ENGLISH for Lawyers
Supplementary Material for Guided Self-Study
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31 мая 2007 г., протокол № 9

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Практическое пособие представляет собой часть учебно-методического комплекса по английскому языку для студентов юридических специальностей. В нем содержатся материалы по внеаудиторной самостоятельной работе студентов II курса. Практикум построен по модульному принципу, где каждый модуль обобщает несколько тематических разделов базового пособия «English for Law Students». Методика подачи материала способствует развитию навыков самостоятельной работы студентов с профессионально ориентированным текстом.
ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Практическое пособие для контролируемой самостоятельной работы (КСР) студентов составлено в соответствии с требованиями «Программы по английскому языку для студентов высших учебных заведений неязыковых специальностей». Наряду с базовым учебным пособием профессионально ориентированного характера, терминологическим словарем, а также методическими рекомендациями для преподавателей, практикум входит в число обязательных элементов УМК, способных интенсифицировать учебный процесс по иностранному языку и разнообразить традиционные формы его проведения.

Актуальность издания пособия обусловлена увеличением удельного веса КСР в учебном процессе по иностранным языкам. КСР предполагает планируемую внеаудиторную работу студентов, которая выполняется по заданию и при методическом руководстве преподавателя. Оно позволяет создать новые формы языковой подготовки специалиста и дает студентам возможность формировать свои образовательные программы и самостоятельно их реализовывать.

Пособие состоит из пяти разделов (Module). Структурно разделы построены однотипно, что формирует у студентов навыки рационального труда и делает самостоятельную работу более понятной и системной. Каждый раздел состоит из таких частей как: VOCABULARY FOCUS, GRAMMAR IN USE, EVALUATING THROUGH READING, UNDERSTANDING THROUGH LISTENING, CREATIVE WRITING, PROJECT.

Тематика текстов, подобранных из оригинальных источников, дает возможность повысить общеобразовательный и профессиональный уровень студентов. Грамматические упражнения строятся на специальной терминологической лексике и позволяют студентам систематизировать знания. Методика подачи материала способствует развитию навыков работы студентов с профессионально ориентированным текстом и обеспечивает более высокий уровень овладения материалом.
CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Task 1. Revise the material from Unit 5 CRIMINAL LAW to complete the following flowchart.

Classification of crimes

by gravity

by the manner of trial

Task 2. Circle the odd word in each horizontal group.
1. murder – rape – manslaughter – infanticide
3. aiding – incitement – conspiracy – kidnapping – attempt
5. victim – perpetrator – principle – accomplice – accessory

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the words derived from the words in bold.
1. The police are looking for a gang which got away with 20,000$ in a bank …
2. A … broke into the school at night and took two video players.

ROB

BURGLE
3. The … knocked him to the ground and ran off with his briefcase.  
4. Big stores in the city center have reported a 25% increase in … this winter.  
5. The bank checks all notes in a machine which can detect … .  
6. Many … come from homes where parents abuse alcohol or drags or are themselves criminals.  
7. His alibi for the night of the … was that he had been at his girlfriend’s, watching TV.  
8. … look for portable, high-value, easily saleable goods.  

**MUG**  
**SHOPLIFT**  
**FORGE**  
**FORGE**  
**DELIBONUDENCY**  
**MURDER**  
**THEFT**  

**Task 4. Read the newspaper articles below and match the words in bold with appropriate definition.**  

**A NEIGHBOURHOOD ON THE WATCH**  
Thieves received a nasty shock when they were prevented from 1) burgling the home of pensioner Harold Spencer yesterday. Mr. Spencer lives on a 2) housing estate on the west side of Birmingham, which is covered by a local 3) neighbourhood watch scheme. So when neighbours saw two men behaving suspiciously outside Harold’s house they immediately called the police.  
The estate has been the subject of a series of 4) break-ins recently, where houses have been burgled and 5) ransacked, so neighbours were on the lookout for burglars. Harold had also taken appropriate 6) precautions. He had had security locks fitted onto all the windows and doors of his house and also had a burglar alarm installed. Mr Spencer commented, “Luckily for me the neighbours were 7) on the alert and nothing was stolen.”

a. groups of people who keep an eye on each other’s property  
b. entering a building forcibly  
c. to break in and steal things from a building  
d. to steal things from a place and leave it in a mess  
e. area with a large number of houses built close together  
f. keeping a watchful eye  
g. measures taken to prevent something unpleasant happening  

**LOCAL BANK RAIDED**  
1) Robbers got away with over 5 000 $ in cash yesterday morning when the central branch of Countrywide Bank in Widdington was 2) raided. A group of three masked men entered the bank in broad daylight carrying guns
and forced the manager to open the safe. Although police were alerted immediately, they failed to arrive in time to stop the robbery. The closed circuit camera filmed the armed men, but the police have as yet been unable to identify them. The men are also wanted for questioning in connection with a gang of 3) pickpockets operating in the city centre and a number of 4) muggings that have also occurred.

a. people who steal things out of bags or pockets  
b. attacks on people to steal their money  
c. entered a place by force intending to steal something  
d. people who steal money from a bank, shop, train etc.

Task 5. Find the English equivalents for the following and think of the situation where these words or word combinations can be used.

Вооруженное ограбление, жертва изнасилования, домашнее насилие, подделка, похищение людей, организованная преступность, торговля наркотиками, незаконная торговля оружием, компьютерные преступления.

Task 6. Choose the correct variant.

1. If you don’t want someone to burgle / steal your house, you should keep the doors and windows locked.
2. He keeps his bicycle securely chained so that no one will steal / rob it.
3. As the woman left the shop, the store detective stopped her and accused her of mugging / shoplifting.
4. The cleaner was caught pilfering / smuggling towels and glasses from the hotel.
5. It would be easy to burgle / rob my father’s house as he always leaves his bedroom window open during the day.
6. The police have issued a warrant / summons for her arrest.
7. The suspect / convict had been in prison for twenty years when he died.

Task 7. Fill in each gap with the most suitable variant. Here is an example at the beginning (0).

Even though the crime (0) ... rate keeps going up, society is soft on criminals. People who have (1) ... major crimes and even murderers sentenced to (2)... are often released after serving just part of their sentence. Everyday (3)... crime is destroying the (4)... of the life of many people, particularly in city areas. (5)... you look there are examples of graffiti and mindless vandalism. Personally, I have had my car (6)... into twice in the last three months. As far as I know, the police are not looking into (7)... of the crimes.
Even when a friend recently caught a young thief, the police (8)... him off with a warning because of his age. Doubtless, the child in (9)... , thinking he has got (10)... with one crime, will be (11)... to try another. Yet if you or I park our cars in the wrong place or exceed the speed limit slightly we have to pay a (12)... . I know it's important to (13)... into account the age of criminals. I also know that upbringing and drugs are (14)... for many crimes. All the (15)... , the lives and rights of the victims of crime should be considered too.

Task 8. QUIZ
Substitute the underlined words by the suggested ones meaning approximately the same.

1. The bank guard chased the thief.
   a. ran after b. arrested c. ran into d. found
2. The police investigated the case of the missing diamonds.
   a. looked into b. preserved c. kept d. looked for
3. Watch for pickpockets when you are in the market; they are everywhere.
   a. look at b. see c. look out (for) d. notice
4. The fire brigade was required when a bomb exploded in the city centre.
   a. was called for b. was sent for c. was called on d. was invited
5. The hijackers finally were revealed to the police.
   a. were given away b. were conveyed c. were given up d. were sent
6. The police **controlled** the fans who were trying to get onto the football pitch.
   a. held back  b. held off  c. kept from  d. sent back

7. The gang **robbed** a security van and got away with millions.
   a. held up  b. burgled  c. held on  d. mugged

8. The robber **entered** by force the house by smashing a window.
   a. came to  b. broke into  c. broke through  d. penetrated

9. After that stranger’s insulting remark, his victim **attacked him** and knocked him down.
   a. waded into  b. hit  c. beat  d. ran into

10. When she was accused of the crime, all her friends **supported** her.
    a. stood for  b. stood by  c. went with  d. sued

**Task 9. Read the text and cross out 10 unnecessary words.**

**IT’S A CRIME**

1. Thieves have been being around for centuries, probably as long as humans, but armed robbery is a more recent phenomenon. Unfortunately women have always been the victims of rape and domestic violence. Fraud has been around ever since printing has been used to make money or to be produce documents. Rich people or their many children are sometimes kidnapped and are not set free until a ransom has been paid. The twentieth century has been the appearance of many good organized crimes such as hijacking and drug-smuggling or drug-trafficking. Statistics have show an alarming rise in the rate of violent crimes and crimes to do with the illegal sale of left arms across the world. Perhaps the most recent crime of all is hacking new computers to be access information that helps competitors in industry. This increase in international crime makes the one wonder whether it is still true to say “Criminality doesn’t pay”

**Task 10. Test your translating skills.**

1. Все лица, присутствующие на месте преступления, являются исполнителями.
2. Для состава преступления необходимо наличие преступного умысла и преступного деяния.
3. Преступные действия, совершаемые молодыми людьми, относятся к преступности несовершеннолетних.
4. Суд присяжных признал его виновным в убийстве брата.
5. Он был обвинен в подделке документов.
6. Его сын был арестован за продажу наркотиков подросткам.
7. Когда молодой человек вышел из магазина, детектив остановил его и обвинил в магазинной краже.
8. Общество применяет различные меры воздействия, когда имеет дело с несовершеннолетними преступниками.
9. Грабитель смог проникнуть в дом и украсть телевизор и магнитофон.
10. Согласно статистике, большинство преступлений совершается против собственности, а не против личности.
11. Преступность является разновидностью отклоняющегося поведения, под которым понимают поведение не соответствующее принятым в данном обществе нормам и правилам.

