого спілкування юристів англійською мовою.

## UNIT 1. EDUCATION

### *TEXT 1.1. I am a law student.*

The word “lawyer” describes a person officially qualified to act on certain legal matters. Most countries have different groups of lawyers responsible for doing particular job. In Japan lawyers can choose a job of a judge, an attorney, a public prosecutor. In England there are barristers and solicitors. In Ukraine lawyers work in courts, public prosecutor’s offices, the Bars, militia, banks, industrial enterprises, etc. Although there are various kinds of legal professions (judges, barristers, investigators, court clerks), the most important feature characterizes them, i.e. their aim is to protect a person and property.

Now I am a student of Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. I want to be a good lawyer so I work hard at various job-related subjects – different branches of law, criminology, and criminalistics. Besides I study many humanitarian subjects such as philosophy, psychology, professional ethic, foreign languages, etc.

The profession of a lawyer is of great popularity nowadays as people want to live in a society with the civilized relations between a state and citizens. I have no the slightest idea of the place of my future work – either it will be a courts, or a prosecutor’s office. But I understand quite well the responsibility of the lawyer’s profession, its profound moral meaning and intellectual potential. A law-governed state needs highly qualified lawyers to put the legal reforms into effect.

### EXERCISES

#### *Ex. 1. Заповніть таблицю пропущеними словами.*

<i>A NOUN</i>	<i>A VERB</i>	<i>AN ADJECTIVE</i>
	To describe	
		Public
An idea		
	To relate	
		Legal
	To characterize	
A person		

#### *Ex. 2. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

legal matters	Спеціальні предмети
to protect a person and property	Відносини між державою та громадянами
to choose a job	Жити у суспільстві
to work hard	Правові питання
job-related subjects	Захищати особу та власність
branches of law	Обирати роботу
to live in a society	Правова держава
relations between a state and citizens	Старанно працювати
law-governed state	Галузі права

**Ex. 3 Оберіть правильне продовження речення.**

1. The word “lawyer” describes a person officially qualified .....
  - a) to punish a criminal, b) to act on certain legal matters, c) to make laws
  
2. Most countries have different groups of lawyers responsible for .....
  - a) for controlling people, b) detecting crimes, c) doing particular jobs
  
3. A lawyer’s aim is .....
  - a) to protect a person and property, b) to create laws, c) to govern the state
  
4. People want to live in a society with .....
  - a) highly developed economy, b) the civilized relations between a state and citizens, c) the great rate of criminality.
  
5. A law-governed state needs .....
  - a) honest officials, b) qualified lawyers, c) well educated students

**Ex.4 Доповніть речення.**

1. A lawyer is a person officially qualified .....
2. Most countries have different groups of lawyers .....
3. In Ukraine lawyers work .....
4. There are various kinds of legal professions .....
5. The most important feature of a lawyer’s profession is .....
6. I want to be a good lawyer so .....
7. The profession of a lawyer is of great popularity nowadays as .....
8. A law-governed state needs highly qualified lawyers .....
9. I study law .....

10. The student wants to be a good lawyer so .....

***Ex. 5. Decide if the following statements are true or false***

1. The law-governed state needs the highly qualified judges, barristers, investigators etc. ( ). 2. The aim of a lawyer is to check the economic development of the state. ( ). 3. In Ukraine lawyers work in courts, public prosecutor's officers, the Bars, militia, banks, industrial enterprises, etc. ( ). 4. There are various kinds of legal professions - judges, barristers, investigators, court clerks, etc. ( ). 5. The law student works hard at various job-related subjects – different branches of linguistics, the history of a language, etc. ( ). 6. Law students study many humanitarian subjects such as psychology, professional ethic, foreign languages, etc. as in future they will work with people. ( ). 7. A lawyer's aim is to protect a person and property. ( ). 8. The profession of a lawyer is not very popular nowadays. ( ). 9. In Great Britain there are barristers and solicitors. ( ). 10. A law is an official practicing medicine.

***Ex. 6. Answer to the following questions***

1. What does the word "lawyer" mean? 2. What legal professions are there in Great Britain? 3. What profession can a lawyer in Japan choose? 4. Where do lawyers work in Ukraine? 5. What institute do you study? 6. What job-related subjects do the law students study? 7. Why do the law students study humanitarian subjects? 8. What is the aim of a lawyer? 9. What society do the people want to live? 10. Why does the law-governed state need the highly qualified lawyers?

***TEXT 1.2. Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.***

Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) was founded in 1993. But its history dates back to 1960s when the special secondary school of militia was set up in Donbass region.

Now Donetsk Law Institute of MIA is one of the well-known higher education establishments in Ukraine. There are four faculties in the Institute – Faculty #1 "Training specialists for the units of the National Police of Ukraine" with three specializations (on criminal investigation, operative and detective work.), Faculty #2 "Law Faculty and Primary Training Centre "Police Academy" (Mariupol city) Faculty #3 "Law Faculty", there are two

specialties – “Law Enforcement Activity” and “The Science of Law”. Faculty #4 “Correspondence and distance learning”. These Faculties require payment for tuition.

The cadets and the students have two terms in academic process, they pass exam session at the end of each term, and spend much time in the library preparing for lectures, seminars and practical classes. All students and cadets have opportunities to practise their physical skills in the gym and the stadium. Cadets also have the opportunity to practise the skills in shooting and driving vehicles.

Those students and cadets, who are interested in researching, may participate in the work of cadets’ and students’ scientific groups and clubs. These groups organize scientific conferences; deliver the seminars on the actual problems of jurisprudence, etc. The most active members of the scientific groups may continue their research work after the Institute at the postgraduate courses.

There are about two thousand full-time students and cadets and more than one thousand correspondence students at the institute. The professors, lecturers and teachers do their best to train highly qualified specialists for various law enforcement bodies and justice.

***Ex.1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents***

dates back to	Плата за навчання
law enforcement bodies and justice	Продити семінари
payment for tuition	Брати початок з
skills in shooting and driving vehicles	Правоохоронні органи та правосуддя
two terms in academic process	Готувати висококваліфікованих фахівців
to practice their physical skills	Аспірантура
organize scientific conferences	Дослідницька робота
deliver the seminars	Навички зі стрільби та водіння
research work	Організувати наукові конференції
postgraduate courses	Тренувати фізичні навички
correspondence students	Два семестри навчального року
To train highly qualified specialists	Слухач заочної форми навчання

***Ex.2. Answer to the following questions***

1. What is the official name of the Institute you study at?
2. When was it founded?
3. What years does the history of the Institute date back?
3. How many faculties are there in the Institute?
4. What specialists does each faculty train for?
5. What categories of cadets and students study here?
6. What categories of classes are there in the academic

process? 7. What opportunities do the students and the cadets have to practice their theoretical knowledge and practical skills? 8. How do the students and cadets participate in the research work? 9. What is the numbers of the students and cadets who study here? 10. What specialists does the Institute train?

***Ex. 3. Доповніть речення.***

1. All students and cadets have opportunities to practice... 2. The professors, lecturers and teachers do their best to... 3. The history of Donetsk Law Institute dates back to 1960s when... 4. The cadets and the students have .... 5. The scientific groups organize... 6. Faculty #3 “Judicial Faculty”, there are... 7. The most active members of the scientific groups... 8. Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs... 9. Now Donetsk Law Institute of MIA is one of....

***TEXT 1.3. Yaroslav the Wise National Law Academy of Ukraine.***

Yaroslav the Wise National Law Academy of Ukraine is a higher legal education institute. Its history dates back to 1804, when due to the statute of Emperor Alexander I Kharkov University was founded. In 1920 the faculty of law became an independent institute. In 1995 it was named after Yaroslav the Wise and got the status of National Law Academy with the highest accreditation level.

There are 31 departments in the Academy structure. The students study at 9 full-time faculties, 2 part-time faculties, and an evening faculty and at the Prosecutors’ Training Institute.

You may be given the admission to the Academy after completing full secondary education and passing the entrance examinations successfully. There are about 2000 full-time and 2000 part-time students each year. More than 15.000 students study here now.

The National Law Academy of Ukraine is the leading higher legal education provider of Ukraine, and is also the center of dissemination of scientific and research experience in the country. The academic staff members of the Academy participated in the development of the Constitution of Ukraine and the numerous important legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers.

The law library of the Academy has about 1.500.000 volumes of reference books, law reports and manuals. It provides the students with access to computer terminals with different online services, including Ukrainian legislation database.

All the students are guaranteed employment after graduation. But in order to become a judge, defense lawyer or notary public they are to pass an individual procedure after graduating from the Academy.

## EXERCISES

### *Ex. 1 Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

to be founded	гарантувати зайнятість
the highest accreditation level	студенти денного і вечірнього відділень
to complete full secondary education	члени академічного складу
to pass the entrance examinations	закінчувати ЗВО
to guarantee employment	забезпечити доступ до
the academic staff members	найвищий рівень акредитації
to provide the access to	скласти вступні випробування
to graduate from	завершити середню освіту
full-time and part-time students	бути заснованим

### *Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:*

1. Kharkov University was founded .....
  - a) due to the decision of the government, b) due to the statute of Emperor Alexander I, c) due to the Orange revolution
2. You may be given the admission to the Academy after .....
  - a) completing the secondary education, b) completing the dissertation, c) completing the special training in law.
3. The academic staff members of the Academy participated in .....
  - a) the development of the Constitution of the Soviet Union, b) the development of the EU Constitution, c) the development of the Constitution of Ukraine
4. All the students are guaranteed .....
  - a) the membership in the Parliament, b) participation in the work of the state bodies, c) employment after graduation
5. The law library provides the students with
  - a) fast food, b) access to computer terminals, c) financial support.

### *Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false*

1. Yaroslav the Wise National Law Academy of Ukraine is a higher legal education institute. ( )
2. Its history dates back to 1734. ( )
3. Emperor Peter I initiated Kharkov

University foundation. ( ). 4. National Law Academy has the second accreditation level. ( ). 5. There are 3 departments in the Academy structure. ( ). 6. The students study at 9 full-time faculties, 2 part-time faculties, and an evening faculty and at the Prosecutors' Training Institute. ( ). 7. The academic staff members of the Academy participated in the development of the Constitution of the USA and the numerous important legal acts of the US Congress. ( ). 8. The library of the Academy provides the students with access to computer terminals with different online services, including Ukrainian legislation database. ( ). 9. All the students are not guaranteed employment after graduation. ( ). 10. In order to become a judge, defense lawyer or notary public they are to pass an individual procedure after graduating from the Academy. ( ). 11. The law library of the Academy has about 1.500.000 volumes of reference books, law reports and manuals.

**Ex.4. Перекажіть стисло текст.**

**Topical vocabulary.**

<b>Academic</b> – академічний	<b>Deliver</b> – читати (лекцію)	<b>Lecture</b> – лекція	<b>Represent</b> – представляти
<b>Accreditation</b> – Акредитація	<b>Disseminate</b> – розповсюджувати	<b>Legal</b> – правовий, Юридичний	<b>Research</b> – досліджувати
<b>Act</b> – 1) акт, 2) Діяти	<b>Education</b> – Освіта	<b>Logic</b> – Логіка	<b>Resolution</b> – Рішення
<b>Admission</b> – прийняття, доступ	<b>Employment</b> – Зайнятість	<b>Manual</b> – Підручник	<b>Responsibility</b> – відповідальність
<b>Attainment</b> – Досягнення	<b>Found</b> – Засновувати	<b>Matter</b> – Питання	<b>Scientific</b> – Науковий
<b>Attorney</b> – Адвокат	<b>Full-time</b> – Денна форма навчання	<b>Militia</b> – Міліція	<b>Seminar</b> – Семінар
<b>Bar</b> – колегія Адвокатів	<b>Guarantee</b> – Гарантувати	<b>Notary</b> – Нотаріат	<b>Society</b> – Суспільство
<b>Barrister</b> – Адвокат	<b>Graduate</b> – Закінчувати	<b>Participate</b> – Брати участь	<b>Solicitor</b> – повірений у справах
<b>Branch</b> – галузь	<b>High</b> – високий,	<b>Pass</b> – приймати, Складати	<b>Specialize</b> – Спеціалізуватися
<b>Cadet</b> – курсант	<b>Impart</b> –	<b>Procedure</b> –	<b>Statute</b> –

	<i>наділяти, Сповіщати</i>	<i>процедура</i>	<i>Статут</i>
<b>Citizen</b> – <i>Громадянин</i>	<b>Include</b> – <i>Включати</i>	<b>Prosecutor</b> – <i>прокурор</i>	<b>Staff</b> – <i>штат</i> <i>Сніробітників</i>
<b>Civil</b> – <i>Цивільний</i>	<b>Independent</b> – <i>Незалежний</i>	<b>Protect</b> – <i>Захищати</i>	<b>Study</b> – <i>вивчати</i>
<b>Civilized</b> – <i>цивілізований</i>	<b>Investigate</b> – <i>Розслідувати</i>	<b>Provide with</b> – <i>забезпечувати</i>	<b>Subject</b> – <i>предмет,</i> <i>Дисципліна</i>
<b>Court</b> – <i>суд</i>	<b>Judge</b> – <i>судя</i>	<b>Psychology</b> – <i>Психологія</i>	<b>Train</b> – <i>готувати</i>
<b>Complete</b> – <i>Завершити</i>	<b>Justice</b> – <i>Справедливість</i>	<b>Qualify</b> – <i>визначати</i>	<b>Volume</b> – <i>том</i>
<b>Criminology</b> – <i>кримінологія</i>	<b>Law</b> – <i>закон,</i> <i>право</i>	<b>Reference</b> – <i>рекомендація</i>	
<b>Date back</b> – <i>брати</i> <i>початок</i>	<b>Lawyer</b> – <i>юрист</i>	<b>Relation</b> – <i>Ставлення</i>	

## UNIT 2. UKRAINE AND ITS POLITICAL SYSTEM.

### TEXT 2.1. The Political System of Ukraine.

*The political system of a society* is 1) (as a complex of constitutional and legal institutes) a totality of norms, confirming the constitutional and legal status of a state as the definite political unit, as well as political parties, public and religious organizations and regulating the relations between the above mentioned bodies; 2) a totality of state and public organs and organizations by means of which the state power is exercised.

According to the theory of powers' division there are three of them – legislative, executive and judicial.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1991 Ukraine became an independent state. Nowadays Ukraine is a democratic law-governed state. The Ukrainian political system has a popularly elected President, a 450-persons single-chamber national Parliament – the Verkhovna Rada.

The President is the highest official of the Ukrainian state, vested with supreme *executive* authority. He exercises it through the Government, the Cabinet of Ministers and a system of central and local organs of state executive authorities. The President nominates the Prime Minister, who is to be approved by the Verkhovna Rada.

The Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine is a body responsible for exercising law-making activity. It is the sole *legislative* authority. Its 450 members are elected by means of direct and secret voting for a four-year term. They elect the Head of the Verkhovna Rada, the Speaker. The functions and powers of the Verkhovna Rada are defined by the Constitution. They are the following: to amend the articles of the Constitution; to declare the Referendum; to pass the laws; to adopt the state budget; to define the foreign and domestic policy; to adopt the directions of economic, political, social and cultural development of the state; to ratify the treaties and agreements with other state, etc.

The *judicial* power in Ukraine is performed by the system of various courts. Its function is constitutional, administrative, civil, criminal etc. judicature in the form of examining and deciding certain cases. The judicial system in Ukraine consists of the Constitutional court, the common and appeal courts. The Supreme Court of Ukraine and the Supreme Arbitral Court of Ukraine are to control the legality of the trial decisions in the society.

## EXERCISES

### *Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

a totality of norms	Всенародно обраний
constitutional and legal institutes	Прийняти бюджет
to confirm a status	Прийняти закон
to regulate relations	Пряме та таємне голосування
state power	Ратифікувати договір
law-governed society	Законодавча влада
popularly elected	Змінювати конституцію
executive authority	Державна влада
legislative authority	Сукупність норм
judicial authority	Підтверджувати статус
be approved	Правове суспільство
law-making activity	Регулювати відносини
direct and secret voting	Конституційні та правові інститути
to amend the Constitution	Законотворча + діяльність
to adopt a budget	Законність судового рішення
to pass a law	Судова влада
To ratify a treaty	Виконавча влада
Legality of the trial decision	Бути схваленим

**Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:**

1). Ukraine became an independent state.....

a) on the 26<sup>th</sup> of August, 1991, b) on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1991, c) a) on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August, 1992

2). The President is the highest official of the Ukrainian state, vested with .....

a) supreme legislative authority, b) supreme executive authority, c) supreme judicial authority

3). The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is the body responsible for exercising

a) law-making activity, b) penal functions, c) business administration.

4). The functions and powers of the Verkhovna Rada are defined

a) in the Constitution, b) in the law "On Verkhovna Rada", c) in the Criminal Code.

5). The judicial power in Ukraine is performed by....

a) the system of various courts; b) the Government; c) by the Bars.

**Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false :**

1. The political system of a society is a totality of state and public organs and organizations by means of which the state power is exercised. ( ). 2. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 1991 Ukraine became an independent state. ( ). 3. Nowadays Ukraine is a constitutional monarchy governed by the king. ( ). 4. The Verkhovna Rada is the sole executive authority ( ). 5. The functions and powers of the Verkhovna Rada are defined in the Constitution. ( ).

**Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions**

1. What is the political system of a society? 2. When did Ukraine become an independent state? 3. What powers is the President vested with? 4. Whom is the President responsible to nominate? 5. What is the Verkhovna Rada responsible for? 6. How many members are there in the Verkhovna Rada? 7. Whom do they elect? 8. What does the judicial system consist of? 9. What are the functions of the courts in Ukraine? 10. What do the Supreme Court of Ukraine and the Supreme Arbitral Court of Ukraine have the right to control?

**Ex.5: Перекажіть стисло текст.**

## TEXT 2.2. CONSTITUTION

The word “Constitution” originates from Latin *constitutio*, which means “organization, arrangement”. Constitution is a set of rules and practices that determine the composition and functions of the organs of central and local government in the state and regulate the relations between the individual and the state. Constitution is the highest legal form, which officially confirms values, institutions and norms of the constitutional system. Constitution is a sign of the statehood. Normally the Constitution is adopted by the Parliament.

There are two concepts of Constitution – *formal and legal*. As for the legal one it is always the definite system of legal norms regulating certain social relations. As for the formal constitution it presents these relations in their actual functioning.

Due to the form Constitutions are divided into *codified, non-codified* and *mixed*. The codified constitution is the written act dealing with all general matters of the constitutional character. If these matters are regulated by several written acts and statutes we are speaking about the non-codified constitution. The constitution of the mixed type includes parliamentary laws, trial precedents, as well as customs and doctrine interpretations, i.e. it is partially written.

As for the way to amend the constitutions they are divided into *adaptable* and *rigid*. The first ones may be amended by means of adopting the certain law. The second category requires the special procedure basing on the qualified majority of MPs or in the particular case – the Referendum for approving these amendments.

The constitutions may be divided into *permanent* and *temporary* due to the terms of their functioning.

### EXERCISES

#### *Ex.1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

Term of the functioning	Кваліфікована більшість у парламенті
Trial precedents	Писані закони
Originate from	Парламентські закони
ine interpretations	Термін дії
Require the special procedure	У особливому випадку
Qualified majority of MPs	Судові прецеденти

Written acts	Походити від
Parliamentary laws	Передбачати спеціальну процедуру
In the particular case	Доктринальні тлумачення

**Ex. 3. Доповніть речення:**

1. The word “Constitution” originates from Latin *constitutio*, which means
  - a) correction, b) organization, c) evolution
2. Constitution is the highest legal form, confirming
  - a) progress of the educational system b) artistic values, c) norms of the constitutional system.
3. There are two concepts of Constitution –
  - a) abstract and concrete, b) formal and legal, c) constant and temporary
4. Due to the form the Constitutions are divided into
  - a) three categories, b) two categories, c) five categories.

**Ex.4. Decide if the following statements are true or false**

1. The word “Constitution” originates from Latin *constitutio*, which means “organization, arrangement” (.).
2. Constitution is a set of rules and practices dealing with the disputes between the individual and the state (.).
3. Constitution is a sign of the political tolerance (.).
4. There are three concepts of Constitution – formal, legal and educational (.).
5. Due to the form the Constitutions are divided into codified, non-codified and mixed.

**Ex. 5. Answer to the following questions**

1. What does the word “Constitution” originate from?
2. What does it mean?
3. Which matters does any constitution deal with?
4. What does a constitution state?
5. What does the legal form of a constitution define?
6. What categories of constitutions are there due to their forms?
7. How is it possible to amend a constitution?
8. What is the term of the constitution functioning?

**TEXT 2.3. THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE: HISTORICAL ASPECT.**

For the first time the idea of a Constitution appeared in the Aristotle’s classification of government. The modern idea of a Constitution came after the Reformation started by

Luther in 1517. John Lock was the author of the American Declaration of Independence, the US Constitution and French Declaration of the Rights of a Man.

The first constitutional document in the history of Ukrainian people was the Constitution of Bendery, 1710. Hetman Pylyp Orlik was its initiator. He himself, his officers and Zaporozhsky Cossacks created it. That constitution consisted of 16 Articles. Articles 4-5 reflected interests of Zaporozhsky Cossacks. Article 6 limited Hetman's powers and established unique Cossack's parliament.

There were several versions of the Constitution during the historical development of the Ukrainians. The first Constitution adopted in 1918 declared the independence of Ukraine. In 1919 the second Constitution was approved by the meeting of the Soviets and adopted by the Central Executive Committee. The Constitution of 1929 contained five parts: 1) the General Clauses, 2) On the Arrangement of the Soviet Power, 3) On the Rights for Voting, 4) On the Budget of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, 5) On the Emblem, the Flag and the Capital. The Constitution of 1937 containing 13 unites was carried out by the special commission staffed by G.Petrovsky, S. Kosior, P. Postushev, V. Zatonsky etc. The Constitution of 1978 was adopted by the 7<sup>th</sup> session of the Supreme Soviet. Article 69 confirmed the right to self-determination.

The Supreme Soviet adopted *the Constitution of 1996*. It contains the Preamble and 15 parts: 1) the General Clauses, 2) Rights, Freedoms and Duties of a man and a citizen, 3) The Elections, Referendum, 4) The Verchovna Rada, 5) The President of Ukraine, 6) The Cabinet of Ministers, 7) The Prosecutor's Office, 8) The Justice, 9) The Territorial Arrangement, 10) The Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 11) The Local Government, 12) The Constitutional Court of Ukraine, 13) The Procedure of Amendments, 14) The Ultimate Clauses, 15) The Transitional Clauses.

## EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents :**

Classification of government	Обмежувати повноваження
Declaration of Independence	Конституційний суд
Constitutional document	Виконавчий комітет
To limit one's power	Процедура внесення поправок
Several versions	Класифікація управління
Executive Committee	Комітет у складі
Commission staffed by	Декларація незалежності

General Clauses	Конституційний документ
The Procedure of Amendments	Декілька версій
Constitutional Court	Загальні положення

***Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:***

1. For the first time the idea of a Constitution appeared .....
  - a) in Homer's "Iliada", b) the Aristotle's classification of punishment, c) the Aristotle's classification of government
2. The modern idea of a Constitution was carried out by .....
  - a) Pylyp Orlik, b) Luther, 3) Yaroslav the Wise
3. The first constitutional document in the history of Ukrainian people was.....
  - a) "The Tale of Igor's Troops", b) "The Law of Twelve Tables c) the Constitution of Bendery
4. The first Constitution adopted in 1918 declared .....
  - a) the establishment of the Ukrainian Federation, b) the sovereignty of Ukraine, c) the military aggression against Poland.
5. Article 69 of the Constitution 1937 confirmed .....
  - a) the right to the independence, b) the right to self-determination, c) citizens' rights and freedoms.

***Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false :***

1. The modern idea of a Constitution came after the Reformation started by Luther in 1517 ( ).
2. Kluchevskoy was the author of the American Declaration of Independence, the US Constitution and French Declaration of the Rights of a Man ( ).
3. The first constitutional document in the history of Ukrainian people was the Constitution of Bendery, 1710 (.).
4. Hetman Bogdan Khemlnitsky was its initiator (.).
5. The first Constitution adopted in 1918 declared the independence of Ukraine (.).
6. In 1919 the Fourth Constitution was approved by the meeting of the Soviets and adopted by the Central Executive Committee (.).
7. The Constitution of 1937 contained 13 unites (.).
8. The Constitution of 1996 contains the Preamble and 15 unites (.).
9. The sixth Article speaks of the Verchovna Rada (.).
10. There were several versions of the Constitution during the historical development of the Ukrainians (.)

***Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions***

1. What time did the idea of a Constitution appear at first? 2. Who carried out the modern version of a Constitution? 3. Who was the author of the American Declaration of Independence, the US Constitution and French Declaration of Man's Rights? 4. Which document may be treated as the first constitutional document in the history of Ukrainian people? 5. How many versions of the Constitution were there in the historical development of Ukraine? 6. What Constitution declared the independence of Ukraine? 7. What year was the second Constitution adopted? 8. Whom was the committee carried out the Constitution of 1937 staffed with? 9. When did the Supreme Soviet adopt the last Ukrainian Constitution? 10. What Unites of the Constitution of 1996 consist of?

*Ex. 5: Перекажіть стисло текст.*

### Topical vocabulary

<b>Activity</b> <i>діяльність</i>	–	<b>Define</b> <i>Визначати</i>	–	<b>Nominate</b> <i>Назначати</i>	–	<b>Relations</b> <i>Відносини</i>	–
<b>Adopt</b> <i>Приймати</i>	–	<b>Executive</b> <i>Виконавчий</i>	–	<b>Organization</b> <i>Організація</i>	–	<b>Religious</b> <i>Релігійний</i>	–
<b>Agreement</b> <i>Угода</i>	–	<b>Government</b> <i>Уряд</i>	–	<b>Pass</b> – <i>Приймати</i>	–	<b>State</b> <i>Держава</i>	–
<b>Amend</b> <i>Змінювати</i>	–	<b>Independence</b> <i>Незалежність</i>	–	<b>Power</b> – <i>влада,</i> <i>повноваження</i>	–	<b>Status</b> – <i>Статус</i>	–
<b>Approve</b> <i>Затверджувати</i>	–	<b>Judicial</b> <i>Судовий</i>	–	<b>Preamble</b> <i>Преамбула</i>	–	<b>Supreme</b> <i>Верховний</i>	–
<b>Article</b> – <i>Стаття</i>	–	<b>Law-making</b> <i>Законодавчий</i>	–	<b>Precedent</b> <i>Прецедент</i>	–	<b>Term</b> – <i>Термін</i>	–
<b>Branch</b> – <i>галузь</i>	–	<b>Legislative</b> <i>законодавчий</i>	–	<b>Procedure</b> <i>Процедура</i>	–	<b>Totality</b> <i>Сукупність</i>	–
<b>Body</b> – <i>орган</i>	–	<b>Matter</b> – <i>питання</i>	–	<b>Public</b> <i>Суспільний</i>	–	<b>Treaty</b> – <i>Договір</i>	–
<b>Declare</b> <i>Проголошувати</i>	–	<b>Mean</b> – <i>означати</i>	–	<b>Regulate</b> <i>Регулювати</i>	–	<b>Version</b> – <i>Версія</i>	–

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### **UNIT 3. THE SYSTEM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL BODIES.**

The system of law enforcement and judicial bodies includes a public prosecutor's office, a court, militia (police force) and state security bodies. They are aimed to enforce a law, to protect a person and property and to maintain order in a society.

#### **TEXT 3.1. The Prosecutor's Office.**

Prosecutor is an official initiated criminal proceedings on behalf of the state. The word itself originates from Latin *procurare* meaning "to care of". The prosecutor's office is vested with the powers to undertake the prosecution, to hold a charge, to present the state interests in the court. Although responsibilities vary from one jurisprudence to another, many prosecutors are in charge of all phases of a criminal proceeding, from investigation through trial and beyond to all levels of appeal.

In Ukraine the composition, arrangement and responsibilities of the prosecutor's office are confirmed in the 7<sup>th</sup> Part of the Constitution. It states the functions and responsibilities entrusted with

- prosecuting in court on behalf of the State;
- representing the interests of a citizen and the State in court in cases determined by law;
- supervising the observance of laws by bodies conducting detective and search activity, inquiry and pre-trial investigation;
- supervising the observance of laws in the execution of judicial decisions in criminal cases and in the application of other coercive measures related to the restraint of personal liberty of citizens.

The Prosecutor General appointed to office with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada heads the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine for the five years term.

In Great Britain the body responsible for public prosecution is the Crown Prosecution Service headed by the Director. He is accountable to Attorney General holding Parliamentary responsibility for the Service. This Service started operating in 1986 when the special law was adopted. Before it those functions were vested to the local police forces responsible for deciding whether to prosecute particular cases. In the

USA the prosecutors are elected to office. They present evidence at a hearing before a grand jury, which may or may not return an indictment for trial.

The status of the prosecutor's office varies from country to country. For example' in the USA, France, Austria, Japan, Poland it is a part of the Department of Justice. There are countries where the prosecutor's office is a part of a court or structurally separated from it.

## EXERCISES.

**Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents :**

To enforce a law	Підтримувати звинувачення
To protect a person and property	Бути підзвітним
To maintain order	Вести розслідування
To undertake the prosecution	Бути обраним для діяльності
To hold a charge	Кримінальний процес
Criminal proceeding	Досудове слідство
On behalf of the State	Міністерство юстиції
To supervise the observance of laws	Забезпечити дотримання законності
To conduct detective and search activity	Розпочати кримінальну справу
Pre-trial investigation	Переслідувати по конкретній справі
To be accountable	Захищати людину та майно
To prosecute particular case	Підтримувати порядок
To be elected to office	Від імені держави
Department of Justice	Здійснювати нагляд за законністю

**Ex. 2 Оберіть правильне продовження речення:**

1. Prosecutor is an official initiated .....

- a) law-making procedure; b) criminal proceedings on behalf of the state;
- b) adopting the state budget

2. The prosecutor's office is vested with the powers .....

- a) to hold a charge; b) initiate a new legislation; c) to manage visa regime

3. In Ukraine the composition, arrangement and responsibilities of the prosecutor's office are confirmed .....

- a) in the 5<sup>th</sup> Part of the Constitution; b) in the 10<sup>th</sup> Part of the Constitution; c) in the 7<sup>th</sup> Part of the Constitution

4. The Prosecutor General is appointed to office .....

- a) with the consent of the President; b) with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada; c) according to the referendum.

5. In Great Britain the body responsible for public prosecution is.....

- a) the Crown Prosecution Service; b) Home Office; c) the Parliament

***Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false***

1. The word itself originates from Latin *procurare* meaning “to care of”(.). 2. The prosecutor’s office is vested with the powers to undertake the prosecution, to hold a charge, to present the state interests in the court (.). 3. The 4<sup>th</sup> Part of the Ukrainian Constitution states the functions and responsibilities entrusted with prosecuting in court on behalf of the State; representing the interests of a citizen and the State in court in cases determined by law (.). 4. The Prosecutor General heads the Prosecutor’s Office of Ukraine for the four years term. 5. In Great Britain the body responsible for public prosecution is the Crown Prosecution Service headed by the Prime Minister (.). 6. This Service started operating in 1986 when the special decision of the reigning monarch (.). 7. In the USA the prosecutors are elected to office (.). 8. The status of the prosecutor’s office is the same in all the countries (.). 9. The Prosecutor General is appointed to office with the consent of the Verkhovna (.). 10. The US prosecutors are responsible to present evidence at a hearing before a grand jury (.).

***Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions***

1. What does the Latin word *procurare* mean? 2. What does the prosecutor initiate? 3. What powers is a prosecutor vested with? 4. What are the phases of a criminal proceeding? 5. What document confirms the status of a prosecutor’s office in Ukraine? 6. What is the Head of the Prosecutor’s Office in Ukraine? 7. What is the UK Crown prosecution Service responsible for? 8. Are the prosecutors elected to office or appointed in the USA? 9. How do prosecutor’s responsibilities vary? 10. How does the structural arrangement of the prosecutor’s office vary from country to country?

***Ex. 5. Перекажіть стисло текст.***

**TEXT 3.2. THE COURT.**

A court is a state body responsible for exercising justice in the way of proceedings and disposition of criminal, civil, administrative and other categories of cases, according to the procedural actions of a state. Courts are divided into customary and emergency; the forming of the last ones is forbidden almost by all modern Constrictions. The customary courts are subdivided into the courts of the common competence and specialized courts such as military tribunals, arbitration courts (industrial, trade, business), tax courts, customs courts, etc. Constitutional and administrative courts are the special varieties of courts. In some countries there are the religious courts (for example, the court of Shariat in the Muslims states – Iran, Iraqi, Pakistan, and Sudan) and the courts of the ordinary law (for example, the tribe courts in some countries of tropical Africa). In the states with the federal arrangement the courts are divided into federal ones and the courts of subjects of the federation. Courts may be divided into the instances: the court of the first instance, the court of appeal, and the cassation court, etc.

Courts protect rights and legal interests of citizens, corporate bodies and a state. Courts are independent in their activity; they are accountable only to the law. Any interference into the justice is forbidden. The Parts 8 and 12 of the Constitution of Ukraine define the operating of the courts in Ukraine.

## EXERCISES.

### *Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

To exercise justice	Втручання у правосуддя
The federal arrangement	Суд загальної компетенції
Protect rights and legal interests	Здійснювати правосуддя
Interference into the justice	Бути підзвітним закону
To be forbidden	Федеральний устрій
The court of common competence	Захищати права та юридичні інтереси
To be accountable to the law	Бути забороненим

### *Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:*

1. A court is a state body responsible for .....
  - a) exercising justice, b) punishing criminals, c) making laws
2. The customary courts are subdivided into .....

- a) constitutional and administrative, b) courts of the common competence and specialized courts, c) appeal and cassation
- 3. Courts protect rights and legal interests of .....
  - a) the ruling clique, b) citizens, corporate bodies and a state, c) local authorities
- 4. The courts are accountable .....
  - a) to the President, b) to the Parliament, c) to the law
- 5. The Constitution of Ukraine defines the operating of the courts in Ukraine....
  - a) in Parts 5 and 6, b) Parts 8 and 12, c) Parts 2 and 3.

***Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false .:***

- 1. A court is a private body responsible for exercising justice (.\_). 2. A court exercises justice in the way of proceedings and disposition of criminal, civil, administrative and other categories of cases (..). 3. Courts are divided into customary and emergency (...).
  - 4. Constitutional and administrative courts are the special varieties of courts (...).
- Courts may be divided into the instances: the court of the first instance, the court of appeal, and the cassation court (...).

***Ex. 4..Answer to the following questions***

- 1. What is a court responsible for? 2. What way does a court exercise justice? 3. What types are the courts divided into? 4. What are the special courts? 5. What countries are there religious courts? 6. What instances may the courts be divided into? 7. Whose rights and interests do the courts protect? 8. What parts of the Ukraine's Constitution define the functioning of courts? 9. Is it possible to intervene the work of the court? 10. What are courts accountable to?

***Ex. 6. Перекажіть стисло текст.***

### ***TEXT 3.3.. Police Forces***

Police forces is a system of state bodies of the executive power responsible for protecting citizens' life, health, rights and freedoms from the criminal and other unlawful encroachments and possessing the coercive authorities. Police forces are included in the system of Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs. Its tasks are the following:

- to ensure personal security of citizens,
- to prevent crimes and administrative wrongs,
- to clear up crimes,
- to maintain public order,
- to protect public order and to ensure social security,
- to assist citizens, officials, enterprises, social organizations in setting up their legal rights and interest within the limits defined by the "Law on Police" of Ukraine.

The other duties can be defined only by special laws. The activity of police is organized according to the principles of legality, humanism, respect of human rights, etc. It is forbidden to humiliate a person, to insult him, to inflict injury etc.

Nowadays the great attention in police work is paid to the prevention of crimes. But if a crime has been committed, the police officers must detect it as quickly as possible. Besides there are specialized agencies responsible for fulfilling this or that tasks.

So the Crime Investigation Department is one of the most complicated militia agencies. The officers of the Crime Investigation Department are responsible for tracing a criminal, then for locating and apprehending him. They gather facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspected. The final phase in the crime investigation is presenting evidence in the court

Economic Crimes Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of its officers is to reveal the criminal activity endangering the economy of the state, the stability of financial market, etc.

The Patrol Police are responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads, maintains law and order on the roads of the country.

The Juvenile Inspection handles “difficult” juveniles and their careless parents. Its officers do much to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Correctional Labour System is supposed to rehabilitate offenders through labour. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

## EXERCISES

### *Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

Civilian volunteer corps	Приділяти увагу
Coercive authorities	Загрожувати фінансовому ринку
To ensure one’s security	Підтримувати громадський порядок
Administrative Wrongs	Доводити вину або невинність
Within the limits	Каральні повноваження
To pay attention	Забезпечувати безпеку
To maintain public order	Переслідувати злочинця
To rehabilitate offenders	В межах
To prove guilt or innocence	Громадянський добровільний загін
To endanger financial market	Адміністративні правопорушення
To trace the criminal	Реабілітувати злочинців

### *Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:*

1. Police is a system of state bodies
  - a) of the judicial power, b) of the executive power, c) of the legislative power
2. Police are responsible for .....
  - a) passing laws, b) scrutinizing government’s work, c) maintaining public order
3. The activity of police is organized according to the principles .....
  - a) of legality, b) of presumption of innocence, c) undivided authority
4. Nowadays the great attention in police work is paid to ....
  - a) curbing the corruption, b) preventing crimes, c) enlarging militia staff
5. The officers of the Crime Investigation Department are responsible for

.....a) tracing a criminal, then for locating and apprehending him; b) prevention the juvenile delinquency; c) protecting citizens' life, health, rights and freedoms.

***Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false :***

1. Police are responsible for protecting citizens' life, health, rights and freedoms from the criminal and other unlawful encroachments ( ). 2. The legal status of police is defined by the "Law on Police" of Ukraine ( ). 3. To fulfill all the tasks defined by the "Law on Police" there are various departments within the system of Internal Affairs agencies – Crime Investigation Department, Department of the Organized Crime, Drug Enforcement Department, Traffic Department, Forensic Department, etc. ( ). 4. The Crime Investigation Department is one of the most secret militia agencies ( ). 5. The responsibility of Economic Crimes Department officers is to reveal the criminal activity endangering integrity of the state ( ). 6. The State Auto-Inspection is responsible for detecting the crimes linked with the corruption in militia agencies ( ). 7. The Juvenile Inspection does much to prevent juvenile delinquency ( ). 8. There is a Drug Enforcement Department within the structure of Militia.

***Ex. 4..Answer to the following questions .***

1.Which state power do police belong to? 2. Where are its duties and responsibilities defined in? 4. What are police responsible for? 5. How many Departments are there in police forces? 6. Which Departments are obligatory for fulfilling its main duties? 7. What is the contingent of Organized Crime Department? 8. What does the Juvenile Inspection do? 9. What new police forces structures have appeared last time.

## Topical vocabulary

<b>Accountable</b> – <i>Підзвітний</i>	<b>Customary</b> – <i>Звичайний</i>	<b>Inflict</b> – <i>Причиняти</i>	<b>Prevent</b> – <i>Попереджати</i>
<b>Arbitration</b> – <i>Арбітраж</i>	<b>Delinquency</b> – <i>Злочинність</i>	<b>Initiate</b> – <i>Ініціювати</i>	<b>Protect</b> – <i>Захищати</i>
<b>(on) behalf</b> – <i>Від імені</i>	<b>Emergency</b> – <i>Критичне Положення</i>	<b>Innocent</b> – <i>Невинувний</i>	<b>Reveal</b> – <i>Виявляти</i>
<b>Charge</b> – <i>Звинувачення</i>	<b>Enforce</b> – <i>Забезпечувати дотримання</i>	<b>Instance</b> – <i>Інстанція</i>	<b>Restrain</b> – <i>Стримувати</i>
<b>Clear up</b> – <i>Розслідувати</i>	<b>Ensure</b> – <i>Забезпечувати, гарантувати</i>	<b>Interfere</b> – <i>Втручатися</i>	<b>Set up</b> – <i>Встановлювати</i>
<b>Coercive</b> – <i>Каральний</i>	<b>Entrust</b> – <i>доручати,</i>	<b>Jurisprudence</b> – <i>Юриспруденція</i>	<b>Supervise</b> – <i>Спостерігати</i>
<b>Competence</b> – <i>Компетенці,</i>	<b>Exercise</b> <i>Здійснювати</i>	<b>Liberty</b> – <i>Свобода</i>	<b>Trial</b> – <i>суд,</i>
<b>Conduct</b> – <i>Вести, проводити</i>	<b>Humiliate</b> – <i>Принижувати</i>	<b>Maintain</b> – <i>Підтримувати</i>	<b>Tribunal</b> – <i>Трибунал</i>
<b>Corps</b> – <i>корпус (віськ)</i>	<b>Indictment</b> – <i>Обвинувальний акт</i>	<b>Observance</b> – <i>дотримання, (закона)</i>	<b>Vest</b> – <i>Наділяти повноваженнями</i>

### ***Ваші питання, репліки, відповіді***

Що у Вас пропало?	What is missing?
Як Ви оцінюєте розмір збитку?	How do you estimate the damage?
Коли це сталося?	When did it happen?
Коли Ви помітили пропажу?	When did you notice the loss?
Звідки були вкрадені речі?	Where were the items taken from?
Де Ви перебували в цей час?	Where were you at that time?
Чи є свідок крадіжки?	Is there the witness of the thief?

Хто може підтвердити факт крадіжки?	Who can confirm the fact of the theft?
З ким Ви були в той момент?	Whom were you with at that time?
Де ви зупинилися?	Where are you staying?
Будь ласка, заповніть цей бланк.	Please, fill in this form
Поставте підпис тут, будь ласка.	Sign here, please.
Вам потрібен перекладач?	Do you need an interpreter?
Ми запросили Вам перекладача.	We are getting an interpreter for you.
Пройдіть в кімнату чергового для надання свідчень.	Go to the room with the officer on duty for making evidence.
Вам доведеться дати пояснення.	You have to explain something.
Вам поставлять кілька питань.	You will be asked some questions.
Ви готові дати свідчення?	Are you ready to testify?
Ви несете юридичну відповідальність за надання неправдивої інформації.	You are legally responsible for the false information.
Чи є у Вас скарги до...?	Have you any claim to...
Вас затримали за порушення громадського порядку.	You have been detained for breaking the peace.
Вас ознайомлять і роз'яснять Ваші права.	You will be informed and explained your rights.
Вам дозволено зв'язатися по телефону з керівником Вашої групи (делегації).	You are allowed to phone to the guide of your group (delegation)
Пред'явіть Ваш ....	Show your ... please.
• паспорт	• passport
• посвідчення особи	• identification card
• водійські права	• driver's license
• документи на машину	• vehicle registration
• медичну страховку	• medical insurance
• командировочне посвідчення	• travelling papers
• службове посвідчення	• staff pass
<b>Вам необхідно представитися (звання)</b>	
Я ...	I am ...
атестований склад	sworn staff
Рядовий	a constable
Капрал	a corporal
Сержант	a sergeant
старший сержант	a staff sergeant
молодший лейтенант	a junior lieutenant
Лейтенант	a lieutenant
старший лейтенант	a senior lieutenant
Капітан	a captain
Майор	a major

Підполковник	a lieutenant colonel
Полковник	a colonel
генерал 3 рангу	third division general (major general)
генерал 2 рангу	second division general (lieutenant general)
генерал 1 рангу	first division general (colonel general)
<b>Управління, підрозділ, відділ</b>	
Головне управління національної поліції	The General Department of National Police
Кримінальна поліція	Criminal Police
Патрульна поліція	Department of Patrol Police
Органи досудового розслідування	Pre-trial Investigative Services
Поліція охорони	Department of Police Security
Кіберполіція	Department of Cyber Police
Департамент захисту економіки	Department of Economic Security
Спеціальна поліція	Special Police
Корпус Оперативно-Раптової Дії	Rapid Operational Response Unit
Поліція превенції	Department of Prevention Police
Державна прикордонна служба України	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
Державна служба України з надзвичайних ситуацій	State Emergency Service of Ukraine
Державна міграційна служба України	State Migration Service of Ukraine
Національна гвардія України	National Guard of Ukraine

#### UNIT4.WHAT IS A LAW.

##### **TEXT 4.1. What is a Law?**

A. Actually the word “Law” (Scandinavian borrowing) is very difficult to define as people use it in two meanings 1) as the set of rules or regulations made by authorities for controlling relations and people’s behavior in the society and 2) as legally determined spheres of law science.

Laws as the signs of the community’s civilization date back to the epoch of slave owning society, at the period of dividing a society into classes. They may be descriptive, which explain how people or even natural phenomena usually behave, and prescriptive which explain how people ought to behave.

Some of them are customs and traditions, which are informal rules of social and moral behavior. But a society is creating its own rules in the status of laws maintaining

public order, resolving disputes that arise between individuals and imposing responsibility.

**B.** Since the law does cover a wide variety of matters it is helpful to divide it into different categories. The first distinction is that between international and national (municipal) law; national law is classified into public and private law; finally these classification is sub-divided into a number of different categories.

*International law* is concerned with disputes between nations; much of this law comes from treaties, which have been agreed by the governments of the countries.

*National law* is the law, which applies within a country. Within national law there is usually a clear distinction between *public and private law* . Public Law involves the State or government in some way, while Private Law is concerned with disputes between private individuals or businesses.

Public law involves three main branches such as Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and Criminal Law. As for Private Law usually called Civil Law it has many different branches: Contract Law, Tort Law, Company Law, Law of succession, Employment Law etc.

### EXERCISES.

**Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents**

A set of rules or regulations	Покладати відповідальність
To control relations and people's behavior	Поділяти на категорії
To date back	Набір правил та регламентацій
To maintain order	Використовувати в межах країни
To resolve disputes	Брати початок з

To impose responsibility	Контролювати відносини та поведінку
To apply within a country	Підтримувати порядок
To divide into categories	Вирішувати спори

**Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:**

1. The word "Law" is very difficult to define as people use it .....

a) in many meanings, b) in 2 meanings, c) 4 meanings

2. A law is a set of rules made by authorities for .....

a) keeping people in the fear, b) developing legislation, c) controlling people's

relations in the society

3. A law as a sign of the community's civilization dates back to .....

a) prehistoric times, b) the epoch of slave owning society, c) the Renaissance

4. The relations between people in a society are regulated by .....

a) prescriptive laws, b) descriptive laws, c) international laws

5. Within national law there is usually a clear distinction between .....

a) criminal and civil law, b) tax and ecological law, c) public and private law.

***Ex. 4. Decide if the following statements are true or false***

1. A law as a sign of the community's civilization dates back to the period of dividing a society into classes ( ). 2. The relations between people in a society are regulated by descriptive laws ( ). 3. It is helpful to divide laws into different categories as they cover a variety of matters in a society's life ( ). 4. The general distinction is that between private and public law (.). 5. Much of international law comes from treaties, which have been agreed by the governments of the countries (.). 6. National law is the law, which applies outside a country (.). 7. Within national law there is usually a clear distinction between public and private law (.). 8. The Public law involves two main branches such as Constitutional Law, Administrative Law (.). 9. The Private Law is usually called Civil Law (.). 10. There are many ways of treating the meaning of the word "Law".

