

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА  
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

## LAW AND ORDER

### Закон і порядок

*Методичні рекомендації  
та практичні завдання  
до вивчення теми*

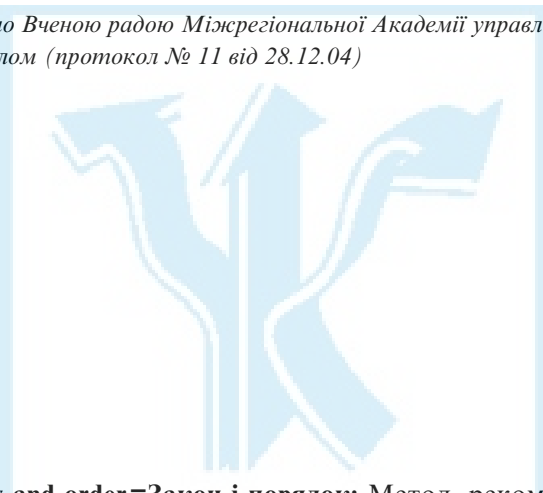
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Пропонований навчальний посібник містить теоретичний і практичний матеріал до теми “Law and order (Закон і порядок)” з дисципліни “Іноземна (англійська) мова” для удосконалення знань у сфері права та юриспруденції, а також розширену систему вправ.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів немовних спеціальностей, зокрема спеціальності “Правознавство”, а також для всіх, хто бажає вдосконалити знання з англійської мови.

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# ПЕРЕДМОВА

Пропонований посібник складений відповідно до типової програми вивчення дисципліни “Англійська мова” і призначений для студентів вищих навчальних закладів немовних спеціальностей.

Основна мета вивчення англійської мови — набути практичних навичок володіння мовою, які передбачають уміння самостійно читати літературу за фахом з іншомовних джерел, логічно висловлювати власні думки без попередньої підготовки і відповідно до певної ситуації або у зв'язку з прочитаним або почутим.

Пропоновані методичні рекомендації та практичні завдання до теми “Law and order” розроблені з метою вдосконалення знань студентів у сфері права та юриспруденції і містять теоретичний і практичний матеріал, необхідний для набуття вмінь і навичок читання й мовлення, а також розширену систему вправ. Наприкінці курсу передбачена самостійна робота студента у вигляді письмового перекладу тексту та виконання вправ на опрацювання лексики до теми.

## **Вказівки до виконання самостійної роботи**

Самостійну роботу студенти виконують в окремих зошитах або на окремих аркушах формату А4. На титульній сторінці потрібно зазначити прізвище, ініціали, номер групи і номер завдання.

Роботу слід виконати своєчасно, у встановлений термін, чітким почерком або надрукувати, залишаючи поля для зауважень та методичних вказівок викладача.

Якщо самостійна робота виконана без дотримання вказівок або неповністю, вона повертається без перевірки на доопрацювання.

Після перевірки роботи студент повинен уважно прочитати зауваження і рекомендації викладача та проаналізувати помилки. Слід доопрацювати матеріал, якщо були допущені помилки, і виправлений варіант подати для перевірки.

Відрецензовані роботи є навчальними документами, що мають зберігатися до закінчення терміну навчання.

Матеріал самостійної роботи слід розмістити за таким зразком:

ліва сторінка (бік)		права сторінка (бік)	
поля	англійський текст	український текст	поля

Наприклад, уривок зі статті, що має три абзаци, потрібно виконати за таким зразком.

### Law at Cambridge

The Law course at Cambridge seeks to provide a thorough grounding in principles of Law from an academic rather than from vocational viewpoint.

The emphasis is upon principles and technique; skills of interpretation and logical reasoning are developed and though the greater part of the course, naturally, is concerned with the several aspects of English law, there is opportunity to study other legal systems, including Roman Law, the Law of the European Community and French Law. There is opportunity too to study theoretical and sociological aspects of Law, such as Jurisprudence and Criminal Justice and the Penal System.

Although perhaps most who read Law do so with a view to practising the Law as barristers and solicitors, some do not, preferring instead to seek careers in administration, accountancy or management. Candidates for Law need to have studied any particular subject at school...

### Вивчення права у Кембриджі

Курс вивчення права у Кембриджі має на меті забезпечити детальне обґрунтування принципів Права радше з академічної, ніж з професійної точки зору.

Увага акцентується на принципах та техніці; розвиваються навички інтерпретації і логічного міркування, хоча у більшій частині курсу вивчення права увага, природно, звертається на кілька аспектів англійського права; є можливість вивчити інші правові системи, включаючи Римське право, право Європейського Економічного Співтовариства та французьке право. Також є можливість вивчення теоретичних і соціологічних аспектів права, таких як юриспруденція, кримінальне право і система покарання.

Хоча, можливо, більша частина тих, хто вивчає право, роблять так, маючи на меті практичне використання його під час адвокатської та нотаріальної діяльності, інші ж навпаки, для просування кар'єри в адміністрації, бухгалтерії або управлінні. Претенденти на вивчення права повинні вивчати будь-який пов'язаний з правом предмет у школі...

# TYPES OF CRIME AND CRIMINALS

## ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

<b>crime</b>	[kraɪm]	<i>n</i>	злочин; злочинність
<b>accident</b>	[ˈæksɪdənt]	<i>n</i>	випадковість, нещасний випадок, аварія; <b>to meet with or to have an ~</b> попадати в аварію; <b>by ~</b> ненавмисно, випадково
<b>armed</b>	[ɑːmd]	<i>adj</i>	озброєний
<b>arms</b>	[ɑːmz]	<i>n</i>	озброєння
		<i>v</i>	озброювати
<b>arson</b>	[ˈɑːsn]	<i>n</i>	підпал
<b>assassin</b>	[əˈsæsn]	<i>n</i>	політичний вбивця
<b>assassination</b>	[ə,sæsnɪˈneɪʃən]	<i>n</i>	політичне вбивство
<b>assault (smb)</b>	[əˈsɔːlt]	<i>n</i>	напад, атака (на кого-н., що-н.)
		<i>v</i>	нападати (на кого-н., що-н.)
<b>attack</b>	[əˈtæk]	<i>v</i>	напад, атака (на кого-н., що-н.)
		<i>n</i>	атакувати, нападати (на кого-н., що-н.)
<b>bigamy</b>	[ˈbɪgəmi]	<i>n</i>	бігамія
<b>blackmail (smb)</b>	[ˈblækmeɪl]	<i>n</i>	шантаж
		<i>v</i>	шантажувати (кого-н.)
<b>blackmailer</b>	[ˈblækmeɪlə]	<i>n</i>	шантажист
<b>bribe</b>	[braɪb]	<i>n</i>	хабар
<b>bribery</b>	[ˈbraɪbəri]	<i>n</i>	підкуп
<b>burglar</b>	[ˈbɜːglə]	<i>n</i>	зломщик