**GRAMMAR IN USE**

**Task 1. Insert the particle “to” where necessary.**

1. She seems … know a great deal about criminology.
2. You should not … examine the case now, when it is so late.
3. The kidnapper let her … make a telephone call.
4. The pilot was made … take the plane to Tashkent.
5. After climbing over the prison wall, Peter managed … get away by stealing a car parked nearby.
6. The police visited Dawn and asked her … make a statement.
7. You had better … buy a burglar alarm.
8. What made you … commit such a violent crime?
9. You must … search the scene of the crime for clues.
10. Pauline decided … sue the newspaper for libel.
11. A local authority prefers the child … remain at home under supervision.
12. The policeman let the person … go after searching him.
13. The police may … arrest a person without a warrant.
14. A person can only … be detained beyond 36 hours if a warrant is obtained from a magistrates’ court.

**Task 2. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive of the verb in brackets.**

1. The police must (to question) the suspects now.
2. The accused was satisfied (to visit) by a lawyer to ensure a properly prepared defence in court.
3. Mr White is delighted (to find) “not guilty”.
4. The attorney is satisfied (to investigate) this case with his assistants during the trial.
5. The two men appeared (to try) to break into the building when the police arrived.
6. The young offender is said (to bring) to court already.
7. This young inmate is known (to spend) three months in custody.
8. The witnesses were glad (to help) the accused.
9. He discovered how (to open) the safe.
10. The gangsters forced Roger Hopkins (to hand over) the money.
11. The accused appeared (to live) in the area.
12. The defendant appears (to wait) for a long time.
13. She is certain (to be) at the scene of the crime.

Task 3. Translate the following sentences.

A. Identify the Objective Infinitive Construction and pay attention to the way of translating it.
1. They allowed me to telephone my lawyer.
2. The court allowed Mr White to remain at home.
3. The juvenile court wants this child to be placed to the State Juvenile Rehabilitation School.
4. I saw him step into a witness box with a feeling of uncertainty.
5. The public expected the youths to be fined for trespassing on Government property.
6. I heard the robbers threaten to shoot anyone who tried to sound the alarm.
7. I saw the public meet that verdict with satisfaction.
8. Everyone consider him to be guilty of embezzlement.
9. The newspapers reported an armed gang to have robbed the Kingsway Road branch of Barclays bank.
10. The chief ordered him to issue a warrant for her arrest.

B. Identify the Subjective Infinitive Construction and pay attention to the way of translating it.
1. The child is likely to attend under a supervisor a day or an evening class.
2. The local authority is known to be responsible for deciding where the child should be accommodated.
3. Young offenders are seen to train under a supervisor.
4. He is sure to be present at the scene of the crime.
5. Three people are reported to have been injured in the accident.
6. Bob is said to be accused of smuggling.
7. The murderer of the children is expected to receive a life sentence.
8. The policemen were seen to follow the muggers.
9. John seems to have stolen the money.
10. The cleaner is likely to pilfer towels and glasses from the hotel.
C. Identify the For-Complex and pay attention to the way of translating it.
1. The inspector waited for the policeman to close the door.
2. The matter was too difficult for the investigator to clarify it within a day.
3. The accused man waited anxiously for the jury to return with their verdict.
4. It was easy for the store detective to accuse him of shoplifting as he had been caught on camera stuffing three ties into his briefcase.
5. Your attitude made it difficult for him to tell you the truth about the arson.

Task 4. Change the sentences so that to use different constructions with the infinitive.
1. They say that the escaped prisoner has been hiding in a friend’s house for the last month.
2. It seems that he took part in the robbery last month.
3. At the police station I was asked to empty my pockets.
4. The newspapers reported that the owners were accused of setting fire to their own premises.
5. It is said that the murderer is hiding in the woods near your house.
6. It appears that he was killed with a blunt instrument.
7. You signed the statement without reading it, which was very stupid.
8. It seems that the crime was committed by a left-handed man.
9. The policeman saw that Sam opened the door of the flat and came in.
10. He rushed into the burning house, which was very brave of him.

Task 5. Test your skills in translating into English. Pay attention to the infinitive and infinitive constructions.
1. Их вызвали в суд для дачи показаний.
2. Следователь оказался недостаточно опытным, чтобы успешно расследовать такое сложное дело.
3. Было слишком поздно, чтобы начинать допрос в тот день. А на следующий день подозреваемому удалось скрыться.
4. Она была единственным человеком, кто верил в его невиновность.
5. Никто не ожидал, что дело будет слушаться при закрытых дверях.
6. Сосед видел, что этот человек взломал дверь их гаража.
7. Я обязательно заставлю вас рассказать мне всю правду.
8. Говорят, что украденное спрятали на дне озера.
9. Маловероятно, чтобы его осудили.
10. Известно, что он отбывает срок где-то на севере страны.
11. Сообщается, что показания свидетеля подтвердились.
12. У вас достаточно улик, чтобы предъявить обвинение задержанному?
13. Полицейский видел, что старушка перешла улицу на красный свет.
14. Его видели за рулем в нетрезвом виде.
15. Адвокат настаивал, чтобы арестованного выпустили под залог.
16. Можно было подумать, что у него абсолютное алиби.
17. Полицейский сказал, чтобы он подписал свои показания.
18. Полагают, что воры пробрались в дом через чердак.
19. Их подозревают в том, что они похитили ребенка для получения выкупа.
20. Возможно, он подаст в суд на официера полиции за неправомерное поведение во время допроса.

EVALUATING THROUGH READING

Text A. CRIME PREVENTION

Task 1. Read the text and write down the Russian equivalents for the words and expressions in bold type:

(1) Crime, as we are all aware, has been a growing problem all over the world in the last 30 years. But we are not powerless against crime. Much is being done – and can be done – to reverse the trend. You can play a part in it.

(2) The first step towards preventing crime is understanding its nature. Most crime is against property, not people. And most is not carried out by professionals; nor is it carefully planned. Property crimes thrive on the easy opportunity. They are often committed by adolescents and young men, the majority of whom stop offending as they grow older – the peak ages for offending are 15-18. Also, and not surprisingly, the risk of crime varies greatly depending on where you live.

(3) This reliance by criminals on the easy opportunity is the key to much crime prevention. Motor cars, for example, are a sitting target for the criminal. Expensive, attractive and mobile, they are often left out on streets for long periods at a time. The police estimate that 70–90 per cent of car crime results from easy opportunities. Surveys have shown that approximately one in five drivers do not always bother to secure their cars by locking all the doors and shutting all the windows. It’s the same story with our homes. In approximately 30 per cent of domestic burglaries, the burglar simply walks in without needing to use force; the householder has left a door unlocked or window open.

(4) If opportunities like these did not exist, criminals would have a much harder time. The chances are that many crimes would not be committed at all, which would in turn release more police time for tackling serious crime. Of course, the primary responsibility for coping with crime rests with the police and the courts. But there are many ways that you can help reverse the trend. So if you care about improving the quality of life for yourself, your family and your community read on.
Task 2. Choose the correct option.

1. ... you must understand its nature.
   a. to commit crime  b. to prevent crime  c. to perform crime

2. Most crimes are ... .
   a. property crimes  b. road traffic offences  c. inchoate offences

3. About 30 per cent of ... are committed without needing to use force.
   a. murders  b. domestic burglaries  c. rapes

4. ... are often adolescents and young men who stop offending as they grow older.
   a. criminals  b. drivers  c. actors

5. Everyone can help the police and the courts ... .
   a. to punish criminals  b. to cope with crimes  c. to plan crimes

6. The police must... .
   a. tackle serious crimes  b. make laws  c. convict criminals

7. To be more careful means to reduce the chances for criminals and ... .
   a. to reverse the trend  b. to arrest criminals  c. to give up crimes

Task 3. Choose the sentences from the list A - E which best summarize each part of the text 1-4. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A. We make it easy for them.
B. What to do to make your house safer.
C. Let's work together against crime.
D. How to reduce the number of crimes.
E. Who steals what.

Task 4. Be ready to dwell on the following.

1. The importance of understanding crime nature.
2. Most crimes result from easy opportunities.
3. Crime prevention is our common concern.
4. Opportunity makes the thief.
Text B. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SOCIETY’S RESPONSE

Task 1. Read the text and write down the Russian equivalents for the words and expressions in bold type.

