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Учебно-методическое пособие по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции»

Авторы
Хорешман В.С.,
Борисова А.А.



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Аннотация

Учебно-методическое пособие по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» предназначен для студентов очной и очно-заочной форм обучения по направлению подготовки: 40.03.01 «Юриспруденция».

Авторы

канд. пед. наук, доцент кафедры «Гуманитарные и социально-экономические науки»
Хорешман В.С.

канд. пед. наук, доцент кафедры «Гуманитарные и социально-экономические науки»
Борисова А.А.



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Введение

Методическое пособие по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» представляет собой комплекс текстов и упражнений, позволяющих обучающимся эффективно овладеть коммуникативной иноязычной компетенцией в сфере своей профессии.

Основными отличительными особенностями данного методического пособия являются:

- уровень сложности А2, доступный для большинства студентов юридического направления;
- коммуникативная направленность заданий;
- ограниченное количество грамматических тем, выбор которых обусловлен частотой их употребления в юридическом контексте;
- акцент на формирование, расширение и активацию словарного запаса по специальности.



WHAT IS LAW?



1. THE NOTION OF LAW

Law is a set of rules that people must follow in society. These rules help keep order and protect everyone. Governments make laws to stop bad actions, such as stealing or hurting others. Laws also tell us about our rights, for example the right to speak freely or to own things.

There are different kinds of laws. Criminal laws are about serious crimes, like murder or theft. Civil laws are about arguments between people, for example when someone breaks a contract or a promise. Judges in courts decide if someone has broken the law.

Following laws makes life fair and safe for everybody. If you break a law, you may have to go to court and get a punishment, such as paying a fine or going to prison.

Everyone should know the basic laws to be a good citizen. Some schools teach children about laws so they understand them from an early age.

A lawyer is a person who helps people with legal problems. Lawyers give advice, prepare documents, and speak for their clients in court. They can work in criminal law, civil law, family law, and many other areas. For example, in criminal law a lawyer defends people who are accused of crimes. In civil law they help with contracts, property problems, or divorces. Good lawyers know the law very well and can explain difficult legal ideas in a clear way.

1. Put the words from the box in the gaps

citizens, rights, criminal lawyer, law, punishment, rules
society, order, protect, government, court defends, contracts,
laws, civil laws

1. The police work hard to maintain peace and _____ in the city.
2. Every person in the country must follow the _____ made by parliament.
3. Freedom of speech is one of the basic human _____.
4. If you steal something, you have broken _____.
5. The _____ can create new taxes or change old regulations.
6. Disputes about money or broken agreements are usually solved using _____.
7. A person who is found guilty may receive a _____ such as a fine or prison.
8. Good _____ respect the laws of their country.
9. When two companies sign an agreement, they make _____.

10. In _____, the accused person has the right to have a _____ who _____ him or her.

2. Match the synonyms:

Defend	Keep
Fair	Get
Prison	Just
Prepare	Jail
Receive	Get ready
Maintain	Protect

3. Match word collocations:

Solve	Rights
Human	The law
Break	A problem
Keep	To prison
Serious	The order
Go	Crimes
Give	Someone in court
Dangerous	Legal advice
Sign	A contract
Represent	actions

4. Cross out a word that CAN'T go with the bold word.

- Pay** – a promise / a tax / a fine
- Give** – advice / a promise / a jail
- Follow / break / solve – **the law**
- Fair / guilty / serious – **punishment**
- Break** – the capital / the law / the rules
- Go to** – prison / speech / jail

5. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple (Active voice, affirmative)

1. The government _____ (make) new laws every year.
2. A judge _____ (decide) if a person breaks the law.
3. Criminal laws _____ (protect) society from dangerous actions.
4. Lawyers _____ (help) people who have legal problems.
5. Civil laws _____ (solve) arguments between two people or companies.
6. The police _____ (stop) people who steal or hurt others.
7. Everyone _____ (follow) the same rules in a country.
8. A good lawyer _____ (know) the law very well.
9. Schools sometimes _____ (teach) children about basic rights and laws.
10. Courts _____ (give) punishments to people who break serious rules.
11. Lawyers _____ (represent) their clients in front of the judge.
12. The law _____ (tell) us what we can and cannot do.

6. Write Wh-questions in Present Simple for the given answers.

1. _____ ?
→ Criminal laws protect society from dangerous actions.
2. _____ ?
→ Judges decide if someone breaks the law.
3. _____ ?
→ Lawyers help people with legal problems.
4. _____ ?
→ Civil laws solve arguments about contracts or property.
5. _____ ?
→ The government makes new laws.

6. _____ ?
→ A lawyer represents the client in court.
7. _____ ?
→ Schools teach children about rights and laws.
8. _____ ?
→ People go to jail when they break serious laws.
9. _____ ?
→ Good lawyers explain difficult legal ideas clearly.
10. _____ ?
→ The police stop bad actions like stealing.
11. _____ ?
→ Everyone follows the law to be a good citizen.
12. _____ ?
→ Courts give punishments such as fines or prison.

7. Make the sentences negative (the original sentences have wrong meaning)

1. Criminal laws solve problems about contracts.
2. Children make the laws in a country.
3. Lawyers work only in schools.
4. People go to court when they follow the law.
5. Judges protect society from crimes.
6. Civil laws are about murder and theft.
7. The police give advice about family problems.
8. A lawyer defends only guilty people.
9. Schools never teach anything about rights.
10. Governments stop people from speaking freely.
11. Everyone ignores the law to be a good citizen.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

8. Answer the questions:

1. What is law?

2. Why do governments make laws?
3. What is the difference between criminal laws and civil laws?
4. What can happen if a person breaks the law?
5. Name at least three things that lawyers do to help their clients.
6. In which areas of law can lawyers work?
7. Why is it important for schoolchildren to learn about laws?

9. Are True or False? Explain your answer:

- a) Only adults need to know the laws.
- b) Lawyers only work with people who committed crimes.

2. THE TYPES OF LAW

In jurisprudence, there are main types of law: criminal and civil. Criminal law deals with crimes against society, like robbery or fighting. If someone commits a crime, the government takes them to court. Punishments can be jail time or fines. Civil law is about problems between people or groups. For example, if two friends argue over money, they use civil law. No one goes to jail usually; instead, a judge says who is right and maybe orders payment. Another type is family law. It handles marriage, divorce, and child care. If parents separate, family law decides who lives with the kids. There is also business law for companies. It covers contracts and sales. International law is for rules between countries, like trade or peace. Each type helps solve different issues. Lawyers study these to help people.

1. Put the words from the box in the gaps

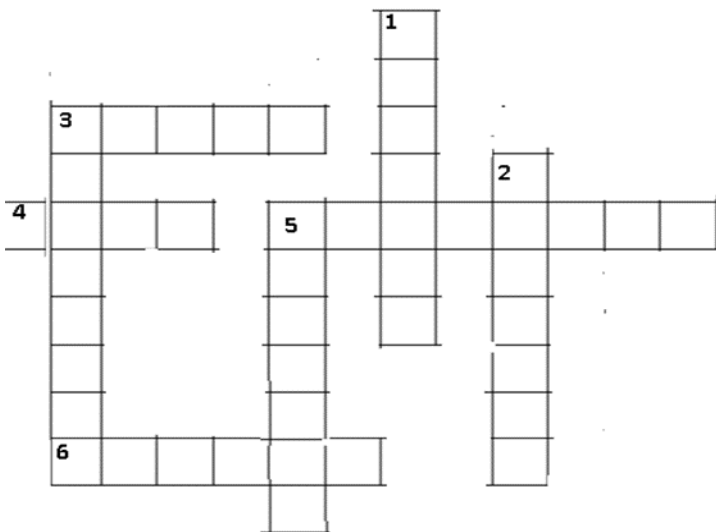
Judge, crime, criminal law, civil law, international law, contracts, punishment, jail, fines, family law, business law, divorce

1. When parents split up, _____ decides who the children will live with.
2. Stealing a car is considered a _____ against society.
3. In most cases under _____ nobody goes to prison; the loser usually just pays money.
4. If you break _____, the state prosecutes you, not the victim.
5. A possible _____ for robbery is several years in _____.
6. Companies sign _____ when they agree to buy or sell something; these are regulated by _____.
7. Rules about marriage and _____ are part of _____.
8. Countries use _____ to solve problems about trade or borders.

9. The person who decides the outcome in court is called a _____.

10. Instead of prison, courts sometimes impose _____ – you just pay money.

2. Fill the crossword



Across

- 3. The place where a judge decides cases (5)
- 4. Money you pay as punishment (4)
- 5. Agreement between people or companies (8)
- 6. Person who helps people with legal problems (6)

Down

- 1. What a lawyer does for a person accused of a crime (7)
- 2. To keep someone safe from harm (7)
- 3. Serious crimes like murder are punished by ____ laws (8)
- 5. Person who lives in a country and must obey its laws (8)

GRAMMAR

3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple Passive (affirmative)

1. Serious crimes _____ (punish) with jail time or big fines.
2. Contracts between companies _____ (cover) by business law.
3. Children's living arrangements _____ (decide) by family law courts.
4. Trade rules between countries _____ (set) by international law.
5. Divorce cases _____ (handle) by family-law judges.
6. Money disputes between neighbours _____ (solve) in civil courts.
7. Peace treaties _____ (sign) by governments.
8. Company sales and purchases _____ (protect) by commercial law.
9. War crimes _____ (judge) by international courts.
- 10 Child-care payments _____ (order) after parents separate.

4. Write Wh-questions in Present Simple Passive for the given answers

1. _____ ?
→ Serious crimes are punished with jail time.
2. _____ ?
→ Contracts are covered by business law.
3. _____ ?
→ Children's living arrangements are decided by family-law courts.
4. _____ ?
→ Trade rules are set by international law.

5. _____ ?
→ Divorce cases are handled by family-law judges.
6. _____ ?
→ Money disputes are solved in civil courts.
7. _____ ?
→ Peace treaties are signed by governments.
8. _____ ?
→ Company rules are protected by commercial law.
9. _____ ?
→ War rules are followed by countries.
10. _____ ?
→ Fines are paid by people who break civil laws.

5. Make the sentences negative (Present Simple Passive – the original sentences are wrong)

1. Murder cases are solved by family law.
2. Children's schools are decided by business law.
3. International law is used only for divorce problems.
4. Contracts are punished with jail time.
5. Civil law cases are handled by international courts.
6. Peace treaties are signed only by companies.
7. Money is ordered to be paid in criminal courts.
8. Trade agreements are judged by family-law lawyers.
9. Robbery cases are solved without any punishment.
10. War crimes are protected by commercial law.

6. Rewrite the sentences from Active to Passive (Present Simple)

1. Judges decide child-care cases.
2. The government punishes robbery.
3. Lawyers handle divorce problems.
4. Countries sign peace treaties.
5. Courts solve money disputes.

6. Companies follow business-law rules.
7. International courts judge war crimes.
8. Family-law judges order payments.
9. Governments set trade rules.
10. Civil courts protect contracts.

7. Rewrite the sentences from Passive to Active (Present Simple)

1. Serious crimes are punished by the state.
2. Contracts are covered by commercial law.
3. Children's living place is decided by family courts.
4. Trade rules are set by international agreements.
5. Divorce papers are prepared by lawyers.
6. Fines are paid by people who lose civil cases.
7. Peace treaties are signed between countries.
8. Company problems are solved by business law.
9. War rules are followed by armies.
10. Money disputes are judged in civil courts.



3.PROPERTY LAW

Property law is about owning things like houses, cars, or land. It says who owns what and how to transfer it. There are real property, like buildings, and personal property, like clothes. To buy a house, you sign papers and pay. The law protects your ownership from theft. If you rent, property law sets rules for landlords and tenants. Landlords fix things; tenants pay rent on time. Disputes happen, like neighbors arguing over fences. Courts solve them. If you are a Russian citizen, you have the right to buy, sell, and own property in Russia. Russian citizens are entitled to own land, apartments, and houses without significant restrictions. However, it's important to remember that the country's property laws may vary slightly depending on the region. Property law keeps society organized. It started long ago with kings giving land. Today, it includes intellectual property, like ideas or music copyrights.

1.Put the words from the box in the gaps

1. Houses and land are examples of _____.

Fences, real property, copyrights, tenants, property law, disputes, intellectual property, landlords, personal property, transfer, ownership, rent
--

2. Jewellery, phones and clothes belong to _____.

3. _____ decides who has the right to use or sell a thing.