<b>burglary</b>	[ˈbɜːgləri]	<i>n</i>	крадіжка зі зломом; злом
<b>burgle</b>	[ˈbɜːgl]	<i>v</i>	коїти крадіжку зі зломом
<b>commit</b>	[kəˈmɪt]	<i>v</i>	коїти (злочин)
<b>corruption</b>	[kəˈrʌpʃən]	<i>n</i>	корупція, продажність
<b>criminal</b>	[ˈkrɪmɪnəl]	<i>n</i>	злочинець(-ниця)
		<i>adj</i>	кримінальний
<b>deal (with)</b>	[di:l]	<i>v</i>	<b>(dealt, dealt)</b> укладати угоду (з ким-н.); <b>(it's a) ~!</b> по руках! згодний!
		<i>n</i>	угода
<b>dealer</b>	[ˈdi:lə]	<i>n</i>	торговець, ділок; <b>drug ~</b> торговець наркотиками
<b>drug</b>	[drʌg]	<i>n</i>	ліки, наркотик; <b>to be on ~s</b> бути на наркотиках; <b>take drugs</b> приймати наркотики
<b>drunkn driving</b>	[ˈdrʌŋkn draɪvɪŋ]	<i>n</i>	водіння у нетверезому стані
<b>espionage</b>	[ˈespɪənɑːʒ]	<i>n</i>	шпигунство
<b>fire</b>	[ˈfaɪə]	<i>v</i>	вистрілити; <b>to ~ a gun (at)</b> вистрілити з пістолета (в)
<b>forg</b>	[fɔːdʒ]	<i>v</i>	підробляти
<b>forg</b>	[ˈfɔːdʒə]	<i>n</i>	підроблювач, фальшиво-монетник
<b>forgery</b>	[ˈfɔːdʒəri]	<i>n</i>	підробка
<b>fraud</b>	[frɔːd]	<i>n</i>	шахрайство, шахрай
<b>gang</b>	[gæŋ]	<i>n</i>	банда
<b>gun</b>	[ɡʌn]	<i>n</i>	пістолет
		<i>v</i>	застрелити
<b>hack (into)</b>	[hæk]	<i>v</i>	нелегально входити (в)
<b>hacker</b>	[ˈhækə]	<i>n</i>	хакер
<b>hacking</b>	[ˈhækɪŋ]	<i>n</i>	хакерство
<b>hijack</b>	[ˈhaɪdʒæk]	<i>v</i>	викрадати
<b>hijacker</b>	[ˈhaɪdʒəkə]	<i>n</i>	викрадач
<b>homicide</b>	[ˈhɒmɪsaɪd]	<i>n</i>	вбивство

<b>hooligan</b>	[ˈhu:lɪgən]	<i>n</i>	хуліган
<b>hooliganism</b>	[ˈhu:lɪgənɪzəm]	<i>n</i>	хуліганство
<b>hurt</b>	[hɜ:t]	<i>v</i>	<b>(hurt, hurt)</b> заподіювати біль, забивати; ушкоджувати; кривдити
<b>illegal</b>	[ˈɪli:ɡl]	<i>adj</i>	нелегальний, незаконний
<b>incident</b>	[ˈɪnsɪdnt]	<i>n</i>	випадок, інцидент
<b>kidnap</b>	[ˈkɪdnæp]	<i>v</i>	викрадати (людей)
<b>kidnapper</b>	[ˈkɪdnæpə]	<i>n</i>	викрадач (людей)
<b>kidnapping</b>	[ˈkɪdnæpɪŋ]	<i>n</i>	викрадення (людей)
<b>kill</b>	[kɪl]	<i>v</i>	вбивати; <b>to ~ time</b> вбивати час; <b>to be ~ed</b> (in war) гинути
<b>killer</b>	[ˈkɪlə]	<i>n</i>	вбивця
<b>legal</b>	[ˈli:ɡl]	<i>adj</i>	юридичний, судовий; законний
<b>manslaughter</b>	[ˈmænslə:tə]	<i>n</i>	ненавмисне вбивство
<b>minor</b>	[ˈmaɪnə]	<i>adj</i>	незначний; дрібний
<b>mug</b>	[mʌɡ]	<i>v</i>	грабувати (на вулиці)
<b>mugger</b>	[ˈmʌɡə]	<i>n</i>	вуличний грабіжник
<b>mugging</b>	[ˈmʌɡɪŋ]	<i>n</i>	грабіж (на вулиці)
<b>murder</b>	[ˈmɜ:də]	<i>n</i>	вбивство (навмисне)
		<i>v</i>	вбивати (навмисно)
<b>murderer</b>	[ˈmɜ:dərə]	<i>n</i>	вбивця
<b>negligence</b>	[ˈneglɪdʒəns]	<i>n</i>	недбалість
<b>petty</b>	[ˈpetɪ]	<i>adj</i>	дрібний; <b>petty ~</b> дрібне хуліганство
<b>pickpocket</b>	[ˈpɪkpɒkɪt]	<i>n</i>	кишеньковий злодій
<b>pistol</b>	[ˈpɪstl]	<i>n</i>	пістолет
<b>ransom</b>	[ˈrænsəm]	<i>n</i>	викуп; <b>to hold to ~</b> тримати у заручниках
<b>rape</b>	[reɪp]	<i>nz</i>	гвалтування
		<i>v</i>	насилувати
<b>revolver</b>	[rɪˈvɒlvə]	<i>n</i>	револьвер
<b>rifle</b>	[ˈraɪfl]	<i>n</i>	гвинтівка, рушниця