Childhood is a time of joy and innocence for most people; for others, life turns violent and so do they. Criminal acts of young persons are referred to broadly as juvenile delinquency. In some countries delinquency includes conduct that is antisocial, dangerous, or harmful to the goals of society. The general tendency is to limit the term to activities that if carried out by an adult would be called crimes, but in the United States since the 1980s juvenile delinquents are often referred to as “youthful offenders.” The age at which juveniles legally become adults varies from country to country, but it generally ranges from 15 to 18. Clearly the problem has skyrocketed: for example, in 1990 rates of arrest in California for burglary, theft, car theft, arson and robbery are higher among juveniles than among adults.

Sociological research has established such bases for predicting delinquent behaviour as the nature of a child's home environment, the quality of the child’s neighbourhood, and behaviour in school. It has never been conclusively proved, however, that delinquency can be either predicted or prevented. It is far likelier that delinquency is an integral part of society and probably part of the maturation process that some children go through.

For the majority of young offenders, delinquency seems to be a phase passed through on the way to adulthood. Delinquent acts begin at about age of 10 or 11, though there has been a substantial increase in even younger offenders in recent years. The most serious activities peak at 14 or 15 years of age and then begin to decline for the next several years. The exceptions to this generalization are some older youths who get involved in car theft, robbery, burglary, and even murder. They may well become adult criminals. For the majority, delinquent activities gradually decrease and may cease altogether as young people enter their 20s and face the prospect of full-time work and marriage. It does seem to be true, however, that the earlier in life delinquent activities are begun, the likelier it is that the pattern will persist – particularly in offenders who are convicted and sentenced to juvenile correction institutions.

Traditionally, delinquency meant offences such as truancy, assault, theft, arson, or vandalism. In recent decades more violent crimes by teens became more common, especially for those who traffic in drugs or are addicted and commit crimes to support their habits. Bigotry could be seen in teens of all races; one example is the rise of white-supremacist gangs called skinheads. In the United States the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that for the period 1985-89 homicide arrests for those under age 18
rose 67 per cent, compared with a 12 per cent rise for those 18 or older. Sexual crimes also dramatically increased, with date rape one of the most common of adolescent sexual crimes. All the more troubling is the fact that the number of teenagers in the country decreased during this time.

Society tries to deal with youthful offenders in a variety of ways. The most common unofficial means are through school counselling and sessions with psychologists and psychiatrists. Social workers who deal with family problems also attempt to sort out the differences of young potential delinquents.

Serious offences are dealt with officially by the police and the courts. Because of the nature of some of the offences committed by juveniles, there has been a tendency to try them in court as adults for certain crimes, especially for murder. The juvenile courts attempt to steer young people away from a life of crime, though the most serious offences normally result in periods of confinement in juvenile halls or prisons for younger criminals. If possible, however, the courts try more lenient methods of probation, juvenile aftercare, or foster care.

**Task 2. Fill in the correct word and word combination from the list below using them only once.**

| harmful, confinement, delinquent acts, bigotry, serious offences, lenient, the maturation process |

1. In some countries delinquency includes conduct that is antisocial, dangerous, or … to the goals of society.
2. … begin at about age of 10 or 11.
3. … could be seen in teens of all races; one example is the rise of white supremacist gangs called skinheads.
4. … are dealt with officially by the police and the courts.
5. If possible the courts try more … methods of probation, juvenile aftercare, or foster care.
6. The most serious offences normally result in periods of … in juvenile halls or prisons for younger criminals.
7. Delinquency is an integral part of society and probably part of … that some children go through.

**Task 3. Be ready to dwell on the following.**

1. Bases for predicting delinquent behaviour.
2. Society tries to deal with youthful offenders in a variety of ways.
3. The causes of crime.
UNDERSTANDING THROUGH LISTENING

Task 1. You’ll hear a news report about some robbers whose pictures were captured on video. Complete the sentences below.
1. The robbery occurred about a ________.
2. The distance between the camera and the jeweler’s shop was ______.
3. The robbers made their getaway in ______.
4. Half an hour after the pictures were taken, the ______.
5. To avoid suspicion the man did not ______.
6. Commander Tucker thinks it will be possible to ______.
7. Compared to the first suspect, the passenger was both ______.
8. The colour of the vehicle was ______.
9. A warning about the robbery was received the ______.

Task 2. What is your opinion on such news reports? What is the role of public in crime prevention?

CREATIVE WRITING

Task 1. You are invited to participate in the round-table discussion “Criminality – Inborn or Acquired?” Prepare your pros or cons on the origins of criminality.

Task 2. You are an independent reporter of The Minsk Times newspaper. You are to write a newspaper article about criminal situation in Belarus. Your article should be between 250 - 400 words long.

PROJECT

Task 1. You have just started to work at the Statistics department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. You first task is to do a survey about the rise in crime and to analyse the findings. You are to find out the connection between criminality and unemployment, advertisements, TV programmes, social pressures. Present the results of the survey as a written report.

Task 2. Robbery is a burning issue nowadays. Everybody can be the victim of robbers. How to protect yourself? How to prevent the robbery? You are a member of the team working at the poster. Your task is to advertise the ways of preventing robbery.
Task 1. Read the text and decide which word A, B or C best fits each gap.

Inspector Crumb Investigates

“I think I know the identity of the murderer,” said Inspector Crumb, “and at (1) … one of the guests in this hotel was a/an (2) … to the crime, probably by (3) … . I believe that the same guest is also a (4) … , and has been given money by the killer. “So whoever (5) … this terrible crime is still here,” I said. “But of course. In (6) … he – or she – is in this room, and will soon be (7) … arrest.” There was silence for a moment. I noticed that everyone was trying to look (8) … , but they all looked guilty instead! “Do you have any (9) … , Inspector,” asked Lady Grimshaw finally, “or are you simply (10) … people for fun? If you intend to (11) … someone, you should do it now.” The Inspector smiled. “I asked you here (12) … purpose, Lady Grimshaw. I have been reading your (13) … , you see, and it is quite clear that you have told several (14) … .” “How dare you!” Lady Grimshaw spluttered. “Do you (15) … that you were with Tim Dawson in the garden on the night of murder?” the Inspector said. “You forgot about the security cameras, you see …”

1. a. last  b. least  c. the
2. a. witness  b. offender  c. guilty
3. a. now  b. law  c. accident
4. a. hostage  b. forger  c. blackmailer
5. a. confessed  b. committed  c. admitted
6. a. crime  b. fact  c. danger
7. a. to  b. having  c. under
8. a. accused  b. ordinary  c. innocent
9. a. evidence  b. witness  c. permission
10. a. denying  b. accusing  c. suspecting
11. a. trial  b. charge  c. sentence
12. a. with  b. for  c. on
13. a. statement  b. evident  c. history
14. a. lies  b. times  c. errors
15. a. refuse  b. deny  c. contradict
Task 2. Choose the best variants to complete the sentences.

1. A policeman was sent … the disappearance of some property from a hotel.
   a. to be investigated  
   b. to investigate  
   c. to have investigated  

2. You have committed a … offence and I will be lenient with my sentence.
   a. serious  
   b. minor  
   c. indictable  

3. He was … stealing money from the safe but they had no real evidence.
   a. accused of  
   b. suspected of  
   c. tried for  

4. Catherine led a secret life … crime before she was caught.
   a. for  
   b. in  
   c. of  

5. The … have been caught, and the child is no longer in danger.
   a. robbers  
   b. thieves  
   c. kidnappers  

   a. to be murdered  
   b. to murder  
   c. to have murdered  

7. Three convicts … from Brixton prison last night.
   a. confessed  
   b. escaped  
   c. arrested  

8. While we were on holiday, there was a … at the house next door.
   a. theft  
   b. robbery  
   c. burglary  

9. My bike was … last week.
   a. robbed  
   b. stolen  
   c. mugged  

10. The bank checks all the notes in a machine which can detect … .
    a. burglary  
    b. embezzlement  
    c. forgery  

11. Police are very concerned about the increase in … from parked cars.
    a. thefts  
    b. offences  
    c. pilferings  

12. The parents of the … expected him to be fined.
    a. minor  
    b. robber  
    c. juvenile delinquent  

13. John lost all of his possessions when … set fire to his house.
    a. arsonists  
    b. muggers  
    c. smugglers  

14. He threatened … her for every penny she had if she tried to break her contract.
    a. to sue  
    b. to be sued  
    c. to have been sued
MODULE 6

ROLE OF POLICE FORCE

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Task 1. Revise the material from Unit 6 POLICE to complete the following flowcharts indicating:

a) the duties of the police

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b) the ranks of a police officer in England and Wales

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<th>Chief Constable</th>
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Task 2. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations.

Главное полицейское управление, столичная полиция, Департамент уголовного розыска, конная полиция, преступная деятельность, задержать преступника, обыскать склад, расследовать преступления, обеспечивать правопорядок.
Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the words derived from the words in bold.