4. When you buy an apartment, you _____ the _____ from the previous owner.

5. People who own buildings and let others live there are called _____.

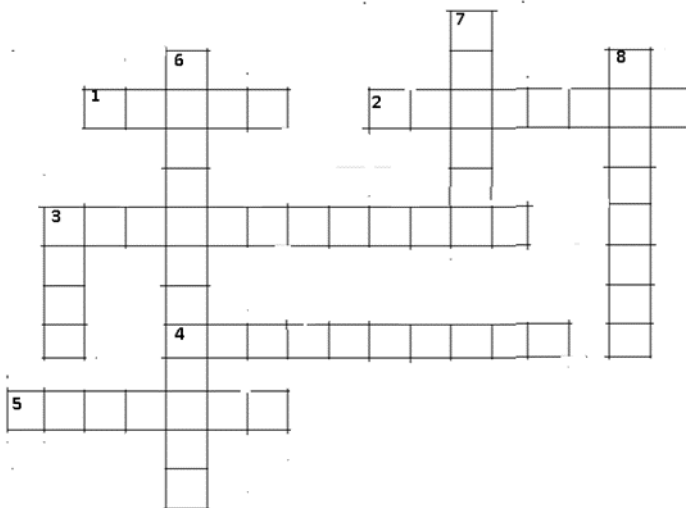
6. People who pay money to live in someone else's flat are _____.

8. If neighbours cannot agree where the border is, they often argue about _____.

9. _____ between neighbours are solved in court using property law.

10. In Russia you must pay _____ every month if you live in a rented flat.

11. Songs, books and inventions are protected by _____ and _____.



Across

1. It separates your garden from the street and neighbours' property (5)

2. A man who gives his house or flat to rent (9)

3. Property like a house or a flat (8+4)

4. The author's right for a book (10)

5. Argument (7)

Down

3. A fee for a rented flat (4)

6. A type of property for ideas, patents, music is _____ property (12)

7. A person who rents a flat or a house (6)

8. Giving your property rights to someone else (8)

3. Answer the questions:

1. What is property law about?
2. What is the difference between real property and personal property? Give examples.
3. What must tenants do and what must landlords do according to property law?
4. How are disputes between neighbours usually solved?
5. Do Russian citizens have the right to own land, apartments and houses? Are there big restrictions?
6. Where did property law begin many centuries ago?
7. Name at least two examples of intellectual property mentioned in the text.

4. Are the sentences true or false? Explain why:

- a) When you rent a flat, you become the owner of it.
- b) Property law today also protects ideas and creative works

4.FAMILY LAW

Family law deals with family matters. It includes marriage, divorce, and children. To marry, people must be old enough and agree. Law says what happens if they divorce, like sharing money. In divorce, courts decide who gets the house or car. They think about what's best for kids. Child custody is important. Parents share time or one has main care. Adoption is when people take a child as their own legally. Family law protects against abuse. If someone hurts a family member, courts can order them to stay away. It helps families stay safe and fair. The Family Code of Russia is the prime source of family law in the Russian Federation. It was passed by the State Duma on 8 December 1995, signed into law by President Boris Yeltsin. It has been amended a number of times since then, most recently in June 2008.

1.Find the English equivalents for:

1.Развод. 2. Защищать от насилия в семье. 3. Семейный кодекс. 4. Усыновление или удочерение. 5. Брак. 6. Право опеки над детьми. 7. Раздел имущества при разводе. 8. Забота

2.Put the words from the box in the gaps

marriage, family law, divorce, adoption, Family Code, abuse, protects, the court (2), child custody (2)

1. _____ is the legal decision about where and with whom a child will live after parents divorce.
2. _____ is the legal process of ending a marriage.
3. Family law _____ people from violence inside the family.
4. When parents divorce, _____ decide how to divide the house, car and _____.
5. _____ is when adults legally become parents of a child who was not born to them.
6. The main Russian document that regulates all family matters is called the _____ of Russia.

7. To get married in Russia, both people must freely agree and be old enough for _____.
8. _____ happens when a husband or wife physically or emotionally hurts the other person or children.
9. The whole system of rules about marriage and children is called _____.
10. If there is danger in the family, _____ can order the violent person to stay away.

GRAMMAR

3. Put the verbs in Present Simple Passive

1. Marriage certificates (to give) _____ by the registry of-
fice.
2. Child custody (to decide) _____ by a judge.
3. Alimony (to pay) _____ every month.
4. Adoption papers (to check) _____ by social workers.
5. The rights of children (to protect) _____ by law.
6. Divorce (to discuss) _____ in court.
7. The age for marriage (to set) _____ at 18.
8. Parental rights (to take away) _____ for bad behavior.
9. Property (to divide) _____ between husband and wife.
10. Marriage contracts (to write) _____ before marriage.

4. Write Wh-questions to the answers:

1. _____? -- Marriage is registered at the registry office.
2. _____? -- Alimony is paid by the father when he doesn't
live with the children.
3. _____? -- Custody is given to the mother or father.
4. _____? -- Divorce is approved by a judge.
5. _____? -- Adoption is allowed by law.
6. _____? -- Property is divided after divorce.
7. _____? -- The rights of children are protected by the Fam-
ily Code.

8. _____? -- Marriage contracts are signed before the wedding.
9. _____? -- Parental rights are lost for abuse.
10. _____? -- Child support is calculated by the court.

5. Correct the meaning, making negative sentences.

- 1.Divorce is allowed only after 50 years of marriage.
- 2.Marriage contracts are required for all people.
- 3.Adoption is permitted without any documents.
- 4.Alimony is paid only once a year.
- 5.Parental rights are taken away for small mistakes.
- 6.Property is always divided only to the husband.
- 7.The Family Code is ignored by all families.
- 8.Marriage is registered without any papers.
- 9.Child support is calculated by children.
- 10.Custody is always given only to the father.

6.Fill the gaps:

Active voice	Passive voice
1.The judge gives custody to the mother.	Custody _____ to the mother by the judge.
2.Couples _____ marriage contracts.	Marriage contracts are signed by couples.
3.The law protects children's rights.	Children's rights _____ by law.
4.The court _____ property.	Property is divided by the court.
5.The court takes away parental rights for abuse.	Parental rights _____ away for abuse.
6.The father _____ alimony.	Alimony is paid by the father.
7.The registry office gives marriage certificates.	Marriage certificates _____ by the registry office.

7. Rewrite the sentences in Passive Voice.

1. Social workers check adoption papers.
2. The government sets the age for marriage.
3. The Family Code regulates family life.
4. A judge approves adoption.
5. They discuss divorce in court.
6. The court calculates child support.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT**8. Answer the questions:**

1. What family matters does family law deal with? (Назови минимум три)
2. What must people do to get married according to the law?
3. When parents divorce, what two things do courts usually decide about?
4. What is more important for courts than parents' wishes in divorce cases?
5. What is child custody and adoption?
6. How does family law protect family members from danger?
7. What is the main source of family law in Russia and when was it first passed?

9. Is it True or False? Explain why.

- a) In Russia you can marry at any age if you love each other.
 - b) If one parent abuses the child, the court can forbid this parent to come close.
-

5.INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. Договор между странами	a. International Law
2. Права человека	b. United Nations
3. ООН	c. Cooperation
4. Изменение климата	d. Environment
5. Международное право	e. Climate Change
6. Сотрудничество	f. Human rights
7. Беженцы	g. Refuges
8. Закон о международной торговле	h. Treaty
9. Окружающая среда	i. Trade law

1. Before reading, match Russian and English words

International law is a set of rules that countries and international organisations follow when interacting. These rules cover many areas that involve cooperation between nations, like international business, human rights, protecting the environment, and solving disputes. It also includes economic partnerships, humanitarian aid, and global environmental challenges. It helps them work together peacefully. Treaties are agreements, like on trade or environment. Countries promise to follow them. The United Nations makes many rules. It tries to stop wars and helps refugees. Human rights are part of it. are universally recognized moral principles or norms that establish standards of human behavior and are often protected by both national and international laws. No country can ignore them. Trade law sets fair rules for buying and selling between nations. International law grows with new problems, like climate change. It makes the world safer for everyone.

2. Put the words from the box in the gaps.

trade law, cooperation, disputes, environment, climate change international law, treaties, United Nations, human rights, refugees

1. Countries sign _____ – special agreements that are binding for everyone who signed.
2. The main purpose of _____ is to help countries live and work together peacefully.
3. The organisation that tries to stop wars and helps _____ is the _____.
4. Protection of the _____ and fight against _____ are new important parts of international law.
5. _____ are basic rights that belong to every person in the world; no government can take them away.
6. When two countries cannot agree on borders or resources, they try to solve _____ using international law.
7. _____ regulates how countries buy and sell goods to each other fairly.
8. International law is based on voluntary _____ between nations.

3. Answer the questions

1. What is international law? (Дай краткое определение своими словами)
2. Name at least four areas that international law covers.
3. What are treaties and why are they important?
4. What are the two main things the United Nations tries to do according to the text?
5. Why can no country simply ignore human rights?
6. What does trade law do?

7. What new global problem has made international law develop recently?

4. Are these sentences True or False? Explain why:

a) Only members of the United Nations must follow international law.

b) International law helps countries solve problems without wars.



6.ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

1.Before reading, match Russian and English words

Environmental law protects nature. It tries to stop pollution and save animals. Environmental law is important because it regulates human activities that impact the environment and protects natural resources for future generations. Governments create and enforce national and international regulations to protect the environment, for clean air and water. Laws say factories can't dump waste in rivers. Companies must clean up. People can report problems. International agreements fight global warming, like the Paris Agreement. If someone breaks the law, they pay fines or fix the damage. Environmental law helps future generations. It started when people saw harm from industry. Now, it includes recycling and green energy. Everyone can help by following these laws.

2.Put the words from the box in the gaps

1. _____ tries to stop factories from poisoning rivers and air.

natural resources, green energy, environmental law, pollution, clean air, waste, fines, Paris Agreement, recycling, future generations

2.One of the most famous international documents against climate change is the _____.

3.Laws protect _____ such as forests, rivers and minerals so that our children and grandchildren can use them too – that is, for _____.

4.Companies are not allowed to throw _____ into rivers or the sea.

5.Everyone wants to breathe _____ and drink clean water.

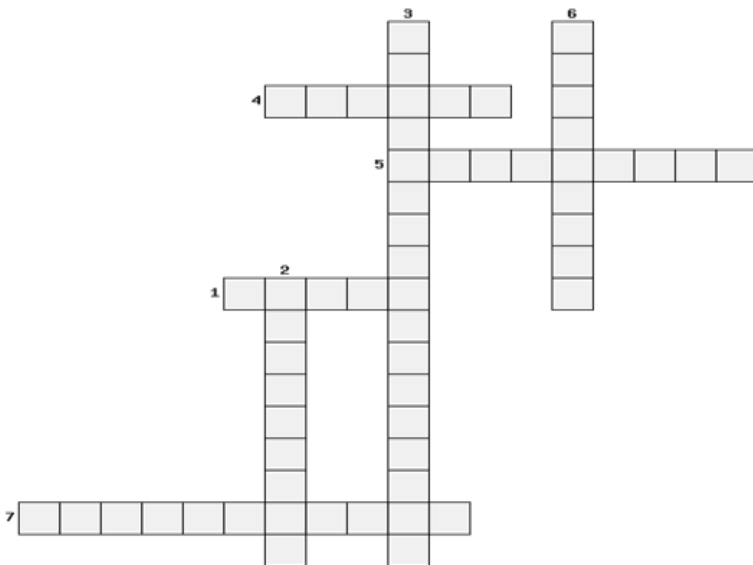
6.Breaking environmental rules can cost a lot of money – companies pay _____.

7.Two modern ways to help nature mentioned in the text are _____ and _____.

8. The main enemy that _____ fights against is _____.

3. Do the crossword

1. ___ energy is produced in an environmentally friendly way (5).
2. Using old things to produce something new (9)
3. People who will live after us (6+11)
4. Substances that industry throws away (6).
5. Natural values people can use (9)
6. Making air, water or soil dirty (8).
7. Nature around us (11).



GRAMMAR

4. Put the verbs in Active or Passive Voice (Present Simple)

1. International law (to regulate) _____ relations between countries and organizations.
2. Treaties (to sign) _____ by governments to establish rules on trade and the environment.
3. The United Nations (to promote) _____ peace and human

rights around the world.

4. Human rights (to protect) _____ by both national and international laws.

5. In Russia, family law (to govern) _____ by the Family Code.

6. Parents (to share) _____ responsibility for their children's upbringing.

7. Property law (to define) _____ who owns land, houses, and other assets.

8. Courts (to resolve) _____ disputes between neighbors or business partners.

9. Adoption (to process) _____ through courts with the involvement of social services.

10. Environmental agreements (to address) _____ global challenges like climate change

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

5. Answer the questions

1. What is the main goal of environmental law?

2. Why do we need environmental law for future generations?

3. Name at least three things that environmental laws protect or fight against.

4. What are factories and companies not allowed to do with waste?

5. What can ordinary people do if they see someone breaking environmental rules?

6. Give one example of an international agreement mentioned in the text.

7. What punishments can companies get for breaking environmental law?

6. Are the statements True or False? Explain why

a) Environmental law appeared only in the 21st century.

b) Recycling and using green energy are now part of environmental protection

SPEAKING

7. Look at the pictures. What situations do you think the following pictures illustrate? What type of law do they apply to?