<b>rob</b>	[rɒb]	<i>v</i>	грабувати
<b>robber</b>	['rɒbə]	<i>n</i>	грабіжник
<b>robbery</b>	['rɒbəri]	<i>n</i>	пограбування, грабіж
<b>shoot (at)</b>	[ʃu:t]	<i>v</i>	<b>(shot, shot)</b> стріляти з (в), застрелити
<b>shoplifter</b>	['ʃɒplɪftə]	<i>n</i>	зłodий(ка) (у магазинах)
<b>shoplifting</b>	['ʃɒplɪftɪŋ]	<i>n</i>	крадіжка товарів (з магазинів)
<b>shot</b>	[ʃɒt]	<i>n</i>	постріл; <b>to fire a ~ at sb/ sth</b> вистрілити в кого-н./ що-н.
<b>smuggle</b>	['smʌɡl]	<i>v</i>	провозити контрабандою; <b>to ~ in/ out</b> ввозити/ вивозити контрабандою
<b>smuggler</b>	['smʌɡlə]	<i>n</i>	контрабандист
<b>smuggling</b>	['smʌɡlɪŋ]	<i>n</i>	контрабанда
<b>speed</b>	[spi:d]	<i>v</i>	<b>(sped, sped)</b> нестися; перевищувати швидкість
		<i>n</i>	швидкість
<b>speeding</b>	['spi:diŋ]	<i>n</i>	перевищення швидкості
<b>spy</b>	[spaɪ]	<i>n</i>	шпигун
<b>steal</b>	[sti:l]	<i>v</i>	<b>(stole, stolen)</b> красти
<b>suicide</b>	['sju:said]	<i>n</i>	самогубство; самогубець; <b>to commit a suicide</b> вчинити самогубство
<b>terrorism</b>	['terərizm]	<i>n</i>	тероризм
<b>terrorist</b>	['terərist]	<i>n</i>	терорист(ка)
<b>theft</b>	[θeft]	<i>n</i>	крадіжка
<b>thief</b>	[θi:f]	<i>n</i>	зłodий(ка)
<b>treason</b>	['tri:zn]	<i>n</i>	зрада
<b>vandal</b>	['vændl]	<i>n</i>	вандал, хуліган
<b>vandalism</b>	['vændəlɪzm]	<i>n</i>	вандалізм, варварство, безглузде руйнування
<b>villain</b>	['vɪlən]	<i>n</i>	негідник, лиходій; злочинець
<b>weapon</b>	['wepən]	<i>n</i>	зброя



## PRACTICE

**1. Make sure that you know the difference between the verbs: *steal, mug, hijack, kidnap* and *rob*. *Steal* is irregular: *steal (stole, stolen)*. Put the right form of the verbs in the sentences below.**

1. Nobody noticed a terrorist in the airport and in an hour it was said on the radio a plane had been ....
2. Last night an armed gang ... the post office. They ... J3,000.
3. My handbag ... at the theatre yesterday.
4. His plan was to ... a rich parents' child.
5. Every year large numbers of banks ....
6. My sister ... in the city centre.
7. Jack is afraid of going out at night. He doesn't want to be ....
8. Someone ... my bicycle.

**2. The table below gives the names of some types of crimes together with their associated verbs and the name of the person who commits the crimes. Complete the table and make up as many sentences as you can with all of them.**

Crime	Verb	Person
murder	murder	murderer
burglary	burgle	burglar
smuggling	smuggle	smuggler
kidnapping	kidnap	kidnapper
theft	thief	steal
drug pushing/dealing	sell drugs	drug pusher/dealer
terrorism	attack somebody or a place	terrorist
blackmail	...	...
forgery	...	...
pickpocketing	...	...
mugging	...	...
robbery	...	...

**3. What do we call ...**

- a) a person who steals cars?
- b) a person who kills someone?
- c) a person who steals things from shops?

- d) a person who robs people's houses and flats?
- e) a person who attacks someone in the street and steals their money?
- f) a person who sells drugs?

**4. Read and guess the words associated with crime with the help of the definitions below. Learn the definitions.**

- a) setting fire to something in a criminal way;
- b) killing someone;
- c) stealing something from a shop by walking round the shop and hiding things for example in a bag;
- d) breaking into a building and stealing things from there;
- e) taking something illegally into another country;
- f) taking a person for ransom;
- g) the crime of marrying a person while one is still legally married to someone else;
- h) making people be afraid of telling a secret about them;
- i) the process of giving or taking bribes;
- j) copying money, documents or pictures;
- k) breaking into the computer system of a company, government, etc;
- l) taking illegal control of plane, car etc. by force while it is on journey;
- m) failure to do something that someone ought to do;
- n) a person who steals from the pockets or handbags of others in public places;
- o) an amount of money that has to be paid in order to set free somebody who has been kidnapped;
- p) killing oneself because of no desire to live any more;
- q) a person who steals something from another.

**5. What do you think? Put *all* the crimes from ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY from the *least serious* to the *most serious* and try to explain why. Write a few paragraphs about it.**

# IN COURT. TYPES OF PUNISHMENT

## ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

<b>court</b>	[kɔ:t]	<i>n</i>	суд; <b>court case</b> судова справа
<b>abolish</b>	[ə'bɒlɪʃ]	<i>n</i>	скасовувати
<b>abolition</b>	[.æbə'liʃən]	<i>n</i>	скасування
<b>accomplice</b>	[ə'kʌmplɪs]	<i>n</i>	співучасник(-иця)
<b>accusation</b>	[.ækju'zeɪʃən]	<i>n</i>	обвинувачення
<b>accuse smb (of smth)</b>	[ə'kju:z]	<i>v</i>	обвинувачувати кого-н. (у чому-н.)
<b>accused</b>	[ə'kju:zd]	<i>n</i>	<b>the</b> ~ обвинувачуваний
<b>accuser</b>	[ə'kju:zə]	<i>n</i>	обвинувач
<b>acquit (of)</b>	[ə'kwɪt]	<i>v</i>	виправдувати (в)
<b>acquittal</b>	[ə'kwɪtl]	<i>n</i>	виправдання
<b>appeal</b>	[ə'pi:l]	<i>v</i>	подавати апеляцію
<b>arrest (for)</b>	[ə'rest]	<i>v</i>	заарештовувати (за)
		<i>n</i>	арешт; <b>under</b> ~ під арештом
<b>attest</b>	[ə'test]	<i>v</i>	<b>to</b> ~ <b>to</b> свідчити про
<b>bail</b>	[beɪl]	<i>n</i>	застава
<b>ban (from)</b>	[bæn]	<i>v</i>	забороняти, відсторонювати; <b>he was ~ned from driving</b> у нього відібрали права водія
<b>barrister</b>	[ˈbærɪstə]	<i>n</i>	адвокат
<b>blame</b>	[bleɪm]	<i>n</i>	провина;
		<i>v</i>	<b>to</b> ~ <b>smb for smth</b> звинувачувати кого-н. у чому-н.
<b>capital punishment</b>		<i>n</i>	смертна кара
<b>caution</b>	[ˈkɔ:ʃən]	<i>n</i>	обережність; попередження, застереження
		<i>v</i>	попереджувати
<b>cell</b>	[sel]	<i>n</i>	камера
<b>charge (with)</b>	[tʃɑ:dʒ]	<i>v</i>	обвинувачувати (в)