***Ex. 5. Answer to the following questions***

1. Why is it difficult to define the meaning of the word "law"? 2. What types of Laws are there? 3. What laws is a society's life regulated by? 4. What are laws created by authorities for? 5. What are the main categories of laws according to outside and inside practice? 6. What is the ground of international law? 7. What categories is national law divided into? 8. How many branches of law does the Public Law contain? 9. Why is the number of the Civil Law branches so great? 10. What does the word "law" derive from?

***Ex. 6. Перекажіть стисло текст.***

**TEXT 4.2. Public and Private (Civil) Law Categories**

## Public Law categories

### A) *Constitutional Law*

Constitutional Law controls the method of government and any disputes which arise over such matters as who is entitled to vote in an election, or who is allowed to become a Member of Parliament, or whether an election was carried out by the correct procedure.

### B) *Administrative Law*

Administrative Law controls how Ministers of State or other public bodies such as local councils operate. An important part of this is the right to judicial review of certain decisions.

### C) *Criminal Law*

Criminal Law sets out the types of behaviour which are forbidden at risk of punishment. A person committed a crime is said to have offended against the State, and so the State has the right to prosecute him (her). An offender may be imprisoned, fined, placed under supervision, or punished some other way.

## Private (Civil) Law Categories.

*Private (Civil) Law* concerns disputes among the citizens within a country. The main categories of English Private (Civil) Law are the following:

- 1) contracts – binding agreements between people (or companies),
- 2) torts – wrongs committed by one individual against another individual's person, property, or reputation,
- 3) probate – arrangements of dealing with property after the owner's death,
- 4) trusts – arrangements whereby a person administers property for another person's benefit, rather than his own LandLaw Family Law belongs to this group of categories too.

## EXERCISES.

### *Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

A set of rules	Накладати
To control relations and behaviour	відповідальність
To maintain order	Поділяти на категорії
To resolve disputes	Набір правил та регламентацій
	Використовувати у межах країни

To impose responsibility  
To apply within a country  
To divide into categories

Контролювати відносини та поведінку  
Підтримувати порядок  
Вирішувати спори

**Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:**

1. The Constitutional Law controls ...  
a) the method of governing, b) the method of punishing, c) the method of disputing
2. The Administrative Law controls .....  
a) the operating of militia, b) the operating of Ministers, c) the operating of judicial system
3. The Criminal Law sets out .....  
a) the principles of the conduct in a society, b) the behaviour forbidden by a law, c) the system of militia bodies
4. The Civil Law concerns ....  
a) relations between citizens and society, b) disputes among citizens within a country, c) relations between the President and the population
5. The main categories of English Civil Law are .....  
a) Matrimonial Law and Ecological Law, b) Contract Law and Tort Law, c) Criminal Law and Labour Law

**Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false .**

1. The Constitutional Law controls any disputes arisen over the matters of the age limit for voting or for being elected in the Parliament (.). 2. An important part of the Criminal Law is the right to judicial review of certain decisions. 3. The Criminal Law sets out the types of behaviour forbidden in the society (.). 4. There is the Private Law containing such categories as the Criminal Law, the Civil Law, the Matrimonial Law etc. (.). 5. The contracts are binding agreements between people (or companies) (.). 6. The Family Law is one of the International Law categories (.). 7. An offender may be imprisoned, fined, placed under supervision, or punished some other way (.). 8. A tort is a wrongs committed by the group for endangering state security. 9. The environment is protected by the Ecological Law (.). 10. International and municipal laws enclose all spheres of human society's life.

**Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions**

1. What are the main categories of Law? 2. What does the International Law deal with?
3. What is the basis of the International Law? 4. What categories is the National Law

subdivided into? 5. What does the Criminal Law deal with? 6. Which branches of law regulate the social sector of society's life? 7. What is a tort? 8. What laws regulate the economic process in a society? 9. What are the business agreements legally arranged by? 10. What category of Law does the Family Law belong to?

*Ex. 5. Перекажіть стисло текст.*

**TEXT C. Common Law and Continental Law: historical aspect.**

Each country in the world has its own system of law. There are two main traditions of law in the world. One is based on English Common Law. The other tradition is known as Continental or Roman Law.

Common Law, or Case Law system, differs from Continental Law as it has developed gradually throughout history. It is not the result of government attempts to codify every legal relation. Customs and courts rulings have been as important as statutes (government legislation). Judges do not merely apply the law, in some cases they make law, and their interpretations may become precedents for other courts.

Before William of Normandy invaded England in 1066 no law was common to the whole kingdom. The Norman kings sent travelling judges around the country and gradually a "common law" developed. Uniform application of the law throughout the country was promoted by the gradual development of the doctrine of precedent.

The doctrine of precedent is still a central feature of modern common law system. Even when governments make new laws – statutes, they are interpreted by the courts in order to fit particular cases, and these interpretations become new precedents.

Continental systems, codified legal systems, have resulted from attempts by governments to produce a set of codes so that the state could govern every legal aspect of a citizen's life.

When law makers were codifying their legal systems, they looked to the example of Revolutionary and Napoleonic France, whose legislators wanted to break with previous case law. The law makers were also influenced by the model of the Canon law of Roman Catholic Church, but the most important models were the cods produced in the seventh century under the direction of the Roman Emperor Justinian. Version of Roman Law had long influenced many parts of Europe but had little impact on English law.

## EXERCISES

### *Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

To differ from	Набір кодексів
To develop gradually	Доктрина прецеденту
Government attempts	Оформлення застосування
Uniform application	Відрізнятися від
The doctrine of precedent	Поступово розвиватися
A set of codes	Урядові спроби

### *Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:*

1. There are two main traditions .....

a) of government in the world, b) of writing in the world c) of law in the world 2.

Common Law differs from .....

a) Civil Law      b) Continental Law      c) German Law

3. The doctrine of precedent is .....

a) the core of continental law system b) the core of modern common law system c) the core of Roman law system

4. Versions of Roman Law had long .....

a) influenced many states in US      b) influenced many parts of Europe  
influence  
c) only France

5. The Norman kings sent travelling .....

a) musicians around the country      b) soldiers around the country      c) lawyers  
around the country

### *Ex.3. Визначте правильні твердження згідно з текстом.*

1. Each country in the world has its own system of law (      ). 2. There are three main traditions of law in the world – English law, Roman law and German law (      ). 3. Common Law or Case Law system developed gradually throughout history is the result of higher classes' attempts to codify every legal tradition (      ). 4. The doctrine of precedent still remains as a central feature of current common law system (...      ). 5. Continental systems have resulted from governments' attempts to create a set of codes for ruling every legal aspect of a citizen's life (      ). 6. Revolutionary and Napoleonic legislators wanted to follow the previous case law (      ). 7. The 7<sup>th</sup> century codes

produced by Roman Emperor Caesar were the most important models for the future development of law ( ). 8. Before William's invention of England in 1066 there was no common law system in the kingdom ( ).

9. Judges' interpretations of a case may become precedents for other courts ( ).

10. Versions of Roman law had long influenced many parts of Europe and America ( ).

***Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions***

1. Does each country in the world have its own legal system? 2. What are the main legal traditions in the world? 3. What did Common Law originate from? 4. What role does the government play in Continental Law? 5. What experience is common Law grounded on? 6. What does a precedent mean? 7. What way is the name of Roman Emperor Justinian connected with modern legal systems? 8. What countries is Continental Law used in? 9. What legal tradition does Great Britain operate within? 10. What legal tradition is actual for Ukraine

## UNIT 5. THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL POWER OF UK AND US.

### Part 1.

#### Topical vocabulary

<b>Agreement</b> – згода	<b>Descriptive</b> <i>Описовий</i>	<b>Probate</b> – випробовувати
<b>Allow</b> – дозволяти	<b>Determine</b> – определять	<b>Procedure</b> – процедура
<b>Apply</b> – виокристовувати	<b>Dispute</b> – диспут	<b>Public</b> – публічний, суспільний
<b>Behaviour</b> – поведінка	<b>Impose</b> – накладати	<b>Punishment</b> – покарання
<b>Borrow</b> – запозичувати	<b>Individual</b> <i>Індивідуальний</i>	<b>Relation</b> – стосунки
<b>Category</b> – категорія	<b>Involve</b> – залучати	<b>Rule</b> – правило
<b>Concern</b> – торкатися, стосуватися (питання)	<b>Matter</b> – питання	<b>Sign</b> – знак
<b>Community</b> – суспільство	<b>Method</b> – метод	<b>Succession</b> <i>Правонаступництво</i>
<b>Custom</b> – традиція	<b>Prescriptive</b> <i>Предписовий</i>	<b>Tort</b> – Делікт
<b>Define</b> – визначати	<b>Private</b> – приватний	<b>Vote</b> – голосувати

#### **Text 5.1. The legislative power of Great Britain.**

The legislative power resides in Parliament, which consists of the Sovereign, the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

There are 635 members of the English House of Commons, or MPs, as they are called. They are elected by popular vote and represent counties and borough constituencies. The House of Commons seems to have most of power within Parliament. It is here that the government is formed. The Prime Minister (PM) is usually the leader of the party of majority in the Parliament. Any member of the House

may initiate or introduce a Bill. Due to the Parliament Act 1911 the maximum life of the House of Commons was restricted to five years.

Each session of Parliament is usually opened in the House of Lords. The House of Lords, or the Upper House, consists of hereditary and life peers and top church officials. The House of Lords is not elective body. There are more than 650 members. This house has lost most of its powers and can not influence the law making process in Parliament. In practice, the powers of the House of Lords have been truncated to limited revising and delaying functions. It is the House of Commons which is a dominant part of legislature. The Lords and Commons began to meet separately five centuries ago. The House of Lords consists of the Lords “Spiritual and Temporal”. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops (Canterbury and York). The Lords Temporal include peers by hereditary rights, peers by virtue of their office (the Law Lords), and life peers created under the Life Peerage Act 1958 and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England.

### EXERCISES.

*Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

House of Commons	Пропонувати законопроект
Counties & borough constituencies	Лорди духовні та світські
The party of majority	Палата Громад
To introduce a Bill	Завдяки
To loose the powers	Виборчі округи графств та міст
Hereditary & life peers	Партія Більшості
Lords “Spiritual and Temporal”	Втратити повноваження
By virtue	Спадкові та довічні пери

*Ex. 2. Заповніть таблицю відповідною частиною мови*

<i>A NOUN</i>	<i>A VERB</i>	<i>AN ADJECTIVE</i>
Legislature		
	to lead	
Election		
	to present	
		Popular
	to initiate	

*Ex.3 Оберіть правильне продовження речення:*

1. the legislative power resides in Parliament consisting of ....

- a) Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers      b) the monarch, two Houses  
 c) central and local governments

2. There are 635 members of the House of Commons .....

- a) nominated by the Prime Minister      b) elected by the population  
 c) promoted by the Sovereign

3. The Prime Minister is usually .....

- a) the leader of the party of majority      b) the Sovereign's spouse      c) the  
 Speaker of the House of Commons

4. The maximum life of Commons was restricted .....

- a) to seven years      b) to five years      c) to decade

5. The House of Lords consists of .....

- a) the Lords "Musical and Poetical"      b) the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal"  
 c) the Lords "Technical and Medical"

6. The powers of the Lords have been truncated .....

- a) to procedure of greeting the Sovereign      b) to revising and delaying functions  
 c) to dismissing the government

***Ex.4. Decide if the following statements are true or false .***

1. The legislative power resides in Parliament consisting of the Government, the House of Commons and the House of Lords ( ). 2. There are 123 members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords ( ). 3. MPs are nominated by the Sovereign ( ). 4. The House of Commons has most of power within Parliament ( ). 5. The maximum life of Commons was restricted to four years ( ). 6. The House of Lords consists of A hereditary and life peers and top church officials ( ). 7. the House of Lords is n elective body ( ). 8. The House of Commons is the dominate part of the legislature ( ). 9. It was in eighteenth century when the Lords and the Commons began to meet separately ( ). 10. The House of Lords consists of Lords "Spiritual and Temporal" ( ).

***Ex. 5 .Answer to the following questions***

1. What body does the legislative power reside? 2. How many chambers does the British Parliament consist of? 3. What chamber members are elected? 4. What is the

status of members of the House of Lords? 5. How is the Cabinet of Ministers formed? 6. Whom is the Prime Minister appointed by? 7. What is the staff of the Lords? 8. Why does the House of Commons dominate in the law making process? 9. When did both Houses begin to meet separately? 10. What is the official church in England?

**Ex.6. Перекажіть стисло текст.**

**Text 5.2. The court system of Great Britain**

The most common type of law in England and Wales is the **magistrates' court**. There are 700 magistrates' courts and 30.000 magistrates.

More serious criminal cases go to the **Crown Court**, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases (for example, divorce or bankruptcy cases) are dealt with in **County courts**.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown courts. The highest court of appeal is the House of Lords. (Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh, which hears all appeals from Scottish courts). Certain cases may be referred to the **European Court of Justice** in Luxembourg.

The legal system also includes **juvenile courts** dealing with the offenders under seventeen and **coroners' courts** investigating violent, sudden and unnatural deaths. There are **administrative tribunals** which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with less formality. Tribunals deal with disputes between individuals and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

**EXERCISES.**

**Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents**

The common type	Суд по справам неповнолітніх
The magistrates' court	З меншими формальностями
The civil case	Розглядати апеляцію
To hear an appeal	Приймати швидке рішення
With less formality	Поширений тип
Juvenile court	Мати справу з
Administrative tribunal	Оподаткування
To deal with	Суд магістрата
Violent death	Цивільна справа
Taxation	Адміністративний суд

**Ex. 2 Заповніть таблицю відповідною частиною мови:**

A NOUN	A VERB	AN ADJECTIVE
	to administrate	
		Different
Violence		
		Formal
	to appeal	
Government		

**Ex.3. Оберіть правильне продовження речення**

1. The most common type of law in England and Wales is .....

- a) the Crown court                      b) the magistrates' court                      c) the tribunal

2. More serious criminal cases are decided by .....

- a) the juvenile court                      b) the Crown court                      c) the coroners' court

3. County courts are responsible for deciding .....

- a) treasons                      b) criminal cases                      c) civil cases

4. The highest court of appeal is .....

- a) the European Court of Justice                      b) the House of Lords                      c) the coroners' court

5. The procedure of the administrative tribunals is ....

- a) very complex                      b) quick with less formality                      c) ineffective

**Ex.4. Decide if the following statements are true or false.**

1. There are 700 magistrates' courts which are the most typical ones in England and Wales ( ). 2. The Crown courts deals with more serious criminal cases ( ). 3. Divorce or bankruptcy cases are examined **by** the Crown Courts ( ). 4. Coroners' courts deals with violent, sudden and unnatural deaths ( ). 5. The appeals are sent to the courts of higher instance ( ). 6. Each case may be referred to the European Court of Justice ( ). 7. The cases of the offenders under seventeen area decided by the juvenile courts ( ). 8. Scotland has its own High Court ( ). 9. Tribunals deals with disputes between the states ( ). 10. The European Court of Justice is situated in London ( ).

**Ex. 5 Answer to the following questions**

1. What courts are the most common ones in England and Wales? 2. How many lawyers work at them? 3. What cases are examined by magistrates' courts? 4. What

are the Crown Courts responsible for? 5. What courts are divorce or bankruptcy cases heard and decided by? 6. What courts have the powers to hear appeals? 7. What category of courts deals with the criminals under 17? 8. Where are violent and unnatural deaths examined? 9. What court can the over taxation be heard and decided by? 10. Is it possible to appeal to the European Court of Justice?

*Ex.6. Перекажіть стисло текст.*

## UNIT 6. THE USA and THE UK

### **TEXT 6.1 The legislative power of the United States of America**

The legislative power resides in Congress which consists of two chambers or Houses – the Senate (the upper house) and the House of Representatives (the lower one). Each state has its own government following the Washington pattern – State Assemblies or legislatures with two chambers.

The main task of Congress is to make laws. The US Constitution also gives Congress the power to impose taxes, to make rules for trade with foreign countries and between the states, to coin money, to organize the Armed Forces, to declare war etc. It also has the right to propose amendments to the Constitution whenever two -thirds of both Houses consider it necessary.

**The Senate** is composed of 100 members, two from each of the 50 states elected for a term of six years. Under the Constitution the Senate has some special powers. It approves or disapproves major Presidential appointments of such high officials as ambassadors, Cabinet members, federal judges. The Senate must also ratify, by two-thirds vote, treaties between the USA and foreign countries.

**The House of Representatives** is the dynamic institution of the federal government. The states are represented on a population basis and are divided into congressional districts or constituencies of roughly equal size (around 520.000 people). At the present time, there are 435 members of the House of Representatives. It has a special power of its own. Only a member of the House of Representatives can introduce a bill to raise money, but it must be passed by the Senate before it can become a law. The chairman of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House and has important responsibilities, giving him considerable influence over the President. Moreover, should the President and Vice-President die before the end of their term, it is

the Speaker who becomes President. A new Congress session begins on the 3d of January each odd numbered year and continues for two years. Generally Congress goes along the decisions of its committees. For a bill to become a law it must be passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by President.

**Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents**

To follow the pattern	Запропонувати поправки
To approve an appointment	Дотримуватися схеми
To coin money	Спеціальні повноваження
To propose amendments	Схвалити призначення
Two-third vote	Друкувати гроші
Special power	Дві третіх голосів

**Ex. 2. Заповніть таблицю відповідною частиною мови:**

<i>A NOUN</i>	<i>A VERB</i>	<i>AN ADJECTIVE</i>
	to organize	
		Special
Decision		
		Presentable
	to declare	
State		

**Ex.3. Оберіть правильне продовження речення**

1. The legislative power in the USA resides in .....

- a) President      b) Congress      c) the Supreme Court

2. Congress consists of .....

- a) the House of Commons and the Senate      b) the Senate and the House of Lords  
c) the Senate and the House of Representatives

3. The main task of Congress is ....

- a)                      to coin money      b) to make laws      c) to propose amendment to  
the Constitution

4. The Senate ratifies treaties with foreign countries by ....

- a) the half of the members      b) two-thirds vote      c) President's order

5. The number of Representatives depends on ....

- a) President's decision      b) the population of states      c) the Constitutional  
ascertainment

**Ex.4. Decide if the following statements are true or false**

1. The legislative power is presented by Congress consisting of the Senate (the lower

house) and the House of Representatives (the upper house) ( ). 2. Congress Is responsible for law making activity ( ). 3. Whenever two-thirds of both Houses consider it necessary Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution ( ). 4. Each of 50 states sends two representatives to the Senate for a five year term ( ). 5. The Senate has special power – to approve or disapprove President's appointment ( ). 6. The number of Representatives depends on the size of the population ( ). 7. The responsibility of a Senate member is to raise money ( ). 8. Every bill must be passed by the Senate before it can become law ( ). 9. A new Congress session begins on the third of February each odd numbered year ( ). 10. Congress goes along with the decisions of its committees ( ).

***Ex. 5. Answer to the following questions***

1. What body is the US legislative power presented by? 2. How many chambers does Congress consist of? 3. Which house is the upper one? 4. What is the main responsibility of Congress? 5. What is the principal pattern for legislature composition? 6. Which members have the right to introduce a Bill? 7. How the amendment to the Constitution be made? 8. What house has the power to deal with financial matters? 9. What is the obligatory condition for passing any law? 10. When does Congress begin its new session?

***Ex. 6. Перекажіть стисло текст.***

***TEXT 6.2.. The court system of the United States of America.***

In the United States the judiciary (which is a collective term for courts and judges) is divided into national (federal) and state judiciary. Each is independent of the other with the exception that the Supreme Court may, under special circumstances involving federal questions, review a state court decision.

In the federal system there are 90 District Courts presided over by a district judge, which hear criminal cases involving breaches of federal law and civil cases on federal matters (disputes between states, non-payment of federal taxes, etc.). Each state has at least one district court, a few have as many as four. Each court has from one to 24 federal judges, depending on the volume of business. All judges are appointed for life by the President, or until they choose to resign.

Appeal can be made to the US court of Appeals, where an appeal is heard by three judges, although in very important cases all nine appeal judges sit together. In then vast majority of cases this court’s decision is final and sets a precedent for future cases, although this precedent is not always binding on the Supreme Court.

Although not explicitly given the power of judicial review – the power to decided whether the actions of the President, Congress or state governments violate the Constitution – this is the important role that the Supreme Court has developed in the in the legal system. The Supreme Court judges of whom there are normally nine (though Congress may alter this number) are nominated for life by the President after being approved by the Senate. The Supreme Court meets in the Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C. It is a beautiful building of white marble. The figures over the entrance represent the national ideas of law and liberty. Above the main entrance appear the words - “Equal Justice Under Law”.

### EXERCISES.

#### *Ex.1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

Under special circumstances	Бути під головуванням
To set a precedent	порушувати конституцію
To review a court decision	Бути схваленим кимось
To involve federal matters	Виходячи з особливих обставин
Non-payment of federal taxes	Бути призначеним довічно
To be presided by	Створити прецедент
To be appointed for life	Переглянути судові рішення
To violate the Constitution	Включати національні питання
To be approved by	Несплата федеральних податків

#### *Ex. 2. Заповніть таблицю відповідною частиною мови*

<i>A NOUN</i>	<i>A VERB</i>	<i>AN ADJECTIVE</i>
		Normal
Idea		
		National
	to depend	
appeal		

#### *Ex.3. Оберіть правильне продовження речення*

1. The US Judiciary is divided into .....

- a) local and regional      b) international and federal      c) federal and state

2. The US Supreme Court may review .....

a) President's orders      b) articles of the Constitution      c) a state court decision

3. District courts hear criminal and civil cases involving .....

a) violation of national legislation      b) violation of state legislation      c) Violation of human rights

4. The court of appeal sets a precedent for .....

a) legal development of the state      b) future cases hearing      c) reviewing the previous decisions

5. The Supreme Court is responsible for ....

a) checking the conformity to the Constitution      b) reviewing the appeal Courts decisions      c) deciding criminal and civil cases

***Ex.4. Decide if the following statements are true or false***

1. The US judiciary is divided into federal and local judiciary (      ). 2. In the federal system there are eighty District Courts presided over by a district judge (      ). 3. District Courts are responsible for hearing criminal cases involving breaches of federal law and civil cases on federal matters (      ). 4. Each state has at least one district court (      ). 5. All judges of District Courts are nominated for a five year term by the Senate (      ). 6. Appeal can be made to the US court of Appeals (      ). 7. The important role of the Supreme Court is to decide whether the actions of the President, Congress or state governments violate the Constitution (      ). 8. There are normally nine judges of Supreme Court nominated for life by Congress (      ). 9. Each District Court has from one to eleven federal judges depending on the volume of business (      ). 10. The Supreme Court meets in the Supreme Court building in New York (      ).

***Ex.5. Answer to the following questions***

1. What body is the US judiciary presented by? 2. What categories of courts are there in the USA? 3. What cases are heard by the District Courts? 4. What is a membership of District Courts? 5. Which body has the right for court reviewing? 6. What is the procedure of judges' nomination? 7. What court is the highest one in the USA? 8. How long may a judge perform his professional duties? 9. What area is the Supreme Court located on? 10. What words express the core of US idea of law and liberty?