"Jack the …" (ripe) was a … (mystery) killer who … (terror) the East End of London in the autumn of 1888. His victims, all women, were … (killer) by having their throats cut, and in many cases the bodies were savagely mutilated as well. The number of victims is said to be between four and fourteen, though police authorities generally thought that only five … (murderer) were definitely the work of the … (ripe). He was never caught, and his … (identify) remains a mystery. All kinds of people have been suggested as possible … (ripe), including the Duke of Clarence, a Russian barber/surgeon, a society doctor and even a barrister.

Task 4. Substitute the underlined words by the suggested ones meaning approximately the same.

| confidence, to get one’s foot in the door of, professional, to manage with, novice, courage, masculine |

1. The experienced police officer is always ready to help his colleague, who is a beginner in this profession.
2. Working as a police officer for a long time can help you to get sense of self-worth to be promoted in a rank.
3. Policemen need a lot of bravery as their work is often very dangerous.
4. There aren’t many female police officers as it is a very male profession.
5. The policeman must be emotionally developed to deal with the stresses of this job.
6. It isn’t an easy thing to begin working in this profession.

Task 5. Choose the correct variant.

1. A crime prevention officer / warden can visit your home to identify weak points in its security / possessions.
2. Instead of fining the man the judge / police officer sent him to prison, because he was a repeat offender / convict.
3. Two men attempted to burgle / rob the local bank, but the police arrived before they got away.
4. The terrorist is one of the world’s most wanted criminals / suspects.
5. The offender / suspect was set free because there was no evidence to prove that he was guilty.
6. The police advise to keep your car securely locked so that no one can steal / rob it.
Task 6. Choose the correct option.

1. He decided to give … his life of crime and become a responsible citizen.
   a. off  b. in  c. out  d. up
2. The policemen were given special … for dealing with terrorist activity.
   a. coaching  b. practice  c. exercise  d. training
3. After months of investigation the truth was finally…
   a. appeared  b. shown  c. revealed  d. found
4. The burglar … having broken into the house.
   a. claimed  b. agreed  c. refused  d. denied
5. The results of the experiment will be … if it’s not carried out very carefully.
   a. inaccurate  b. impractical  c. false  d. improper
6. How many police officers were … in chasing the criminals?
   a. involved  b. interfered  c. included  d. participated

Task 7. Fill in each gap with the most suitable word or phrase from the list below. Change the form of the verb of necessary.

| to be a jack of all trades, to summon smb to, to provide smb with a specimen of breath, to be on ordinary patrol, consensus policing, to disperse the crowd, to beat a riot shield with a truncheon, decline, violence |

1. The police are …, they can literally go into a domestic dispute one minute or they go to fatal accident the next minute.
2. The British police don’t carry any guns when they ….
3. The police officers beating in cars never know what the radio’s going ….
4. The fundamental thing about British policing is that it is ….
5. The most serious problem that the police face is the dramatic … in the police confidence in recent years in Britain.
6. When a driver has committed a moving traffic offence the police required him …
7. The police … in reply to some youngsters who are throwing lumps of timber and stones at them.
8. The police officers are moving forward …, who’s been attacking them.
9. The police are always conscious of the dangers involved: … is always frightening.

Task 8. QUIZ.
Out of the 3 variants marked a, b, c find the right one.

1. The police may be used … judgments made in courts.
   a. to enforce  b. to regulate  c. to pass
2. Citizens must … the laws which affect their lives.
   a. understand  b. be aware of  c. come across
3. The police have wide powers …, search and question people suspected of crimes.
   a. to control                    b. to mistreat                    c. to arrest
4. Traffic wardens make a decision as to guilt in a driving offence and … a fine without the involvement of a court.
   a. to impose                    b. to get                        c. to misappropriate
5. The mere presence of the police is a factor in … people from committing offences.
   a. frightening                  b. deterring                    c. warning
6. Legal systems usually have … for the police limiting the time and the methods used to question a suspect.
   a. codes of conduct            b. set of rules                   c. forms of behaviour
7. Private legal action can be taken against any other individual for example … of false imprisonment.
   a. in the tort                  b. in case                      c. in reason
8. Many people think it is difficult … against the police.
   a. to gather evidence          b. to question                   c. to search
9. In Britain … in the police is higher than in any other country.
   a. the public confidence        b. rely on the power             c. the recommendation
10. It is important for the police to feel the judiciary is … .
    a. biased and dependent         b. politicalized                 c. unbiased and independent
11. Having decided not to prosecute the young offender the police released him …
    a. without bail                 b. on bail                      c. on parole
12. The police have the power … a suspect of having committed a crime.
    a. to charge with               b. to charge for                 c. to accuse
13. In Britain each police officer has a particular neighbourhood which it is his duty … .
    a. to control                  b. to patrol                    c. to care for
14. The British public … the police absolutely.
    a. trust                       b. believe in                   c. rely on
15. The arsonist … to six homes was finally caught by the police.
    a. firing at                   b. setting fire                  c. striking fire
16. Nowadays the police have … public demonstrations.
    a. to deal with                b. to take care of               c. to fight against
17. In the 80s there were a large number of … in which it was found that the police officers had lied and cheated to get people convicted of crimes.
    a. affairs                     b. business                    c. cases
18. The police know that the stress creates physical symptoms when … to decide whether an offender is telling the truth or not.
   a. trying  
   b. attempting  
   c. making an effort

19. Doubting that the person arrested would appear before the court … decided to detain him.
   a. the community warden  
   b. the custody officer  
   c. the traffic warden

20. In Britain when someone is found in possession of marijuana the police may confiscate it and … rather than refer the matter to a court.
   a. arrest a suspect  
   b. question a suspect  
   c. issue a formal warning

Task 9. Read the text and cross out 10 unnecessary words.

THE UNLUCKY BURGLAR
1 One evening Alf was watching at the television and eating his supper when
2 the door suddenly was open and a burglar came in. He was wearing a mask
3 and carrying on a sack. Before doing anything else he tied Alf to the chair.
4 Then after he went upstairs to look for his money. Although he didn’t find
5 any money he found a lot of many jewellery, which he put into his sack. In
6 his rush to get out the downstairs he didn’t see the dog which was lying at the
7 bottom of the stairs and he fell over it, loosing his glasses. While the burglar
8 was looking for them, Alf tried to free himself. Finally Alf managed to escape
9 out and he phoned to the police. As soon as the burglar found his the glasses
10 he ran out of the house. However, unfortunately for him, the police were wait-
11 ing for him at the end of the garden.

Task 10. Test your translating skills.

1. Существует широко распространенное мнение, что полиция пользует-
   ся особенным доверием британской общественности.
2. В старые времена британская полиция патрулировала пешком или на
   велосипедах, поэтому местный полицейский был знакомой фигурой
   на улицах и пользовался абсолютным доверием местного населения.
3. Полицейские стали отдаляться от общественности из-за патрулирова-
   ния на машинах.
4. В последнее время общественность меньше доверяет полиции из-за
   ряда публичных скандалов, связанных с коррупцией и превышением
   полномочий офицерами полиции.
5. Полиции приходится иметь дело с возросшим уровнем общественных
   демонстраций и активностью молодого поколения, которое выросло в
   послевоенное время и у которого нет четкого образа врага, на которо-
   го можно выплеснуть свои бунтарские эмоции.
6. Известно, что отношения между общественностью и полицией в Бри-
   тании гораздо лучше, чем в других европейских странах.
**GRAMMAR IN USE**

**Task 1. Translate the part in brackets using Participle I.**

1. Legal systems usually have codes of conduct for the police, (ограничивающие) the time and the methods they can use to question the suspects.
2. The suspect attacked the policemen (конвоирующего) him to the police station.
3. (Обыскивая) the man suspected of drug trafficking the police officer found some heroin on him.
4. The police officer (расследующий) this case found new evidence (доказывающие) Mr. Manson’s guilt in this crime.
5. Now the police officers are moving forward (стуча) their riot shields with truncheons (стараясь) to disperse the crowd.
6. The police officer (превышающий) his powers can be brought before the court.

**Task 2. Replace the sentences with Participle I by appropriate clauses.**

**Model:** We saw the police chasing the criminals = We saw the police were chasing the criminals.

1. The people giving evidence against the suspect were some police officers.
2. Being on ordinary patrol the British police don’t carry firearms.
3. Searching the house the detective found some stolen things.
4. Trying to outwit the criminal, the detective officer played a game with him.
5. Having a very high responsibility lying on his shoulders the custody officer informed the parents about the arrest of their son.
6. Gathering information for offences to be presented in the courts the police have wide powers to arrest, search and question people suspected of crimes.