<b>community service</b>	[kə'mju:nɪtɪ sə:vɪs]	<i>n</i>	трудова повинність (як форма покарання)
<b>confess</b>	[kən'fes]	<i>v</i>	визнавати; зізнаватися; <b>to ~ to smth</b> зізнаватися у чому-н.
<b>confinement</b>	[kən'faɪnmənt]	<i>n</i>	(тюремне) ув'язнення; <b>to be in solitary confinement</b> знаходиться в одиночному ув'язненні
<b>convict (of)</b>	[kən'vɪkt]	<i>v</i>	визнавати винним (в)
	['kɒnvɪkt]	<i>n</i>	каторжник
<b>conviction</b>	[kən'vɪkʃən]	<i>n</i>	судимість
<b>corporal punishment</b>	['kɔ:pərl]	<i>n</i>	тілесне покарання
<b>custody</b>	[kʌstədi]	<i>n</i>	утримання під вартою, ув'язнення; <b>to be in custody</b> бути в ув'язненні
<b>death penalty</b>			смертна кара
<b>defence</b>	[dɪ'fens]	<i>n</i>	захист; <b>in ~ of</b> у захист; <b>witness for the ~</b> свідок захисту
<b>defendant</b>	[dɪ'fendənt]	<i>n</i>	підсудний(-а), обвинувачува- ний(-а)
<b>delinquency</b>	[dɪ'lɪŋkwənsɪ]	<i>n</i>	правопорушення; <b>juvenile delinquency</b> злочинність серед неповнолітніх
<b>evidence</b>	['eɪdɪns]	<i>n</i>	доказ; показання; <b>to give ~</b> давати показання
<b>execute</b>	[ˌɛkzɪkju:t]	<i>v</i>	страчувати
<b>execution</b>	[ˌɛkzɪ'kju:ʃən]	<i>n</i>	страта
<b>fine</b>	[faɪn]	<i>n</i>	штраф
		<i>v</i>	штрафувати
<b>flog</b>	[flɒg]	<i>v</i>	сікти
<b>guilt</b>	[ɡɪlt]	<i>n</i>	провина, винність
<b>guilty</b>	['ɡɪltɪ]	<i>adj</i>	винуватий, винний
<b>imprisonment</b>	[ɪm'prɪznmənt]	<i>n</i>	(тюремне) ув'язнення

<b>innocence</b>	['ɪnəsəns]	<i>n</i>	невинність, безневинність
<b>innocent</b>	['ɪnəsənt]	<i>adj</i>	невинний, безневинний
<b>investigate</b>	[ɪn'vestɪgeɪt]	<i>v</i>	розслідувати
<b>investigation</b>	[ɪn'vestrɪ'geɪʃən]	<i>n</i>	розслідування
<b>jail</b>	[dʒeɪl]	<i>n</i>	в'язниця
		<i>v</i>	ув'язнювати
<b>judge</b>	[dʒʌdʒ]	<i>n</i>	суддя
		<i>v</i>	вносити вирок; судити
<b>jury</b>	['dʒuəri]	<i>n</i>	присяжні (засідателі)
<b>justice</b>	['dʒʌstɪs]	<i>n</i>	правосуддя; справедливість
<b>juvenile</b>	['dʒu:vənəl]	<i>n</i>	підліток, неповнолітній(-я)
		<i>adj</i>	дитячий
<b>law</b>	[lɔ:]	<i>n</i>	закон; <b>(the)</b> ~ юриспруденція; право <b>it's against the</b> ~ це протизаконно; <b>to study</b> ~ вивчати право; <b>to go to</b> ~ звертатися в суд; <b>to break the</b> ~ порушувати закон
<b>law and order</b>		<i>n</i>	правопорядок
<b>law student</b>		<i>n</i>	студент(ка) юридичного факультету
<b>lawbreaker</b>	['lɔ: breɪkə]	<i>n</i>	правопорушник(ниця)
<b>lawful</b>	['lɔ:ful]	<i>adj</i>	законний
<b>lawfully</b>	['lɔ:fəli]	<i>adv</i>	законно
<b>lawless</b>	['lɔ:lɪs]	<i>adj</i>	беззаконний
<b>lawlessness</b>	['lɔ:lɪsnɪs]	<i>n</i>	беззаконня
<b>lawsuit</b>	['lɔ:sju:t]	<i>n</i>	судовий позов
<b>lawyer</b>	['lɔ:jə]	<i>n</i>	адвокат; юрист
<b>life imprisonment</b>		<i>n</i>	довічне ув'язнення
<b>offence</b>	[ə'fens]	<i>n</i>	правопорушення
<b>offender</b>	[ə'fendə]	<i>n</i>	правопорушник(ниця)
<b>order</b>	['ɔ:də]	<i>n</i>	порядок
<b>pardon</b>	['pɑ:dn]	<i>n</i>	помилування
		<i>v</i>	помилувати

<b>penalty</b>	[ˈpenltɪ]	<i>n</i>	покарання
<b>police</b>	[pəˈli:s]	<i>n</i>	поліція; <b>police car</b> поліцейська машина; <b>police station, police department</b> (us) поліцейська ділянка
<b>policeman</b>	[pəˈli:smən]	<i>n</i>	поліцейський
<b>prison</b>	[ˈprɪzn]	<i>n</i>	в'язниця
<b>prisoner</b>	[ˈprɪznə]	<i>n</i>	ув'язнений (-а)
<b>probation</b>	[prəˈbeɪʃən]	<i>n</i>	<b>to be on</b> ~ бути засудженим умовно
<b>proof</b>	[pru:f]	<i>n</i>	доказ
<b>prosecute smb</b>	[ˈprɒsɪkjʊ:t]	<i>v</i>	подавати (на кого-н.) у суд
<b>prosecution</b>	[ˌprɒsɪˈkju:ʃən]	<i>n</i>	судове переслідування
<b>prosecutor</b>	[ˈprɒsɪkjʊ:tə]	<i>n</i>	обвинувач
<b>prove</b>	[pru:v]	<i>v</i>	доводити
<b>punish</b>	[ˈpʌnɪʃ]	<i>v</i>	карати; <b>to ~ smb for smth</b> карати кого-н. за що-н.
<b>punishment</b>	[ˈpʌnɪʃmənt]	<i>n</i>	покарання
<b>remand</b>	[rɪˈmɑ:nd]	<i>n</i>	<b>on</b> ~ узятий під варту; <b>he was ~ed in custody</b> він був узятий під варту
<b>search</b>	[sə:tʃ]	<i>n</i>	розшук; обшук
		<i>v</i>	обшукувати; <b>to ~ for</b> шукати
<b>sentence (to)</b>	[ˈsentəns]	<i>n</i>	вирок
		<i>v</i>	<b>to ~ smb to death/ to five years in prison</b> присуджувати кого-н. до смерті/ до п'яти років тюремного ув'язнення
<b>serve a sentence</b>		<i>v</i>	відбувати кару
<b>solicitor</b>	[səˈlɪsɪtə]	<i>n</i>	адвокат
<b>solicitor</b>	[səˈlɪsɪtə]	<i>n</i>	адвокат (який готує справи для адвоката (barrister), але сам в суді не виступає)
<b>solitary</b>	[ˈsɒlɪtəri]	<i>adj</i>	відокремлений