8. Describe more situations within each type of law.

A)



B)



C)



D)



E)

7.ANCIENT LAW SYSTEMS

1. Match the English and Russian Equivalents



English

1. Code
2. Pharaoh
3. Punishment
4. Custom
5. Judge
6. Law system
7. Property
8. Crime
9. Death penalty
10. Fair

Russian

- a. Фараон
- b. Справедливый
- c. Кодекс
- d. Наказание
- e. Обычай
- f. Судья
- g. Правовая система
- h. Собственность
- i. Преступление
- j. Смертная казнь

A long time ago, people lived by special rules. These rules **formed** the first law systems. They **helped** people live together, solve arguments, and punish criminals. Different civilizations **created** their own laws. Some of these laws **influenced** modern laws.

The Laws of Ancient Babylon

About 4,000 years ago, a king named Hammurabi **ruled** Babylon. He **wrote** a famous set of laws called the **Code of Hammurabi**. This code **had** 282 laws. The laws **were carved** on a big stone pillar so everyone **could** read them.

The Code of Hammurabi **followed** the rule: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." This **meant** that the punishment **had to be** the same as the crime. For example, if a person **broke** someone's arm, their arm **was broken** too. If someone **stole** something, they **were punished** very harshly.

The Laws of Ancient Egypt

In Ancient Egypt, laws **were based** on traditions and religion. The pharaoh **was** not just a ruler but also a god. He **made** the rules for society. Egyptians **believed** that the gods **punished** people who **broke** the laws.

Egypt **did not have** a written law code like Babylon. Judges **decided** arguments based on customs. If a person **cheated** or **stole**, they **could be** sent to hard labor or even killed.

The Laws of Ancient Greece

In Ancient Greece, laws **appeared** later than in Babylon and Egypt. The most famous early laws **belonged to** a ruler named Draco. His laws **were** very strict. Almost every crime **had** the death penalty. People **said**, "Draco's laws are written not in ink, but in blood."

Later, another ruler named Solon **changed** the laws. He **made** them fairer. Solon **divided** people into groups by wealth. Rich and poor people **had** different rights and duties.

The Laws of Ancient Rome

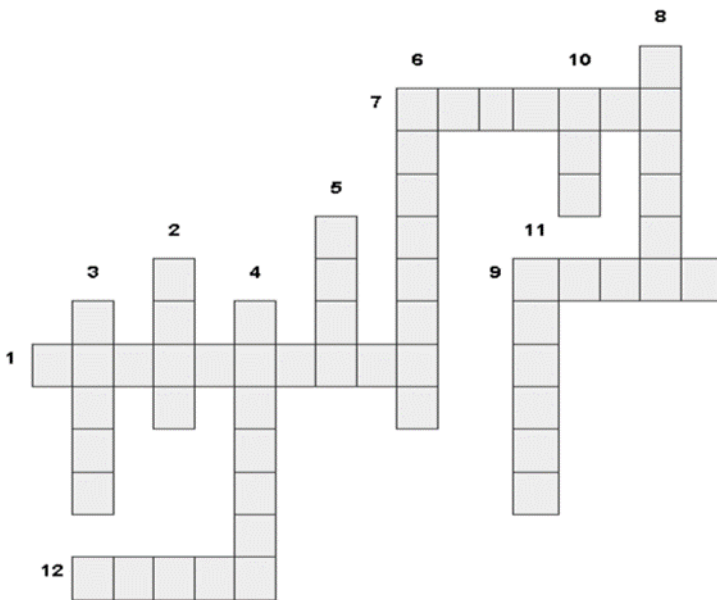
Ancient Rome **created** one of the most important law systems. Roman laws **influenced** many modern countries. The first Roman laws **were called** the "Twelve Tables." They **were written** around 450 BC.

These laws **controlled** the lives of Romans. They **talked** about property, family, and crimes. For example, if someone **damaged** another person's property, they **had to** pay a fine.

Ancient law systems **show** how people **tried** to live by rules. They **wanted** to be fair, but punishments **were** often very harsh. Many ideas from these old laws **are still used** today.

2. Do the crossword

1. A ruler of Ancient Egypt who was also considered a god.
2. A set of written laws, like the Code of Hammurabi.
3. Something bad that happens to someone because they broke the law.
4. A tradition or way of doing things that has been around for a long time.
5. A person who decides who is right or wrong in a legal argument.
6. The rules and laws that a country or society uses to keep order.
7. Something that belongs to a person, like a house or land.
8. An illegal act, like stealing or hurting someone.
9. A punishment where a person is killed for a serious crime.
10. Treating everyone equally and honestly.



3.Fill in the gaps with the correct words)

code, pharaoh, punishment, custom, judge, law system, property, crime, death penalty, fair

1. In Ancient Egypt, the _____ was the most powerful person.
2. The _____ of Hammurabi was written on a stone pillar.
3. If you commit a _____, you will be punished.
4. Some countries still use the _____ for serious crimes.
5. A _____ must listen to both sides before making a decision.
6. Ancient Greece had a strict _____.
7. People often pass their _____ to their children.
8. In some tribes, old _____ are still followed.
9. The _____ for stealing was very harsh in Babylon.
10. Laws should be _____ for everyone.

GRAMMAR

4. Put the verbs in Past Simple (all verbs are regular)

1. Hammurabi _____ (create) a famous set of laws.
2. The laws _____ (help) people live together peacefully.
3. Judges _____ (decide) arguments based on customs in Egypt.
4. Draco _____ (write) very strict laws in Greece.
5. Romans _____ (use) the Twelve Tables to control society.
6. The pharaoh _____ (rule) Ancient Egypt for many years.
7. People _____ (follow) the Code of Hammurabi in Babylon.
8. Solon _____ (change) the laws to make them fairer.
9. Criminals _____ (receive) harsh punishments for crimes.
10. The laws _____ (influence) many modern legal systems.

5. Write Questions in Past Simple

1. _____? Hammurabi created the Code of Hammurabi.
2. _____? The pharaoh ruled Ancient Egypt.
3. _____? Judges decided arguments based on customs.
4. _____? Draco wrote very strict laws
5. _____? Romans used the Twelve Tables
6. _____? Solon changed the laws in Greece

7. _____? People followed the Code of Hammurabi
8. _____? Criminals received harsh punishments
9. _____? The laws influenced modern legal systems.
10. _____? The Twelve Tables controlled Roman society

6. Make Sentences Negative

- 1.Hammurabi created 300 laws.
- 2.The pharaoh ruled for only one year.
- 3.Judges decided all arguments fairly.
- 4.Draco wrote mild laws.
- 5.Romans used the Code of Hammurabi.
- 6.Solon changed the laws in Babylon.
- 7.People followed the Twelve Tables in Greece.
- 8.Criminals received light punishments.
- 9.The laws influenced only one country.
- 10.The Twelve Tables controlled Egyptian society.



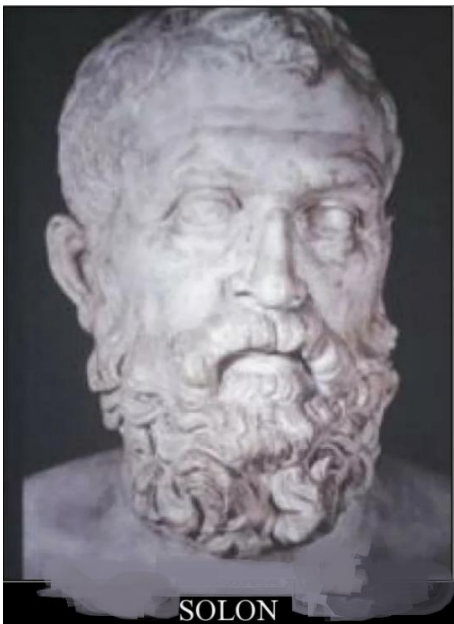
UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

7. Answer the questions)

1. Who created the Code of Hammurabi?
2. How many laws were in the Code of Hammurabi?
3. What did "an eye for an eye" mean?
4. What were Egyptian laws based on?
5. Who was the pharaoh in Ancient Egypt?
6. Why were Draco's laws so famous?
7. Who made the laws fairer in Ancient Greece?
8. What were the first Roman laws called?
9. What did the Twelve Tables regulate?
10. Do ancient laws still influence modern laws?

8. Write True or False?

1. The Code of Hammurabi was written on paper.
2. Egyptian laws were written in special books.
3. Draco's laws were very mild.
4. Solon made the laws in Greece fairer.
5. Rome did not have written laws.



6. The pharaoh in Egypt was considered a god.
7. The Code of Hammurabi had 100 laws.
8. In Babylon, thieves were punished severely.
9. The Twelve Tables were from Ancient Greece.
10. Ancient laws do not influence modern law systems.

SPEAKING

9. Look at the pictures and comment them. Tell as much as you can about them.



8.MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN LAW SYSTEMS

1. Match English and Russian Equivalents

English	Russian
1. Feudalism	А. Церковный суд
2. Lord	Б. Феодализм
3. Canon law	В. Великая хартия вольностей
4. Common law	Г. Городское право
5. Jury	Д. Присяжные
6. Magna Carta	Е. Общее право
7. Town law	Ж. Сеньор
8. Church court	З. Каноническое право
9. Punishment	И. Наказание
10. Noble	К. Дворянин

In the Middle Ages, Europe **had** many different law systems. These systems **helped** people live together, solve problems, and punish criminals. Most laws **came** from traditions, religion, and the rules of kings and lords.

Feudal Law

Feudalism **dominated** Europe during the Middle Ages. Under feudalism, kings **gave** land to lords. Lords **protected** the people who lived on their land. In return, people **worked** for the lords and **paid** taxes. The relationship between lords and people **was** very important.

Lords **acted** as judges in their lands. They **decided** arguments and **punished** criminals. The punishments **were** often harsh. For example, thieves **lost** a hand, and murderers **were** executed.

Canon Law

The Catholic Church **played** a big role in medieval Europe. The Church **created** its own laws, called canon law. These laws **controlled** the lives of priests, monks, and all Christians. The Church **decided** who could marry, how people should pray, and what **was** right or wrong.

Church courts **judged** people who **broke** religious rules. For example, if someone **did not** go to church, they **could be** punished. The Church also **controlled** education and hospitals.

Common Law

In England, a special law system **developed**. It **was called** common law. Common law **was** not written down at first. Instead, judges **used** decisions from past cases to make new decisions. This **made** the law more fair and predictable.

King Henry II **started** the use of juries in England. Juries **were** groups of ordinary people who **decided** if someone was guilty or not. This system **became** very important and **is still used** today.

Magna Carta

In 1215, English nobles **forced** King John to sign the Magna Carta. This document **limited** the king's power. It **said** that the king **had to** follow the law, just like everyone else. The Magna Carta **protected** the rights of nobles and free men.

The Magna Carta **was** one of the first steps toward democracy. It **influenced** many later laws and constitutions, including the United States Constitution.

Town Law

In medieval towns, people **lived** by different rules. Towns **had** their own governments and laws. These laws **controlled** trade, cleanliness, and safety. For example, bakers **could not** sell bad bread, and people **had to** keep the streets clean.

Towns **created** their own courts. These courts **judged** arguments between merchants and craftsmen. Town law **helped** trade and business grow.

Medieval law systems **show** how people **tried** to create order. Some laws **were** fair, but others **were** very harsh. Many ideas from medieval laws **still influence** modern legal systems today.

2.Match Definitions and Words

canon law, lord, jury, town law, church common law, court, feudalism, punishment, noble, Magna Carta

- 1.A system where kings gave land to lords in return for protection.
- 2.A powerful man who owned land and protected people.
- 3.The laws of the Catholic Church.
- 4.A law system based on past decisions, not written laws.
- 5.A group of ordinary people who decided if someone was guilty.
- 6.A document that limited the king's power in England.
- 7.The laws that controlled life in medieval towns.
- 8.A court run by the Church to judge religious crimes.
- 9.Something bad that happened to someone who broke the law.
- 10.A rich and powerful person in medieval society.

3.Fill in the gaps with the correct words

noble, feudalism, church court, lord, canon law, punishment, common law, town law, jury, Magna Carta,

- 1.In the Middle Ages, most of Europe followed the system of _____.

2. A _____ owned land and had power over the people who lived there.
3. The Catholic Church used _____ to control the lives of Christians.
4. England developed a system called _____, which used past decisions to make new ones.
5. A _____ helped decide if a person was guilty or innocent.
6. The _____ was signed in 1215 and limited the king's power.
7. Medieval towns had their own rules, called _____.
8. If someone broke religious rules, they were judged in a _____.
9. Thieves often received a harsh _____.
10. A _____ was a rich and important person in medieval society.