**Task 3. Fill in the blanks with Participle I from the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

- dealing with, doing, questioning, gathering, abusing,
- ranging, enforcing, affecting, supervising, maintaining

1. The duties of the police are very diverse … from assisting at accidents to … law and order and … lost property.
2. Governments usually expect citizens to be aware of the laws … their lives.
3. The Police Complaints Authority, … the investigation of allegations of police misconduct, was set up in 1984.
4. … evidence against the police, … their powers is one of the main objectives of the Police Complaints Authority.
5. … the law the police have many other functions in the legal process.
6. … suspects is one of the powers of the police force.
7. In Britain the public have a great deal of sympathy for the police … an increasingly difficult job.

**Task 4. Transform the following sentences using:**

- **a) Complex Object.**
- **b) Complex Subject.**

1. The traffic warden noticed that a young man was driving a car at a very high speed.
2. The police officer heard that somebody was calling for help.
3. The policeman saw that a black get-away Mercedes was moving along the street.
4. The watchful neighbours saw how the crime prevention officer was entering our house.
5. Passers-by watched how two policemen were arresting a suspect.
6. The policemen saw how the teenagers were causing criminal damage to a parking meter by jamming it with two pence wrapped in paper.

**Task 5. Translate the sentences into English using Participle I where possible.**

1. Решив не предъявлять обвинение молодому человеку, полиция отпустила его под залог.
2. Преследуя правонарушителя, полицейский превысил скорость движения и совершил наезд на проходившую мимо машину.
3. Простое присутствие полицейского на улицах может служить устрашающим фактором против совершения преступлений.
4. Очень часто можно прочесть в газетах о скандалах, связанных с нарушением полномочий коррумпированными полицейскими.
5. Британские полицейские, получившие свидетельские показания и признание в участии подозреваемого в террористическом акте путем его избиения, были привлечены к суду.
6. Во многих странах существует закон, гарантирующий допуск к общению подозреваемого с независимыми адвокатами.
7. Сбор свидетельских показаний против полицейского, превышающего свои полномочия – нелегкая задача для члена Комиссии по жалобам на полицию.
EVALUATING THROUGH READING

Text A. THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

Task 1. Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then read quickly through the text and see if your guesses were correct.

a) The image of the friendly British policeman was well-known within the country and was reinforced by television serials.
b) The British public trust the police absolutely.
c) Community policing is becoming fashionable now.
d) British police carry guns in the course of normal duty.

Task 2. Read the text and write down the Russian equivalents for the words and expressions in bold.

There was a time when a typical British policeman could be found in every tourist brochure for Britain. His strange-looking helmet and the fact that he did not carry a gun made him a unique symbol for tourists. The image of the friendly British 'bobby', with his fatherly manner, was also well-known within the country and was reinforced by popular television serials such as Dixon of Dock Green. This positive image was not a complete myth. The system of policing was based on each police officer having his own 'beat', a particular neighbourhood which it was his duty to patrol. He usually did this on foot or sometimes by bicycle.

In the 1960s the situation began to change in two ways. First, in response to an increasingly motorized society, and therefore increasingly motorized crime, the police themselves started patrolling in cars. As a result, individual police officers became remote figures and stopped being the familiar faces that they once were. A sign of this change was the new television police drama, Z Cars. This programme showed police officers as people with real problems and failings who did not always behave in the conventionally polite and reassuring manner. Some police were relieved to be presented as ordinary human beings. At the same time, the police found themselves having to deal increasingly with public demonstrations and with the activities of a generation who had no experience of war and therefore no obvious enemy-figure on which to focus their youthful feelings of rebellion. These young people started to see the police as the symbol of everything they disliked about society. Police officers were no longer known as 'bobbies' but became the ‘fuzz’ or the ‘cops’ or the ‘pigs’.

Since the middle years of this century, the police in Britain have lost much of their positive image. A child who is lost is still advised to find a policeman or policewoman, but the sight of a police officer no longer creates a general feeling of reassurance. In the 1980s there were a large number of cases in
which it was found that police officers had lied and **cheated** in order to get people **convicted of crimes**. As a result, trust in the honesty and **in corruptibility** of the police has **declined**.

Nevertheless, there is still a great deal of public sympathy for the police. It is felt that they are doing an increasingly difficult job under difficult circumstances. The **assumption** that their role is **to serve the public** rather than to be agents of the government **persists**. Police officers often still address members of the public as ‘sir’ or ‘madam’. Senior officers think it is important for the police to establish a relationship with local people, and the phrase ‘**community policing**’ is now fashionable. Some police have even started to patrol on foot again. Generally speaking, the relationship between the police and the public in Britain compares quite favourably with that in some other European countries. British police still do not carry guns in the course of normal duty (although all police stations have a store of weapons).

**Task 3.** Fill in the gaps with the correct word or word combination from the list below. Use the words only once.

| gun, patrol, incorruptibility, cheat, reassurance, complain, trust, unique symbol, uproar |

1. Some police have started … on foot again.
2. A strange-looking helmet and the fact that the police officer did not carry … made him … for the tourists.
3. Trust in the honesty and … of the police has declined.
4. The sight of a police officer no longer creates a general feeling of … .
5. The policemen had lied and … to get people convicted of crimes.
6. The negative image of the police which this television police drama portrayed caused … and several police officials complained to the BBC about it.

**Task 4. Choose the correct option.**

1. The local bobby was … on the streets, a reassuring presence that people felt they could trust him absolutely.
   a. riding a bicycle  b. patrolling  c. speeding
2. The system of policing was based on each police officer having … .
   a. a beat  b. an office  c. a district
3. First … an increasingly motorized society and therefore increasing motorized crime the police started patrolling in cars.
   a. mentioning  b. in response to  c. pointing
4. There is … that the police role to serve the public rather than to be agents of the government persists.
   a. a saying  b. an assumption  c. a statement
5. Senior officers think it is important for the police to establish a relationship with local people and the phrase … is now fashionable.
   a. friendship          b. community policing          c. mutual understanding

6. Patrolling in cars, police officers became … and stopped being the familiar faces that they once were.
   a. famous          b. a remote figures          c. popular

Task 5. Summarize the information given in the text.

Text B. “SO YOU WANT TO JOIN THE POLICE?”

Task 1. Skim the text to enlarge your knowledge on the topic and explain the words in bold. If it’s necessary use a contemporary dictionary.

When I contacted Police Constable Errol Mason, he was just finishing a nine-day night shift and was understandably trying to catch up on lost sleep. “It’s hard to sleep during the day but you just have to try”, said Errol, “otherwise you end up exhausted.”

I asked him when we could meet for a chat. “What about coming along to the ice rink on Tuesday evening – say, about eight?” he suggested. Errol told me that he spent most of his free time playing ice hockey. So the following Tuesday evening I sat and watched Errol skating across the ice.

Later, over a cup of coffee, I asked him what his job in the police involved. “Many people have only one image of the police. They think we spend our time chasing criminals in fast cars with wailing sirens and flashing lights”, said Errol with a grin. “In fact, that’s only one small part the job. A lot of police work can be quite boring. You can be on the desk doing routine office work for a whole month at a time. Then the next month you may be driving around on patrol. Then, perhaps you’re “on the beat” for a bit.”

Errol told me that one of the most interesting parts of the job was in fact “community policing”. I asked him what this involved. “You have your own special area which you have to patrol. It really means being on the beat: walking round keeping your eyes open, making sure you know what’s going on, chatting to people, basically trying to prevent crime.”

Thinking of some of the recent ugly scenes at football matches and demonstrations, I asked Errol if he was conscious of the dangers involved and if he was ever frightened. “Sometimes, yes?” he replied. “Anyone would be. It’s just one of the things you learn to accept. Violence is always frightening and a lot more people nowadays are carrying weapons – knives, coshes and so on. Except in extreme circumstances, all we carry are truncheons, handcuffs and a radio”. When I asked if the irregular hours of po-
lice work **affected** his social life, Errol smiled. “My girlfriend gets a bit annoyed – she says I’m either on night shift or I’m playing ice hockey! But it’s not like being a doctor. When **you’re off duty**, that’s it. It has to be a **real emergency** like a major **riot** or something **to be called out on your night off**.”

**Task 2. Match the numbers to the letters.**

1) Then the next month the police officer may be driving around  
2) The policeman was just finishing  
3) Errol spent most of his free time  
4) The policeman can be on the desk  
5) The police officer is always conscious of  
6) The irregular hours of the police work affect much

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<td>the dangers involved in his job.</td>
<td>playing hockey.</td>
<td>doing routine office work for a month.</td>
<td>a nine-day night shift.</td>
<td>his social life.</td>
<td>on patrol.</td>
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**Task 3. Fill in the correct words or phrases from the list below. Use the words only once.**

- violence, truncheons, chasing criminals, patrol, to prevent crimes, knives, handcuffs, radio, coshes, community policing

1. The police spend their time … in fast cars with wailing sirens and flashing lights.
2. The police officer has his own special area which he must … .
3. Errol told the correspondent that one of the most interesting parts of his job was in fact … .
4. … is always frightening and a lot of people nowadays are carrying weapons … .
5. Except in extreme circumstances all the police carry … .
6. Being on the beat means walking round keeping your eyes open, making sure you know what’s going on, basically trying to … .