<b>spokesperson</b> (syn. <b>spokesman</b> )	[ˈspəʊkspəːsn]	<i>n</i>	представник (-ниця) по зв'язках із пресою
<b>suspect (of)</b>	[səsˈpekt]	<i>v</i>	підозрювати (в), запідозрити (в)
		<i>n</i>	підозрюваний(-а)
		<i>adj</i>	підозрілий
<b>suspend</b>	[səsˈpend]	<i>v</i>	припиняти
<b>suspended sentence</b>		<i>n</i>	умовний вирок
<b>suspension</b>	[səsˈpenʃən]	<i>n</i>	припинення
<b>suspicious</b>	[səsˈpiʃəs]	<i>adj</i>	підозрілий
<b>trial</b>	[ˈtraɪəl]	<i>n</i>	процес, суд; <b>to stand trial</b> перебувати під судом
<b>try</b>	[traɪ]	<i>v</i>	судити
<b>verdict</b>	[ˈvɜːdɪkt]	<i>n</i>	вирок, висновок; <b>to bring in a ~ of guilty/ not guilty</b> вносити обвинувальний/ виправдувальний вирок
<b>victim</b>	[ˈvɪktɪm]	<i>n</i>	жертва
<b>warrant</b>	[ˈwɒrənt]	<i>n</i>	ордер; <b>search ~</b> ордер на обшук
<b>witness</b>	[ˈwɪtnɪs]	<i>n</i>	свідок

## P R A C T I C E

1. First listen to the dialogue. Then check your comprehension by reading the same dialogue below.

### *The Suspect*

- Policeman** Good evening, sir. I'd like to ask you a few questions, if you don't mind.
- Suspect** By all means, officer — only too glad to help if I can. But I know nothing about it.
- Policeman** About what?
- Suspect** About the murder that someone committed next door two nights ago, of course.
- Policeman** Hmm! Did you hear anything unusual that night?

**Suspect** Oh, no! I heard nothing at all.

**Policeman** Did you see anything out of the ordinary?

**Suspect** No, I saw nothing, officer.

**Policeman** Did you speak to anybody that evening?

**Suspect** No, nobody. I was sitting here watching television. I was minding my own business.

**Policeman** So murder isn't your business, sir? Someone fired six shots with a revolver, but you heard nothing... A man ran through that door five minutes after the crime, but you saw nothing and spoke to no one... Yet you say that you sat in that chair the whole evening and went nowhere... It all sounds very suspicious to me, sir. Have you anything to add?

**Suspect** Nothing at all.

**Policeman** Then I have no more questions to ask... but you won't get away with it.

**Suspect** What was that?

**Policeman** We shall proceed with our inquiries, sir.

**2. a) You are going to hear Kate, an Australian woman, who is describing an incident in three parts. Listen to the first part and decide what the incident is.**

**b) Work in pairs and check that you understood what happened.**

**c) Work in pairs. Look at these extracts from the second part and try to guess what happens next. (The extracts are in the wrong order.)**

- *they had got some good news*
- *now it was me who was feeling sorry*
- *the young man wasn't Australian*
- *admitted he was guilty*
- *the bank clerk called the police*
- *was unemployed and had a family to look after*
- *a young man was trying to change some Australian money*
- *"I'm sorry, I'm really sorry"*

**d) Now listen to the second part of the story and number the extract as you hear them.**



**e) Work in pairs. Predict the possible results of these situations. There may be more than one result.**

*If the police let the man go, ...*

*If the man gets a fine, ...*

*If the magistrate sends the man to prison, ...*

**f) Work in pairs. How do you think the story finishes? Listen to the third part and find out. Do you think Kate made the right decision?**

**g) Have you ever been involved in an incident like Kate? Tell your partners about it.**

**3. Read the letter a man wrote about the criminal situation in his country. Could you write the same one? What would you write there?**

*I've just read a criminal newspaper and I am not already feeling very well. There was a burglary at the school near my house last night. John West (my boss) murdered his wife. Two robbers robbed a person in the city centre. Some thieves stole the bicycle near the shop. Some vandals broke the windows in the telephone box so we have a lot of vandalism in our city. A lot of young people take drugs. And finally there are a lot of muggings in the city streets.*

*Even more. A student was arrested for shoplifting this morning. The police came to the school and spoke to his teacher. The student has to go to court next week. If he is guilty he will have to pay a fine. If he is innocent he can go home. I don't think he will go to prison.*

**4. Read and guess the words associated with court with the help of the definitions below. Learn the definitions.**

- a) the place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury;
- b) a person who helps another in committing a crime;
- c) saying that somebody has done something wrong or committed a crime;
- d) declaring that somebody didn't commit the crime;
- e) a small simple room in a prison;
- f) a certain amount of money exacted as a penalty;
- g) the person in a court of law who has the power to make decisions about how the law should be applied to people, for example how a person who has been found guilty of a crime should be punished;

- h) a group of twelve people in a court of law who have been chosen to listen to the facts and the evidence upon a case about a crime and to decide whether the accused person is guilty or not;
- i) a system of rules that a society or government develops over time in order to deal with business agreements, social relationships, and crimes such as theft or murder;
- j) a public building used to house convicted criminals and accused persons remanded in custody and awaiting trial;
- k) someone who has been hurt or killed by someone or something;
- l) an official written order, usually signed by a judge, which gives the police special permission to do something such as search someone's house or arrest;
- m) a person who has seen or can give first-hand evidence of some event.

**5. What do you think should happen to these people? Choose from the list on the right.**

A man murdered his wife and three children	a fine of \$100
A student with no money stole a book from a bookshop	30 years in prison
A woman sold some drugs to a teenager	must not drive a car for a year
Some terrorists attacked a bus and killed 5 people	must work in a hospital for six months
A woman parked her car and blocked the traffic	five years in prison
A man who drank too much alcohol drove his car and crashed	in prison for life
A teenager broke some trees in the park	death

**6. Read the following text about the crime rate in London. What about the crime rate in your own town?**

Four out of five Londoners are afraid of going out at night because of fear of violent crime. Some have given up going out at all! It is certainly true that crime has increased. The time when you could leave your house unlocked has long gone.

Burglaries have reached epidemic proportions so on go the locks, grills and chains. Perhaps it's because nowadays we have more valuables worth stealing. However, it is still a far cry from the lawless days of two hundred years ago when London was in the grip of a crime wave.