## Topical vocabulary

<b>Amend</b> – <i>вносити поправки</i>	<b>Declare</b> – <i>проголошувати</i>	<b>Legislative</b> – <i>Законодавчий</i>
<b>Appeal</b> – <i>оскаржити</i>	<b>Equal</b> – <i>рівний</i>	<b>Magistrate</b> – <i>Суддя магістрату</i>
<b>Bill</b> – <i>законопроект</i>	<b>Impose</b> – <i>облагать</i>	<b>Precedent</b> – <i>прецедент</i>
<b>Chamber</b> – <i>палата</i>	<b>Initiate</b> – <i>ініціювати</i>	<b>Refer</b> – <i>передавати (на розгляд)</i>
<b>Coin</b> – <i>друкувати гроші</i>	<b>Introduce</b> – <i>вводити, представляти</i>	<b>Review</b> – <i>Перегляд справи</i>
<b>Committee</b> – <i>комітет</i>	<b>Judiciary</b> – <i>судовий</i>	<b>Reside</b> – <i>належати</i>
<b>Common</b> – <i>загальний</i>	<b>Justice</b> – <i>правосуддя</i>	<b>Restrict</b> – <i>обмежувати</i>
<b>Constituency</b> – <i>виборчий округ</i>	<b>Juvenile</b> – <i>підлітковий</i>	<b>Session</b> – <i>сесія</i>
<b>Court</b> – <i>суд</i>	<b>Law-making</b> – <i>законотворчий</i>	<b>Sign</b> – <i>підписувати</i>

### UNIT 7. THE POLICE FORCES OF UK AND US

#### **TEXT 7.1. The police force of Great Britain: historical aspect.**

The rise of the police as an organized force in the Western world coincided with the evolution of strong centralized government. The historical growth of the British police is of special significance for it is upon the British model that much of Western police is based.

The development of law enforcement in English cities and towns grew out of an early reliance on bailiffs. Bailiffs were assigned the task of maintaining a night watch, primarily to detect fires and thieves. They were small in number and served simply to rouse the sleeping population. Later cities expended the idea of bailiffs by creating both a day ward and night watch.

British police practices became codified in the Statute of Winchester, written in 1285. The statute specified 1) creation of the watch and the ward in cities and towns, 2) the draft of eligible males to serve either force, 3) institutionalized use of the “hue and cry”, making citizens who disregarded this call for help subject to criminal penalties, 4) that citizens must maintain weapons in their homes for answering the call to arms.

In 1829 Sir Robert Peel formed what many have hailed as the world's first modern police force. Passage of the Metropolitan Police Act the same year allocated the resources for Peel's force of 1.000 uniformed men. The Metropolitan Police soon became a model for police around the world. They were organized around two principles: a) the belief that it was possible to discourage a crime, b) the practice of preventive patrol. "It's better to prevent a crime than to catch criminals after its commitment" was Peel's philosophy.

### EXERCISES.

*Ex. 1. Заповніть таблицю відповідною частиною мови*

<i>A NOUN</i>	<i>A VERB</i>	<i>AN ADJECTIVE</i>
crime		
	to organize	
		possible
	to commit	
practice		
	to use	

*Ex. 2 Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents*

Centralized government	Уголовное наказание
To maintain a night watch	Распространить идею
To detect fires and thieves	Централизованное управление
To expend the idea	Предупредить преступление
To disregard the call	Ловить преступника
Criminal penalty	Осуществлять ночной дозор
To prevent a crime	Расследовать пожары и воровство
To catch a criminal	Игнорировать призыв

*Ex. 3. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:*

1. The rise of the police in the Western world coincided with ....

- a) the evolution of strong centralized government      b) the appearance of fire-arms  
c) the collapse of the Roman Empire

2. Bailiffs were assigned the task of .....

- a) cleaning the streets      b) supporting the night watch      c) exercising  
the

law-making activity

3. The British police practice became codified in.....

- a) Metropolitan Police Act      b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
c) the Statute of Winchester

4. The Statute specified .....

- a) three positions                      b) four positions                      c) five positions

5. The Metropolitan Police became a model for police forces .....

- a) in English speaking countries                      b) around the world                      c) in ancient Greece

***Ex.4. Decide if the following statements are true or false***

1. The development of law enforcement in English cities and towns grew out of an early reliance on bailiffs ( ). 2. Bailiffs were assigned the task of maintaining a night watch, primarily to detect fires and thieves ( ). 3. Later cities rejected the idea of bailiffs by creating both a day ward and night watch ( ). 4. British police practices became codified in the Statute of Winchester, written in 1385 ( ). 5. The Winchester Statute specified the necessity to maintain weapons in citizens' homes ( ). 6. In 1929 Sir Robert Peel formed the world's first modern police force ( ). 7. Passage of the Metropolitan Police Act allocated the resources for Peel's force of 1.000 uniformed men (...). 8. The Metropolitan Police became a model for police around the world (..). 9. The Metropolitan police were organized around principles of possibility to discourage a crime and the practice of preventive patrol ( ). 10. It's better to prevent a crime than to catch criminals after its commitment ( ).

***Ex.5. Answer to the following questions***

1. What did the setting up of the police forces coincided with? 2. Why are the British police of a special significance? 3. What is the basis of growing out the British law enforcement evolution? 4. What were bailiffs responsible for? 5. When did British police practices become codified? 6. What document confirmed the police practice in Great Britain? 7. What did The Winchester Statute specify? 8. Who initiate the reforming of British police? 9. What year was the Metropolitan Police Act adopted? 10. What principles were the Metropolitan police organized around?

***Ex 6. Перекажіть стисло текст.***

***TEXT 7.2. Modern police force of the United Kingdom***

Most countries have a national police force which is controlled by the Central Government. Great Britain has no national police force, although police policy is governed by the central Government's Home Office. Instead there is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police authority a committee of local county councilors and magistrates.

Outside London most counties (regions in Scotland) have their own police forces, though in the interests of efficiency several have combined forces. The policing of London is in the hands of the Metropolitan Police Force, with the headquarter in New Scotland Yard, and the City of London Force.

The duties of the police forces in UK include the provision of police cover at major airports (Heathrow, Gatwick etc) but the police carry no responsibility for running prisons, for immigration or for customs excise duties. The duties and responsibilities of police are the following:

- the protection of life and property
- the prevention of crimes and the detection of offenders
- the preservation of public tranquility

The Home Secretary and the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Northern Ireland approve the appointment of chief, deputy and assistant of chief constables, and may require a police authority to retire a chief constable in the interests of efficiency, call for a report from chief constable on matters relating to local policing or institute a local inquiry. They can make regulations covering such matters as police ranks, qualification for appointment, promotion and retirement, etc.

Every force has its Crime Investigation Department staffed by specialist detectives. There is also a traffic division which operates road patrol units. At the heart of most police stations is the control room equipped with high-tech computers and radio devices.

## **EXERCISES.**

**Ex. 1 Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents.**

to include the provision	Вихід на пенсію
to carry responsibility	Громадська безпека
public tranquility	Здійснення митногогляду
to retire a constable	Включати забезпечення
the control room	Здійснювати дорожнє патрулювання
promotion and retirement	бути оснащеним
customs exercise duties	нести відповідальність
to be equipped with	Чергова кімната

**Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:**

1. Most countries have a national police force controlled by .....  
a) the national Parliament,      b) the Supreme Court c) the Central Government
2. There is a separate police force for each of .....  
a) fifty three areas      b) sixty two areas      c) fifty two areas
3. The policing in London is in the hands of .....  
a) Home Secretary's office      b) The Metropolitan Police Force      c) the Prime Minister
4. Every force has its Crime Investigation Department staffed by .....  
a) engineers      b) specialist detectives      c) barristers
5. The primary duty of police is .....  
a) to protect life and property      b) to prosecute offenders      c) to decide cases

**Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false .**

1. Great Britain has no national police force (...).
2. The UK police policy is governed by the reigning monarch (..).
3. There is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided (...).
4. The headquarter at New Scotland Yard is responsible for governing the Metropolitan Police Force (...).
5. The duties of the UK police forces include the provision of the public order at major airports (Heathrow, Gatwick, etc) (...).
6. The Home Secretary may appoint chief constables, retire or promote them (...).
7. Every police force has its Crime Investigation Department (...).
8. At the heart of most police stations there is a firearms range equipped with high-tech

computers and radio devices (...). 9. British police are responsible for preventing crimes detecting offenders (...). 10. Each has a police authority – a committee of county councilors and magistrates (..).

**Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions**

1. What body is a national police force governed by? 2. What type of subordination do the British police belong to? 3. How many territorial police forces is the country divided into? 4. What body is responsible for governing the Metropolitan Police Force? 5. What are Home Secretary's responsibilities? 6. What is policing aimed to? 7. What department does each police force have? 8. What functions are out of police liability? 9. What is the control room equipped with? 10. What does the traffic division operate?

**Ex 6. Перекажіть стисло текст.**

**TEXT 7.3.. The police force of the United States**

Innovations in early American law enforcement were based to some degree upon the British experience. Small-scale, organized law enforcement came into being quite early in America's large cities. In 1658 paid watchmen were hired by the city of New York to replace drafted citizens. In 1731 the first precinct station was constructed.

The organization of American law enforcement has been called the most complex in the world. Three major legislative and judicial jurisdictions exist in the United States – federal, state and local – and each has created a variety of police agencies to enforce its laws.

**Federal Police** are the top ones. They enforce laws based on the US Constitution protecting national interests. Federal jurisdiction encompasses crimes of interstate and international proportion such as the illegal transporting of persons and property across state border and crimes endangering national security of affecting the integrity of US monetary system or national borders. There are 52 federal jurisdiction departments headed by the Director each. The most visible ones are FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration), National Borders Police, Department of the Treasury, Department of Justice, Department of Defense etc.

**State-level police.** A variety of policing exists at the state level. There are two models of the state police – centralized which combines the tasks of major

criminal investigations with the patrol of state high ways, and decentralized one, drawing a clear distinction between traffic enforcement on state high ways and state level law enforcement functions. The centralized agencies are responsible for operating identification bureaus, maintaining the centralized records repository, patrolling the state high ways, assisting local law enforcement departments in criminal investigations.

The term *Local Police* encompasses agencies of wide variety: municipal department, rural sheriff's department, campus police, transit police etc. City police chiefs are appointed by the mayor or selected by the city council. Sheriffs are elected as public officials and responsible for serving court papers, maintaining security within state court-rooms, running county jail system. The following departments are united under the sheriff's office: Crime Investigation Department, Department of Detention, Organized Crime Department, Department of Community Involvement, Department of Professional Standards, Department of Budget and Finance.

### EXERCISES.

**Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents**

to come into being	Допомагати у кримінальному розслідуванні
to be hired	Відділ кримінального розшуку
to enforce laws	Стати реальністю
to endanger national security	Управління зв'язків з громадськістю
illegal transporting across borders	наниматься (на роботу)
to affect the integrity of monetary system	Вести судову документацію
to maintain the records repository	Захищати закон
to assist in criminal investigation	Керувати тюремною системою
to serve the court papers	Незаконне транспортування через кордон
Department of Community Involvement	Загрожувати національній безпеці
Crime Investigation Department	Здійснювати зберігання протоколів
to run jail system	Впливати на цілісність грошової системи

**Ex. 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:**

1. Innovations in early American law enforcement were based upon ....
  - a) the Roman experience
  - b) the British experience
  - c) the French experience
- 2). The organization of American law enforcement has been called .....

a) the easiest one                      b) the most rational one                      c) the most complex

3). There are three jurisdictions in the USA .....

a) legislative – judicial – executive                      b) local – state – federal

c) elementary – intermediate – advanced

4. The centralized model of the state police combines the tasks of .....

a) identifying the missing persons with their searching                      b) major Criminal investigations with patrolling state highways                      c) hearing and deciding cases

5. Sheriffs are elected .....

a) as military advisers                      b) as public officials                      c) members of Congress

***Ex.3. Decide if the following statements are true or false .***

1. The organization of American law enforcement has been based upon the British experience (.). 2. In 1754 paid watchmen were hired by the city of New York to replace drafted citizens (.....). 3. The first police station appeared in 1812 (....). 4. Two major legislative and judicial jurisdictions exist in the USA – federal and state (...). 5. The federal police enforce the laws based on the US Constitution and protecting international interests (....). 6. There are 52 Departments of federal jurisdiction headed by the Director each. 7. The FBI is the agency of the state police level (.....). 8. The state police enforce the laws of a definite state (.....) 9. There are three models of the state police – centralized, decentralized and mixed (.....). 9. The chief of the police is a public servant while the sheriff is an elected official (....).

***Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions***

1. What national experience has been taken into account for forming US police? 2. Why are US police considered to be the most complex in the world? 3. What police are responsible for protecting national interests? 4. What are federal police responsible for? 5. What federal police agencies are the most famous? 6. How are the state police organized? 7. What are the powers of the state police? 8. What structural forms can the local police work within? 9. What is the difference in the position of the chief of the police and the sheriff. 10. What departments are involved under the supervision of the sheriff's office?

Ех. 5. Перекажіть стисло текст.

Topical vocabulary

<b>Affect</b> – впливати	<b>Encompass</b> – охоплювати	<b>Metropolitan-</b> столичний	Йти у <b>Retire</b> – відставку
<b>Assign</b> – призначати	<b>Enforce</b> – змушувати	<b>Municipal</b> – міський	<b>Rural</b> – сільський
<b>Bailiff</b> – бейлиф	<b>Endanger</b> – загрожувати	<b>Operate</b> – діяти	<b>Security</b> – Безпека
<b>Catch</b> – ловити,	<b>Experience</b> – досвід	<b>Patrol</b> – патрулювати	<b>Serve</b> – служити
<b>Chi</b> – начальник	<b>Fire</b> – вогонь, пожежа	<b>Penalty</b> – покарання	<b>Sheriff</b> – шериф
<b>Constable</b> – констебль	<b>Headquarter</b> – штаб	<b>Personnel</b> – персонал штат,	<b>Staff</b> – штат
<b>Crime</b> – злочин	<b>Illegal</b> – незаконний	<b>Prevent</b> – попереджати	<b>Thief</b> – крадіжник
<b>Customs</b> –	<b>Immigration</b> – Іміграція	<b>prison</b> – тюрма	<b>Traffic</b> – вуличний рух, транспорт
<b>Detect</b> – розслідувати	<b>Inquiry</b> – розслідування Розгляд	<b>Property</b> – власність	<b>Tranquility</b> – безпека
<b>Detention</b> – затримання	<b>Investigate</b> – расследовать	<b>Protect</b> – захищати	<b>Uniform</b> – уніформа
<b>Discourage</b> – відмовитися	<b>Jail</b> – в'язниця	<b>Provision</b> – забезпечення	<b>Weapon</b> – зброя
<b>Duty</b> –	<b>Maintain</b>	<b>Reliance</b> – довіра	

## UNIT 8. CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES.

### **TEXT 8.1. What is a crime?**

A crime is an act (or sometimes a failure to act) deemed by statutes or by the common law to be a public wrong and is therefore punishable by the state in criminal proceedings. The body of a crime consists of *actus reus* (guilty act) and *mens rea* (guilty mind), and the prosecution must prove these elements of the crime beyond reasonable doubt. Besides there is the third element of the body of the crime - Some crimes are serious wrongs of a moral nature (e.g. murder or rape), others interfere with the smooth running of a society (e.g. parking offences). Most prosecutions for a crime are brought by the police (although they can be initiated by private people); some require the consent of the Attorney General.

Crimes are customary divided into indictable offences (for trial by judge and jury) and summary offences (for trial by magistrates). Crimes are also divided into arrestable and nonarrestable offences. The punishments for a crime include death (for treason), life imprisonment (for murder), imprisonment for a specific period, suspended sentence of imprisonment, conditional discharge, probation, binding over, and fines. Some crimes may be also civil wrongs.

### EXERCISES

#### ***Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents***

public wrong	Умовне звільнення
suspected sentence	Вимагати згоди
punishable by a state	Громадське правопорушення
to have discretion	Злочин, що розглядається у суді
life imprisonment	Умовне покарання
conditional discharge	Злочин, що переслідується у сумарному порядку
indictable offences	Довічне ув'язнення

to require the consent  
summary offences

Володіти свободою вибору  
Карається державою

**Ex 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:**

1. A crime is an act deemed to be.....

- a) a public boom                      b) a public wrong                      c) a public statement

2. Every crime consists of .....

- a) public wrong accompanied by a specific intent                      b) human rights violation

accompanied by a man's cry                      c) physical damage accompanied by building

destruction

3. The prosecution must prove .....

- a) the elements of chemical composition                      b) the elements of the offence  
c) the elements of the design

4. Most prosecutions for crime are brought .....

- a) by the army                      b) by the judge                      c) by the police

5. Crimes are divided into .....

- a) soft and harsh                      b) punishable and no punishable                      c) arrestable

and nonarrestable

**Ex. 3. Decide if the following statements are true or false**

1. A crime is an act or omission considered to be a wrong by the legislature (...). 2. A crime is an act punishable by the government in criminal proceedings (...). 3. The prosecution must prove such elements of a crime as a criminal act and criminal intent (...). 4. Crimes are divided into indictable and summary ones (...). 5. Murders and rapes are deemed to be serious wrongs of a moral nature (...). 6. Crimes are divided into crimes against a state and a person (...). 7. The punishments for a crime depends

on the personality of an offender (...). 8. The judges have no discretion in deciding on the punishment (...). 9. Most prosecutions for crimes are brought by the private people (...). 10. Summary offences are required the trial examining exercised by a judge and jury (...).

**Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions**

1. What is a crime? 2. What institutions is a crime punishable by? 3. What way is a crime punished by a state? 4. What forms of punishments may be used by a society? 5. What elements does a crime consist of?

**TEXT 8.2.. Classification of crimes.**

In many Western jurisdictions crimes are divided into two categories – crimes against a person and crimes against property. Besides there are some alternative approaches to classify crimes due to the object of criminal activity (child abuse), to the way of the commitment (organized crime), the doer of the criminal act (white collar crimes) etc. Due to the US crime index one crime is committed every 2 seconds in the country; **one violent crime** is committed every 17 seconds (particularly, murder – every 22 seconds, forcible rape – every 5 seconds, robbery – 49 seconds, aggravated assault – every 30 seconds); **one property crime** is committed every 2 seconds (particularly, burglary – every 10 seconds, larceny or theft – every 4 seconds, auto vehicle theft – every 19 seconds).

**Violent crimes.** This category of crime according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) includes murder (homicide, manslaughter, assassination), rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Because the UCR depends upon reports (to police) of crimes, the "official statistics" on these offences are apt to reflect the actual incidence of such crimes.

**Murder** – although the exact definition of murder varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, it is generally considered to be the crime committed when a person of reasonably sound mind kills another human being without any justification or excuse in law, with malice, aforethought, expressed or implied.

**Homicide** – the killing of one human being by he act, procurement or omission of another.

**Assassination** – a murder committed by a person hired to kill he victim.

**Assault** – the attempt, offer or threat to do injury to another person which is unjustified and unlawful.

**Rape** – sexual intercourse with a woman or another man without their consent, as a result of physical force or threat.

**Kidnapping** – the abduction of a person and the unlawful removal of that person to a place where the victim is illegally detained.

**Property crimes.** An offence category that. According to FBI's UCR program, includes:

**burglary** – breaking and entering the building of another person with the intent to commit a crime therein, whether or not the crime is actually committed;

**larceny** – taking and carrying away one's personal property without his consent and with the intent to deprive the owner of the property;

**arson** – the intentional or reckless destruction or damaging of property by fire without a lawful excuse. Arson carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

**theft** – the fraudulent taking of personal property owned by another, from the possession of the owner or from a person who holds possession for the owner; **automobile theft** (motor vehicle theft, car jacking) – taking the vehicle of another without authority;

**pick-pocketing** – an act of stealing some items or value from another person, particularly from his/her pocket;

**shop-lift** – the act of stealing goods on display from a store.

**Crimes in the field of economy.** This category of crimes involves unlawful acts that have a bad effect on economic positions of the country –**counterfeiting** – the fraudulent imitation of money; the copying and the forging without any right or authority;

**white collar crime** – any violation of legal codes in the course of corruption activity, organized crime – a continuing criminal conspiracy highly structured in a form not unlike that of large business enterprises. The success of such enterprises is often contingent upon the corruption of governmental officials and the involvement of legitimate business people who consider that cooperation with organized crime is a cost of doing business;

**forgery** – the crime of falsely making or altering, with the intent to defraud, any instrument or writing which, if it had been genuine, would be of some value or have some legal standing;

**embezzlement** – the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been entrusted or into whose hands the item has been lawfully placed by another or by reason of his judiciary position;

**fraud** – a deceitful act committed with the intent to deprive another person of something that is lawfully his or to do injury to other person; it may be either actual or constructive.

## EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Match the English phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents**

1. crime against property	a. Шахрайське викрадення
2. alternative approach	b. З наміром
3. aggravated assault	c. Викрадати товари
4. the actual incident	d. Злочини проти власності
5. reasonably sounded mind	e. Порушення правого кодексу
6. be hired to kill the victim	f. Напад при тяжких обставинах
7. with the intent	g. Альтернативні підходи
8. the fraudulent taking	h. Бути найнятим для вбивства жертви
9. violation of legal codes	i. Шахрайські дії
10. to steal goods	j. Бути у здоровому глузді
11. with the intent	к. Альтернативні підходи
12. the fraudulent taking	l. Бути найнятим для вбивства жертви
13. violation of legal codes	м. Шахрайські дії
14. to steal goods	н. Бути у здоровому глузді

**Ex 2. Оберіть правильне продовження речення:**

1. In many Western jurisdictions crimes are divided into two categories - crimes .....  
a) against public order and against personal security,      b) against a person and property  
c) against a law and a state
2. Violent crimes category includes offences resulted in .....  
a) moral damage      b) body injury      c) financial crisis
3. Murder is an unlawful act related to .....  
a) punishment of the victim      b) extermination of the victim      c) prosecution of the victim
4. White collar crime is an illegal activity of .....  
a) gangsters      b) corruptive officials      c) ordinary people
5. Kidnapping is a crime linked with ....  
a) unlawful removal of a victim      b) unlawful detention of a victim  
c) unlawful apprehension of a victim

**Ex. 3. Decide if the following statements are true or false:**

1. In many Western jurisdictions crimes are divided into two categories – crimes against a person and crimes against a state (...).
2. There are some alternative approaches for classifying crimes (...).
3. A violent offences category includes burglary, larceny, auto theft and arson (...).
4. A property offences category includes embezzlement, forgery, counterfeiting, money laundering (...).
5. Counterfeiting endangers the economic and political stability of the state (...).
6. Forcible rape is a crime against a person (...).
7. Organized crime is a type of illegal activity of governmental officials (.)

**Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions**

1. What are the main categories of crimes?
2. What ways may crimes be classified?
3. What acts does the violent crimes category include?
4. What are the property crimes?
5. What crimes can endanger the economic situation in the country?
6. What crimes violate human rights?
7. What crimes is the situation of corruption characterized with?
8. What criminal activity can destroy the financial system of the state?
9. What is the most serious punishment for a crime?
10. What crimes are considered to be the most serious ones?