**Task 4. Summarize the information in the given text.**
UNDERSTANDING THROUGH LISTENING

Task 1. *Listen to the news reports and match each person with the crime described.*

1) John Pierce  a) fraud
2) Sally Smith  b) terrorism
3) Ann Daniels  c) blackmail
4) Tom Corman  d) joyriding
5) Jerry Parr  e) drug trafficking

Task 2. *Listen to the news once more and speak about police actions, keeping law and order.*

Task 3. *Listen again and give a short talk on the topic.*

CREATIVE WRITING

Task 1. *Using the information and vocabulary from the Module and other sources write an essay on one of the following statements.*

1. Comparative duties of the police throughout the world.
2. Differences between the British police and their colleagues in Europe.
3. Points of contact between the job of a police officer and a doctor.
4. Why a society needs the police.
5. Why young people get used to giving different nicknames to the police.

PROJECT

Task 1. *Find some information through Internet about the system of policing in Belarus. Be ready to make a report at the International Lawyers’ Conference.*
REVISION TEST

Task 1. Read the text and decide which word A, B, C best fits each gap.

Edgar Hoover

Edgar Hoover (1895-1972) – public official who, as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from 1924 until his death in 1972, built that agency into a highly effective arm of federal law enforcement. Hoover studied law at night at George Washington University, where he received degrees as bachelor of laws in 1916 and as master of laws in the following year. He reorganized and rebuilt the FBI on a professional basis, recruiting agents on merit and instituting rigorous methods of selecting and training personnel. He established a fingerprint file, which became the world's largest; a scientific crime-detection laboratory; and the FBI National Academy. In the early 1930s the exploits of gangsters in the United States were receiving worldwide publicity. Hoover publicized the achievements of the FBI in tracking down and capturing well-known criminals. Both the FBI's size and its responsibilities grew steadily under his management. In the late 1930s President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave him the task of investigating both foreign espionage in the United States and the activities of communists and fascists. When the Cold War began in the late 1940s, the FBI undertook the intensive surveillance of communists and other left-wing activists in the United States. Hoover used the FBI's surveillance to collect damaging information on politicians throughout the country, and he kept the most scurrilous facts under his own personal control. By the early 1970s he had come under public criticism for his authoritarian administration of the FBI and for his persecution of those he regarded as radicals. He tallied his post, however, until his death at age 77, by which time he had been the FBI's chief for 48 years and had served 8 presidents!
Task 2. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences.

1. The drop in petty crime and … means less work for the police.
   a. mugging  b. robbery  c. theft
2. The police are conducting … into the murder.
   a. investigation  b. investment  c. examination
3. Everyone in that suspicions house was under….
   a. surrender  b. surveillance  c. watch
4. There are specific … concerning people’s behavior during the ceremony.
   a. rule  b. law  c. regulation
5. A battalion of police officers was sent to reinforce flu….
   a. offense  b. violation  c. crime
6. The growing number of armed … in has started to arouse the police concern.
   a. assault  b. robbery  c. rape
7. The police officer … on patrol saw the … running away.
   a. shoplifter  b. football-player  c. customer
8. The police are responsible for….
   a. law obstruction  b. law enforcement  c. law regulations
MODULE 7

THE SYSTEM OF COURTS

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Task 1. Revise the material from Unit 7 THE JUDICIARY to complete the following flowcharts.

FEDERAL COURTS

STATE COURTS

Task 2. Find the English equivalents for the Russian words or word combinations and think of the situation where these words can be used.

Оправдать, истец, ответчик, обвинительный акт, возбуждать иск, тяжба (судебный процесс), беспристрастность, судебное решение, сторона процесса, судебное преследование, предъявить обвинение в совершении преступления.

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the words derived from the words in bold.

1. Most summary offences must be ... within 6 months, but there is no time limit for trial on indictment.

2. Experts disagree about the main cause of ... Does it depend mainly on social factors or on the offender’s personality and physical characteristics?

3. It seems unjust to arrest a poor old person for ... .

4. In modern western society serious crimes are generally punished with ... .

5. Some MPs are calling for introduction of ... without trial to combat terrorism.

6. The Director of Public Prosecutions is the public ... in the UK: the government official who brings charges against persons accused of crimes.
7. We feel that the laws against begging should not be … .
8. The judge described Jones as a “… criminal” who was a danger to members of the public.

**Task 4. Substitute a suitable word or phrase for the part of each sentence in italics.**

1. The lawyer who represented the plaintiff in court contended that Mr Wilson, the plaintiff, had accepted the defendants’ offer by his act.
2. By convention, peers with no professional legal qualifications do not take part in judicial sittings of the House of Lords.
3. A magistrates’ court only hears cases which are before a court for the first time.
4. The county court is a court which does not try criminal cases, but hears actions in the law of contract, tort, family law, etc.
5. English judges are not free to reach any decision they like in a case, but must follow rules laid down in previous cases which bind the court.

**Task 5. Choose the correct variant.**

In Scotland the High Court of Judiciary tries / deals such crimes as murder, treason and rape; the sheriff court is concerned / hears with less serious offences and the district court with minor offences. Criminal cases are heard either under solemn procedure, when proceedings are taken on indictment / summary and the judge sits with a jury of 15 members, or under indictment / summary procedure, when the judge sits without a jury. All cases in the High Court and the more serious ones in sheriff courts are tried by a judge and jury. Summary procedure is used in the less serious cases in the sheriff courts, and in all cases in the district courts. District courts are the administrative responsibility of the district and the island local government authorities; the parties / judges are lay justices of the peace and the local authorities may appoint up to one quarter of their elected members to be ex officio justices. In Glasgow there are four stipendiary magistrates who are full-time salaried lawyers and have equivalent criminal jurisdiction / investigation to a sheriff sitting under summary procedure. Children under 16 who have committed / done an offence or are for other reasons need compulsory care may be brought before a children’s hearing comprising three members of the local staff / community.
Task 6. Use your knowledge of English law and law terms to choose the correct alternative and complete each of the sentences below.

1. Judicial corporal punishment was … in England in 1948.
   a. abolished  c. endorsed
   b. repealed  d. ratified
2. The Crown Court sentenced him to … for committing assault occasioning grievous bodily harm.
   a. a suspended sentence  c. judicial corporal punishment
   b. a two-year probation order  d. 5 years’ imprisonment
3. The defendant’s husband was killed in the accident she had caused. It was found that she was guilty of gross negligence, but had not intended to kill the victim. As a result she was convicted of … .
   a. killing  c. murder
   b. manslaughter  d. assault
4. The case for the defence was presented to the court by … .
   a. the judge  c. counsel for the defendant
   b. the draftsman  d. counsel for the plaintiff
5. The case was tried … in the magistrates’ court.
   a. summarily  c. before the Master of the Rolls
   b. before a jury  d. on indictment
6. The final appeal was heard in the House of Lords by … .
   a. three lay peers
   b. the justices of the peace
   c. four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary and the Lord Chancellor
   d. Lord Chancellor
7. The Chancery Division of the English High Court is always bound by previous decisions of … .
   a. the High Court itself  c. the County Court
   b. the Scottish Court of Session  d. the Court of Appeal
8. The defendant’s father was charged with … for trying to influence the judge by offering him a large sum of money.
   a. kidnapping  c. bribery and corruption
   b. arson  d. indecency
9. In view of the evidence, the inspector … him with the crime.
   a. accused  c. charged
   b. suspected  d. blamed
Task 7. QUIZ.
Choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

1. The Director of Public Prosecutions decided there was not sufficient evidence to allow him to … action against the man suspected of gold smuggling.
   a. allow  
   b. take  
   c. make

2. Instead of being sent to prison, the shoplifter was … with a fine.
   a. let away  
   b. let off  
   c. let loose

3. Poverty frequently … people to crime.
   a. brings  
   b. compels  
   c. drives

4. Sally was … of her purse by two young men.
   a. robbed  
   b. taken  
   c. stolen

5. The judge … the murderer to life imprisonment.
   a. prosecuted  
   b. sentenced  
   c. convicted

6. They … me for causing the accident although it wasn’t my fault.
   a. acquitted  
   b. blamed  
   c. charged

7. Alan Sampson acted as a double … , spying for one country while pretending to spy for another.
   a. agent  
   b. spy  
   c. traitor

8. The police arrested him and … him with murder.
   a. accused  
   b. blamed  
   c. charged

9. A … of $10,000 was offered for information leading to the arrest of the bank robbers.
   a. reward  
   b. prize  
   c. award

10. The murderer shot his victim in cold … .
    a. anger  
    b. blood  
    c. revenge

11. The alarm … and the police realized that there was an intruder in the empty house.
    a. went off  
    b. set off  
    c. rang off

12. Ann was released from prison and now she is … probation.
    a. under  
    b. on  
    c. after

13. Sarah delivered a/an … appeal to the court and asked for mercy.
    a. sensational  
    b. sentimental  
    c. emotional

14. The police arrested Jack and put him into … .
    a. custody  
    b. detention  
    c. prison

15. In most countries, the … penalty has been abolished.
    a. capital  
    b. death  
    c. execution

16. The judge in the court was wearing a … .
    a. hairpiece  
    b. head-dress  
    c. wig

17. The witness heard his name … .
    a. call  
    b. calls  
    c. called
Task 8. Read the text and cross out 15 unnecessary words.