It is unquestionable that there are more murders than there used to be. Cases have gone up threefold since 1960s. Each year around three hundred people in London meet their end this way. However, spare a thought for New York where, owing to the ease with which you can buy guns, the number stands at two thousand.

## **7. Read the texts below and try to retell it using the ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY.**

### *Law and order*

#### **The police**

They do a number of things. When someone commits a crime (breaks the law and does something wrong / illegal / against the law) the police must investigate (try to find out what happened / who is responsible). If they find the person responsible for the crime, they arrest them (take them to the police station). At the police station, they question them (ask them questions to find out what they know) and if they are sure the person committed the crime, the person is charged with the crime (the police make an official statement that they believe the person committed the crime). The person must then go to court for trial.

#### **The court**

In court, the person charged with the crime (now called the defendant or accused) must try to prove (provide facts to show something is true) that they did not commit the crime; in other words prove that they are innocent (not guilty). The jury listens to all the evidence (information about the crime, for and against the defendant) and then makes their decision.

#### **Punishment**

If the defendant is convicted of the crime (the jury decides that the defendant is guilty), the judge will give the sentence (the punishment). For example, if a person is convicted of murder, the sentence will be many years in prison. The person then becomes a prisoner, and the room they live in is called a cell.

For crimes that are not serious, the punishment is usually a fine (money you have to pay).

**8. Put this story in the correct order.**

- a) they found both men guilty;
- b) and charged them with the robbery;
- c) J10.000 was stolen from a bank in the High Street;
- d) After the jury had listened to all the evidence;
- e) They were sent to prison for seven years;
- f) The trial took place two months later;
- g) and they finally arrested two men;
- h) They questioned them at the police station;
- i) The police questioned a number of people about the crime.

**9. Answer the questions.**

1. Who investigates crimes?
2. Who sentences people?
3. Who lives in cells?
4. Who decides if someone is innocent or guilty?
5. Who defends people and present evidence?
6. Who commits crimes?

**10. Fill the gaps with suitable words.**

- a. I have never ... the law or ... a crime.
- b. In Britain it is ... the law to drive a car without insurance.
- c. If you park illegally you will have to pay a ....
- d. The police were fairly sure the man committed the crime, but they knew it would be difficult to ... it in court.
- e. The jury must decide if the accused is innocent or ....
- f. In order to reach their decision, the jury must listen carefully to the ....
- g. If the accused is ... of murder, the ... may be at least ten years in prison.
- h. He has been in trouble with the police once before, but it was only a minor.

**11. Read this short story, then write down your response to the questions below, based on your knowledge of the law in your own country.**

*Two fifteen-year-old boys broke into a house in the middle of the day when the owner was out, and took money and jewellery worth about £900. The owner reported the crime to the police when she returned home at 6 p. m.*

1. Will the police investigate this crime?
2. How will they investigate? What will they do?
3. Do you think the police will catch the two boys?
4. If they do, what crime will they be charged with?
5. Can the boys be sent to prison?
6. What do you think the sentence would be? Do you think this is the correct sentence?

**12. Before you read. What sentence would you expect someone to get for committing these crimes? Choose from the three options given in the box below, using each one once only.**

a) stealing a slice of pizza	• 25 years' imprisonment
b) theft of items worth £60,000	• five years' imprisonment
c) kidnapping	• a caution

**Read texts a-e to see if your answers above were right.**

**a**

Ten policemen spent a whole day filling six vans with £60,000 worth of goods which had been taken by a 79-year-old shoplifter over the past 17 years.

The elderly woman's home in Southend, Essex, was so full of stolen property that detectives could not open the door. Once inside, they found 6,900 items still in their wrappings. These included 448 pairs of shoes, 843 jumpers, 799 blouses, 1,370 scarves, 418 hats, 1,332 necklaces, 711 dresses, 23 umbrellas, and 8 fur coats.

Despite the seriousness of the crime, the woman, who has not been named, will be released with a caution. She told police she had begun stealing 17 years ago after the death of her husband and had been unable to stop. "She got away with it for so long because no one suspected a little old lady would steal," said a police spokesperson.

**b**

William, an 80-year-old beggar, is a permanent fixture outside the Bank of France in Nice on the French Riviera. He stands there every day from ten until six asking passers-by for money. On Wednesday last week the bank was held up by armed robbers and over £20 million was stolen in the most daring bank robbery ever in France.

The gang got in by kidnapping and tying up the security guards. They then held twenty bank staff hostage as they filled their sacks. Apparently not being put off by the presence of video cameras, the robbers even took off their masks during the robbery but took the incriminating video cassette with them when they left.

The French police are still looking for the robbers and the four vehicles used in the hold-up. William has been questioned by the police. He claims that he was in his usual place all that day, but saw nothing unusual.

*c*

When Jerry Williams, 27, grabbed a slice of pepperoni pizza from a group of children, he probably knew he was breaking the law. What he didn't know was that it could lead to life imprisonment.

Mr. Williams, who later told police he threw the pizza into the sea because it contained pork, which he dislikes, has become the latest on a growing list of criminals in California who face long prison sentences for minor offences under newly-introduced laws.

Under these new laws anyone who has committed two serious crimes, for example robbery or drug possession, automatically receives a 25-year prison sentence when they commit a third, no matter how trivial the offence may be.

Mr. Williams, who told the police that he took the food as a dare, has already committed two serious offences. If found guilty of theft, he could face a life sentence.

*d*

Police were last night searching for an eight-year-old who attempted to hold up a sweet shop with a pistol. The boy, whose face was hidden by a balaclava hat, threw a carrier bag at the shopkeeper at a corner shop in Aston-Under-Lyne and ordered her to fill it up.

"I don't know whether he wanted the bag to be filled with sweets or money", said the owner of the shop. "I wasn't sure whether the gun was real or not, but it didn't look like a toy". He ran away when the woman pressed an alarm. The boy is described as 1.1 m tall, dressed in jeans and a dark coat. A police spokesperson said, "We are taking this very seriously, as we would in any robbery involving a firearm, fake or not".

*e*

Two men who took the law into their own hands have been jailed for five years for kidnap. The sentences have provoked a strong response

from residents of two villages in Suffolk who describe the two as “model citizens”.

Both men were found guilty of kidnapping, expecting to receive community service, and were shocked when they heard they would have to serve a jail sentence. The man they had kidnapped, John Barnes, was a known vandal and thief who was believed to have been responsible for a series of burglaries in the neighbourhood.

A spokesperson for the villagers said that everyone was shocked. They were only trying to help the police. They’ve never done anything wrong in their lives.