GRAMMAR

4. Past Simple (Irregular Verbs) – Affirmative Sentences

1. Kings _____ (give) land to lords in medieval Europe.
2. The Catholic Church _____ (become) very powerful during the Middle Ages.
3. Judges _____ (take) decisions based on old cases.
4. King John _____ (sign) the Magna Carta in 1215.
5. People _____ (see) the Magna Carta as a step toward fairness.
6. Lords _____ (keep) order on their lands.
7. The Church _____ (teach) people how to live by religious rules.
8. Many criminals _____ (go) to prison for their crimes.
9. Towns _____ (grow) and created their own laws.
10. The jury system _____ (begin) in England under King Henry II.

5. Write Questions in Past Simple

1. _____? Kings gave land to lords.

2. _____? The Catholic Church became very powerful.
3. _____? Judges took decisions based on old cases.
4. _____? King John signed the Magna Carta.
5. _____? People saw the Magna Carta as a step toward fairness.
6. _____? Lords kept order on their lands.
7. _____? The Church taught people how to live.
8. _____? Many criminals went to prison.
9. _____? Towns created their own laws.
10. _____? Because towns grew.
11. _____? The jury system began in England.

6. Make Sentences Negative

1. Kings gave land to peasants.
2. The Church became less powerful in the Middle Ages.
3. Judges took decisions without any rules.
4. King John signed the Magna Carta happily.
5. People saw the Magna Carta as unfair.
6. Lords kept order only in their castles.
7. The Church taught people to break the laws.
8. Many criminals went free after their crimes.
9. Towns grew without any laws.
10. The jury system began in France.

7. Find the Past the Past Simple forms of the verbs in the fillward (across and down)

	P	O	I	U	Y	T	R	E	W	Q	A	S	D	F	G
be	W	E	N	T	X	Z	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	S	A
have	B	R	O	K	E	M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	Q	W
do	W	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	B	V	C
say	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U
take	H	A	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	Z	X	C	V	B	N
make	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	B	V	C	X
give	D	I	D	S	A	I	D	P	O	I	U	Y	T	R	E
see	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	Q
go	G	H	J	K	O	M	E	B	V	C	X	Z	A	S	D
know	I	J	K	H	U	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	S	D	F
find	J	K	L	E	A	B	V	C	X	Z	A	S	D	F	G
break	K	A	M	I	B	V	C	X	Z	A	S	D	F	G	H
tell	L	T	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	S	D	F	G	H	J
write	M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K
build															

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

8. Answer the questions

1. What was feudalism?
2. Who gave land to lords in feudalism?
3. What was canon law?
4. Who created common law?
5. What was the Magna Carta?
6. Why was the Magna Carta important?
7. What was town law?
8. How did church courts work?
9. What were some punishments in medieval Europe?
10. How did medieval laws influence modern laws?

9. Are the statements True or False?

1. Feudalism was a system where people elected their leaders.

- 2.Lords protected the people who lived on their land.
- 3.Canon law controlled only the lives of priests.
- 4.Common law was based on written rules only.
- 5.King Henry II started the use of juries in England.
- 6.The Magna Carta gave the king more power.
- 7.Town law controlled trade and safety in medieval towns.
- 8.Church courts judged only kings and nobles.
- 9.Punishments in medieval Europe were always light.
- 10.Medieval laws do not influence modern legal systems.

GRAMMAR

10.Put the verbs in Past Simple

Curious Facts About Medieval Laws

In medieval Europe, laws 1 _____ (be) often strange and surprising. People 2 _____ (have) unusual rules, and punishments 3 _____ (be) sometimes very creative!

Animal Trials

In the Middle Ages, animals *were taken* to court! If a pig or a cow _____ (do) something bad, like kill a person, it *was put* on trial. Judges 4 _____ (give) the animal a lawyer, and if it *was found* guilty, it 5 _____ (go) to prison or even *was executed!*

The "Trial by Ordeal"

If someone 6 _____ (break) the law, they sometimes 7 _____ (have) to prove their innocence in a strange way. For example, they 8 _____ (take) a red-hot iron in their hand. If their hand 9 _____ (not be) burned after three days, they 10 _____ (be) innocent! People 10 _____ (believe) that God 11 _____ (tell) the truth.

No Left-Handed People Allowed

In some places, left-handed people **were seen** as suspicious. Many people 12 _____ (think) that the left-handed 13 _____ (have) a connection to the devil! Left-handed people sometimes **were made** to use their right hand.

The "Law of the Forest"

In England, kings 14 _____ (write) special laws for forests. If a person 15 _____ (take) wood from the king's forest, they 16 _____ (lose) their hands! Even hunting animals without permission 17 _____ (be) a serious crime.

Women's Rights

Women 18 _____ (have) very few rights. If a woman 19 _____ (break) a rule, her husband 20 _____ (be) responsible for her punishment. But some women 21 _____ (become) powerful. For example, Eleanor of Aquitaine 22 _____ (be) a queen and 23 _____ (make) her own laws!

The "Tithing" System

In towns, people 24 _____ (build) a system called "tithing." Ten families 25 _____ (be) a group, and if one person 26 _____ (do) something wrong, the whole group **was punished**! This 27 _____ (make) people watch each other carefully.

Strange Punishments

Some punishments 28 _____ (be) very unusual. For example, a liar 29 _____ (have) to wear a heavy stone around their neck. A gossip **was put** in a cage in the town square. People 30 _____ (tell) these punishments 31 _____ (be) to teach lessons!

Medieval laws 32 _____ (be) very different from today's laws. Some 33 _____ (be) fair, but others 34 _____ (be) very harsh. Many of these strange rules 35 _____ (find) their way into history books!

11. Make questions about medieval laws and ask them to a partner

SPEAKING

12. Look at the medieval pictures and comment on them.



9. THE HISTORY OF LAW IN RUSSIA

1. Match English and Russian Equivalents

English	Русский
1. Russkaya Pravda	А. Реформа
2. Prince	Б. Судья
3. Serf	В. Крепостной
4. Tsar	Г. Русская Правда
5. Sudebnik	Д. Царь
6. Judge	Е. Князь
7. Reform	Ж. Судебник
8. Mongol	З. Монгол
9. Noble	И. Дворянин
10. Trial	К. Суд



2. Put the verbs in Past or Present simple

In Russia, the history of law _____ (begin) a long time ago. The first laws _____ (come) from traditions and the rules of princes.

Early Russian Law: Russkaya Pravda

One of the first law codes in Russia _____ (be) the *Russkaya Pravda* ("Russian Truth"). Prince Yaroslav the Wise _____ (write) it in the 11th century. This law code _____ (have) rules about crimes, property, and family. For example, if someone _____ (break) another person's property, they _____ (have) to pay money. If someone _____ (steal), the punishment _____ (be) very harsh.

The *Russkaya Pravda* _____ (make) laws clearer for everyone. It _____ (show) that even princes _____ (have) to follow the rules.

Mongol Rule and Changes

In the 13th century, the Mongols _____ (take) control of Russia. They _____ (bring) their own laws, but Russian princes _____ (keep) some old traditions. During this time, laws _____ (become) stricter. The Mongols _____ (tell) Russian princes to collect taxes and keep order.

The Mongols _____ (give) Russia a new system of government. They _____ (build) a strong state, but life for ordinary people _____ (be) hard.

Ivan the Terrible and the Law Code of 1497

In 1497, Ivan III, the grandfather of Ivan the Terrible, _____ (make) a new law code. This code _____ (be) called the *Sudebnik*. It _____ (have) rules about courts, crimes, and land. The *Sudebnik* _____ (say) that judges _____ (have) to be fair.

Ivan the Terrible _____ (become) tsar in 1547. He _____ (write) even more laws. He _____ (take) power from the nobles and _____ (give) more rights to the state. His laws _____ (be) very strict, and many people _____ (go) to prison for small crimes.

Peter the Great and Reforms

In the 18th century, Peter the Great _____ (make) big changes. He _____ (see) that Russia _____ (be) behind Europe,

so he _____ (begin) to modernize the country. He _____ (write) new laws about the army, trade, and education.

Peter the Great _____ (build) a new capital, St. Petersburg. He _____ (tell) nobles to wear European clothes and _____ (learn) new customs. His reforms _____ (have) a big impact on Russia.

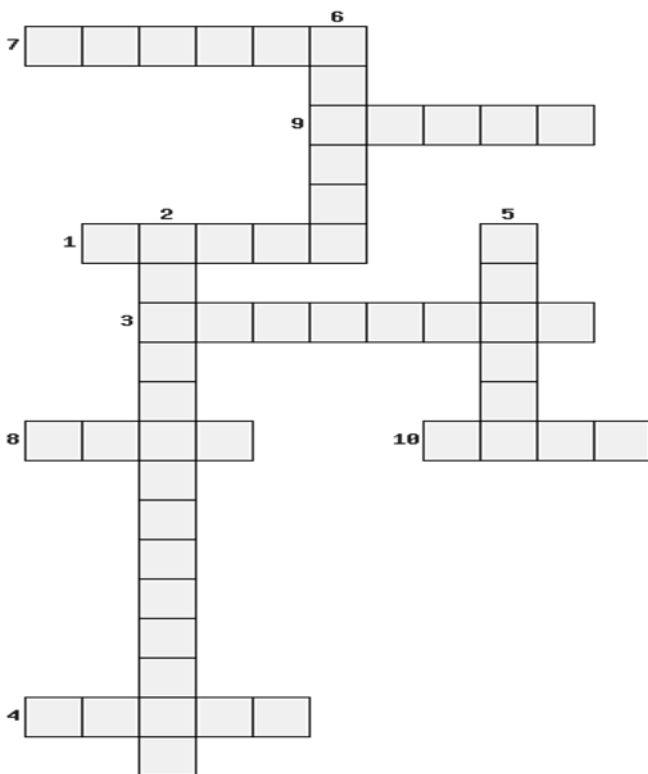
The 19th Century and New Laws

In the 19th century, Tsar Alexander II _____ (do) important reforms. In 1861, he _____ (give) freedom to the serfs (peasants who _____ (be) like slaves). This _____ (be) a big step for Russia. Alexander II also _____ (make) new courts. Judges _____ (become) more independent, and trials _____ (be) open to the public. These changes _____ (help) Russia move toward a fairer law system.

The history of Russian law _____ (be) long and interesting. From the *Russkaya Pravda* to modern laws, Russia has had many changes. These laws _____ (shape) the country we _____ (know) today.

3. Do the crossword

1. The first law code in Russia, written by Yaroslav the Wise.
2. A ruler of a small Russian state in medieval times.
3. A peasant who was like a slave and worked for a noble.
4. The title for the emperor of Russia.
5. A law code made by Ivan III in 1497.
6. A person who decides if someone is guilty or innocent in court.
7. A change made to improve something, like laws or society.
8. A person from the Mongol Empire that ruled Russia.
9. A rich and powerful person in Russia.
10. A legal process where a judge decides if someone broke the law.



4.Fill in the gaps with the correct words

prince, Russkaya Pravda, trial. tsar, serf, Sudebnik, judge, reform, Mongol, noble

1. _____ was the first law code in medieval Russia.
- 2.A _____ ruled a small part of Russia before the tsars.
- 3.Many _____ worked on the land of rich landowners.
- 4.Ivan the Terrible was the first Russian _____.
- 5.The _____ was an important law code from 1497.

6. A _____ listens to both sides in court before making a decision.
7. Peter the Great made many _____ in Russia.
8. The _____ ruled Russia for many years in the 13th century.
9. Rich _____ had a lot of power in medieval Russia.
10. During a _____, people give evidence to prove if someone is guilty

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT



5. Answer the questions

1. What was the *Russkaya Pravda*?
2. Who wrote the *Russkaya Pravda*?
3. What did the Mongols bring to Russia?
4. What was the *Sudebnik*?
5. Who was Ivan the Terrible?
6. What did Peter the Great do for Russia?

7. What did Alexander II do in 1861?
8. How did the courts change in the 19th century?
9. Why was the *Russkaya Pravda* important?
10. How did Mongol rule affect Russia?

6. Are the sentences True or False?

1. The *Russkaya Pravda* was written in the 18th century.
2. Yaroslav the Wise was a Mongol ruler.
3. The Mongols made Russian laws stricter.
4. Ivan the Terrible gave more rights to the nobles.
5. Peter the Great built Moscow as the new capital.
6. Serfs were like slaves in Russia.
7. The *Sudebnik* was a law code from 1497.
8. Alexander II made trials open to the public.
9. The Mongols never ruled Russia.
10. Peter the Great wore traditional Russian clothes.