Northern Ireland Courts

The marked structure of Northern Ireland courts is broadly similar to that in England and Wales. The day-to-day work stained of dealing summary with minor cases is carried out by magistrates’ courts presided over by a full-time, legally observed qualified resident magistrate. Young offenders under 17 and young people under 17 who need care, protection and control are have dealt with by juvenile courts consisting of the resident filed magistrate and two lay members (at least one of whom must be a woman) heard specially qualified to deal with juveniles. Defended appeals from magistrates’ courts are having heard by the county court.

The Crown Court deals with criminal trials on foreseen indictment. It is to served by High Court and county court judges. Proceedings are been heard before a single judge, and all contested cases, other than those involving being offences specified under emergency legislation, proven take place before a jury. Appeals denied heard from the Crown Court against conviction or smashed sentence are heard by the Northern Ireland Court of Appeal. Procedures for a further appeal to the House of Lords are similar to those in England and Wales.

Task 9. Test your translating skills.

1. Судьи Высокого суда назначаются королевой по рекомендации Лорда-Канцлера.
2. Дело было прекращено из-за отсутствия улик.
3. Обе стороны могут подать апелляцию в выщий суд для пересмотра решения дела.
4. Согласно традиционной точке зрения, судьи применяют соответствующие законы, но не участвуют в расследовании дела.
5. Некоторые дела, включающие сложные правовые вопросы, могут выходит за пределы компетенции присяжных заседателей.
6. Задача суда в споре между двумя тяжущимися сторонами состоит в принятии справедливого решения.
7. Судьи должны быть независимы от сторон спора.
8. Ни один член правительства, ни один член парламента, ни одно должностное лицо правительственного департамента не имеют какого-либо права приказывать, влиять или вмешиваться в решение судей.
9. В английской правовой системе есть суды различной степени процессуальной правоспособности и юрисдикции.
10. Цель судов, рассматривающих уголовные преступления, состоит в том, чтобы установить, совершил ли обвиняемый преступление.
Task 1. In the following text find Participle II and translate these sentences into Russian.

Criminal trials in the United Kingdom take the form of a contest between the prosecution and the defence. Since the law presumes the innocence of an accused person until guilt has been proved, the prosecution is not granted any advantage, apparent or real, over the defence. A defendant has the right to employ a legal adviser and may be granted legal aid from public funds. If remanded in custody, the person may be visited by a legal adviser to ensure a properly prepared defence. During the preparation of the case, the prosecution usually tells the defence of relevant documents which it is not proposed to put in evidence and discloses them if asked to do so. The prosecution should also inform the defence of witnesses whose evidence may help the accused and whom the prosecution does not propose to call. The defence or prosecution may suggest that the defendant’s mental state renders him or her unfit to be tried. If the jury (or in Scotland, the judge) decides that this is so, the defendant is admitted to a specified hospital.

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with Participle II.

1. The law (to make) by means of (to delegate) authority is (to call) (to delegate) legislation.
2. Summary trial procedure is the one (to use) by the magistrates when dealing with the trial of summary offences.
3. In criminal trials the director of Public Prosecutions is often (to involve) in the prosecution of really serious crimes.
4. The Lords can no longer stop a Bill becoming law if the elected chamber wishes it (to enact).
5. It is not possible for a newly (to admit) solicitor to practice alone straightaway since for the first three years he must have an (to experience) supervising solicitor to oversee and vouch for his accounts.
6. Legislation comprises Acts of Parliament, often (to call) statutes, together with various rules, regulations which are made by others with the authority of Parliament (to delegate) to them by Act of Parliament.
7. The civil/criminal classification is the one most (to use).

Task 3. Translate the Russian participles in brackets by the English Participle II where possible.

1. Taken off the list of (расследуемых) cases a few ones dealt with minor offences.
2. (Расследуемые) cases deprived the investigator of his free time.
3. The investigator could be proud of a number of (расследованных) cases.
4. Policeman Arnold Stein detained two teenagers (подозреваемых) of trafficking drugs.
5. (Подозреваемых) teenagers were sent to a remand home.
6. (Подозреваемые) of trafficking drugs the teenagers made a sincere confession.
7. The witnesses of the traffic accident, (подозревавшие) that the driver was drunk, were right.

Task 4. Complete the sentences by choosing either Participle I or Participle II.
1. All matrimonial cases must begin in a divorce court, though (defended / defending) cases will be transferred to the High Court.
2. As the defendant was (embarrassed / embarrassing) by the question, he didn’t know what to answer.
3. Your proves sound (unconvincing /unconvinced).
4. (Charged / charging) with a number of road traffic matters the defendant intends to plead not guilty.
5. If (appealed / appealing), the process will start tomorrow.
6. When (asked / asking) whether the witness intended to swear an oath he refused to give evidence.
7. Magistrates (selecting / selected) by special committees in every town and city are also called Justices of the Peace.

Task 5. Translate the sentences into English, using Participle II where possible.
1. Обвинение, предъявленное преступнику в ходе судебного процесса, всесторонне исследуется сторонами, участвующими в процессе.
2. Мировые судьи, назначенные монархом по совету Лорда-Канцлера, могут рассматривать уголовные преступления.
3. Судебная система Великобритании, основанная на законе судоустройства 1873 года, сохранила свои основные черты до наших дней.
4. Как правило, юридическая помощь, оказываемая гражданам и организациям, осуществляется через коллегию адвокатов.
5. Чистосердечное признание, сделанное преступником, помогло следствию.
6. Я слышал, что Мистера Кларка оправдали за недостатком или отсутствием доказательств.
7. Он наблюдал, как производилось изъятие предметов, имеющих доказательную силу.
EVALUATING THROUGH READING

Text A. THE CIVIL COURTS

Task 1. Read the text. What new information did you find in it?

Civil actions take place between two or more individuals in dispute. These disputes can take many forms, for example between neighbours, families, companies, consumers and manufacturers. It is the function of the civil courts to adjudicate on these disputes.

The courts with original civil jurisdiction are chiefly the County Courts and the High Court.

Justice in minor civil cases is administrated in the County Courts. These courts have very severely limited jurisdiction. They have only limited equitable jurisdiction to issue orders compelling persons to do (or refrain from doing) certain things. Except for a few cases in which they are specifically authorized to review the decisions of administrative authorities, County Courts have no power to consider appeals against administrative decision-making. County Court judges sit on circuits and hold periodic sessions at several hundred courthouses scattered around the country.

The High Court is a small tribunal with no more than 75 judges. The Queen formally appoints the judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor who makes the real selection. It is divided into three Divisions: the Queen’s Bench Division, the Chancery Division and the Family Division. To the Chancery Division are assigned all cases and matters relating to land, mortgages, bankruptcy, trade-marks, intellectual property (copyright and patent), disputes about wills and so on. To the Family Division are assigned all matrimonial causes and matters: divorce, child welfare and administration of wills. The Queen’s Bench Division deals with the remaining business – disputes about contracts and torts or land. The Queen’s Bench Division has some special subdivisions, including a Commercial Court (dealing with large and complex business disputes), a Crown Office List (dealing with actions against public authorities) and an Admiralty Court (shipping matters). Each division has its own presiding judge. The Lord Chief Justice heads the Queen’s Bench Division, The Vice Chancellor heads the Chancery Division, the President heads the Family Division. The High Court is a central court. It sits in London. Some of the justices, however, also go on circuit around the country.

There is almost always the possibility of an appeal from the court of trial (called a court of first instance). The party who appeals is an appellant, the other is the respondent. For the High Court the appropriate appellate court is the Court of Appeal (Civil Division for civil cases and Criminal Division for criminal cases), consisting mainly of the Master of the Rolls (the presiding
judge) and Lords Justices of Appeal. High Court judges may be assigned to sit in specific cases, particularly criminal appeals. The Lord Chief Justice normally sits when criminal appeals are also under consideration. The Court of Appeal generally sits with three members.

The final court of appeal is the House of Lords. This court consists of legally qualified life peers, styled “The Lords of Appeal in Ordinary”, who are appointed by Her Majesty the Queen. The Lord Chancellor is the head of the judiciary. He is entitled to preside over the House when it sits as a final court of appeal. He appoints magistrates, makes recommendations for higher judicial appointments and oversees such matters as the administration of the courts, legal aid and law reforms. He is appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Prime Minister. In addition, former Chancellors and present and former judges who happen to hold peerages are also qualified to sit with the law lords. Most cases coming before the House of Lords are appeals from the Court of Appeal. A procedure by which appeals from the High Court would lie to the House of Lords is known as the “leap frog” because the Court of Appeal is not involved.