### Topical vocabulary

<b>abduction</b> <i>викрадення</i>	<b>Consent</b> – згода	<b>Imprisonment</b> <i>Тюремне ув'язнення</i>	<b>Murder</b> <i>вбивство</i>
<b>abuse</b> <i>зловживання</i>	<b>Counterfeiting</b> <i>Підробка</i>	<b>Indictable</b> <i>підлягає судовому переслідуванню</i>	<b>Organized crime</b> – <i>організована злочинність</i>
<b>Actus reus</b> <i>Злочинна дія</i>	<b>Deprive</b> – <i>залишити</i>	<b>Injury</b> – <i>ушкодження</i>	<b>Pickpocket</b> <i>карманна крадіжка</i>
<b>Aforethought</b> <i>навмисний</i>	<b>Detain</b> <i>Тримати</i> <i>Вартою</i>	<b>Interfere</b> <i>втручатися</i>	<b>Property</b> <i>власність</i>
<b>Arson</b> – підпал	<b>Embezzlement</b> <i>Розтрата</i>	<b>Kidnapping</b> <i>Викрадення людей</i>	<b>Robbery</b> <i>Пограбування</i>
<b>Assassination</b> <i>заказне вбивство</i>	<b>Fine</b> – штраф	<b>Kill</b> – убивати	<b>Shoplifting</b> <i>крадіжка з магазину</i>
<b>Assault</b> <i>напад</i>	<b>Forcible</b> <i>насильницький</i>	<b>Larceny</b> <i>Викрадення майна</i>	<b>Summary</b> <i>в</i>
<b>Burglary</b> – кража з проникненням	<b>Forgery</b> <i>Підробка</i>	<b>Liability</b> – долг, Обов'язок	<b>Theft</b> – викрадення
<b>Classify</b> <i>класифікувати</i>	<b>Fraud</b> <i>Шахрайство</i>	<b>Malice</b> <i>Злочинний намір</i>	<b>Victim</b> - жертва
<b>Conditional</b> <i>умовний</i>	<b>Homicide</b> <i>вбивство</i>	<b>Mens rea</b> <i>преступне намерення</i>	<b>Wrong</b> <i>правопорушення</i>

### **TEXT 8.3 INVESTIGATOR**

In accordance with the new national criminal legislation all criminal cases pass through the stage of preliminary or pre-trial investigation before they are heard in court.

The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, Ministry of the Interior, Security Service of Ukraine, and Tax Police have their own investigation departments. Their competence is briefly as follows:

1) investigators from the Prosecutor's Office have the right to investigate any case but actually they carry out inquiries into the gravest crimes, such as murder, embezzlement on a large scale, rape, banditry, malfeasance, crimes committed by workers of law enforcement bodies;

2) investigators from the Ministry of the Interior have the right to institute proceedings against persons who have committed any crime, e.g. burglary, theft, swindling, disorderly conduct, economic crimes, juvenile delinquency, etc. But in cases of gravest crimes they only perform urgent actions and then transfer the case to the investigators of the Prosecutor's Office;

3) investigators from the Security Service of Ukraine conduct pre-trial investigation in crimes committed against the national security of the state, e.g. treason, espionage, smuggling, drug trafficking, organized crime, acts of terrorism, and also crimes against peace, security of mankind and international law and order;

4) investigators from the Tax Police investigate crimes related to evasion of taxes, illegal use of foreign currency accounts abroad, money laundering etc.

The new criminal legislation also envisages definite peculiarities of investigating a number of crimes against justice.

The investigator's job is to detect crimes, to disclose and expose persons guilty of them. Every person who commits a crime shall suffer a just punishment. While fulfilling his duties the investigator has the right to detain a person suspected of a crime, make a requisite search and inspection, question citizens and officials as witnesses of a crime, order an expert examination, etc.

The investigator's job is to prepare the materials of the case for court hearing.

Pretrial investigation is called upon to facilitate the objective and comprehensive administration of justice.

***Exercise 1. Answer to the following questions :***

1. What stage do the criminal cases pass through before they are heard in court?
2. What bodies have investigation departments?
3. What cases do investigators from the Prosecutor's Office investigate?
4. What are grave crimes?
5. What cases do investigators from the Ministry of the Interior usually hold inquiries into?
6. What do investigators of the Militia do in cases of grave crimes?
7. What crimes are not very dangerous?
8. By whom are especially dangerous crimes against the state investigated?
9. What crimes do investigators from the Tax Police investigate?
10. What does the new criminal legislation also envisage?
11. What is the main task of an investigator?
12. What actions may an investigator undertake while holding an inquiry into a case?
13. What is the pretrial investigation called upon?
14. What does an investigator do if he suspects a person to be guilty of a crime?

***Exercise 2. Decide if the following statements are true or false.***

- 1) Smuggling, drug trafficking, organized crime are investigated by the workers of the Ministry of the Interior.
- 2) Investigators from the Tax Police investigate crimes related to evasion of taxes, money laundering, etc.
- 3) The investigator has no right to detain a person suspected of a crime.
- 4) The new criminal legislation envisages definite peculiarities of investigation of a number of crimes against justice.
- 5) Grave crimes like murder, embezzlement, etc. are investigated by the Security Service of Ukraine.

***Exercise 3 Match the English words with their Ukrainian equivalents.***

1	to commit a crime	a. покарати злочинця
2	to conduct an investigation	b. виконувати обов'язки
3	to institute criminal proceeding (against)	c. бути винним у вчиненні злочину
4	to fulfill one's duties	d. підозрювати (когось) у вчиненні злочину
5	to detect a crime	e. затримати злодія
6	to investigate a case	f. розкрити злочин

7	to detain a thief	g. розслідувати справу
8	to suspect somebody of a crime	h. вчинити злочин
9	to be guilty of a crime	i. проводити слідство
10	to expose a criminal	j. виявити злочинця
11	to punish a criminal	к. порушувати кримінальну справу (проти)

## GRAMMAR

### Unit 1 THE NOUN.

#### Ex.1: read and translate:

Pens, beds, dresses, crimes, cities, lips, verdicts, sentences, cops, cars, streets, windows, boxes, maps, knives, governments, agreements, procedures, parliaments, laws.

#### Ex. 2: Give the plural of the following nouns.

##### a) regular nouns:

a day, a hat, a verdict, a judge, a court, an offence, a face, an article, a victim, a dress, a dish, a match, a kiss, a witness, a box, a hero; a piano, a photo, a baby, a lady, a country, a fly, a city, a story; a wife, a knife, a wolf, a leaf, a shelf, a half;

##### b) irregular nouns:

a child, a goose, a man, a foot, a mouse, a woman, a sheep, a person, a deer, a tooth, an ox.

#### Ex.3: Give the singular of the following nouns

Boxes, eyes, games, teeth, wolves, feet, children, donkeys, pianos, wives, women, sheep, ladies, courts, culprits, cadets, institutes, students, laws, barristers, terms, streets, branches, centers, crimes, stages, punishments.

#### Ex. 4: Open the brackets and use the proper number of the noun.

1. There are several (plate) on the table. 2. Two (man) and three (Woman) stood by the gate. 3. Kate bought a five kg bag of (potato). 4. Please, bring me four (knife) and four (fork) from the kitchen. 5. The group of (child) attended the museum of Fine Arts. 6. Those (lawyer) support the indictment. 7. Constitution is a Code of (law). 8. The group of (expert) examined the scene of the crime. 9. We put on (coat) as it was getting cold. 10. Computer systems help to preserve and identify (fingerprint) of (offender). 11. There is a lot of (fruit) in autumn. 12. Blond (hair) of the girl attracted people's attention. 13. More than 150 (state member) participate in the work of Interpol.

**Ex.5: Open the brackets and translate the nouns.**

1. I saw a lot of (фруктів) in the shop. 2. There were many (чоловіків та жінок) in the street. 3. My sister bought new (черевики). 4. Last year (картофель) did not grow in our field. 5. Jack caught two big (риби). 6. Parliament adopts many (законів) each year. 7. (Суддя) announced the verdict yesterday. 8. (Уряд) of the USA and Ukraine signed important agreements on cooperation in the sphere of science and education. 9. The speech of (адвоката) attracted judge's attention. 10. Each session we pass several (заліків та іспитів).

**Ex. 6: Translate into English**

Дві книги, три вироки, п'ять рішень суду, три гілки державної влади, сім поправок, «молочні» зуби, три жінки, багато грошей, низка законів, чотири коробки сірників, численні відбитки пальців, речові докази, ключі від квартири, країни світу.

**Ex. 7: Make up the sentences with the following words and word combinations.**

a) responsibility of a policeman, long-term agreements, an offender, a court, group-mates, relatives, the difficult case, reported crimes, a government, a barrister, a state, election, laws;

b) to study job-related subjects, to work at the court, to become a lawyer, to supervise jail system, to pass exams, to interview the witness, to gather facts, to maintain order.

**Ex. Translate into English**

1. У відділі - три слідчого. 2. Взимку наша група складала чотири заліки і два іспити. 3. Минулого місяця національний парламент прийняв два важливих закони. 4. Все населення країни обирає Президента строком на п'ять років. 5. Поліція відповідає за громадський порядок і безпеку громадян. 6. Донецький юридичний інститут готує фахівців для багатьох підрозділів поліції та різних юридичних установ.

**The possessive case of a noun.**

**Формула утворення** – [N's] – для іменника однини

[Ns'] – для іменника у множині

**Ex. 1: translate into Ukrainian**

My brother's room, the students' bags, that Professor's lecture, his father's documents, our teacher's table, the judge's speech, chief's report, Rector's order, governments' agreement, Gonchar's novels, detectives' investigation, President's address to the nation, Browns' house, scientists' discovery.

**Ex. 2: paraphrase the following using the possessive case.**

The father of Jack, the glasses of my granny, the toy of the child, the maiden name of Mrs. Brown, the speech of the barrister, the staff of the government, the rays of the sun, the children of this woman.

**Ex.3:change the sentences using the model**

**MODEL:** a) This is the book of Jack – This is Jack's book

b) This is his book (Jack).- This is Jack's book.

1a)This is the son of Nick and Fanny

b)This is their son (Nick and Fanny)

2a)Look at the photo of Schwarzenegger.

b)Look at his photo (Schwarzenegger).

3a)There are dresses of my sister.

b)There are her dresses (my sister)

4a)The studio of the painter is so light.

b)His studio is so light (the painter).

5a)The surname of John is Brown

b)His surname is Brown (John).

6a)The book of Kelly is on the table

b)His book is on the table (Kelly).

7a)It is the signature of the President.

b)It is his signature (the President)

8a)Hearings of Congress are very long

b)Its hearing are very long (Congress)

**Ex. 4: fill in the missing nouns in the possessive case**

1. His ... name is John (father). 2. My ... maiden name is Smith (mother). 3. ... car is on the parking (Mr. Kelly). 4. ... house is very old, but well kept (The Browns). 5. The .... bag is new and nice (boy). 6. ....report was interesting and important (minister). 7. The ... pictures are on the wall (Turner). 8. The ... table is in the middle of the room (doctor). 9. The .... information was of great importance for the experts. 10. The member of British Parliament debated the annual .... address (the Queen). 11. The .... agreement was signed last week (governments). 12. ....detective stories are of great popularity within our readers (Agatha Christie). 13. The .... light was soft and sedative (the Moon).

**Ex. 5: translate into English using the possessive case**

висновок слідчого, захист адвоката, дослідження вчених, книги Джона, тепло сонця, рішення парламенту, територія інституту, гілки державної влади, повноваження Верховного Суду, відповідальність поліцейського, іспити зимової сесії, листя дерев, показання свідка, кольори веселки, поверхи будівель, крик дитини, з'їзд партії, навчальні дисципліни програми, розвиток держави.

**Ex. 6:translate into Ukrainian**

1.I am Smith's cousin. 2. This evening my sister's family's celebrating the nephew's birthday. 3. Next morning we are going to attend St. Sophia's cathedral. 4. Their parents' house is in New York. 5. This shop's closed by the tax police. 6. The barrister's time and consultations are too expensive. 7. It's rather late to call them. 8. Victor's already passed English. 9. We support government's policy of market economy. 10. Jackson's proposed me to run my own business.

### Ex.7: translate into English

1. Ми залишилися в будинку батьків Джона. 2. Угода урядів була взаємовигідною. 3. Влада королеви у Великобританії - скоріше данина традиції, ніж реальність. 4. Україна належить до держав Європи. 5. Промені сонця освітлювали стежку в лісі. 6. Митник перевіряв багаж туристів. 7. Поклади зошит сестри на місце! 8. Демонстрацію шахтарів супроводжувала поліція Лондона. 9. Плач дитини привернув мою увагу. 10. Студентам подобаються лекції професора Брауна з кримінального права. 11. Гості оглянули територію інституту. 12. Машина начальника знаходиться на стоянці. 13. Рейси «Британських авіаліній» - одні з найбільш комфортабельних у світі. 14. Заключна промова прокурора справила велике враження на присутніх в залі суду. 15. Брат Ніка отримав водійські права.

### Unit 2. THE ARTICLE.

#### Ex.1: read the text and explain the use of the articles:

There was *a* young lady of Niger  
Who smiled when she rode on *a* tiger.  
They returned from the ride  
With *the* lady inside  
And the smile on the face of *the* tiger.

A) 1. A dog is an animal. 2. He is a lawyer. 3. Kate is a good girl. 4. Jack London has become a great writer. 5. We have got a new magazine. 6. The policeman saw a strange man. 7. A year ago we lived in Kiev. 8. There is a book on the table. 9. What a wonderful idea have come to me! 10. A Mr. Smith wants to see you.

B) 1. Please, open the window and close the door. 2. Where is the teacher? 3. The sun shines brightly. 4. The students of our group went to the gym. 5. Go down the corridor and turn to the left. 6. The Dnieper river is the longest one in Ukraine. 7 I read a book yesterday. 8. Please, pass me the salt. 9. Our manager has to read "The Financial Times". 10. The Smiths live in a detached house.

#### Ex. 2: explain the absence of an article before the underlined word

1. Mr. Brown lives in London. 2. My father bought a new TV-set. 3. Our family has breakfast at half past seven. 4. The British like tea with milk. 5. Iron is a metal. 6. Open the book at page 57. 7. Children like to sweet. 8. Pat Anderson is fond of music. 9. There are many books for boys and girls in our school library 10. We study English, German, French at the Institute.

#### Ex. 3: insert articles where necessary

A) This is ... classroom. 2. There are students ... lecture-hall. 3. One student is standing by the blackboard, .... others are sitting. 4. There are flowers on ... table. 5.

There is ... table in ... middle of the room. 6. There are two pictures on ... wall. 7. There are .... Different countries marked on ... map.

**B)** Our group is having ... English in .... room Number 37. 2. All ... members of ....magistrates' court delivered the verdict. 3. I am ... first year student of Donetsk Institute of Internal Affairs. 4. ... meeting of Students' scientific society will be held on ... 19<sup>th</sup> of ... October. 5. .... Dickens was born in ... England. 6. Ukrainian militiamen celebrate their professional holiday on ... 20<sup>th</sup> of December. 7. The rout of ... bus 11 is ... longest in our city.

**C)** 1....New York is the largest city in ..... United States. 2. ....Hague is not the capital of ... Holland. 3. ... Browns live in ... Green Street. 4. ... water in ... Black sea is very warm in ... August. 5. ....Dnieper River flows through .... Kiev. 6. ....British live in ... Great Britain. 7. My cousin traveled twice across ... Pacific Ocean.

**D)** 1. "...Times» is ... English daily news-paper. 2. We'll go on board the ship ".....Annabel Lee". 3. ....banker Kelly reads ".....Financial Times" each morning. 4. Last summer the company of .... Bolshoi Theatre was on tour in ... South America countries. 5. Would you like to put up in ".....Astoria" or "...Meridian"? 6. ....Hermitage is .... largest Fine Arts collection in .... world. 7. ...Big Ben clock is well known throughout the world.

**Ex. 4 : insert articles where necessary; explain their use.**

1. Give me ... pencil, please. I need ... red pencil. 2. Nick is ...student of .. Law Department. 3. ...year ago my friend worked at the office of "...Financial Times". 4. ...meeting of the students' scientific society will be held ....next Monday. 5. My father is ... judge. 6. They went to ... Azov Sea last summer. 7. Embezzlement is ... economic crime. 8. My younger brother studies at ....School number 17. 9. ...Browns live in ... Green Street. 10. Constitution is ... Code of laws. 11. The night was so light because of ... Moon. 12. At ... Institute we study ... job related subjects - ... various branches of law, ... History and ... theory of State and Law, criminology. 13. My favorite subject is ... English language. 14. Ukraine became ... independent state. 15 ... Mary works as ... court clerk.

**Exercise 5: translate sentences into English, paying attention to the use of articles before nouns.**

1. Верховна Рада проголосила незалежність України в 1991 році. 2. Анатолій Коні був відомим юристом і письменником. 3. Ви можете знайти адвоката Брауна в кімнаті № 23 на другому поверсі. 4. Вбивство є тяжким злочином. 5. Після закінчення інституту я планую працювати в прокуратурі нашого району. 6. Тихий океан - один з найбільших водойм на землі. 7. Я віддаю перевагу міцному чаю. 8. Зазвичай Шварц зупиняється в готелях системи «Хілтон». 9. Журнал «Наталі» дуже популярний серед жінок. 10. Це мій третій візит до Англії. 11. Парламент Великобританії обмежує владу правлячого монарха. 12. Президент затверджує склад уряду. 13. Конституція визначає права і обов'язки президента. 14. Про красу Дніпра писали багато письменників і поетів. 15. На площі є непогане кафе, в цьому кафе заварюють відмінний кави. 16. Альпи приваблюють любителів гірськолижного спорту. 17.

Україну омивають води двох морів - Чорного і Азовського. 18. Диплом Єльського університету дає можливість для успішної кар'єри.

### UNIT 3. THE ADJECTIVE

#### Degrees of comparison

##### *A) Позитивний*

(Positive)

– [A] – small, light, cold, interesting, difficult

##### *B) Вищий*

(comparative)

– [A+er]: smaller, lighter, colder

- [more + A]: more interesting, more difficult

##### *C) Найвищий*

(Superlative)

– [the A + est]: the smallest, the lightest, the coldest

- [the most + A]: the most interesting, the most difficult

#### *Ex. 1. Form the degrees of comparison:*

A) Big, tall, long, thin, thick, high, bright

B) Important, comfortable, suitable, careful

C) Good, bad, little, far, many.

#### *Ex.2. Translate the sentences from English*

1. John is older than his brother. 2. Mary is the smallest in her family. 3. The Dnieper is the longest river in Ukraine. 4. July is warmer than June. 5. London is one of the oldest cities in the world. 6. My watch is three minutes slower than yours. 7. You must be polite with your parents. 8. It is better to prevent a crime than to catch criminals. 9. The 22d of December is the shortest day in the year. 10. Silver is heavier than copper.

#### *Ex.3: Choose the correct form of the word in brackets*

1. England is (less, smaller) than France. 2. I've got (less, smaller) time today than yesterday. 3. There are (less, fewer) people at the station on the weekend that at the weekdays. 4. Don't we spend (less, fewer) time at the stadium that in front of our TV set? 5. We are going to do (larger, more) business with "Brown & Co» in the near future. 6. (Larger and larger, more and more) companies in Great Britain do business with Ukrainian counterparts.

#### *Ex.4: Make up the sentences according to the model*

**MODEL:** London – Brighton (old)

London is **older** than Brighton.

1. Europe – Asia (small)

2. February – March (short)

3. The Volga river – the Dnieper river (long)

4. A journey by a car – a journey by a plane (interesting)

5. A holiday in the country - a holiday in the city (pleasant)

6. A meal in a restaurant – a meal in a snack bar

7. The Black sea – the Baltic sea (warm)
8. English - Japanese (difficult)
9. Brandy – beer (strong)
10. Peach – apple (sweet)

**Ex. 5: Make up the sentences according to the model**

**MODEL:** Mr. Kelly – Mr. Brown – Mr. Smith

Mr. Kelly is an old man. Mr. Brown is older than Mr. Kelly. Mr. Smith is the oldest among them.

1. Great Britain –Ukraine - Russia (large)
2. Beer – martini – brandy (strong)
3. A donkey – a horse – a camel (hardy)
4. The Indian Ocean – the Atlantic Ocean – the Pacific ocean (large)
5. Kate – Ann – Mary (beautiful)
6. Kiev population – Moscow population – Tokyo population (great)
7. Apple – orange – peach (sweet)
8. A donkey – a horse – an elephant (heavy)
9. Pick pocketing – robbery – murder (serious)
10. Pr. Brown’s lectures – Pr.Kelly’s lectures – Mr.Smith’s lectures (interesting)

**Ex.6: Choose the correct form of the word in brackets**

1. England is (less, smaller) than Russia. 2. I’ve got (less, smaller) time today for sport than yesterday. 3. There are (less, fewer) people at the station on the weekend than at the weekdays. 4. Don’t we spend (less, fewer) time at the stadium than in front of our TV set? 5. We are going to do (larger, more) business with “Brown & Co” in the near future. 6. (Larger and larger, more and more) companies in Great Britain do business with Ukrainian counterparts.

**Ex. 7: Make up the sentences according to the model**

**MODEL:** it, world, fast, plane.

It is the fastest plane in the world.

1. Beautiful, this, L’viv, monument. 2. Library, in Great Britain, rich, of, British Museum. 3. Good, to be, Lev Yashin, in the history, goalkeeper, football. 4. Mr. Brown, judge, experienced, in the court. 5. Practice, than case, to be, my, difficult. 6. Spring, a year, to be, pleasant, time. 7. a year, January, cold, to be, month. 8. Code of laws, ancient, in the world, Babylon. 9. Murder, against, crime, a person, to be. 10. For me, theory, difficult, state and law, subject, to be.

**Ex.8: Form the comparative form of the adjective**

1. Statistics show that the number of property crimes of this year is (great) than those of the previous period. 2. The status of a magistrates’ court is (low) than of the House of Lords. 3. Murder is (serious) crime than shoplifting. 4. The territory of Ukraine is (large) than that of Hungary. 5. It is (cold) in winter than in autumn. 6. The European

countries are (industrially cultural) than the African ones. 7. Silver is (cheap) than gold. 8. The sunny weather is (pleasant) than the rainy one. 9. The stage of debating a new legislation is (important) than its adoption. 10. The money laundering is (dangerous) for the state financial system than ordinary shoplifting.

**Ex.9. Form the superlative form of the word in brackets.**

1. The group “The Beatles” was the (popular) with young people in 1960s. 2. Treason is (serious) crime. 3. London is one of the (old) cities in the world. 4. February is (short) month in a year. 5. Monaco is (small) state in Europe. 6. President is (important) official in the state. 7. Christmas is the (marry) holiday in a year. 8. A. Franse was considered to be (intellectual) person of his time. 9. The House of Lords is (high) court in Great Britain. 10. December, 22, is (short day in a year).

**Ex.10.: Translate into English.**

1. Теорія держави і права - один з найважчих предметів в інститутській програмі. 2. Київський університет молодше Московського. 3. Лондон - одне з найдавніших міст Європи і світу. 4. Будівля Конгресу США - найвища у Вашингтоні. 5. Це найближчий рейс на Київ. 6. Фракція демократичних сил - найчисленніша у Парламенті. 7. Мій старший син - вище чоловіка. 8. Персик - солодше яблука. 9. Структура поліції США вважається однією з найскладніших у світі. 10. Олександр Довженко був одним із визначних й талановитих режисерів українського кінематографа.

#### UNIT 4. THE PRONOUN

**Ex.1: Underline all pronouns and translate them.**

Police, court, him, she, parliament, crime, bank, enterprise, myself, plane, it, state, our, I, subject, barrister, her, centre, nobody, violent, punishment, issue, they, shop, building, you, science, taxi, investigation, property, your, street, verdict, their, solicitor, prosecutor, officer, sentence, legality, culprit, its, job, relatives, foreign, internal, passport, me, immigration, service, them, customs, law, constitution, mine.

**Ex. 2: Change underlined words by pronouns.**

1. Normally a judge announces the verdict. 2. The policeman is helping the old lady to cross the street. 3. Mother sent the daughter to buy bread. 4. A court is responsible for punishing criminals. 5. My parents want me to be a barrister. 6. The suspected was brought into the police station. 7. The girl asked the policeman for the help. 8. Parliament adopted the budget for a new fiscal year. 9. President is the highest official in a state. 10. Barristers are responsible for helping people in court procedures.