GRAMMAR

7. Fill in the Gaps in Past Simple (Regular and Irregular Verbs)

1. Prince Yaroslav the Wise _____ (write) the *Russkaya Pravda* in the 11th century.
2. The Mongols _____ (control) Russia for many years.
3. Ivan the Terrible _____ (become) tsar in 1547.
4. Peter the Great _____ (modernize) Russia in the 18th century.
5. Judges _____ (decide) cases based on the *Sudebnik*.
6. Serfs _____ (work) for nobles without freedom.
7. Alexander II _____ (free) the serfs in 1861.
8. The Mongols _____ (bring) their own laws to Russia.
9. The *Russkaya Pravda* _____ (include) rules about crimes and property.
10. Peter the Great _____ (build) a new capital, St. Petersburg.
11. Nobles _____ (have) a lot of power in medieval Russia.
12. Ivan III _____ (create) the *Sudebnik* law code.
13. People _____ (follow) strict rules under Mongol rule.
14. Alexander II _____ (make) trials open to the public.
15. The Mongols _____ (tell) Russian princes to collect taxes.

8. Write Questions in Past Simple

1. _____? Yaroslav the Wise wrote the *Russkaya Pravda*.
2. _____? The Mongols controlled Russia for many years.
3. _____? Ivan the Terrible became tsar in 1547.
4. _____? Peter the Great modernized Russia.
5. _____? Judges decided cases based on the *Sudebnik*.
6. _____? Alexander II freed the serfs in 1861.

7. _____? The Mongols brought their own laws.
8. _____? The *Russkaya Pravda* included rules about crimes.
9. _____? Peter the Great built St. Petersburg.
10. _____? Nobles had a lot of power.

9. Make Sentences Negative

1. Yaroslav the Wise wrote the *Sudebnik*.
2. The Mongols controlled Russia for 100 years.
3. Ivan the Terrible became tsar in 1600.
4. Peter the Great modernized only the army.
5. Judges decided cases unfairly.
6. Alexander II freed the serfs in 1900.
7. The Mongols brought European laws to Russia.
8. The *Russkaya Pravda* included rules about space travel.
9. Peter the Great built a new capital in Siberia.
10. Nobles had no power in medieval Russia.

10. Rewrite the sentences from Active to Passive Voice

1. Yaroslav the Wise wrote the *Russkaya Pravda*.
2. The Mongols controlled Russia.
3. Ivan the Terrible punished criminals harshly Peter the Great built St. Petersburg
4. Judges decided cases based on the *Sudebnik*.
5. Alexander II freed the serfs.
6. The Mongols brought new laws.
7. Nobles owned the land.
8. Ivan III created the *Sudebnik*.
9. People followed the rules.



11. Rewrite the sentences from Passive to Active Voice

1. The *Russkaya Pravda* was written by Yaroslav the Wise.
2. Russia was controlled by the Mongols.
3. Criminals were punished by Ivan the Terrible.
4. St. Petersburg was built by Peter the Great.
5. Cases were decided by judges.
6. The serfs were freed by Alexander II.
7. New laws were brought by the Mongols.
8. The land was owned by nobles.
9. The *Sudebnik* was created by Ivan III.
10. The rules were followed by people.

SPEAKING

1. Comment on the pictures about the history of Law in Russia.
2. Compare ancient, medieval European and Russian laws.
What's common /different?
3. Which laws of the past do you find reasonable? Why?

10. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

1. Match the terms and the definitions:

1. presidential republic	a. the part of the government that carries out (executes) laws
2. head of state	b. the part of the government that makes laws
3. dissolve	c. to officially end an organisation (e.g. parliament)
4. veto	d. a country where the president has the main power and is elected by the people
5. pass over a veto	e. the person who represents the country (usually the president)
6. two-thirds majority	f. the part of the government that interprets laws and runs courts
7. legislative branch	g. to reject a law that parliament has passed
8. executive branch	h. against the rules of the constitution
9. judicial branch	i. to cancel the president's veto with 66% or more of the votes
	j. 66% or more of the members who vote

The Russian Federation (Russia) is a presidential republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power. The President can even dissolve the Duma if it doesn't agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his Administration but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches. The Federal Assembly represents the legislative branch of power. It is made up of two

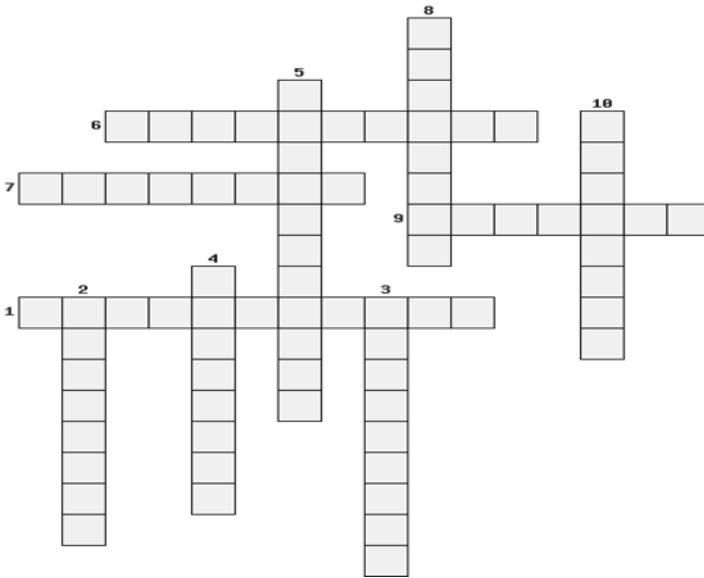
houses: the Federation Council and the Duma which make laws. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly but the Federal Assembly can pass over the Presidents veto by a two-thirds majority.

The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government, but the Duma must approve his appointment.

The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare action of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional.

2.Do the crossword:

- 1.Officially choosing someone for a job or position
- 2.To overcome.
- 3.The branch of power that carries out laws is the _____ branch.
- 4.To make the parliament not to exist any more – to _____ it.
- 5.The branch of power that makes laws is the _____ branch.
- 6.An idea which is offered for discussion.
- 7.A ьstate in which political power belongs to people, typically through their representatives.
- 8.The branch of power that interprets laws and runs courts is the _____ branch.
- 9.Accept.
- 10.The largest part of a group of people.



3. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box

Veto, pass over, dissolve, appoint, approve, elect, unconstitutional, head of state, legislative, executive

1. In Russia the people _____ the President directly every six years.
2. The President is the _____ of the Russian Federation.
3. The President can _____ the State Duma if it rejects his ideas three times.
4. The President _____ the Chairman of the Government.
5. The Duma must _____ the person the President chooses as Chairman of the Government.
6. The President can _____ any law passed by the Federal Assembly.
7. The Federal Assembly can _____ the President's veto, but it needs a two-thirds majority.
8. The Federal Assembly is the _____ branch – it makes laws.

9. The Federal Government is the _____ branch – it carries out the laws.

10. Only the Constitutional Court can decide that something is _____.

GRAMMAR

4. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect

1. The President _____ (veto) several laws this year.
2. The Federal Assembly _____ (pass) a new law about education.
3. The President _____ (dissolve) the Duma twice in the past.
4. The Duma _____ (approve) the new Chairman of the Government.
5. The President _____ (appoint) many ministers to his Administration.
6. The Federation Council _____ (pass over) the President's veto three times.
7. The Federal Government _____ (carry out) important changes in the economy.
8. The Constitutional Court _____ (declare) some actions unconstitutional.
9. The Federal Assembly _____ (make) Russia's laws fairer.
10. The President _____ (involve) himself in the work of both branches.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect

work approve change solve dissolve elect pass veto appoint

1. The people _____ the President directly since 1991.
2. The Federal Assembly _____ many important laws already.
3. The President _____ the Chairman of the

Government this year.

4. The Duma _____ the President's suggestions so far.

5. The President _____ three laws from the Federal Assembly.

6. The legislative branch _____ with the executive branch for years.

7. Russia _____ its Constitution recently.

8. The Government _____ problems in education and health care.

9. The President _____ the Duma twice in history.

6. Choose Present Perfect or Past Simple for the verbs in brackets

1. The Federal Assembly _____ a new law last week.

a) passed, b) has passed

2. The President _____ the Prime Minister in 2020.

a) appointed, b) has appointed

3. The Duma _____ the President's idea three times already.

a) rejected, b) has rejected

4. In 1993, the people _____ the first members of the Federal Assembly.

a) elected, b) have elected

5. The Government _____ on economic reforms for five years.

a) worked, b) has worked

6. The President _____ the bill yesterday.

a) vetoed, b) has vetoed

7. Russia _____ its legal system after the Soviet Union collapsed.

a) changed, b) has changed

8. The Constitutional Court _____ several laws unconstitutional in 2024.

a) declared, b) has declared

9. Last month the Duma _____ the new Chairman of the Government.

a) approved, b) has approved

7. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Last month, the Duma (*approve*) the budget for next year.

2. In 2020, Russia (*change*) some rules in the Constitution.

3. The State Duma (*become*) stronger in recent years.

4. Last year the Supreme Court (*check*) over 500 decisions from lower courts.

5. In 2008 the Constitutional Court (*move*) to Saint Petersburg.

6. Many people (*watch*) court meetings online this year.

7. The two houses of the Federal Assembly (*make*) over 5,000 laws.

8. Choose Present Perfect or Present Simple for the verbs in italics.

1. The people *elect* / *have elected* the President directly since 1991.

2. The people *elect* / *have elected* the President every 6 years.

3. Since 2014 the Supreme Court *unite* / *have united* two old courts.

4. The Constitutional Court *decides* / *have decided* many important cases since 1993.

5. The judicial branch *protects* / *have protected* citizens' rights.

6. Courts *use* / *have used* online systems for many years now.

7. Since 1993, Russia *has* / *has had* a presidential republic system.

8. The legislative branch *make* / *has made* thousands of laws since the Constitution started.

9. Since 2008 the Constitutional Court *worked* / *has worked* in Saint Petersburg.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT**9. Choose the right answer:**

1. Who guarantees the basic rights of the people?

- A. the President;
- B. the Chairman of the Government.

2. Who elects the members of the Federal Assembly?

- A. the Federal Government;
- B. the people.

3. Who appoints the Chairman of the Government?

- A. the President;
- B. the Federal Assembly.

4. Who approves the Chairman of the Government?

- A. the Duma;
- B. the Constitutional Court.

5. Who elects the President?

- A. the Federal Assembly;
- B. the people.

6. Who can dissolve the Duma?

- A. the President;
- B. the Chairman of the Government.

7. Who can declare laws unconstitutional?

- A. the Supreme Court;
- B. the Constitutional Court.

8. Who can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly?

- A. the President;
- B. the Chairman of the Government.

10. Choose the right answer:

1. Russian Federation is headed by _____ .

- A. the Prime Minister;
- B. the Chairman of the government;
- C. the President;
- D. the Federal Assembly

2. The president of Russia is elected by _____ .

- A. the Duma;
- B. the Federal Assembly;
- C. the popular vote;
- D. The electors

3 The supreme court represents the _____ branch of power.

- A legislative;
- B judicial;
- C constitutional.

4. The Russian federation is a _____ .

- A. constitutional monarchy;
- B. presidential republic;
- C. federal republic;
- D. parliamentary republic.

5. The government of Russia consists of three _____ judicial, legislative and executive.

- A. Houses;
- B. Parts;
- C. Branches;
- D. Departments.

6. The _____ represents the executive branch of power.

- A. Federal Assembly;
- B. Federal Government;
- C. Federation Council;
- D. Supreme Court.

7. _____ has the right to declare the actions of the President unconstitutional?

- A. Federal Assembly;
- B. Federal Government;
- C. Constitutional Court;
- D. Supreme Court.

8. The legislative branch of power belongs to _____ .

- A. Federal Assembly;
- B. Federal Government;
- C. Constitutional Court;
- D. Supreme Court.

9. The Federal Assembly consists of _____.

- A. The Federation Council and the Federal Government;
- B. The Federation Council and the Duma;
- C. The Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court;
- D. President's Administration and the Duma.



11. THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES OF POWER IN RUSSIA

1. Choose Present Perfect or Present Simple for the verbs in brackets

Russia is a presidential republic. This means the President 1) *has / has had / had* a lot of power, but the country 2) *has / has had / had* three branches of power: legislative, executive, and judicial.

The legislative branch 3) *makes / made / has made* laws. In Russia, the Federal Assembly 4) *does / has done / did* this job. It has two parts: the State Duma (the lower house) and the Federation Council (the upper house). The people 5) *elect / have elected / elected* the members of the State Duma every five years since 1993. The Federation Council 6) *has / has had / had* members from every region of Russia. The Federal Assembly 7) *already passes / already passed / has already passed* thousands of laws that help people live safely and fairly.