**Read the texts again to find the following information. Which text mentions:**

- a minor crime
- an unsolved crime
- a change in the law
- an unpopular sentence

**Which text mentions someone who:**

- may not be telling the truth
- has never broken the law before
- uses weapon
- tries to hide their identity
- is not arrested for a long time

**13. Choose the correct word for each gap.**

accused crime arrested found custody evidence court committed found prison defence verdict charged witnesses acquit sentence convict fine bail
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If the police think that someone has (1) ... a crime, then that person is (2) ... and taken to a police station. Within forty-eight hours he or she must be (3) ... with an offence, or released. If a charge has been made, the accused is usually released on (4) ... until he or she stands trial at a later date. For very serious offences, such as murder, the (5) ... is remanded in (6) ... which means being kept in prison while awaiting trial.

When someone appears in (7) ... before a judge and jury they have the right to be represented by a lawyer who speaks for the (8) ... . When

the trial begins, the accused has to (9) ..., that is to say whether he or she is guilty or not guilty. The defence and the prosecution then call (10) ... to give evidence. After all the (11) ... has been heard, the jury retires to consider the (12) ... . They can (13) ... which means they consider the accused innocent, or they can (14) ... . If the accused has been (15) ... guilty, then the judge has to pass (16) ... . He may impose a (17) ... or send the offender to (18) ... . It depends on the nature of the (19) ... .

**14. When people do wrong, how should they be punished? Work in groups of three. What punishment is suitable in each situation?**

1. A man was driving a car and a child ran out into the road. Although he tried to stop, he hit the child, who was killed.
2. A seven-year old boy took his friend's bicycle and hid it where it could not be found.
3. Two teenagers went in a shop after school and stole three bars of chocolate.
4. A woman made a serious mistake on the firm's computer but blamed error on her colleague, who was dismissed.
5. Two visitors to Britain brought a dog into the country from overseas, although they knew it was against the law.
6. A woman was beaten by her husband for many years, and then one day, she attacked him with a kitchen knife and killed him.

**CRIME PREVENTION**

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

<b>tough</b>	[tʌf]	<i>adj</i>	міцний, жорстокий
<b>burglar alarm</b>		<i>n</i>	сигналізація
<b>dispenser</b>	[dis'pensə]	<i>n</i>	торговий автомат
<b>hang</b>	[hæŋ]	<i>v</i>	вішати (страчувати)
<b>install</b>	[in'stɔ:l]	<i>v</i>	установлювати; ставити
<b>mace</b>	[meɪs]	<i>n</i>	булава; жезл
<b>mace spray</b>		<i>n</i>	газовий балончик
<b>money belt</b>		<i>n</i>	пояс-гаманець



<b>precaution</b>	[prɪ'kɔːʃən]	<i>n</i>	обережність; <b>to take ~s</b> уживати заходів безпеки
<b>safe</b>	[seɪf]	<i>n</i>	сейф
		<i>adj</i>	безпечний; <b>to be ~</b> знаходитися в безпеці; <b>~ from</b> захищений від; <b>~ and sound</b> цілий і непошкоджений; <b>(just) to be on the ~ side</b> про усякий випадок; <b>to play ~</b> діяти обережно; <b>it is ~ to say that...</b> можна з упевненістю сказати, що...; <b>~ journey!</b> щасливої дороги!
<b>secure</b>	[sɪ'kjʊə]	<i>adj</i>	надійний, безпечний
<b>spray</b>	[sprɛɪ]	<i>n</i>	аерозоль; розприскувач
		<i>v</i>	обляпувати; розприскувати

## P R A C T I C E

### 1. Read the texts below and try to retell it using the **ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY**

What can governments do to fight crime (take action to stop crime)? These things happen in some countries, although many people may think they are not a good idea.

Police carry (have) guns.

Police are allowed to stop anyone in the street and question him or her.

The courts give tougher punishments for crimes committed than in the past (e. g. bigger fines or longer prison sentences than in the past).

There is a capital punishment (death, e. g. by electric chair or hanging) for some crimes. What can individuals do to prevent a crime from happening (stop a crime happening)? Here are things some people do to protect themselves and their property (home and land), although you may not think they are all a good idea.

Don't walk along dark streets late at night (e. g. midnight) on your own (alone).

Lock all doors and windows when you go out.

Don't wear expensive jewellery.

Leave lights on at home when you go out.

Fit (install) a burglar alarm (a machine which makes a noise if someone enters your home).

Make sure your money is safe, e. g. wear a money belt.

Carry a mace spray. (This is a chemical and if you spray it in someone's face, it is very unpleasant. In some countries you are allowed to carry this type of spray.)

Put money and valuables (valuable possessions) in a safe (a strong metal box, which is very difficult to open or break).

Keep a gun in your house for self-defence (to protect yourself if someone attacks you).

## 2. How safe and secure are you? Answer these questions, *yes* or *no*.

1. Do you often walk in areas which are not very safe? (*yes* = 1, *no* = 0)
2. Do you often walk on your own in these areas late at night? (*yes* = 2, *no* = 0)
3. Do you wear a money belt when you go out? (*yes* = 0, *no* = 1)
4. Do you wear an expensive watch or expensive jewellery? (*yes* = 1, *no* = 0)
5. Do you check doors and windows before you go out when your home is empty? (*yes* = 0, *no* = 2)
6. Do you have a burglar alarm? (*yes* = 1, *no* = 0)
7. Do you leave lights on when you go out? (*yes* = 1, *no* = 0)
8. Is there anyone who protects the building while you are out? (*yes* = 0, *no* = 2)
9. Do you have a safe in your home? (*yes* = 1, *no* = 0)

**Now add up your score: less than 3 = very, very safe; 3–5 = quite safe; 6–8 = you are not safe at all; more than 8 = you are a dangerous person to know!**

## 3. Fill the gaps in these questions with a suitable word.

1. Do you think the police should ...guns?
2. Do you think the police should be ... to stop and question people without a special reason?

3. Do you agree with capital ... for certain crimes such as murder?
4. Do you think it should be legal for people to carry a mace ... ?
5. Do you think people should be allowed to use a gun or knife in self-... ?
6. Do you think tougher punishments will help to ... crime?

**What is your opinion on these questions? Discuss them with another person if possible.**

**4. Read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each gap.**

You can make life more difficult for thieves by (1) ... your wallet in an inside pocket instead of a back pocket. But make sure that you still have it if someone bumps into you in a (2) .... Most pickpockets are very skillful. Never let your handbag out of your (3) .... On public transport, (4) ... hold of it. You are also (5) ... to take travellers' cheques rather than cash when you go abroad, and to use cash dispensers which are on (6) ... streets, or are well lit at night.