**Ex.3: Translate into English**

1. Ми навчаємося в юридичному інституті. 2. Він - один з кращих студентів групи. 3. Вони склали іспит з цивільного права. 4. Де ви будете працювати після

інституту? 5. Конституція є зведенням законів; вона гарантує захист прав і свобод громадян. 6. Як ти склав іспит з кримінального права? 7. Дощ був коротким, проте він зіпсував прогулянку. 8. Собака сиділа на ганку; вона нікого не впускала у будинок. 9. Адвокат Браун консулює у кімнаті № 47, він - фахівець з цивільних справ. 10. Вона була засмучена тим, що погано склала іспит з кримінології.

**Ex .4. *Insert missing possessive pronouns***

1. We have ... English classes each Monday. 2. The girl likes ... new dress. 3. John drives ... sport car perfectly well. 4. The cadets are responsible for repairing ... hostel. 5. Did she help ... parents? 6. The film was rather interesting, but I don't remember ... plot quite well. 7. Barrister Wilson is in ... office now. 8. I often take ... children in the city park. 9. Jane speaks much about ... dream to be a lawyer. 10. The tourists were given ... passports after the immigration control.

**Ex. 5. *Змініть число вказівного займенника з однини на множину, де це можливо.***

1. This is an apple. 2. This is a knife. 3. This is the circumstantial evidence. 4. This file is of great importance for us. 5. Is this a recruiting advertisement? 6. That was a great novel of the writer. 7. Did that solicitor help you? 8. This is not a detective story, this is a romance. 9. This bag is mine. 10. This is an amendment to the Constitution.

**Ex. 6: *Змініть число вказівного займенника з множини на однину, де це можливо.***

1. These laws are of descriptive character. 2. Those fellows are future police officers. 3. These notebooks are mine. 4. Those questions were extremely difficult. 5. I like these books of Aizek Azimov. 6. My father bought those souvenirs in London.

**Ex. 7: *insert the following missing pronouns "somebody", "something", "anybody", "anything", "someone", "anyone"***

1. I saw ... at the window. 2. Is there ... new in the shop? 3. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you. 4. Has ... call me? 5. I want ... to copy this text. 6. We did not tell ... about the accident. 7. Please, give me .... to drink. 8. If there is ... else in the hall you've met before, let me know, please. 9. ... left the light turned on all the night. 10. Was there ... absent. 11. Let the chief know if ... happens. 12. The damaged party proposed ... new for clearing up that case.

## **UNIT 5. THE NUMERAL.**

**Ex.1: *Read and translate***

Three vehicles, two sentences, five boxes, twelve dollars, thirty students, eleven buses, twenty three street lights, ninety five tourists, four customs officers, one hundred appellations of goods, sixty seven categories of taxes, the first of September, the seventh

of January, the twenty fifth of December, the second cross-road, the tenth Congress of the party.

**Ex.2: назвіть наступні кількісні числівники**

12.37. 2, 65, 200, 1991, 72, 850, 5429, 198264, 3874025

**Ex. 3: утворіть порядкові числівники наступних цифр**

78, 39, 2, 43, 25, 344, 721, 5639, 47, 36, 11.

**Ex.4: прочитайте наступні історичні дати**

1991, 1996, 1147, 1754, 1871, 1663, 1812, 1945, 528 B.C., 107 A.D., 1548.

**Ex. 5: complete sentences**

1. I was born ..... 2. Now I am the ... year student. 3. I finished the secondary school in ... . 4. I went to the school at the age of ... . 5. My parents married in ... 6. I have ... rooms flat. 7. The first space flight was in .... 8. The independence of Ukraine was proclaimed in ... 9. World War II started in ... . 10. We'll graduate from the institute in ... .

**Ex.1: translate into English**

1. У цьому кабінеті працюють три слідчих. 2. У США - 50 штатів і округ Колумбія. 3. Номер мого телефону - 93-00-62. 4. Незалежність України була проголошена в 1991 році. 5. Населення Києва - понад 3 мільйони осіб. 6. Ми живемо у двокімнатній квартирі. 7. Існують три гілки державної влади - законодавча, виконавча і судова. 8. Ми обираємо президента терміном на п'ять років. 9. Кількість членів Верховної Ради - 450. 10. Конституція США складається з преамбули, семи розділів і двадцяти шести поправок. 11. В Україні однопалатний парламент. 12. 25 грудня розпочинається католицьке Різдво, а православне - 7 січня. 13. П'ятий розділ Конституції визначає повноваження Президента.

## UNIT 6. THE ADVERB

**Ex.1: form adverbs from the following adjectives**

slow, quick, loud, bright, hard, high, nice, successful, cruel, careful, mutual

**Ex. 2: вкажіть, чи є виділене слово прикметником або прислівником**

1. The question was so **easy** that everybody could answer it. 2. The student answered all the questions **easily**. 3. The lecturer spoke **loudly**. 4. The policeman heard a **loud** noise in the street. 5. The group of tourists went **straight** to Paris without stopping anywhere. 6. This road is quite **straight**. 7. The pupil would write **better** if he had a **better** pen. 8. The student has very **little** knowledge of the subject "Pretrial investigation". 9. When I first came to London, I **little** thought that I should stay here so long. 10. The group of detectives traced the criminal for a **long** time. 11. My son works **more** and **better** than he used to. 12. I have **more** books than you. 13. My mother is an **early** riser. 14. **Early** to bed and **early** to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. 15. The girls talk **much** every evening in the yard. 16. We haven't had **much** rain this summer. 17. The sportsman is playing **worse** than usual. 18. The patient is **worse** this morning.

**Ex.3. Choose the right variant.**

1. I did not rest very (good, well) last night. 2. It is not (good, well) for you to smoke. 3. I was (angry, angrily) at what he said. 4. The prosecutor spoke angrily. 5. It is not (bad, badly) to practice your skills in lifting the weight. 6. The student wrote his dictation (bad, badly). 7. The official received the secretary (cold, coldly). 8. The weather is (cold, coldly) today. 9. Your description of the suspected is not quite (exact, exactly). 10. The secretary does not know (exact, exactly), when the chief will come. 11. The work was done (perfect, perfectly). 12. During the few last days the weather has been (perfect, perfectly).

**UNIT 7. THE VERB.  
7.1 Дієслово “TO BE”.**

**Ex.1: Define the form of the verb “TO BE”**

1. Ukraine is an independent state. 2. I was born in Kiev. 3. There are 26 amendments to the American constitution. 4. John will be on duty next Monday. 5. My colleagues were twice in London. 6. Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. 7. Police are responsible for public order. 8. What was that gentleman? 9. President is the chief official of a state. 10. The tourists were satisfied with the excursion.

**Ex. 2: fill in the correct form of the verb “TO BE”**

1. Mr. Brown ... the chief manager of the company. 2. My cousin's name ... Peter. 3. Our institute ... not far from the mine. 4. My mother's maiden name ... Pavlenko. 5. Kharkov.... the capital of the first Ukrainian republic. 6. British police ... responsible for maintaining public order and protecting a person and property. 7. The Browns ..... from Canada. 8. Several years ago there ... only two faculties in our Institute. 9. Christmas ... the great holiday in the world. 10. After the Institute I ... a lawyer. 11. There .... nine administrative districts in our city. 12. The barrister ... busy with the client now. 13. There ... three branches of state power – legislative, executive, judicial. 14. Congress ... the legislative body of the USA. 15. There ... too many mistakes in your control paper.

**Ex. 3: make up questions**

	Mr. Brown	an independent state
	we	the highest official
Am	the cadets	a final year student
Is	you	punished by his mother
Are	they	the most experienced judge in the court
Was	Ukraine	a code of laws
Were	the boy	participants of the scientific conference
Will be	Constitution	a legal adviser

	I President	absent last Friday present at the court session
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## 7.2. Часові групи Simple

### The Present Simple Tense.

#### Ex. 1: form negative and interrogative sentences

a) [Do (does) + not] – the formula of the negative form

b) [Do (does) + П. + V] – the formula of the interrogative form

1. Our institute trains the specialists for tax police. 2. John works hard at his English. 3. The ticket to New York from Europe costs about seven hundred dollars. 4. The students pass English each term. 5. The Browns buy goods in Madison Trade Centre. 6. We have three years English course. 7. My younger sister likes to dance. 8. President appoints the Minister of Internal Affairs.

#### Ex.2: Змініть число та особу дієслова згідно з моделлю.

[ V + s ] – the third person singular form

MODEL: Many Institute **train** specialists for various branches of industry.

Our Institute **trains** specialists for coal mining industry.

1. The latest articles in “The Guardian” speak much about the growth on criminal activity in the society. 2. Laws protect people’s rights and freedoms. 3. Teachers welcome the first year students. 4. My parents work in the bank. 5. Two associations in Great Britain present the social interests of policemen. 6. Today we have dinner with our business partners from France. 7. The boys do this work well. 8. The students listen to Pr. Brown’s lecture very attentively. 9. The detectives of our police station take part in clearing up this robbery. 10. Some articles in the Constitution confirm President’s powers.

#### Ex. 3: Make up all possible questions.

What		the barrister	like most of all?
Where	do	participants	deliver the consultation?
When	does	duty officer	speak so loudly?
Whom		the bank	study at?

Why		your cousin	confirm?
How		the chief	welcome the foreign guests?
		the constitution	invest the construction?
		laws	speak English?
		she	protect from criminal?

**Ex. 4: Put the question to the underlined words.**

1. Our Constitution guarantees liberties and rights of citizens.
2. We study many job related subjects at the Institute.
3. Barristers help you to present your interests in the court.
4. I live with my parents.
5. Each morning my brother does his morning exercises.
6. Normally a judge announces the verdict.
7. It takes me an hour to get to the Institute.
8. My younger brother dreams of a computer.
9. Policeman traces the criminal urgently.
10. The detectives of our department participate in clearing up the robbery of the bank.

**Ex. 5 Translate into English**

**The Past Simple Tense.**

[ V + ed ] – the formula of forming the Past Simple Tense

**Неправильні дієслова** в англійській мові (irregular verbs) – це такі дієслова, минулий час яких (Past Simple та Past Participle) не утворюється за допомогою додавання закінчення -ed. Таких дієслів в англійській мові майже дві сотні і немає жодного іншого варіанту крім того, що вам потрібно їх просто завчити. В цьому вам допоможе **таблиця неправильних дієслів англійської мови**, в якій подані слова у трьох формах з перекладом.

**Ex. 1: form the Past Simple Tense of the regular and irregular verbs.**

**Regular verbs (Правильні дієслова):** to look, to detect, to prevent, to enforce, to state, to cry; to proclaim, to confirm, to burgle, to remember, to stop, to defend, to define, to rob, to patrol, to report, to forget.

**Irregular verbs (Неправильні дієслова):** to do, to be, to come, to have, to break, to read, to spend, to find, to get, to think, to understand, to go, to know, to catch, to speak, to run.

**P.S.** При утворенні минулого неозначеного часу неправильного дієслова використовуйте таблицю форм неправильних дієслів

**Ex. 2: form negative and interrogative sentences**

1. The students of our Institute studied many job-related subjects.
2. You spoke English perfectly well.
3. The Browns lived in the suburb of the city 10 years ago.
- 4.

Policemen escorted the demonstration. 5. Young people liked to spend free time in the café in summer. 6. Many tourists visited Great Britain last year. 7. We consulted the dictionaries translating foreign text yesterday. 8. The reigning monarch of Great Britain opened Parliament session with the welcoming speech. 9. Students passed exams each last semester. 10. Donetsk Institute of Internal Affairs moved to Kryvyi Rih in 2015.

**Ex.3: Change the form of the verb into Past Simple**

**MODEL:** He **phones** me each evening.  
He **phoned** me the day before yesterday.

1. The President confirms the main direction of his foreign policy (at the last press conference). 2. I want to enter the Law Department (three years ago). 3. The Rector welcomes the students (on the first of September). 4. Pr. Kelly delivers the lecture on Criminal Law (previous term). 5. BBC-1 transmits the football match of National League (yesterday). 6. It rains cats and dogs (the day before yesterday). 7. We see our divisional inspector each day (last Thursday)

**Ex.4: Make up question to the underlined words.**

1. The Magna Charta established the principle of limited government. 2. In the seventh century B.C., Draco, the Athenian lawmaker, drew up Greece's first written code of laws. 3. I passed the English exam successfully. 4. Pr. Kelly refused to take part in the conference because of his wife's illness. 5. The President appointed a new Director of the National Bank last month. 6. French political philosopher attempted to relate criminal behavior to natural, or physical environment. 7. My cousin called me twice a day. 8. It took the tourists half an hour to get to the hotel. 9. The parties signed the long-term agreement. 10. The Browns left for Canada.

**Ex.5: Translate into English.**

**The Future Simple Tense.**

[ **SHALL / WILL + V** ] – the formula of forming the Future Simple Tense

**Ex. 1: Make up sentences, using the table.**

а) Стверджувальне речення.

Mr. Brown		come to visit us
I		help you to trial session
My relatives	shall	organize the rock festival
Students	will	call to a Berlin
The barrister		control a detail at 9 p.m.
The duty officer		brush up English in Oxford.

б) Заперечне речення.

Our detectives		receive the British businessmen' delegation
We		participate in clearing up this burglary
The judge	shall not	escort the strikers' manifestation
The prime minister	will not	train the specialists for tax police
The police		announce the verdict tomorrow
Our Institute		help your firm to construct this building

в) Питальне речення.

Shall Will	the teacher	ask new questions?
	the judge	sign the heck?
	the beat	stop the meeting?
	we	give the group the control paper?
	the strikers	come back at 10 p.m.?
	the banker	interview the witness of the accident?
	I	head the court?

**Ex. 2: Translate the sentences**

1. We'll become lawyers in three years. 2. The Parliament will adopt a new tax law. 3. The local administration will hold the folk songs festival next month. 4. My family will spend Christmas in London. 5. After the University course I shall go to Cambridge for practicing English. 6. Kiev will meet the participants of the International Congress "Science and social progress". 7. We'll study Administrative Law next term. 8. I'll be the third year student in a year. 9. The strikers will gather on the square. 10. The journalists will interview the members of the expedition on Monday morning. 11. The director of the bank will sign you check after controlling your solvency. 12. The famous singer will repeat his tour all round the European countries. 13. The children will go to the park after the classes. 14. The teacher will explain this Grammar once again. 15. In a week I'll send New Year cards to London and Manchester.

**Ex. 3: Change the verb into Future Simple.**

**MODEL:** We **study** the Administrative Law this term.

We **shall study** the Administrative Law next term.

1. The police officers escort the delegation of German officials. 2. The law students spend much time in the library preparing for the exams. 3. Peter works as a traffic controller (after the special training). 4. The judge announced the verdict (tomorrow morning). 5. The students passed English yesterday ( in two days). 6. The passengers board the plane to Washington. 7. I took those books for my thesis in the University library (next week). 8. The immigration service officer checks the passports of the French tourists. 9. The solicitor helped us with the forms for action at law. 10. The duty officer reports the chief.

**Ex.4: Open the brackets, use the correct form of the verb.**

1. Law students (to study) various branches of law. 2. Peter (to dream) to be a policeman. 3. The secretary (to call) to Brighton two days ago. 4. After the University

course I (to get) the certificate of a lawyer. 5. The President (to appoint) the Director of the National Bank. 6. If you (to want) at the customs office you (to pass) the exam of the English language. 7. Normally a judge (to read) the verdict/ 8. Each police force (to have) the Criminal Investigation Department. 9. Lombroso (to study) at the University of Padua and Paris and then (to become) a professor of psychiatry. 10. Each MP (to initiate) a new legislation. 11. British Parliament (to limit) the reigning monarch's power. 12. Conan Doyle (to create) the character of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes. 13. The Browns (to spend) pleasant time on board the ship. 14. I (to see) him several times. 15. Ukraine (to border on) many European countries. 16. Ukraine (to start) its history of independence in 1991. 17. The Prosecutor's office (to exercise) the general supervision.

**Ex.6: Put the question to the underlined words.**

1. He will enter the Law Department just after the school. 2. The history of London dates back to the Roman invaders' time. 3. The president of the corporation will sign the protocol of intention with Mr. Smith. 4. Barrister Broomfield will win the case of the fraud. 5. The Queen will declare the opening of Parliamentary work. 6. Israel and Palestine entered into talks to solve some territorial matters. 7. Article number 5 of the Constitution confirms President's powers. 8. They will marry in twenty days.

**Ex.7: translate into English.**

1. Наш інститут готує фахівців для юридичних установ і правоохоронних структур. 2. Прийняття Конституції підтверджує правовий розвиток держави. 3. Закон захищає громадян від кримінальних посягань. 4. Якщо законодавці виявлять в законопроекті багато недоліків, вони відправляють його на доопрацювання до відповідної постійної комісії. 5. Прокуратура забезпечує загальний нагляд за дотриманням законності. 6. Пітер стане хорошим юристом, так як багато працює. 7. Суддя призупине засідання через огляд підсудного у психіатра. 8. Секретар суду веде протоколи всіх засідань. 9. Суд розглядатиме справу Брауна наступного вівторка.

**7.3. Continuous Tenses**

[ BE + P I ] – the formula of forming Continuous Tenses.

**Ex.1: Make up sentences, using the table.**

The barrister		delivering his seminar for three academic hours
We	am	translating the article from English now
The lecturer	is	participating in the wedding ceremony tomorrow at 11.
The judge	are	heading the court session
The President	was	escorting the official delegation from the airport
The MPs	were	conducting the defense of the criminal
The police	will be	receiving the delegation of the European Court now.
I		discussing a new legislation.

**Ex.2: Change the sentences according to the model**

**MODEL:** Mr. Anderson **works** in the Bank of England.  
Mr. Anderson **is working** in the Bank of England now.  
Mr. Anderson **was working** in the Bank of England for three years.

1. The students of my group have the English lesson twice a week (now). 2. Jack passed the credit on the Tax Law three days ago (yesterday at 10 a.m.). 3. The University basketball team trained for the World Students' Games (for two years). 4. Usually Mr. Brown heads the meeting of Directors' Board (today). 5. H. Gasparov will play chess with the computer (tomorrow morning). 6. MPs debated a new legislation last week (for a week). 7. The judge spoke very loudly (when reading the verdict). 8. The group of experts examined the scene of the crime attentively (for three hours). 9. Normally I worked hard on my English (preparing for the exam). 10. It rained cats and dogs (for three days).

**Ex. 3: Make up negative and interrogative sentences.**

1. The detectives were searching the scene of the crime. 2. The sportsmen were playing that game well. 3. The secretary is typing the documents quickly. 4. I'll be playing tennis with Bill tomorrow morning. 5. The tourists are passing passport control now. 6. The MPs are debating a new fiscal year budget impetuously. 7. The students were listening Rector's speech very attentively. 8. The public prosecutor was reading the text of the verdict for two hours. 9. The firm is constructing its office in Glasgow. 10. Now, I'm brushing my English at the special training course in Oxford.

**Ex. 4: Choose the correct variant of the verb in brackets**

1. Normally I (am going, go) to the Institute at half past seven. 2. Each week our group (has, is having) two classes in English. 3. The solicitor (was gathering, gathered) all required documents for the court session. 4. The weather was so bad, it (was raining, rained) cats and dogs for three hours. 5. They (were speaking, spoke) much of their children. 6. The banker is busy now, he (is receiving, receives) the shareholder from Germany. 7. A solicitor (is conducting, conducts) only administrative cases. 8. I (was supporting, supported) the candidature of that politician during the period of election campaign. 9. The police (are escorting, escort) the demonstration of miners' trade union. 10. The traffic controller (was helping, helped) the children to cross the street.

**Ex. 5: Translate into English**

1. Поліцейські супроводжували офіційну делегацію уряду Туреччини до аеропорту. 2. Протягом двох годин фахівці оглядали місце аварії. 3. Що ви завтра робите ввечері? 4. Щосуботи він дзвонить батькам до Києва. 5. Генеральний прокурор зараз зайнятий, так як приймає представників Європейського суду з прав людини. 6. Справу про розкрадання валюти веде слідчий прокуратури з особливо важливих справ Анісімов. 7. Студенти вашої групи успішно склали зимову сесію. 8. Конституція визначає права і обов'язки громадян країни. Україна прагне брати активну участь в справах Європейського співтовариства. 10. Міська прокуратура здійснює нагляд за розслідуванням цього тяжкого злочину.

## 7.4. Perfect Tenses. The Present Perfect Tense.

[HAVE / HAS + P II] – the formula of forming the Present Perfect Tense.

**Ex.1: form three basic forms of verbs, translate them.**

- a) to develop, to debate, to confirm, to announce, to consist, to introduce, to fill in  
b) to be, to write, to become, to tell, to make, to know, to see, to begin, to break.

**Ex. 2: define the form of the verb (Present Perfect Tense) in the sentences.**

1. John's never seen Mary before. 2. It's so nice to spend summer vacation on the seaside. 3. The student's done the scientific report well. 4. The control paper's been written without the mistakes. 5. Jane is an experienced doctor. 6. He's twice been to London. 7. They've completed the experiment by the end of the working day. 8. The barrister's already consulted me. 9. The girl's about seventeen. 10. Unfortunately my cousin's lost his purse.

**Ex. 3: Make up sentences, using the table**

The judge	have	sent Christmas cards to the friends
The public prosecutor		passed the exam on criminology
I	has	announced the verdict
The teacher		signed the warrant of search
Jack Cooley		stolen the table calculator
The students		checked control papers of the students
This boy		already filled in the declaration
		ever sung in La Scale?
Have	the secretary	already sent the fax to our business partners?
	Kiev	ever played an important role in world policy?
Has	the president	ever been to the USA?
	your relatives	met the German delegation?
	A. Solov'yenko	

**Ex.4: ask questions to the underlined words**

1. The detective has completed the examination of the crime scene. 2. The President of the bank signed the mutually beneficial agreement with French partners. 3. I have never been to New York. 4. The judge has not yet announced the verdict. 5. The strikers have already gathered on the square. 6. The Prosecutor General has informed the President of the criminal situation in the country. 7. The judge has rejected the case. 8. The Queen has opened the Parliament session. 9. The Speaker has stopped the debates on a new tax law. 10. The government has informed the population of the fringe benefits for the veterans.

**Ex.6: open the brackets and put the verb in Past Indefinite Tense or in Present Perfect Tense**

1. “Where is Mary?” – “She (to go shopping)”. 2. I never (to see) you for ages. 3. You (to have) a lot of things to do today? 4. The session of the Parliament (to complete) its work by 5 p.m. 5. The judge (to announce) the verdict yesterday. 6. The duty officer (to report) already the chief. 7. Kiev and Moscow (to set up) the long-term cooperation. 8. I never (to eat) rye bread. 9. He (to finish) a term at last. 10. By the early 1990 Ukraine (to achieve) the certain level of the development of democratic tendencies.

**Ex.7: translate sentences into English**

1. Студенти закінчили переклад тексту. 2. Парламент вже виніс рішення з питання вотуму недовіри (vote of no confidence) уряду. 3. XX століття показав плюси і мінуси науково-технічного прогресу. 4. Повірений підготував всі необхідні документи для слухання справи. 5. Ще на минулому судовому засіданні суддя визначив міру покарання. 6. Зазвичай Парламент складається з двох палат - верхньої і нижньої. 7. Поліція супроводжувала демонстрацію профспілки вугледобувних підприємств.

**The Past Perfect Tense.**

[HAD + P II] – the formula of forming the Past Perfect Tense.

**Ex. 1: make one of two sentences, paying attention to the chronology of actions**

**MODEL:** I studied at school. Then I entered the University.

I had studied at school before I entered the University.