The executive branch 8) *carries out / carried out / has* the laws. The President is the head of this branch. The people 9) *elect / elected / have elected* the President directly since 1991. The President 10) *appoints / appointed / has appointed* the Chairman of the Government (the Prime Minister). Then the State Duma 11) *approves / approved / has approved* this person. The Government 12) *works / worked / has worked* every day to solve problems in schools, hospitals, roads, and the army.

The President 12) *works / worked / has worked* with both branches. For example, he 13) *sends / sent / has sent* new laws to the Federal Assembly. Sometimes the Federal Assembly 14) *does not agree / did not agree / has not agreed* with him. In the past, the President 15) *dissolves / dissolved / has even dissolved* the Duma when it 16) *says / said / has said* “no” three times to

his ideas. But usually they 17) *find / found / have found* a way to work together.

In recent years, Russia 18) *changes / changed / has changed* some rules in the Constitution. Because of this, the State Duma 19) *becomes / became / has become* stronger, and the President 20) *gives / gave / has given* it more power to choose the Chairman of the Government.

So, the legislative and executive branches *work / worked / have worked* side by side for many years.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

2. Are the sentences True or False?

The President of Russia is elected by the Federal Assembly.

1. The President can dissolve the Duma if it disagrees with him three times.
2. The President's Administration is part of the Federal Government.
3. The Federal Assembly has two houses: the State Duma and the Federation Council.
4. The people elect the members of the State Duma every five years.
5. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly.
6. The Federal Assembly can override the President's veto only with a simple majority (50% + 1 vote).
7. The Chairman of the Government is appointed by the President.
8. The State Duma must approve the Chairman of the Government chosen by the President.
9. In recent years the State Duma has become stronger because of changes in the Constitution.

12. THE JUDICIAL BODIES IN RUSSIA

1. Match the English words/phrases with their Russian equivalents

1. judicial bodies	A. мировые судьи
2. Constitutional Court	B. арбитражные суды
3. Supreme Court	C. Верховный Суд
4. arbitration courts	D. признать неконституционным
5. justices of the peace	E. нижестоящие суды
6. ordinary cases	F. назначать судей
7. to declare unconstitutional	G. Конституционный Суд
8. lower courts	H. утвердить назначение
9. to appoint judges	I. судебные органы
10. to approve an appointment	J. обычные дела (уголовные, гражданские)

Russia has many judicial bodies that protect the law and people's rights. These bodies have worked every day since the Constitution started in 1993.

The main judicial bodies are courts. The most important are the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court. The Constitutional Court has checked thousands of laws and decisions. It has already said "no" to some laws because they have broken the Constitution. This court helps keep the balance between the President, the Government, and the Parliament.

The Supreme Court has become the highest court for ordinary cases since 2014. It has united two old courts and now looks at criminal, civil, and business cases from all regions. Lower courts (district courts and regional courts) send their decisions to the Supreme Court when people do not agree with them.

There are also arbitration courts for companies. They solve problems about money, contracts, and taxes. Since Russia started to use online systems, many companies have sent documents to these courts through the internet.

Justices of the peace are small judicial bodies in every town and village. They have already helped millions of people with easy cases, for example small debts or family fights. This has made justice faster and closer to people.

All judges in Russia work independently. The President appoints the highest judges, but the Federation Council approves them. Lower judges receive their jobs after special exams. In recent years, courts have started to show many meetings online. People can watch real trials from home. This has made the judicial bodies more open and honest.

Thanks to all these judicial bodies, Russia protects the rights of citizens and makes sure that everyone follows the same rules.

2.Match the words with their definitions

1. Constitutional Court	A. small local judges who solve easy cases
2. Supreme Court	B. the highest court for criminal, civil and business cases
3. arbitration courts	C. courts that solve problems between companies
4. justices of the peace	D. against the rules of the Constitution
5. lower courts	E. to officially choose someone for a job
6. to appoint	F. the court that checks if laws follow the Constitution
7. to approve	G. to agree officially with a choice
8. unconstitutional	H. district and regional courts
9. online court meetings	I. court sessions that people can watch on the internet
10. balance of power	J. situation when no branch of power is too strong

3. Complete the sentences with the words from the box

judicial bodies, Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, arbitration courts, justices of the peace, lower courts, appoint, approve, unconstitutional, online

1. The President can _____ the highest judges.
2. The Federation Council must _____ these judges.
3. The _____ has already said “no” to some laws.
4. The _____ is the highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases.
5. _____ help companies with money and contract problems.
6. _____ work in every town and village and solve small cases.
7. When people don't agree with a decision, they send the case from _____ to higher courts.
8. If a law breaks the Constitution, the court can declare it _____.
9. In recent years many courts have started _____ meetings.
10. All _____ in Russia protect people's rights and follow the Constitution.

GRAMMAR

4. Put the words in order to make correct sentences.

1. already / the Constitutional Court / thousands of laws / has / checked
2. the Supreme Court / since 2014 / has / the highest court / become
3. not / Russia / online court meetings / has / stopped
4. Have / many people / real trials online / watched / ?
5. the Constitutional Court / some laws / has / “no” / said / to
6. lower courts / their decisions / have / to the Supreme Court / sent

7. Has / the judicial branch / citizens' rights / protected / for 30 years /?
8. arbitration courts / millions of business problems / have not / solved
9. justices of the peace / small cases / in villages / have / helped / with
10. the President / the highest judges / has / appointed / many times

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

5. Are the sentences True or False?

1. The judicial bodies in Russia have worked every day since 1991.
2. The Constitutional Court is the highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases.
3. The Constitutional Court has said “no” to some laws because they have broken the Constitution.
4. The Supreme Court has been the highest court for ordinary cases since 2014.
5. Arbitration courts help companies with problems about money, contracts, and taxes.
6. Justices of the peace work only in big cities.
7. Lower judges in Russia receive their jobs after special exams.
8. The President appoints the highest judges and the Federation Council has approved them.
9. In recent years, people can watch real court meetings online from home.
10. Thanks to the judicial bodies, Russia has protected the rights of citizens for more than 30 years.



SPEAKING

Draw the scheme of the three branches of power in Russia.
Make a short speech, describing your scheme.

13. THE BRITISH, THE USA AND GOVERNMENT

The United Kingdom (UK) and the United States of America (USA) have different governments. Both are democracies, but they work in different ways.

In the UK, the government is parliamentary. The King or Queen is the head of state, but they have little power. The real leader is the Prime Minister. People elect Members of Parliament (MPs) to the House of Commons. The party with the most MPs forms the government, and their leader becomes Prime Minister. The House of Lords is the upper house, but it cannot stop laws – it only checks them. The UK has no written constitution. Laws come from Parliament, old rules, and court decisions.

In the USA, the government is presidential. The President is both head of state and head of government. People elect the President every four years. The President lives in the White House and can veto laws. The USA has a written Constitution from 1787. It protects rights like free speech. Congress makes laws. It has two parts: the House of Representatives (elected every two years) and the Senate (elected every six years). The President appoints ministers (called secretaries), but the Senate must approve them.

Both countries have three branches: legislative (makes laws), executive (carries out laws), and judicial (checks laws). In the UK, the Prime Minister is part of Parliament. In the USA, the President is separate from Congress. This is called separation of powers. The UK government has changed slowly over time. The USA has had the same Constitution for over 200 years, but with changes called amendments.

The UK is in Europe and has left the EU. The USA is a big country with 50 states, each with its own government. Both value freedom and elections. People vote to choose leaders.

Governments help with schools, hospitals, and safety. If leaders do bad things, people can vote them out.

VOCABULARY

1. Find the words and match them with the definitions.

- A. to choose someone by voting
- B. a system where people vote for their leaders
- C. the main person who represents the country
- D. a government where parliament has the main power
- E. a change to the constitution
- F. to say no to a law
- G. to choose someone for a job
- H. a basic law of a country
- I. a part of government (e.g. legislative)
- J. when power is divided between different parts

P A R L I A M E N T A R Y Z X C
 O H E A D O F S T A T E V B N M
 W E L E C T Q W E R T Y U I O P
 E R T Y U I O P A S D F G H J K
 R S E P A R A T I O N O F P O W
 T Y U I O P Q W E R T Y U I O P
 Z X C V B N M L K J H G F D S A
 A M E N D M E N T W E R T Y U I
 Q W E R T Y U I O P A S D F G H
 S D F G H J K L Z X C V B N M Q
 D E M O C R A C Y P O I U Y T R
 F G H J K L M N B V C X Z A S D
 G H J K L M N B V C X Z A Q W E
 H J K L M N B V C X Z A S D F R
 J K L M N B V C X Z A S D F G T
 K L M N B V C X Z A S D F G H Y

2. Complete the sentences with words from the box

Parliamentary, veto, constitution, appoint, elect, branch, amendment, democracy, head of state, separation of powers

1. The UK is a _____ government.
2. The President can _____ laws.
3. The USA has a written _____.
4. The President can _____ ministers.
5. People _____ the President in the USA.
6. The legislative _____ makes laws.
7. The USA has added many _____ to its Constitution.
8. Both countries are examples of _____.
9. The King is the _____ in the UK.
10. The USA has _____ to keep balance.

3. Find a word from the text that means the same

1. Choose by voting (verb)
2. Say no to a law (verb)
3. Basic rules of a country (noun)
4. Part of government (noun)
5. Change to a law (noun)
6. Leader of the country (noun phrase)
7. Divide power (noun phrase)
8. Check laws (verb)
9. Form a government (verb)
10. Written basic law (noun)

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

4. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of government does the UK have?
2. Who is the head of state in the UK?
3. How does the Prime Minister become leader in the UK?
4. Does the UK have a written constitution?

5. What is the President's job in the USA?
6. How long is the President's term in the USA?
7. What are the two houses of Congress?
8. What does "separation of powers" mean?
9. How has the USA's Constitution changed?
10. What do both countries value?



14. THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA



The UK and the USA have old and important systems for making and checking laws.

In the UK, the legislative system is Parliament. It has two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. People elect MPs to the House of Commons every five years. The House of Lords has lords who are not elected – some are bishops or experts. Parliament makes laws called acts. The King or Queen signs them, but has no real power to say no. The judicial system has courts. Magistrates' courts solve small cases. Crown courts solve big criminal cases. The High Court solves civil cases. The Supreme Court is the highest and has checked laws since 2009. Judges are independent and protect rights.

In the USA, the legislative system is Congress. It has the House of Representatives and the Senate. People elect representatives every two years and senators every six years. Congress makes laws called bills. The President signs or vetoes them. The judicial system has federal and state courts. District courts are the first level. Appeals courts check decisions. The Supreme Court is the highest. It has nine judges appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. The Supreme Court has decided famous cases, like on free speech or equality. It can say laws are unconstitutional.

Both countries have common law – laws from old court decisions. In the UK, there is no written constitution, so Parliament can change any law. In the USA, the Constitution from 1787 is the main rule, and courts protect it. Juries (12 people) decide if someone is guilty in criminal cases in both countries. Lawyers help people in court. These systems have helped make fair societies for many years. They protect people from bad laws and give justice.

VOCABULARY

1. Match the words with definitions

1. the highest court in a country	a. legislative system
2. against the constitution	b. elect
3. to choose by voting	c. act (law)
4. laws from old court decisions	d. veto
5. the system of courts and judges	e. judicial system
6. a small court for easy cases	f. magistrate's court
7. a big court for criminal cases	g. crown court
8. the system that makes laws	h. supreme court
9. to say no to a law	i. unconstitutional
10. a law made by parliament	j. common law

2. Complete the sentences

Legislative, elect, veto, judicial, supreme court, unconstitutional, common law, act, magistrate's court, crown court

1. People _____ MPs in the UK.
2. The _____ system makes laws in both countries.
3. The President can _____ a bill in the USA.
4. The _____ system has courts and judges.
5. The _____ is the highest court in both the UK and USA.
6. If a law is _____, the court says "no".
7. Both countries use _____ from old decisions.
8. Parliament makes an _____ in the UK.

9. Small cases go to _____ in the UK.

10. Serious criminal cases go to _____.

3. Find a word from the text that means the same

- a. Choose by voting (verb)
- b. Say no to a law (verb)
- c. Law from parliament (noun)
- d. Highest court (noun phrase)
- e. Against the constitution (adj)
- f. Old court rules (noun phrase)
- g. Small local court (noun phrase)
- h. Big criminal court (noun phrase)
- i. System for making laws (noun phrase)
- j. System for justice (noun phrase)

GRAMMAR

4. Make Questions (Wh-questions, subject questions, general questions)

Unscramble the words to make correct questions.