A quarter of all crimes are car thefts or thefts of things from cars, like radios and cassette players. If your car is (7) ...., you may not get it back. One in four are never found, and even if it is, it may be badly (8) .... Always lock all doors and windows, and think about fitting a car alarm too. If you are buying a new radio / cassette player, it is (9) ... choosing one that is security-coded or removable by the driver. These precautions will help to (10) ... thieves.

- |                 |             |              |            |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A taking     | B holding   | C carrying   | D bringing |
| 2. A mass       | B band      | C crowd      | D group    |
| 3. A view       | B sight     | C visibility | D vision   |
| 4. A keep       | B catch     | C take       | D have     |
| 5. A suggested  | B told      | C informed   | D advised  |
| 6. A main       | B important | C principal  | D major    |
| 7. A robbed     | B burgled   | C stolen     | D hijacked |
| 8. A hurt       | B damaged   | C spoilt     | D injured  |
| 9. A beneficial | B practical | C worthwhile | D sensible |
| 10. A put off   | B put down  | C put out    | D put back |

# SELF-STUDY WORK

1. Read the text below and translate it in the written form into Ukrainian. Write out the words in bold type, their meaning and translation. Learn them.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE

*(René Dupont is a young French, law student who, during a visit to London, stayed with an English family. His host, Mr. Churchman, is now writing to tell René something about criminal justice in England.)*

The Authors' Club,  
London, S. W. i.  
5 November 200\_

Dear René,

While you were staying with us during the summer, I remember you asked me a lot of questions about law in this country. I'm afraid I wasn't able to help you much. We read in our papers about trials in the law courts, but few **law-abiding** citizens are experts on the subject.

You asked me to tell you how criminal trials in England differ from criminal trials in Europe, and I couldn't tell you much — except, I remember, that I said that in England a person accused of crime must always be supposed innocent until he has been proved guilty. Newspapers mustn't describe the accused as “the thief” or “the murderer”; he's “the accused” or “the prisoner”.

Last month I **served** as a member of the jury at an important criminal trial, so I learnt quite a lot. I thought you'd be interested, and that's why I'm writing. I'm giving you only some general impressions. The newspaper reports (I'm sending separately) give a fairly complete account of the trial.

The prisoner was accused of robbing a bank and of hurting the night watchman who tried to stop him. He **pleaded** “Not Guilty”, so the trial was a long one. We had to listen to some long speeches and a lot of evidence.

I'm over fifty and this was my first experience of serving as a **juror**. We're **liable** for jury service between 21 and 60, so you see I might have been called on many years ago. Of the twelve members of the jury, three were women. Two of the men were small shopkeepers, one was a motor

mechanic, another was a school teacher. I didn't find out what the others were, but you can see we were a mixed lot.

We had three stories to listen to. First there was the story told by the **counsel** for the prosecution, then the story told by the defending counsel, and lastly the story told by the judge, a summing up of what was said by counsel and witnesses. By "counsel" I mean the barrister or barristers employed on either side.

The prosecuting counsel began by telling the court what he intended to prove by evidence. Then he called his witnesses. These persons can say what they know only in answer to questions, so the examination of witnesses is very important. Every witness may be examined by the barrister who is defending the prisoner. This is the **cross-examination**. The judge can interfere if he thinks any of the questions are unfair. He always objects to what is called "**leading questions**", questions that suggest answers instead of asking for information. (Perhaps you know the old example: "When did you stop beating your wife?") Leading questions are allowed, however, in cross-examination.

The defending counsel then had his turn. He called new witnesses, including the accused man himself. These witnesses were then cross-examined by the prosecuting counsel.

The law of evidence is very strict. Every witness must, before he goes into the **witness box**, swear an **oath**, with his hand on the Bible, "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth". A witness may tell only what he himself knows to be true. "**Hearsay**" evidence is not allowed. If, for example, Mr. A saw a man forcing a way into a building, he can describe what he saw, and this is evidence. If he tells his wife about it, a description of what happened, given by the wife, is not evidence. She heard her husband's story, but she herself did not see what happened.

When all the evidence had been given, and the examination of the witnesses was finished, counsel for both sides made further speeches. Counsel for the prosecution tried to show that, from the evidence they had heard, the jury could only find the prisoner guilty. Counsel for the defence tried to show that the prisoner was not guilty. Then the judge summed up.

There are quite a lot of people in England who think that twelve ordinary men and women are not capable of understanding properly all the evidence given at criminal trials. I had doubts about this myself until I served as juror last month. I don't feel so doubtful now. Our judges are **expert** in summing up the evidence. They take notes during the trial. The

judge, in the case I'm writing about, called our attention to all the important points in the evidence, and in the speeches made by counsel for both sides. He favoured neither prosecution nor defence. He told us what crime the accused would be guilty of, if the evidence supplied by the prosecution was true.

The members of the jury have to decide only the questions of fact. Questions of law are for the judge. So when the judge had finished his summing up, he said to us, "Will you please consider your verdict?"

We retired to a private room to do this. I was **elected foreman** (or **chairman**). You probably know that if the jury cannot agree they must be **discharged** and that there is then a new trial with a **fresh** jury. A verdict has to be **unanimous**. In this case we were not long in, reaching a decision. The evidence against the accused man was so strong that we had no need to discuss it for long. English law requires that the guilt of an accused man must be proved "beyond reasonable doubt". We had no doubt at all, so when we returned to the court and I was asked, "Do you find the prisoner Guilty or Not Guilty?" I gave the answer "Guilty".

Here's another interesting point about the law of evidence. The police may know quite a lot about the previous life of the accused man. They may have records to show that he is a **habitual** criminal, that he has often been accused of crime and proved guilty. But this information cannot be given in court until after the jury have brought in their verdict.

In this case the police records showed that the prisoner had served three terms of imprisonment for robbery, one of them being robbery with violence. If we had known this before we considered our verdict, and if the evidence against the man had been weak, we might have been inclined to declare him guilty, in spite of weak evidence against him.

The prisoner's past record of crime, if he has one, is given after the verdict so that the judge may know better what sentence to **pass**. If the accused has never before been convicted of crime, the sentence is not likely to be severe, unless the crime is one of violence. First offenders are usually **treated** with sympathy. If, on the other hand, the accused man has a long record of **convictions**, the judge will pass a more severe sentence.

There's one more point worth mentioning. The police officers who find and arrest an accused man may appear as witnesses at the trial. But they appear only as witnesses. They have no share in the examination of the accused. There is a clear division between the forces of the law who keep order and the forces who conduct trials in the law-courts."

I've probably told you much that you already know, and perhaps English law is not so different from French law as I think it is. But I hope you'll find this letter interesting. You were here in the summer, when the law-courts were closed. Can you make your next visit when you'll have a chance to attend a criminal trial? We'd be very pleased to see you again.

Best wishes,  
Yours sincerely,  
John Churchman



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