1. The detectives gathered proofs. Then the judge used them at the court session. 2. I worked hard. So I passed my exams successfully. 3. The Roman legionaries landed the British Isles. They set the military camp in the mouth of the Thames. 4. The Browns took on credit in the bank. Then they bought a new house. 5. The public prosecutor signed the search warrant. Then the policemen searched the premises. 6. The Supreme Soviet organized the referendum on the topic of the independence of Ukraine. Then it proclaimed the independence as the reflection of people’s will. 7. He graduated from Law department. Later he became a very good barrister. 8. The members of the Parliament debated a new fiscal year budget. They carried it unanimously. 9. I practiced my driver’s skills. Then I got the driver’s license. 10. The detectives began to examine the scene of the crime. At first they protected it against by the special marking band.

**Ex. 2: Open the brackets, use the verb in Past Simple or Past Perfect.**

1. Tom ( to return) home from the cinema at 5 o’clock .2. Tom (to return) home from the cinema by 5 o’clock .3. He (to think) that he (to lose) his money. 4. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 5. I (to know) that my friend (not to come yet). 6. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 7. All my friends (to be) glad that I (to pass) my exams successfully. 8. Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the

darkness. 9. He (to study) Law before he (to enter) the Law Academy. 10. When she (to come) back home, she noticed that somebody (to stole) her keys.

**Ex.3: Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Tense. Translate the sentences**

**Model:** I didn't recognize Mary. She (change) a lot. — I didn't recognize Mary. She had changed a lot. Я не впізнав Мері. Вона дуже змінилася.

1. Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. He just (go) out. 2. We arrived at the cinema late. The film already (begin). 3. Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here. 4. I was very pleased to see Nora again. I (not/see) her for five years. 5. The woman was a complete stranger to me I never (see) her before. 6. Bill no longer had his car. He (sell) it. 7. The house was dirty. We (not/clean) it for weeks. 8. Mr. Brown was no longer alive. He (die).

**Ex.4. . Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect Tense**

The tourists arrived at London Airport early on Monday morning. They (leave) Cairo on Sunday evening. They (spend) a fortnight in Egypt and (see) most of the sights. After they (show) their passports to the officials and (pass) through the Customs, they (get) on the bus and (go) to the Terminal.

**Ex.5. Translate into English using the Past Perfect or Past Simple Tense**

1. Ми вже закінчили свою роботу, коли прийшов мій батько. 2. Оскільки я пропустив лекцію, я попрохав його пояснити мені це правило. 3. На третю годину вона вивчила вірш. 4. Ми не переклали статтю на п'яту годину. 5. Діти ще не лягли спати, коли прийшли батьки. 6. Я згадав номер телефону, коли вийшов з дому. 7. Недавно вона зацікавилася мовами. 8. Минулого тижня я застудився. 9. Спочатку сестра зміряла мені температуру, а потім перевірила пульс. 10. Ви вже закінчили виконувати домашнє завдання, коли він прийшов.

**The Future Perfect Tense.**

**Formula for**

**Ex. 1. Change the sentences to questions and answer them according to the pattern.**

**Model:** By six o'clock she will have made a new dress. — Will she have made a new dress by six o'clock? — Yes, she will. No, she won't.

1. He will have read the book by this time tomorrow. 2. She will have given the final answer before he returns. 3. We shall have left Moscow by 5 o'clock tomorrow. 4. I shall have returned the book to the library by 2 p.m. tomorrow. 5. By the end of this term we shall have learnt many new words. 6. If you come at 3 o'clock, I shall have copied these articles. 7. If you call at my place in the evening, the book will have been brought to me. 8. You will have translated this article by 5 o'clock.

**Ex.2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect Tense**

1. I (finish) this book by tomorrow evening. 2. I'll still be here next summer but Tom (leave). 3. I (finish) this job in twenty minutes. 4. By the end of the term I (read) all the books on the list. 5. By the end of the month 5,000 people (see) this exhibition. 6. After this performance I (see) «Hamlet» twenty-two times. 7. By half past seven we (have) supper. 8. I hope you (not/forget) all about the Future Perfect Tense by the next lesson.

**Ex.3. Translate the following sentences using the Future Perfect Tense**

1. Ви вже пообідаєте до другої години? 2. Поїзд вже відійде, коли вони прийдуть на вокзал. 3. Я складу всі іспити на перше червня. 4. Ти перекладеш цю статтю на завтра? 5. Ви перекладете усі речення перш ніж продзвенить дзвоник. 6. На той час, як ви приїдете, вона дасть остаточну відповідь. 7. Ви закінчите роботу на другу годину, чи не так? 8. Я ще не написала їй листа, але я напишу, перш ніж він прийде.

**Unit 5. Modal verbs**

**CAN – COULD – BE ABLE TO DO.**

**Ex. 1: Explain the use of the modal CAN / COULD verb, translate the sentences**

1. The boy can carry this trunk to the station. 2. The firm can ship the goods in September. 3. When arrested you can call for your barrister. 4. The witness could describe the criminal in details. 5. Tourists traveling by air can fill in the declaration on board the plain. 6. A reigning monarch can veto any Bill adopted by the Parliament. 7. In Great Britain one can join the police force at the age of eighteen and a half. 8. A public prosecutor's office can exercise the supervision of adherence to laws. 9. A convicted criminal can appeal against the court's decision. 10. The detective could catch the killer of the banker. 11. Ukraine can develop the relations with many countries it borders on. 12. The political and economic system of the former Soviet Union could gain the victory over fascist Germany. 13. Each state in the USA can form its own police force. 14. Andrew could enter the University as he had worked hard at school. 15. A solicitor can act only delivering administration crimes. 16. When a girl I could run very fast. 17. That chess-player could win the game but failed because of the terrible head-ache. 18. If you follow doctor's recommendation you will be able to become healthy and strong.

**Ex. 2: make sentences using a table**

а) стверджувальні та заперечні речення:

The student	Can	buy the house in installment
Professor Brown	can't	consult the client here
The barrister	could	limit monarch's powers
Parliament	couldn't	suit the dress quickly

They	is (are) able	pass English perfectly well
She		come to lecture at 3 p.m.

б) питальні речення:

Can	the sportsman	buy the flat for you?
Can't	the teacher	check up this control paper?
Could	the solicitor	consult the client?
Couldn't	the doctor	prepare the forms for court session?
	your parents	give the patient the prescription?
	the court clerk	lift this weight?

**Ex.3: Translate into English.**

1. Студент не зміг відповісти на жодне запитання. 2. Президент може скасувати будь-яке рішення парламенту. 3. У годину пік діти не можуть перейти дорогу без допомоги постового. 4. У молодості вона могла дуже добре співати. 5. Суддя зміг зачитати вирок тільки після видалення із залу галасливих прихильників обвинуваченого. 6. Я не зміг купити квиток на ранковий рейс. 7. Хірург зможе зробити операцію тільки через тиждень. 8. Чи можу я подати апеляцію? 9. Парламент вже зараз може повернутися до даного питання. 10. Поліцейські змогли затримати злочинця.

**MAY – MIGHT – BE ALLOWED TO DO.**

**Ex. 1: explain the use of the modal verb MAY - MIGHT**

1. The appeal court may recommit a case for further inquiry. 2. One can never know what may happen. 3. The convicted criminal may have the meeting with his relatives in the prison. 4. A Member of Parliament may initiate a new legislation. 5. He might be in. 6. Pedestrians might cross the street only in the marked places. 7. You may pay cash here. 8. It may rain soon. 9. The students might take the books from the library for the whole term period. 10. The court may reduce the charge.

**Ex. 2: insert the correct verb (can / can't, could / couldn't; may / may not, might / might not), explain its use.**

1. I .... play only one musical instrument – the piano. 2. Mary will help you with translation, she ... speak English fluently. 3. The plain ... be late because of the snowstorm in Norway. 4. The public prosecutor ... ask as many questions as he needs. 5. Ukraine ... assert its independence. 6. You ... take this magazine; I don't need it any longer. 7. The girl ... run as she had a weak heart. 8. The British Parliament ... reduce the royal family's financial support. 9. ...I visit you this evening? 10. Jane asked me if she ... take my notes. 11. Whatever the reason ... be, the fact of the crime remains. 12. I ... come at six. 13. He ... be a Law student though I'm not sure. 14. The sport team ... win that game, but it failed. 15. If you're ready, you ...pass this exam in advance.

**Ex. 3: make sentences using the table**

The judge		finish the classes any time he want.
The President	may	leave the prison without a special permission.
The national bank	may not	veto the Parliament decision.
The criminal	might	issue new bank notes.
The lecture	might not	stop the VIP cars.
The traffic controller		pass a verdict individually.

#### **Ex.4: translate sentences into English**

1. Суд міг винести і інше рішення, якби не заключна промова державного обвинувача (public prosecutor). 2. Дана справа може вести не тільки адвокат, але і повірений. 3. Кожен член парламенту може ініціювати новий законопроект. 4. Суддя міг продовжити засідання, але не захотів. 5. Україна може стати передовою європейською державою. 6. Уряд не зміг запобігти обвалу національної валюти. 7. Падіння курсу акцій на американській фондовій біржі може згубно позначитися на економічному розвитку країни. 8. Адвокат не зміг переконати присяжних засідателів у невинності свого підзахисного (defendant). 9. Проведення слідчого експерименту змогло направити розслідування по перспективному напрямку. 10. Штангіст зміг кинути виклик вазі. 11. Студент зміг відповісти на важке запитання викладача. 12. Команда нашого інституту зможе виграти Універсіаду. 13. Адміністрація міста може вирішити питання паркування в центрі міста

### **MUST – HAVE TO – BE TO.**

#### **Ex. 1: explain the use of the verb MUST and its equivalent**

1. Government must arrange economic, social and cultural development of a society. 2. Police must protect a person and property. 3. I have to work hard at my English as I'm working at the external economic department of the bank. 4. A citizen is to participate in election procedure. 5. Being sentenced a criminal must spend the definite time in the prison. 6. Each term students are to pass several exams. 7. Catching the flue I had to spend a week in the bed. 8. The President must guarantee freedoms and rights of the citizens. 9. The judge had to stop the court session because of the noise in the hall. 10. Sometimes you have to go backward for achieving the goal. 11. My husband was to wait for me near the underground at six sharp. 12. A policeman must be tolerant to the people of various backgrounds.

#### **Ex. 2: make sentences using the table**

A policeman	must	be very attentive crossing the street.
The judge	must not	consult the teacher before the seminar.
The Prime Minister	have to	be tolerant towards people.
Pedestrians	has to	gather physical evidence.
You	am to	meet the delegation in the airport.
The student	is to	fill in the declaration before crossing the border.
I	are to	head the government's sitting.

**Ex. 3: choose the appropriate modal verb**

1. The government (must, has to, is to) conduct a sitting once a week. 2. A foreigner (must, has to, is to) go through obligatory formalities in the customs office. 3. It was so noisy in the hall so the judge (had to, must, was to) stop the session. 4. A duty officer (must, has to, is to) check to guard of objectives. 5. To achieve the correct pronunciation of the words students (must, have to, are to) spend much time in the special lagerphone laboratory. 6. A law (must, has to, is to) protect a person and property. 7. All citizens (must, have to, are to) adhere the law. 8. Public prosecutor's office (must, has to, is to) exercise supervision over the process of laws. 9. If you want to be in time you (must, have to, are to) take a taxi. 10. After the court session a judge (must, has to, is to) announce a verdict.

**Ex. 4: translate sentences into English**

1. Секретар суду повинен вести протоколи (records of proceedings) всіх засідань. 2. Свідок зобов'язаний давати об'єктивні свідчення. 3. Ми повинні дбати про наших старих батьків. 4. Злочинець повинен відбути (to serve the sentence) весь термін покарання. 5. Суд повинен зобов'язаний винести справедливе покарання. 6. Міліція повинна здійснювати охорону громадського порядку. 7. Я повинна проконсультуватися з моїм адвокатом. 8. Зазвичай повірений у справах повинен підготувати необхідні матеріали для судового розгляду. 9. Ви повинні закінчити розслідування у встановлені терміни. 10. Черговий слідчий прокуратури повинен виїжджати на огляд місця злочину.

**SHOULD OUGHT**

Дієслова **should** і **ought** майже не різняться за значенням. Кожне з них має лише одну форму. **Should** вживається з інфінітивом без частки **to**. Після **ought** інфінітив вживається з часткою **to**.

Дієслова **should** і **ought** виражають моральний обов'язок (з точки зору того, хто говорить), пораду, рекомендацію. У цих значеннях **should** і **ought** вживаються з різними формами інфінітива.

**Ex.1. Make up five sentences from each table.**

I	should	visit him.
He	shouldn't	help her.
She	ought to	take the child to the doctor.
We	oughtn't to	be more attentive.
You		know this.
They		be listening to the teacher.
I	should	have come here the day before yesterday.
He	shouldn't	have said this in her presence.

She	ought to	have done it.
We	oughtn't to	have invited them.
You		have bought a motor cycle.
They		have gone there.

**Ex.2. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb should.**

1. You should really have handed it straight over to your solicitors. 2. "You should go to bed early", he said. "You look so tired". 3. You should have seen his face. 4. Should I report it? 5. "You should eat a proper breakfast", he said looking round in vain for signs of bacon and eggs. 6. I should warn you that ignorance is no defence. 7. I think we should talk to her friends. 8. I've never been to this place before but it think it should be good. 9. Of course one should have outside visitors more often. 10. Should I go out now, go away until they've come and gone? 11. You shouldn't criticize foreigners in Nancy's presence. 12. I think that child should be taken home. 13. You should burn those letters and forget it. 14. Should you mind putting your coat on an coming round with me to see a friend?

**Ex.3. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb ought to.**

1. But I ought to do something, oughtn't I, about that letter that came today? 2. I ought to never have kept you up so late. 3. You ought to be getting home. I've kept you too long. 4. "We ought to set off back, now", he said. 5. Ought I not to set them free, to tell Arthur now that he should see Crystal more, that Crystal needed protection? 6. It made his blood boil to see little creatures of five or six crossing Picadilly alone. The police ought to have stopped the traffic at once. 7. Clarice started to tell her mother that she ought to give him one more chance. 8. "Munnie", Bert said, "don't you think we ought to send your father a cable?" 9. Do you think I ought to tell them about it? 10. You ought to come and see us at the College next time you're home. 11. I suppose you ought to prosecute in the public interest. 12. I think perhaps I ought to see your mother and discuss future plans. 13. The weather ought to be all right. 14. I ought to get in touch with poor George. 15. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a big beast like you, to bite a poor little dog? 16. Sid was the life of that picnic. You ought to have heard him! 17. She ought never to have been employed at Marlborough House. It was like offering a lamb to a wolf. 18. I think you ought to be careful about the kind of movies you go to. I think you ought to see only the best ones.

**Ex.4 Paraphrase the following using the verbs should and ought.**

A. 1. I advise you to buy this coat. 2. I advise you to go in for skating. 3. I advise you to read this book in the original. 4. I advise you to consult a doctor. 5. I don't advise you to go there tonight. 6. I advise you to take medicine. 7. I advise you to be careful with electrical appliances.

B. 1. I think you must wait for them. 2. I think you mustn't go there alone. 3. I think you must apologize to her. 4. I think she must not punish the boy for it. 5. I think you had better read aloud. 6. I would rather do something.

C. 1. It's a pity you didn't come to my place yesterday. 2. It's a pity he bought this camera. 3. It's a pity they didn't think about it before. 4. I'm sorry I went there. 5. It's a pity you broke it. 6. It's a pity you gave me the wrong number. 7. It's a pity you didn't come to the Angolian party.

**Ex. 5. Translate into English using the verbs *should* and *ought*.**

I. Вам слід би робити ранкову зарядку. 2. Вам слід було б зачекати їх. 3. Їй не треба було брати дитину в кіно. 4. Нам треба було купити квитки заздалегідь. 5. Ти б провідала її. 6. Вам слід дістати цей журнал. 7. Вам слід бути уважнішими на уроках. 8. Тобі не треба було замикаати дверей.

**NEED NOT (NEEDN'T)**

**Ex.1: explain cases of modality of the verb *NEED*, translate sentences**

1. It needs to be done with a care. 2. I have a good memory, I needn't write your telephone number in the notebook. 3. Do you need to call to London so early? 4. A society needs to be protected from the criminal world. 5. The students of you group needn't come to the Institute at 8, as they have no the first lecture. 6. The government needs some money for supporting the atomic power engineering. 7. The students needn't take these manuals from the library as they have already passed the exam. 8. The experts needed to protect the scene of the crime for preserving footprints of the suspected. 9. Ukraine needs to maintain good relations with the European states. 10. I needn't pay cash as I have a credit card.

**Ex.2 Translate into Ukrainian. Make your own sentences.**

1. I'm sure you **need not be nervous**. The atmosphere during the exam is very friendly. 2. You **need not trouble** the professor once more. He has already delivered his lecture. 3. Our groupmates are never late for their classes. You **need not worry** about it. 4. We **need not go further** with this experiment. I think we did our best in this case. 5. At present we **need not go on** with the discussion of the subject. Everything is very clear about your research. 6. Peter **need not discuss** this matter further. He has already got an excellent mark. 7. Do you **need to read** my article once more? 8. You **need not be nervous** about your future. You will definitely find a good job. 9 You **need not worry** about your term paper. All calculations are correct.

**Ex.3. Continue the sentences.**

1. You needn't trouble ... . 2. You needn't stay at the University ... . 3. You needn't speak about .... 4. You needn't be afraid that ... . 5. My friend needn't tell the teacher ... . 6. I wish we needn't ... . 7. You needn't worry about ... . 8. You needn't have been worrying about the exam ... . 9. You needn't bother the professor ... . 10. You needn't tell our tutor about your problems in the hostel once more ... .

**Ex.4. Continue the sentences with the modal verb NEED.**

1. The report was too long, you ... . 2. Your answer was incorrect, you... . 3. You'll have to wait until the conference is over, you ... . 4. Entering college requires a complete secondary education, you'll ... . 5. You will not be provided with all necessary books, you ... . 6. My friend has not enough money, he ... . 7. If you don't want to fail in the exam, you ... . 8. I can hear you perfectly well, you ... . 9. The weather is fine, we ... . 10. Your suitcases are not heavy, you ... . 11. Your textbook looks shabby. It ... . 12. Her heart was torn by grief, she ... .

## MODAL VERBS

### Check yourself.

**Ex.1. Choose the modal verb? pay attention to the context of the sentences.**

1. **You ... (must / can) go to bed now.**
2. **She ... (may / should) read this book.**
3. **I ... (must / may) go home.**
4. **He ... (can / may) speak English.**
5. **The students ... (must / may) use a calculator at the Maths lessons.**
6. **My mother ... (can / should) cook many delicious dishes.**
7. **My father ... (must / can) drive a car.**
8. **Jack ... (can / must) play the guitar very well.**
9. **You ... (should / must) ask his advice.**
10. **Kate ... (may / can) remember a lot of words. I ... (could / am able to / can) sleep for hours when I was a little girl.**
11. **Tom ... (couldn't / can) play tennis well but he ... (could / was able / couldn't) play a game yesterday because he was ill.**
12. **Where are my gloves? — I ... (can't / have to / needn't) put them on because it's cold today.**
13. **You ... (needn't / mustn't / can't) take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.**
14. **I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... (must / should / need to) invite me next time.**
15. **Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... (can / has to / must) go now.**
16. **You ... (would / can't / shouldn't) smoke so much.**
17. **We have got plenty of time. We ... (must / needn't / should) hurry.**

**Ex.2. Translate into English, use modal verbs( can, have to, must, may and their forms).**

1. Ви повинні кинути палити. 2. Вечірка була чудова. Вам слід було прийти. 3. Ти можеш вирішити цю проблему. 4. Тобі слід відвідати свого хворого друга. 5. Тобі слід було відвідати свого хворого друга, але ти не відвідав. 6. Чи не хочете ще чаю? 7. Я змушений був зробити це. 8. Я не знаю, чому ми поспішали. Нам не потрібно було поспішати. 9. Я б хотів піти з тобою. 10. Ти можеш робити все, що хочеш. 11. Ользі потрібно приділити більше уваги занять з англійської мови. 12. Я не впевнений, але можливо він неправий. 13. Йому дозволили взяти машину свого батька минулої п'ятниці. 14. Я можу рахувати до 50 іспанською.

### Test

1. I understand it very well. You ..... explain further.

- a) shouldn't
- b) wouldn't
- c) mustn't
- d) needn't

2. Sue ..... be able to help them.

- a) might
- b) could
- c) should
- d) shall

3. He must ..... to Saint-Petersburg before.

- a) be
- b) been
- c) have been
- d) has been

4. You look tired. You ..... go to bed.

- a) must
- b) would
- c) should
- d) could

5. He ..... be at home. He ..... be out.

- a) should, mustn't
- b) can, shouldn't
- c) must, can't
- d) must, needn't

6. He is terribly fat. He ..... eat too much.

- a) mustn't<sup>1</sup>

- b) can't
  - c) should
  - d) would
7. Take an umbrella. It ..... rain later.
- a) might
  - b) should
  - c) would
  - d) can
8. The situation was bad but it ..... worse.
- a) could
  - b) should be
  - c) could have been
  - d) would have been
9. .... you wait a moment, please?
- a) can
  - b) should
  - c) must
  - d) need
10. I ..... leave the party early last night. I wasn't very well.
- a) have to
  - b) was to
  - c) had to
  - d) must
11. It's strange that they ..... be late.
- a) must
  - b) should
  - c) could
  - d) would
12. .... I have one of these cakes?
- a) could
  - b) must
  - c) have to
  - d) may
13. .... you help me carry this downstairs?
- a) may
  - b) should
  - c) must
  - d) could

14. I recommend you to apologize. You ..... apologize.

- a) would
- b) should
- c) must
- d) shall

15. You have just had lunch. You ..... be hungry.

- a) can't
- b) wouldn't
- c) shouldn't
- d) mustn't

**Unit 8. THE VERBAL.  
THE PARTICIPLE.**

*Ex.1: form the present participle from verbs, translate the formed participles*

To speak –	To smoke –	To analyze –	To announce –
To translate –	To make –	To type –	To state –
To send –	To do –	To detect –	To confirm –
To smile –	To rest –	To govern –	To build –

*Ex. 2: form the past participle from verbs, translate the formed participles*

To develop	To state –	To know –	To be –
To investigate	To detect –	To meet –	To do –
To appoint	To asked –	To give –	To read –
To propose	To help -	To write –	To find –

*Ex. 3: translate the participle phrases*

a) the smiling girl, the speaking barrister, the burning house, the interviewing policeman, the smoking man, the reigning monarch, rising sun, the falling tower, the arriving train;

b) produced goods, proclaimed independence, the translated article, the written letter, highly developed countries, the appointed director, the published books, the cleared up crime, confirmed data, self-made man, found fingerprints, the signed agreement, the adopted law, the suspected person, the reported crime, checked passports, protected property, stolen rings, an announce verdict

*Ex.4: translate the participle phrases*

a) delivering the lecture, closing the door, recording the speech, seducing the speed, reading the magazine, typing the article, parking the car, detecting the robbery, debating new legislation, making up the face, maintaining public order, being child;

**Ex. 5: change the model sentence using the participle**

**MODEL:** The man who is standing by the window is our manager.  
The man standing by the window is our manager.

1. Parliament that is making laws is of great importance for a society as its legislative body. 2. The judge who was heading the last court session came there three years ago. 3. The detective who is investigating the bank robbery has answered the journalists' questions at the briefing. 4. The chief constable inspected the district, which was known with its underground drug center. 5. Modern police have faced the problem that has been classified as high tech related crimes. 6. The officer of the traffic police stopped the driver who had committed the accident. 7. The constitution that is confirming our rights and freedoms is an example of the democratic development of a society. 8. My brother who is studying now at the University is going to become a barrister in future. 9. The group of motor police that is escorting the government's motorcade has been set up for such purposes. 10. The special Parliament decision that has been adopted grants autonomy to the Republic of Crimea

**Ex. 6 : change the model sentence using the participle**

**MODEL:** When he was asking about Jane, he smiled.  
(When) Asking about Jane, he smiled.

1. When I was going to the Institute I met the friend whom I had never seen for ages. 2. As the child had lost the key he couldn't open the door of the flat. 3. As Professor Brown had finished the lecture he began to ask the students. 4. We had not get the acknowledgement of receipt (підтвердження про надходження) from the business partners so we had to send the fax to them. 5. When the president was receiving the delegation from France he touched some points of pipeline construction project. 6. When the chief manager looked through the documents he talked to the secretary. 7. As the judge was thinking much of that crime he passed the court decision of the life imprisonment. 8. As the police caught John in the act they sent him to the police place. 9. The court questioned Mr. Brown and then excluded illegally obtained evidence. 10. The group o detectives held the investigative experiment and recorded it on video.