1. has / the / what / Duma / already / approved? (Wh-question)

2. President / the / who / elects? (Subject question)

3. has / the / changed / Constitution / Russia? (General question)

4. why / the / has / vetoed / President / laws? (Wh-question)

5. Supreme / the / what / Court / has / decided? (Subject question)

6. have / online / courts / used / systems? (General question)

7. judges / who / the / has / appointed? (Wh-question)

8. judicial / the / what / branch / has / protected? (Subject question)

9. has / the / made / courts / more / open? (General question)

10. has / the / solved / arbitration / what / courts? (Wh-question)

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions based on the texts.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

5. Answer the questions.

1. What are the two houses of Parliament in the UK?
2. Who elects MPs in the UK?
3. What does the King do with laws in the UK?
4. What courts solve small cases in the UK?
5. When did the Supreme Court start in the UK?
6. What are the two houses of Congress in the USA?
7. How often do people elect representatives?
8. What can the President do with bills?
9. How many judges are in the US Supreme Court?
10. What is common law?

SPEAKING

6. Compare British, American and Russian

	Russia	The UK	The USA
Government system			
Legislative system			
Judicial system			
Courts			

What is in common? What is different?



15.WHO IS WHO IN THE COURT

Look at the picture. Read the comments. Check the meaning of the bold words.



In court, the defendant must try **to prove** that they did not **commit the crime**. For this they **provide** facts to show they say the truth. In other words, they must try to prove that they are innocent (not guilty). Twelve members of the public (called the **jury**) listen to the evidence (the information about the crime, for and against) and then make their **decision**. People who see a crime are **witnesses**, and they usually give **evidence** at a **trial**.

If someone is **guilty** of a crime, the judge will give the **sentence** (the punishment). If a person is guilty of serious crimes, they get time in **prison**. The person then becomes a prisoner.

For crimes that are not serious (called minor offences, like illegal parking), the punishment is usually a **fine** (money you have to pay).

1. The judge

– Sits on an **elevated** platform (**the bench**), usually at the back or centre back of the room.

– Often wears a black **judicial robe** and sometimes a **wig** (in **common law** jurisdictions).

– **Presides over** the trial, **ensures** fair **procedure**, rules on **objections**, and **instructs** the jury.

2. The jury (12 people)

– Sits together in a designated area called **the jury box**, usually to one side of the courtroom.

– Listens **attentively** to the evidence; they will later **decide the verdict** (guilty/not guilty).

– Do not speak during the trial except when **delivering the verdict**.

3. The witness

– Stands at the **witness stand**, **facing** the judge and the jury.

– Gives **testimony** under **oath**.

– Is questioned by both the **prosecutor** and the **barrister** (defense lawyer).

4. The prosecutor (also called the attorney in civil cases).

– Sits at a table near the jury, often on the side closest to the witness stand.

– **Represents** the government/state; (in criminal cases) or the **claimant** (in civil cases); tries to prove that the defendant's guilty.

– **Directly examines** the witnesses for the prosecution and **cross examines** defense witnesses.

5. The barrister (defense counsel/lawyer/ defense attorney)

– Sits opposite or near the **defendant**, usually at a separate table.

– Defends the *accused* (the defendant); **challenges** the prosecution’s case.

– Cross examines prosecution witnesses and examines defense witnesses.

– May **whisper** with the defendant.

6. The defendant

– Sits at a table with their lawyer (the barrister), often near the front of the courtroom.

– Does not have **to testify**; usually listens quietly unless consulted by their counsel.

– May be in **handcuffs** or **under guard** if considered a **flight risk** or **dangerous**.

7. **The bailiff**

– Usually stands or sits near the judge’s bench or the jury box.

– **Maintains order** in the courtroom; **swears** in witnesses; **escorts** the jury.

– Sometimes wears a uniform (police or court officer style) or a dark suit.

– **Announces** the judge’s entry with “All rise!”

8. The claimant

– In civil cases is an **individual** or organization that **initiates** legal **proceedings**.

– **fills a claim** against another **party**.

– Wants compensation for **harm**, injuries, **breach of contract**, discrimination, etc.

– must present evidence to the court that **supports** their claims. This may include witness testimony, documents, photographs, expert reports, and other materials to prove the claim.

VOCABULARY

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Виновен; невиновен; доказывать; решение; прокурор; защитник; линия обвинения; приводить к присяге; давать показания под присягой; объявлять; предоставлять суду доказательства; подвергать прямому . перекрестному допросу; шептать; наручники; физическое лицо; сторона (в суде); заполнить исковое заявление; срыв контракта приговор; судейская мантия; председательствовать на суде; обеспечивать справедливость процесса; возражения; риск побега; поддерживать порядок; скамья присяжных; оглашать вердикт; представлять заявителя / ответчика.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

2. Answer the questions.

1. Who investigate(s) crimes? — the police
2. Who sentence(s) people?
3. Who live(s) in prison?
4. Who decide(s) if someone is innocent or guilty?
5. Who defend(s) people and present(s) evidence?
6. Who commit(s) crimes?

VOCABULARY

3. Choose the right word.

1. A judge _____ the case in the County Court.

- A. found;
- B. heard;
- C. served;
- D. answeredю

2. The witness ... evidence in the court.

- A. took;
- B. got;
- C. gave;

3. The barrister _____ a brilliant speech at the trial last week.

- A. has said;
- B. was given;
- C. made.

4. If the crime is not serious, it is called

- A. a little abuse;
- B. an organized crime;
- C. a minor offence.

4. Match the halves of the sentences.

1. A prosecutor	A. tries to prove that the accused is guilty.
2. The jury	B. gives a sentence.
3. The judge	C. tries to prove that the accused is innocent.
4. A witness	D. twelve members of the public who say “guilty” or “innocent”.
5. A barrister	E. gives evidence at a court.
6. A defendant	F. can legally take a person’s property when that person does not pay money that he or she owes; looks after the order in the court.
7. A bailiff	G. a person against whom a charge is brought in a court of law.

5. Learn who is who in the court. Then fill in the gaps in the picture. Who is NOT in the picture?



SPEAKING

6. Roleplay the court trial:

a) Choose a case.

1. Problems with contracts

- A car sale goes wrong. A man pays for a car, but the seller doesn't give him the car or the money back. The man goes to court to get his money back.
- Bad home repairs. A company fixes an apartment, but the work is bad (the tiles fall off). The owner goes to court and asks the company to fix the problems or give him less money.
- Late delivery. A shop orders goods, but the supplier is very late. The shop loses money. The shop owner goes to court to get compensation.

2. Accidents and damage

- Car crash. One driver hits another car. The insurance money is not enough for repairs. The injured driver goes to court to get more money from the other driver.
- Flooded apartment. Water from the upstairs apartment damages the flat below. The owner of the damaged flat goes to court to get money for repairs.

– Injury in a shop. A person slips on a wet floor in a store and gets hurt. They go to court to get money for medical treatment.

3. Family problems

– Dividing things after divorce. A married couple divorces and can't agree who gets the house or the car. They go to court, and the judge decides.

– Alimony. After a divorce, one parent doesn't pay money for the child. The other parent goes to court to make them pay.

– Child's custody. Divorced parents argue about where their child should live. The court decides what is best for the child.

4. Housing problems

– Eviction. A home owner wants to make a former family member leave the house. The person doesn't want to leave. The owner goes to court.

– Right to live in a flat. A person lived in a state flat for many years. Then the authorities say they can't live there anymore. The person goes to court to keep the right to live there.

– Problems with the housing company. Flat owners think the housing company charges too much. They go to court to lower the fees.

5. Work problems

– Unfair dismissal. A boss fires an employee without a good reason. The employee goes to court to get their job back and money for lost wages.

– Unpaid wages. An employer doesn't pay the salary. The worker goes to court to get the money.

– Changed work conditions. The boss reduces the salary without asking. The worker goes to court to stop this.

6. Inheritance problems

- Fighting over a will. Relatives think a will is not fair or was made when the person was sick. They go to court to change it.
- Missed deadline for inheritance. A relative misses the deadline to claim inheritance because of illness. They go to court to extend the deadline.
- Dividing inherited things. Heirs can't agree who gets the house and who gets the car. The court divides the property.

7. Consumer problems

- Faulty product. A customer buys a phone with a defect. The shop refuses to take it back. The customer goes to court to get a refund.
- Bad holiday. A tourist buys a holiday, but the hotel is worse than promised. The tourist goes to court to get money back or compensation.

в) After you choose the case, each student takes a role and fills in the card.

Card 1. The claimant.

- Describe your problem in detail.
- Be ready to disagree with the opposite side.
- Be ready to answer the judge's and the attorney's questions.

Card 2. The accused / the defendant.

- Listen to the claimant. Describe the situation as you see it.
- Be ready to disagree with the opposite side.
- Be ready to answer the judge's and the attorney's questions.

Card 3. The prosecutor (the claimant's attorney)

- Be ready to prove your client's position. You can call witnesses, experts, provide documents.
- Ask questions to the defendant and their witnesses.

– Prepare your speech to prove that the defendant is guilty or tells lies.

Card 4. The barrister (the defendant’s attorney)

- Be ready to prove your client’s position. You can call witnesses, experts, provide documents.
- Ask questions to the claimant and their witnesses.
- Prepare your speech to prove that the defendant is innocent, and the claimant is not right or tells lies.

Card 5. A witness of the claimant’s side.

- Work with the claimant and the prosecutor (the claimant’s attorney). Prepare your evidence to prove his/her words.
- Give testimony under oath (“I promise to tell the truth, all the truth and nothing but truth”).
- Be ready to answer the barrister’s (defendant’s attorney’s) questions.

Card 6

A witness of the defendant’s side.

- Work with the defendant and the barrister (the claimant’s attorney). Prepare your evidence to prove his/her words.
- Give testimony under oath (“I promise to tell the truth, all the truth and nothing but truth”).
- Be ready to answer the prosecutor’s (claimant’s attorney’s) questions.

Card 7. An expert.

You are an engineer, a psychologist, an architect, a doctor, etc.

- Work with the defendant and the barrister (the claimant’s attorney) or with the claimant and the prosecutor (the claimant’s attorney). Prepare your speech to prove their position or prove that some of the evidence is fake.

Card 8. The judge.

- Listen to all the parties and the witnesses. Ask questions to check the details.
- If there are the jury, after the jury tell their verdict, you pass the sentence (for example, a fine), or tells what the defendant must do.

Card 9. The bailiff

- Swear in witnesses: ask them to repeat “I promise to tell the truth, all the truth and nothing but truth” after you.
- Keep the order. Say “Quiet, please!”
- Say: “The judge comes, all rise!”

Card 10. The jury

- Listen to all the parties, experts and witnesses. After they all speak out, you must decide if the defendant is guilty or innocent.
- Explain your decision to the other members of the jury.
- Vote.
- Say the verdict.

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Приложения А

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

Повествовательные предложения содержат сообщения о событиях, фактах, действиях, чувствах и т. п. Повествовательное предложение может быть утвердительным или отрицательным. В английском языке существует твёрдый порядок слов, т. е. каждый член предложения имеет своё определённое место в предложении. Для английского повествовательного предложения обычен следующий порядок слов (*прямой порядок слов*).

подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство
<i>The man</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>a telegram</i>	<i>yesterday</i>
Человек	послал	телеграмму	вчера

Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	обстоятельства		
			образа действия	места	времени
<i>I</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>by chance</i>	<i>in the shop</i>	<i>yesterday</i>
Я	встретил	его	случайно	в магазине	вчера

Общий вопрос (The general question) задаётся с целью получить подтверждение или отрицание (Yes, No).

Схема общего вопроса.

вспомогательный или модальный глагол	подлежащее	основной глагол	дополнение	обстоятельство
<i>Did</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>a letter</i>	<i>Yesterday?</i>
	<i>Ты</i>	<i>послал</i>	<i>письмо</i>	<i>вчера?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>answer</i>	<i>my question</i>	<i>today?</i>
<i>Можешь ли</i>	<i>ты</i>	<i>ответить</i>	<i>мой вопрос</i>	<i>сегодня?</i>

Схема альтернативного вопроса (The alternative question).

вспомогательный или модальный глагол	Подлежащее	основной глагол	союз <i>or</i>	основной глагол
<i>Is</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>crying</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>laughing?</i>
	<i>Она</i>	<i>плачет</i>	<i>или</i>	<i>смеётся?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>skate</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>ski?</i>
<i>Можешь ли</i>	<i>ты</i>	<i>кататься на коньках</i>	<i>или</i>	<i>на лыжах?</i>

Схема разделительного вопроса (Disjunctive question).

Подлежащее	сказуемое	обстоятельство	отрицательная часть
<i>John</i>	<i>lives</i>	<i>in London,</i>	<i>doesn't he?</i>
<i>Джон</i>	<i>живёт</i>	<i>в Лондоне,</i>	<i>не так ли?</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>doesn't live</i>	<i>in London,</i>	<i>does he?</i>
<i>Джон</i>	<i>не живёт</i>	<i>в Лондоне,</i>	<i>не так ли?</i>

Специальный вопрос (Special question) можно задавать к любому члену предложения, кроме подлежащего и определения. Специальные вопросы начинаются с вопросительных слов. **Who?** (кто?), **What?** (что? какой?), **When** (когда?), **Why** (почему?), **Where** (где? куда?), **Whose?** (чей?), **Which?** (который?), **How?** (как?), **How much / many?** (сколько?), **How long?** (как долго? сколько?), **How often?** (как часто?).

Схема специального вопроса.

вопросит. слово	вспомогат. глагол	подлежащ.	основной глагол	дополнен.	обстоятельство
Where	are	you	going?		
<i>Куда</i>		<i>ты</i>	<i>идёшь?</i>		
What languages	did	you	study		at school?
<i>Какие языки</i>		<i>ты</i>	<i>изучал</i>		<i>в школе?</i>
What	can	you	tell	me?	
<i>Что</i>	<i>можешь</i>	<i>ты</i>	<i>сказать</i>	<i>мне?</i>	

Вопросы к подлежащему и определению. Вопрос начинается с вопросительных слов **Who?** (кто?), **What?** (что? какой?), **Which?** (который?). Порядок слов в вопросе к подлежащему прямой, вспомогательный глагол при образовании вопроса не используется.

Схема вопроса к подлежащему.

подлежащее (определение к подлежащему)	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Who	plays		in the garden?
<i>Кто</i>	<i>играет</i>		<i>в саду?</i>
Who	helped	you	yesterday?
<i>Кто</i>	<i>помог</i>	<i>тебе</i>	<i>вчера?</i>
Whose children	are playing		in the garden?
<i>Чьи дети</i>	<i>играют</i>		<i>в саду?</i>
What lectures	will be attended		on Monday?
<i>Какие лекции</i>	<i>посетят</i>		<i>в понедельник?</i>

форма время	Утвердительная +	Вопросительная ?	Отрицательная -
Present Simple	1. <i>My friends study at the University every morning.</i> <i>Мои друзья учатся в университете каждое утро.</i>	<i>Do your friends study at the University every morning?</i> <i>Твои друзья учатся в университете каждое утро.</i>	<i>My friends do not (don't) study at the University every morning.</i> <i>Мои друзья не учатся в университете каждое утро.</i>
	2. <i>My sister goes to the University every morning.</i> <i>Моя сестра ходит в университет каждое утро.</i>	<i>Does your sister go to the University every morning?</i> <i>Твоя сестра ходит в университет каждое утро?</i>	<i>My sister does not (doesn't) go to University every morning.</i> <i>Моя сестра не ходит в университет каждое утро.</i>

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Past Simple	<p>1. My friends studied at school last year. Мои друзья учились в школе в прошлом году.</p> <p>2. My sister wrote a letter yesterday. Моя сестра написала письмо вчера.</p>	<p>Did your friends study at school last year? Твои друзья учились в школе в прошлом году?</p> <p>Did your sister write a letter yesterday? Твоя сестра написала письмо вчера?</p>	<p>My friends did not (didn't) study at school last year. Мои друзья не учились в школе в прошлом году.</p> <p>My sister did not (didn't) write a letter yesterday. Моя сестра не написала письмо вчера.</p>
Future Simple	<p>1. My friends will study at the University next year. Мои друзья будут учиться в университете в следующем году.</p> <p>2. My sister will write a letter tomorrow. Моя сестра напишет письмо завтра.</p>	<p>Will your friends study at the University next year? Твои друзья будут учиться в университете в следующем году?</p> <p>Will your sister write a letter tomorrow? Твоя сестра напишет письмо завтра?</p>	<p>My friends will not (won't) study at the University next year. Мои друзья не будут учиться в университете в следующем году.</p> <p>My sister will not (won't) write a letter tomorrow. Моя сестра не напишет письмо завтра.</p>

Present Simple употребляется для выражения обычных, регулярных, повторяющихся действий в настоящем времени. образуется при помощи инфинитива без частицы *to* для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа (*I live, they study*), а в 3-м лице единственного числа (*he, she, it*) к глаголу прибавляется окончание *-s* (*he studies, she lives*).

Показатели времени – обстоятельства времени, такие как *always* (всегда), *usually* (обычно), *often* (часто), *seldom* (редко), *sometimes* (иногда), *every day* (каждый день) и т.д.

Утвердительное предложение +		<i>She studies at the university every day.</i> <i>Она учится в университете каждый день.</i>
Отрицательное предложение -		<i>She doesn't study at the university every day.</i> <i>Она не учится в университете каждый день</i>
Вопросительное предложение ?	Общий вопрос	<i>Does she study at the university every day?</i> <i>Она учится в университете каждый день?</i>
	Специальный вопрос	<i>Where does she study?</i> <i>Где она учится?</i>
		<i>What university does she study in?</i> <i>В каком университете она учится?</i>
	Вопрос к подлежащему	<i>Who studies at the university?</i> <i>Кто учится в университете?</i>

Past Simple употребляется для выражения действия в прошлом (действие началось и закончилось в прошлом)

Показатели времени – обстоятельства времени, такие как. **yesterday** *вчера*, **last week** *на прошлой неделе*, **2 years ago** *2 года назад*, **in 1973** *в 1973 году* и др.

Форма Past Simple правильных глаголов образуется путём прибавления к основе окончания **-ed**. to talk *говорить* – talked, to look *смотреть* – looked, to live *жить* – lived.

Формы Past Indefinite неправильных глаголов образуются различными другими способами. to speak *говорить* – spoke, to meet *встречать* – met, to take *брать* – took (см. Список неправильных глаголов).

Утвердительное предложение		<i>My friends studied at school last year.</i> <i>Мои друзья учились в школе в прошлом году.</i>
Отрицательное предложение		<i>My friends didn't study at school last year.</i> <i>Мои друзья не учились в школе в прошлом году.</i>
Вопросительное предложение	Общий вопрос	<i>Did your friends study at school last year?</i> <i>Твои друзья учились в школе в прошлом году?</i>
	Специальный вопрос	<i>Where did your friends study last year?</i> <i>Где учились твои друзья в прошлом году?</i>
	Вопрос к подлежащему	<i>Who studied at school last year?</i> <i>Кто учился в школе в прошлом году?</i>

Future Simple употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершится в будущем.

Показатели времени – обстоятельства времени. **tomorrow** завтра, **next week** на следующей неделе, **next year** в будущем году, **in a week** через неделю, **in a few days** через несколько дней, **on these days** на днях и т.д.

Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **shall** для первого лица единственного и множественного числа и **will** для всех остальных лиц и инфинитива без частицы **to** знаменательного глагола.

I, we	shall	study
you		
he, she, it	will	study
they		

Утвердительное предложение + ?		<i>My friends will study at the university next year.</i> <i>Мои друзья будут учиться в университете в следующем году.</i>
Отрицательное предложение -		<i>My friends won't study at the university next year.</i> <i>Мои друзья не будут учиться в университете в следующем году.</i>
Вопросительное предложение ?	Общий вопрос	<i>Will your friends study at the university next year?</i> <i>Твои друзья будут учиться в университете в следующем году?</i>
	Специальный вопрос	<i>Where will your friends study next year?</i> <i>Где будут учиться твои друзья в следующем году?</i>
	Вопрос к	<i>Who will study at the university next year?</i>

	подле- жащему	<i>Кто будет учиться в универси- тете в следующем году?</i>
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Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время) употребляется для выражения действия, завершившегося к моменту речи. Время действия, как правило, не указывается, оно не имеет значения, так как важен сам факт совершения действия к настоящему моменту или его результат. Present Perfect часто употребляется с наречиями **just** *только что*, **already** *уже*, **never** *никогда*, **ever** *когда либо*, **yet** *ещё*. Например: *The mail **has just come**.* – *Почта только что пришла.*

Утвердительное предложе- ние +		<i>I (we, they, you) have done the work. He (she, it) has done the work.</i>
Отрицательное предложение -		<i>I (we, they, you) have not done the work. He (she, it) has not done the work.</i>
Вопросительное предложение ?	Общий вопрос	<i>Have I (we, they, you) done the work?- Yes, I have/No, I haven't. Has he (she, it) done the work?- Yes, he has No, he hasn't.</i>
	Специальный вопрос	<i>What have I done? - <i>Что я сделал?</i> Why has he done the work? - <i>Почему он выполнил работу?</i></i>

	Вопрос к подлежащему	<i>Who has done the work? - Кто выполнил работу?</i>
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Passive Voice

Страдательный залог показывает, что подлежащее не выполняет действие, а подвергается действию другого лица или предмета. Если указано кем произведено действие, то употребляется предлог **by**, если указано чем производится действие (с помощью чего), то употребляется предлог **with**. Например: *Radio **was invented by** Popov. – Радио было изобретено Поповым.*

*Rice **is eaten with** chopsticks in China. – Рис едят палочками в Китае.*

Форма страдательного глагола образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и причастием II смыслового глагола.

	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
	Present Simple	
Утвердительное	<i>I ask – Я спрашиваю</i>	<i>I am asked – Меня спрашивают</i>
Отрицательное	<i>I don't ask - Я не спрашиваю</i>	<i>I am not asked – Меня не спрашивают</i>
Вопросительное	<i>Do I ask? - Я спрашиваю?</i>	<i>Am I asked? - Меня спрашивают?</i>
	Past Simple	
Утвердительное	<i>I asked – Я спрашивал</i>	<i>I was asked – Меня спрашивали</i>

Отрицательное	<i>I didn't ask – Я не спрашивал</i>	<i>I was not asked – Меня не спрашивали</i>
Вопросительное	<i>Did I ask? - Я спрашивал?</i>	<i>Was I asked?</i>
	Future Simple	
Утвердительное	<i>I will ask – Я спрошу</i>	<i>I will be asked – Меня спросят</i>
Отрицательное	<i>I will not ask – Я не спрошу</i>	<i>I will not be asked – Меня не спросят</i>
Вопросительное	<i>Will I ask? – Я спрошу?</i>	<i>Will I be asked? – Меня спросят?</i>
	Present Perfect	
Утвердительное	<i>I have asked – Я спросил</i>	<i>I have been asked – Меня спросили</i>
Отрицательное	<i>I have not asked – Я не спросил</i>	<i>I have not been asked – Меня не спросили</i>
Вопросительное	<i>Have I asked? – Я спросил?</i>	<i>Have I been asked? – Меня спросили?</i>

Приложение Б

НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Таблица с 60 самыми употребляемыми неправильными глаголами английского языка:

Infinite (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Перевод на русский
be	was /were	been	быть, являться
have	had	had	иметь, обладать
do	did	done	делать, выполнять
say	said	said	говорить, сказать
get	got	got/gotten	получать, становиться
make	made	made	делать, создавать
go	went	gone	идти, двигаться
know	knew	known	знать
take	took	taken	брать, хватать

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Infinite (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Перевод на русский
see	saw	seen	видеть
come	came	come	приходить, подходить
think	thought	thought	думать, раз- мышлять
look	looked	looked	смотреть, выглядеть
want	wanted	wanted	хотеть
give	gave	given	дать, подать
use	used	used	использовать
find	found	found	находить, обнаруживать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
work	worked	worked	работать
seem	seemed	seemed	казаться
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать, ощущать

Infinite (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Перевод на русский
try	tried	tried	пытаться, пробовать
leave	left	left	покидать, оставлять
call	called	called	звонить, называть
ask	asked	asked	спрашивать
need	needed	needed	нуждаться
become	became	become	становиться
keep	kept	kept	хранить, сохранять
mean	meant	meant	значить, иметь в виду
put	put	put	ставить, класть
let	let	let	позволять, разрешать
begin	began	begun	начинать

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Infinite (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Перевод на русский
seem	seemed	seemed	казаться
help	helped	helped	помогать
show	showed	shown/showed	показывать
hear	heard	heard	слышать, услышать
play	played	played	играть
run	ran	run	бежать, бегать
move	moved	moved	двигаться, перемещать
like	liked	liked	нравиться
believe	believed	believed	верить
live	lived	lived	жить
bring	brought	brought	приносить, доставлять
happen	happened	happened	случаться, происходить

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Infinite (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Перевод на русский
write	wrote	written	писать, записывать
sit	sat	sat	сидеть, садиться
stand	stood	stood	стоять
lose	lost	lost	терять, лишаться
pay	paid	paid	платить, опла- чивать
meet	met	met	встречать, зна- комиться
include	included	included	включать
continue	continued	continued	продолжать
set	set	set	устанавливать, назначать
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	учить, изучать

Infinite (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Перевод на русский
change	changed	changed	менять, изменять
lead	led	led	Вести за собой, руководить
understand	understood	understood	понимать, постигать
watch	watched	watched	смотреть, наблюдать
follow	followed	followed	следовать, сопровождать
stop	stopped	stopped	останавли- ваться