**Ex. 7: choose the correct translation**

- (Склавши) all exams the students decided to go on a tour.
  - passing, b) having passed, c) being passed.
- (Коли йому сказали) to stay he refused.
  - telling, b) having told, c) being told
- (Витративши ) much time I had to rake taxi.
  - losing, b) lost, being lost.

4. (Закінчив) the investigative experiment the detectives came back to the laboratory.  
a) having finished, b) finishing, c) being finished.
5. (Зачитавши) the verdict the judge tried to speak loudly.  
a) reading, b) having read, c) being read.
6. The crime (скоєний) several years ago was resumed for proceeding again.  
a) committing, b) being committed, c) having committed
7. An official (який бере хабарі) can't be relied on.  
a) taking bribes, b) being taken bribes, c) having taken bribes
8. The Law (принятий) by Parliament last month was signed by the President without objection.  
a) passed, being passed, passing.
9. (Підписавши) the arrest warrant the public prosecutor looked through the paper once again.  
a) having signed, b) signing, c) being signed.

***Ex:8 use a participle instead of a relative clause***

1. We did not like the film, which was being shown to us. 2. After he had interviewed all witnesses the duty officer wrote the report. 3. Though the policeman was wounded he continued to trace the criminal. 4. If the reigning monarch supports a Bill he signs it without delay. 5. A state that has proclaimed the democratic way of development has to adopt the Constitution. 6. As he had asked the suspected the questions the judge decided to stop the court session. 7. Great Britain that is a parliamentary monarchy limits the Queen's power. 8. There are three branches of state power – legislative, executive and judicial, each is acting autonomously. 9. Mr. Brown who has been appointed to the post of the Chief Constable is having the first meeting with his subordinates now.

## **THE INFINITIVE**

***Ex.1: Define the function of the Infinitive.***

1. To learn two foreign languages simultaneously is very difficult. 2. How to solve this problem is not clear. 3. Each term the students of our Institute are to pass examinations. 4. Parents want their children to be politer. 5. My brother earns on side to buy a new car. 6. I was too happy to get this job. 7. After the University Jack wants to become a barrister, 8. The court made the lawbreaker pay a fine.

***Ex. 2: form the tense forms of the Infinitive***

- a) Simple Passive (to translate – to be translated) – to commit, to detect, to state  
to announce, to confirm, to rob, to write;
- b) Continuous Active (to translate- to be translating) – to develop, to make, to  
trace, to search, to examine;
- c) Perfect Passive (to translate – to have been translated) – to give, to found, to  
build, to send, to write, to arrest, to train

***Ex.3: Choose the correct form of the Infinitive***

1. The article is difficult (перекласти).
  - a) to have translated, b) to be translated, c) to translate.
2. The member of the court proved unable (вирішити) the dispute.
  - a) to settle, b) to have been settled, c) to be settled.
3. Let the students (збиратися) in the lecture hall.
  - a) to have gathered, b) to gather, c) to be gathering
4. The criminal waited for the verdict (оголосити).
  - a) to be announced, b) to announce, c) to be announcing.

**Ex.4: make sentences using the table**

It is difficult to get tickets to this concert	a) pleasant – to spend some time on the sea side b) useful – to do morning exercises.
The problem is how to get to the station	a) where – to stay b) what argument – to use
The text is easy to translate	the problem – to solve the robbery – to detect
He is known to detect this murder.	a) to head the Supreme Court b) to organize the conference

**Ex.5: перекладіть речення та визначіть функцію інфінітиву**

1. To drive a car was not difficult for the officer.
2. Our chief doesn't like to be interrupted.
3. It's too late now to call to the public prosecutor's office.
4. The investigator appeared to be satisfied with the results of his work.
5. The suspected is certain to be here in the city.
6. John worked hard not to lag behind his group.
7. Give me something to drink.
8. He said to have been arrested for the bribe.
9. I'll make you comply with requirements.
10. The investigator allowed the person under investigation to have the meeting with the relatives.

**Ex.6: translate the sentence into English**

1. Нехай хтось допоможе потерпілому!
2. Ваше алібі неможливо довести.
3. Цю справу важко вирішити без консультації досвідченого юриста.
4. Кажуть, що Браун програв процес.
5. Я сподіваюсь, що робота буде виконана вчасно.
6. Здається, парламент схвалив бюджет на новий фінансовий рік.
7. На засіданні колегії він виступив першим.
8. Керівник виявилось, був дуже зайнятим на той момент.
9. Мені не доводилось розслідувати таку складну справу.
10. Відомо, що підозрюваний приховується в Італії.

## THE GERUND

**Ex.1: define gerund in sentences and translate them**

1. Reading is my hobby.
2. Don't leave without telling us about your telephone number.
3. Stop talking!
4. I am tired of arguing with you.
5. The officer kept on asking the eyewitness about the accident.
6. Some students dislike taking the tests.
7. On

coming home Jack resumed the repairing of the tape recorder. 8. I remember the document having been signed by both parties. 9. Police are responsible for maintaining the public order. 10. For Americans, serving jury has always been a dreaded chore.

**Ex.2: complete the sentences with the –ing form of the verbs in the box.**

walk, give up, hear, mend, work, help, wake up, find, watch, live

1. I'm tired of **hearing** nothing but bad news. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ too much TV is bad for your eyes. 3. I'll repair your watch for you. I'm good at \_\_\_\_\_ things. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ a good job these days is really difficult. 5. My children are afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark now, so we keep a light on at night. 6. Did you know that \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the best forms of exercise? 7. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me. I'm really appreciate it. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ in a big city can be very stressful. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ smoking is not easy. I've done it hundreds of times!

**Ex.3: form the gerund**

1. 1. The police officer told him to stop, but the thief kept (to go). 2. Smokers risk (to get) heart disease, cancer, and emphysema. 3. It's very difficult quit (to smoke). 4. You can learn to speak English by (to speak) English. 5. The students developed their speaking skills through (to practice their English every day. 6. A barrister is responsible for (to present) client's interests in the court. 7. The public prosecutor insisted on (to carry out) the expert examination. 8. The barrister was proud of (to win) Brown's case. 9. I understood the importance of (to learn) foreign languages. 10. In (to consider) the question don't forget to use the latest information on the subject.

**Ex. 4. translate into English.**

1. Припиніть розмовляти. 2. Вона уникала зустрічі зі слідчим. 3. Він заперечував, що вкрав гроші. 4. Том заперечував свою участь у злочині. 5. Перестаньте тремтіти. Вас огляне лікар. 6. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб опитати свідків події. 7. Він не боявся, що його посадять до в'язниці. 8. Вони заперечували проти того, щоб до них ставилися як до злочинців. 9. Його звинуватили в тому, що він продав важливі державні таємниці. 10. Дякую вам, що надіслали мені такі гарні квіти!

**THE PASSIVE VOICE.**

[BE + P II] – the formula of forming the Passive Voice.

**Ex. 1: утворіть різні часові форми пасивного стану.**

- a) **Past Indefinite (Simple) Passive** (to translate – to be translated) – to commit, to detect, to state, to announce, to confirm, to rob, to write;
- b) **Present Continuous (Progressive) Passive** (to translate- to be translating) – to develop, to make, to trace, to search, to examine;
- c) **Present Perfect Passive** (to translate – to have been translated) – to give, to found, to build, to send, to write, to arrest, to train

**Ex. 2: make sentences using the table**

a)

The crime		asked to consult the client
I		written in time
Mr. Brown	am	trained to become a lawyer.
The barrister	is	committed several months ago.
The government	are	ordered to gather in the hall
The exam	was	announced yesterday.
The thesis	were	criticized by mass media.
Students		appointed by the Minister.
The verdict		adopted by Parliament.
The Bill		passed successfully.

b)

The report		prepared by 5 p.m.
The agreement		engaged in escorting the Queen
The speech	have been	given to the chief
The declaration		signed by the manager
The police	has been	pronounced by the speaker
The documents		filled in before crossing the state
The analysis		typed by our secretary

c)

The conference		attended by foreign guests/
The students		headed by judge Brown.
The court session	will be	held in Oxford university next month
The evening party		signed by both parties.
The agreement		given Sores fund grunt

**Ex.3: Оберіть правильну форму стану дієслова.**

1. Ukraine (washes, is washed) by the Black sea. 2. The robbery (has been cleared up, has cleared up) by the experts of our Department. 3. The students of our institute (are trained, are training) to work in a court, a Bar, etc. 4. Donetsk Institute of Internal Affairs (founded, was founded) in 1993. 5. The problem of drug abuse (discusses, is being discussed) by mass media. 6. Various branches of law (are included, include) in the curriculum. 7. The Bill (passed, has been passed) without objection. 8. Children (were helped, helped) to cross the street. 9. That case (was examined, examined) by the court last week. 10. English (speaks, is spoken) in many countries.

**Ex. 4: Open the brackets, use Passive Voice.**

1. When I entered the room the question (to debate) by the group mates. 2. The investigative experiment (to finish) by 3 o'clock. 3. The independence of Ukraine (to proclaim) in 1991. 4. A person and property (to protect) by the laws. 5.

Normally new bank notes (to issue) by the National Bank. 6. After the special training course one may (to give) the driver's license. 7. That Bill (to debate) in the Parliament for several weeks. 8. Each year London (to visit) by thousand tourists. 9. Many people (to kill) in road accidents every year. 10. The officers (to inform) about the drug raid in addition.

**Ex. 5: Change the sentences into 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.

**Ex.6: Translate into English**

1. Підозрюваного допитували понад дві години. 2. Права і обов'язки громадян визначені відповідними статтями конституції. 3. Група експертів завершила слідчий експеримент до обіду. 4. Зазвичай вирок зачитується суддею. 5. Повноваження правлячого монарха у Великобританії обмежені парламентом. 6. Про час іспиту мені повідомили ще вчора. 7. Спікер парламенту обирається таємним голосуванням. 8. Випадки корупції посадових осіб широко освячуються в пресі. 9. Пограбування філії ощадбанку було розкрито по «гарячих слідах» співробітниками нашого відділу. 10. Багато зарубіжних гостей було запрошено в посольство на свято з нагоди Дня Незалежності.

**Ex. 7: ask 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.

**Ex.8 утворіть відповідну часову форму пасивного стану**

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.

**Ех.9: перекладіть англійською мовою**

1. Закон може бути прийнятий тільки більшістю голосів в парламенті. 2. Зазвичай кандидатура міністра пропонується прем'єр міністром, але затверджується президентом. 3. Відмивання грошей розглядається як тяжкий злочин. 4. Десятки офіцерів поліції були задіяні під час футбольного матчу. 5. Різні види права включені в програму підготовки юриста. 6. Декларація повинна бути заповнена до перетину кордону і пред'явлена на митниці. 7. Тільки що була оголошена посадка на наш літак. 8. Професора попросили ще раз пояснити теорему. 9. Автомобіль Брауна був викрадений вчора вночі. 10. Різдво вважається одним з найбільш значних християнських пращників

### THE MOOD

**Ех.1: використайте правильну форму дієслова.**

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.

**Ех.2: используйте правильную форму наклонения в главном предложении**

1. If I were free tomorrow, I (to go) to the evening party. 2. If the inspector knew that, he (to act) differently. 4. If you had come in time you (find) barrister Brown in the office. 4. If the judge were Mr. Crasher we (to hope) to win our case in the court. 5. If the government paid more attention to the social life we (to live) much better.

**Ех.3 Open the brack:**

1. If I were you ... (to tell the truth). 2. If I had seen him yesterday ... (to deliver the goods). 3. If we had not signed that contract ... (to have many problems with shipping goods). 4. We would refer the matter of arbitration ... (not to observe the term). 5. You would call the police ... (to threaten).

**Ех. 3 Translate into English**

1. Важливо, щоб студенти брали участь у науковій роботі. 2. Мені хотілося б знати японську мову. 3. Якби ми пішли за вказаною адресою вчора, то змогли б затримати підозрюваного. 4. Якби суд виніс інше рішення, то преса почала б компанію різкої критики. 5. Достоевський так описав психологічний стан Раскольниковова, як ніби він особисто розпитав його.

### THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

**Ех. 1: Підкресліть дієслова у підрядному реченні, визначте їх час., определите их время**

1. He said, he was a real estate agent. 2. We were sure the Browns had legated their house. 3. The inspector thought they would evade the law. 4. The detective inquired when the arson started. 5. The manager asked how many clauses there were in the contract. 6. The chief wondered if the agreement had been signed. 7. The director of the plant wanted to know if the lawyers would participate in the negotiation. 8. The offenders explained how they had planned the robbery of the shop. 9. President of the corporation stated officially that both copies of the agreement had the same legal effect. 10. The parties decided that the changes in the protocol would be made later.

**Ех. 2: Розкрийте дужки та утворіть правильну форму дієслова**

1. The student said that he (to pass) the exam successfully. 2. The police officer inquired if he (to ask) the witness a few questions. 3. The Prime Minister states that a new fiscal year budget (to prepare) in time. 4. The President declared that a new vehicle tax (to raise) the following year. 5. The decision can be adopted if there (to be) a quorum in the Directors' board. 6. We'll send you the text of the agreement for examining as soon as the lawyers (to visa) all necessary documents. 7. If here (to be) some problems, you may call me. 8. Our business partners informed that they (to ship) the requited equipment by the end of the month. 9. When the knock at the door was heard the thief (to try) to leave the room through the window. 10. You'll never have problems if you (to follow) laws.

**Ех. 3: Перекладіть англійською мовою**

1. Суддя запропонував перерву в засіданні після того, як державний обвинувач закінчив свій виступ. 2. Коли експерти закінчили огляд місця злочину, вони заповнили всі необхідні документи. 3. Я буду працювати в податковій поліції, якщо успішно здам заліки з фінансового, банківського та митного права. 4. Черговий оглянув приміщення, про що зробив відповідний запис. 5. Коли уряд ухвалив рішення про підвищення тарифів на проїзд залізничним транспортом, засоби масової інформації прокоментували цей крок критично.

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**IRREGULAR VERBS**

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Ukrainian</b>
abide	abode, abided	abidden	виносити, терпіти; чекати
alight	alighted, alit	alighted, alit	сходити; спускатися
arise	Arose	arisen	виникати, з'являтися
awake	Awaked	awaked	будити; прокинутися
be	was, were	been	бути
bear	Bore	borne, born	нести; народити
beat	Beat	beaten, beat	бити
become	Became	become	стати, зробитися
beget	Begot	begotten	народжувати; породжувати
begin	Began	begun	почати
behold	Beheld	beheld	бачити; дивитися
bend	Bent	bent	гнути, гнутися
bereave	bereaved, bereft	bereaved, bereft	позбавляти, віднімати
beseech	besought / beseeched	besought / beseeched	просити, благати
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted	сперечатися, тримати парі
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid, bade	пропонувати ціну
bide	bade, bided	bided	вичікувати
bind	Bound	bound	зв'язувати; зобов'язувати

bite	Bit	bitten	кусати
bleed	Bled	bled	кровоточити
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest	благословляти
blow	Blew	blown	дути
break	Broke	broken	зламати
breed	Bred	bred	вигодовувати; виховувати
bring	Brought	brought	принести
broadcast	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted	трансляватися по радіо або телебачення
build	Built	built	будувати
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	палити; горіти
burst	Burst	burst	вибухнути, вибухнути
bust	bust, busted	bust, busted	збанкрутувати; заарештувати
buy	Bought	bought	купити
cast	Cast	cast	кидати, кидати
catch	Caught	caught	ловити, зловити
choose	Chose	chosen	вибрати
clap	clapped, clapt	clapped, clapt	плескати, аплодувати
cleave	cleft / cleaved / clove	cleft / cleaved / cloven	розколювати, розколюватися
cling	Clung	clung	чіплятися
clothe	clothed / clad	clothed / clad	одягнути
come	Came	come	прийти
cost	cost	cost	коштувати
creep	crept	crept	повзати; крастися

crow	crowed	crew / crowed	кричати кукареку; радіти
cut	cut	cut	різати
deal	dealt	dealt	мати справу
dig	dug	dug	копати
dive	dived / dove	dived	пірнати
do	did	done	робити
draw	drew	drawn	тягти; малювати
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	мріяти; бачити сни
drink	drank	drunk	пити, випити
drive	drove	driven	гнати; їхати
dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	жити, мешкати
eat	ate	eaten	
fall	fell	fallen	падати
feed	fed	fed	годувати
feel	felt	felt	почувати
fight	fought	fought	битися
find	found	found	знаходити
fit	fit / fitted	fit / fitted	годитися
flee	fled	fled	тікати, рятуватися
fling	flung	flung	кидати, кидати
fly	Flew	flown	літати
forbid	forbad / forbade	forbid / forbidden	забороняти

forecast	forecast / forecasted	forecast / forecasted	передбачати, передбачати
foresee	Foresaw	foreseen	передбачати
foretell	Foretold	foretold	передбачати
forget	Forgot	forgotten	забути
forgive	Forgave	forgiven	пробачити
forsake	Forsook	forsaken	покидати, залишати
freeze	Froze	frozen	замерзнути; заморожувати
get	Got	got / gotten	отримати
gild	gilded / gilt	gilded / gilt	золотити; прикрашати
give	Gave	given	дати
gnaw	Gnawed	gnawed / gnawn	гризти, глодати
go	Went	gone	йти; іти, їхати
grind	Ground	ground	молоти, перемелювати
grip	gripped / gript	gripped / gript	схопити
grow	Росло	grown	зростати
hang	Hung	hung	висіти; повісити
have	Had	had	мати
hear	Heard	heard	чути
heave	heaved / hove	heaved / hove	піднімати
hew	hewed	hewed / hewn	рубати
hide	hid	hidden / hid	ховати, ховатися
hit	hit	hit	ударяти
hold	held	held	тримати

hurt	hurt	hurt	заподіювати біль
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	вставляти, вистилати
keep	kept	kept	зберігати
kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled	ставати на коліна
knit	knitted / knit	knitted / knit	в'язати
know	knew	known	знати
lay	laid	laid	класти, покласти
lead	led	led	вести, приводити
lean	leant / leaned	leant / leaned	нахилитися; спиратися
leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	стрибати
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	вчити; дізнатися
leave	left	left	йти, залишати
lend	lent	lent	позичити
let	let	let	пустити; дати
lie	lay	lain	лежати
light	lit	lit	висвітлити
lose	lost	lost	втрачати
make	made	made	робити
mean	meant	meant	розуміти
meet	met	met	зустріти
melt	Melted	molten / melted	танути; плавити
mislead	Misled	misled	вводити в оману
mistake	Mistook	mistaken	помилятися; помилятися
misunderstand	Misunderstood	misunderstood	неправильно зрозуміти

mow	Mowed	mown / mowed	косити; жати
overdraw	Overdrew	overdrawn	перебільшувати
overhear	Overheard	overheard	підслуховувати
overtake	Overtook	overtaken	наздогнати, надолужити
pay	Paid	paid	платити
pen	pent / penned	pent / penned	замикати, укладати
plead	pled / pleaded	pled / pleaded	просити, благати
prove	Proved	proven / proved	доводити
put	Put	put	класти
quit	quit / quitted	quit / quitted	кидати; припиняти
read	Read	read	читати
rid	rid / rided	rid / rided	рятувати
ride	Rode	ridden	їздити верхи
ring	Rang	rung	дзвонити
rise	Rose	risen	підніматися
rive	Rived	riven / rived	розривати, розриватися
run	Ran	run	бігти
saw	Sawed	sawn / sawed	пиляти; розпилювати
say	said	said	говорити
see	saw	seen	бачити
seek	sought	sought	знайти
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	надіслати
set	set	set	встановлювати

sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	шити
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shave	shaved	shaved / shaven	голити, голитися
shear	shore / sheared	shorn / sheared	різати; зрізати
shed	shed	shed	лити сльози
shine	shone	shone	сяяти; світити, світитися
shoe	shod / shoed	shod / shoed	взувати; підковувати
shoot	shot	shot	стріляти
show	showed	shown / showed	показувати
shred	shred / shredded	shred / shredded	шматувати; рвати на клаптики
shrink	shrank / shrunk	shrunk	зморщуватися
shut	shut	shut	закривати
sing	sang	sung	співати
sink	Sank	sunk	тонути
sit	sat	sat	сидіти
slay	Slew	slain	вбивати
sleep	Slept	slept	спати
slide	Slid	slid / slidden	ковзати
sling	Slung	slung	метати; жбурляти
slink	Slunk	slunk	крастися
slit	Slit	slit	розрізати в довжину
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	пахнути; нюхати

smite	Smote	smitten	вдаряти; розбивати
sneak	sneaked / snuck	sneaked / snuck	крастися
soothsay	Soothsaid	soothsaid	передбачати
sow	Sowed	sown / sowed	сіяти
speak	Spoke	spoken	говорити
speed	sped / speeded	sped / speeded	прискорити, поспішати
spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	писати або читати по буквах
spend	Spent	spent	витрачати
spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled	пролити
spin	Spun	spun	крутитися, вертїтися
spit	Spat	spat	пронизувати, протикати
split	Split	split	розщеплювати; ділити на частини
spoil	spoilt / spoiled	spoilt / spoiled	псувати
spread	Spread	spread	поширювати
spring	sprang / sprung	sprung	вскочити; виникнути
stand	stood	stood	стояти
steal	stole	stolen	вкрасти
stick	stuck	stuck	вколоти; приклеїти
sting	stung	stung	вжалити
stink	stunk	stunk	смердіти
stride	strode	stridden	крокувати
strike	struck	struck	бити; страйкувати
string	strung	strung	зав'язувати; шнурувати

strive	strove	striven	намагатися
swear	swore	sworn	клястися
sweat	sweat / sweated	sweat / sweated	потіти
sweep	swept	swept	помсти
swell	swelled	swollen / swelled	роздуватися
swim	swam	swum	плисти
swing	swung	swung	качати, гойдатися
take	took	taken	взяти, брати
teach	taught	taught	вчити
tear	tore	torn	рвати
telecast	telecast / telecasted	telecast / telecasted	передавати телепрограму
tell	told	told	розповідати
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	Threw	thrown	кидати
thrust	Thrust	thrust	пхати, засовувати
tread	Trod	trodden	ступати, крокувати
undergo	Underwent	undergone	випробовувати; переносити
understand	Understood	understood	розуміти
undertake	Undertook	undertaken	робити
upset	Upset	upset	перекинутися; засмучувати
vex	vex, vexed	vex, vexed	докучати, дратувати

wake	woke / waked	woken / waked	прокидатися, будити
wear	Wore	worn	носити
weave	Wove	woven	ткати; плести
wed	wed / wedded	wed / wedded	сполучати, з'єднувати
weep	Wept	wept	плакати
wend	wended / went	wended / went	йти
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	мочити, зволожувати
win	Won	won	вигравати
wind	Wound	wound	витися, звиватися
withdraw	Withdrew	withdrawn	забирати, відкликати
withhold	Withheld	withheld	утримувати
withstand	Withstood	withstood	протистояти
wring	Wrung	wrung	скрутити, стиснути
write	Wrote	written	писати