**Task 1.** Scan the text and tick the true statements according to the text.
1. The County Court judges have a wide range of cases to deal with.
2. As the High Court is central, High Court judges do not travel to the provinces.
3. The divisions of the High Court are relative, thus, for example, the Chancery Division may hear any case.
4. The Master of the Rolls is the presiding judge of the House of Lords.
5. The chief judicial office of Great Britain is the Lord Chancellor.
6. All cases heard by the House of Lords are appeals from the Court of Appeal.
7. The House of Lords is the court of last resort.

**Task 2.** Choose the best variant to complete the sentences.
1. … is entitled to preside over the House of Lords when it sits as the final court of appeal.
   a. The Lord Chancellor
   b. The Queen
   c. The Master of the Rolls
2. County Court judges hold periodic sessions at several hundred courthouses scattered around … .
   a. London
   b. Manchester
   c. the country
3. … formally appoints the judges of the High Court on recommendation of the Lord Chancellor who makes the real selection.
   a. The Prime Minister
   b. The Queen
   c. The Attorney-General
4. … consists of legally qualified life peers, styled “Lords of Appeal in Ordinary”.
   a. The House of Lords
   b. The County Court
   c. The Court of Appeal
5. To the Family Division of the High Court all …. are assigned.
   a. cases relating to land
   b. disputes about contracts and torts
   c. matrimonial cases
6. The presiding judge of the Court of Appeal is …. 
   a. The Director of Public Prosecutions
   b. The Master of the Rolls
   c. The President
7. Most cases coming before the House of Lords are appeals from … .
   a. Magistrates’ Courts
   b. County Courts
   c. the Court of Appeal

Task 3. Summarize the information given in the text.

Text B. THE CRIMINAL COURTS

Task 1. Skim the text to enlarge your knowledge on the topic.

(…) Whilst the purpose of the civil courts is to adjudicate on disputes between individuals and to provide a remedy for the wronged party, the purpose of the criminal courts is to determine whether the accused person has committed a crime and to punish the wrongdoer. (…) Almost every criminal case is considered in a Magistrates’ Court. (…) In most cases, there are three magistrates who are “lay” persons – in other words, they are not professional judges nor are they lawyers, but, like the jury, they are persons from the local community. They are called “Justices of the Peace”. The letters J.P. after a name are symbols of community recognition and respectability and they provide the backbone of criminal justice in England. (…) However, there is now an increasing number of “stipendiary” magistrates – paid magistrates who are qualified lawyers. Stipendiary magistrates are, for historical reasons, most common in London and in other large cities.
The judicial reforms which took place in 1972 have introduced a new national criminal court, the Crown Court. (…) This court has jurisdiction in major criminal cases, those punishable by substantial periods of imprisonment. There are three kinds of judges of the Crown Court. Justices of the High Court preside over the trials of the most serious offences, called “upper band” offences. County Court judges, who acquire the title of Circuit judges for this purpose, preside at trials where the accusations are less serious (“lower band” or “middle band” offences). (…) The third kind of judges are Recorders. These are part-time judges. (…) They must be barristers or solicitors who have been in active practice for at least ten years. There is always a jury unless the defendant pleads guilty.

Task 2. Scan the text. Where do the following sentences fit in the text? Put a number 1-7 next to the sentence.

1. … has committed a crime … .
2. … for at least ten years.
3. … in a Magistrates’ Court.
4. … the third kind of judge … .
5. … the persons from the local community.
6. … in major criminal cases.
7. … “stipendiary” magistrates … .

Task 3. Fill in the correct word or word combination from the list below using them only once.

determine, stipendiary, wrongdoer, jurisdiction, active practice, Justices of the Peace, magistrates’ court, backbone

1. There is now an increasing number of … magistrates who are qualified lawyers.
2. The purpose of the criminal courts is to … whether the accused person has committed a crime and to punish the … .
3. … are laymen who hear criminal cases arising within their area.
4. The Crown Court has … in major criminal cases.
5. Recorders must be barristers or solicitors who have been in … for at least ten years.
6. Almost every criminal case is considered in a … .
7. Justices of the peace provide the … of criminal justice in the country.

Task 4. Define the peculiarities of civil and criminal courts.
UNDERSTANDING THROUGH LISTENING

Task 1. Use the words in the box to complete the gaps in the questions.

| innocent | guilty | prison      |
| weapon   | arrest | lawyer      |
| legal    | charged with | jury  |
| confess  | custody | judge      |
| trial    | sentence | executed for |
| crime    | offence | suspect    |

1. Are you … until you are proved to be … , or the other way round?
2. If you are convicted of drug dealing, are you always sent to … or is there sometimes a fine?
3. Is it an … to carry a … such as a gun or a knife?
4. If the police … you, are you allowed to call a … ?
5. If the police … you of a … , is it … to remain silent when they question you?
6. If you are … a crime, are you always kept in … while you wait for a trial?
7. If you … to a crime, do you always get a lighter … ?
8. Are there any crimes which you can be … ?
9. Is there always a … by … for serious crimes?
10. Who decides on a sentence? Is it the … or the jury?

Task 2. Listen to the radio programme about the American and British legal systems. What are the answers to the questions in task 1?

Task 3. Answer the same questions for your country.

CREATIVE WRITING

Task 1. You are a legal expert of the legal problem page “The Law and You”. Write the letters of reply to people suggesting them what they might do.

A. “I had agreed to sell my car to Nigel for 200 pounds. I have delivered the car but Nigel refuses to pay the money. I wish to take legal actions to enforce the contract. I seek your advice on the following:

- To which court may I apply to enforce the payment?
- If I am dissatisfied with the result, to which courts may I appeal?”
B. “I am seriously injured in a road accident caused by Percy’s negligence. I estimate my damage to be 500,000 pounds.
   - In which court would the legal action take place?
   - If my action is unsuccessful, to which courts may I apply?”

C. “My brother is arrested by the police on the suspicion of murdering Mr. Black.
   - What factors will be taken into account when deciding whether to prosecute him?
   - What events will follow if the decision is taken to prosecute him?
   - If he is found guilty, may my brother appeal?”

PROJECT

Task 1. You are a participant of the international lawyers’ conference on the essential problems of courts. Find out
   - the names of the criminal courts in Belarus and make a diagram of them, noting which courts are courts of first instance and which ones are appellate courts.
   - the names of the civil courts in Belarus and set them out in a diagram noting the courts of first instance and appellate courts.

*Use these diagrams while making a report.*
REVISION TEST

Task 1. Read the text and decide which word A, B, C best fits each gap.

Ask most people for their list of Top Ten fears, and you’ll be sure to find (1) … burgled fairly high on the list. An informal survey I carried out among friends at a party last week revealed that eight of them had had their homes (2) … into more than twice, and two had been burgled five times. To put the record straight, (3) … of my friends owns valuable paintings or a sideboard full of family silverware. Three of them are students, in fact. The most typical (4) … , it seems, involves the (5) … of easily transported items – the television, the video, even food from the freezer. This may have something to do with the (6) … that the average burglar is in his (or her) late teens, and probably wouldn’t know (7) … to do with a Picasso, whereas selling a Walkman or a vacuum cleaner is a much easier (8) … . They are perhaps not so (9) … professional criminals, as hard-up young people who need a few pounds and some excitement. (10) … that this makes having your house turned upside down and your favourite things stolen any easier to (11) … . In most cases, the police have no luck (12) … any of the stolen goods. Unless there is any definite (13) … , they are probably unable to do anything at all. And alarms or special locks don’t seem to help either. The only advice my friends could (14) … was “Never live on the ground floor” and “Keep two or three very fierce dogs”, which reminded me of a case I read about, where the burglars’ (15) … included the family’s pet poodle.

1. A. been B. having C. being
2. A. robbed B. broken C. taken
3. A. none B. some C. all
4. A. burglary B. item C. one
5. A. carrying B. robbing C. theft
6. A. information B. fact C. idea
7. A. where B. how C. what
8. A. matter B. price C. even
9. A. many B. much C. that
10. A. Given B. So C. Not
11. A. believe B. accept C. do
12. A. taking B. about C. recovering
13. A. case B. burglary C. evidence
14. A. come up with B. get by with C. bring up with
15. A. takings B. profit C. loot
Task 2. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

1. Even though the crime … keeps going on, society is soft on criminals.
   a. case  b. rate  c. numbers
2. The police have sealed off the town centre searching … the bomb.
   a. for  b. in  c. of
3. All the classroom windows were broken, but nobody knew who the … was.
   a. victim  b. guilty  c. culprit
4. The sniper positioned himself at the window and was ready to … any soldier who attempted to get across the street.
   a. pick off  b. get away  c. run down
5. The idea in identification parades is that a … will pick out the person responsible for the crime from a group of specially selected people.
   a. witness  b. lawyer  c. magistrate
6. The muggers attacked the pensioner and … with her money.
   a. made up  b. stood around  c. got away
7. Mr. White is delighted to … “not guilty”.
   a. find  b. be found  c. found
8. After ten years a barrister can ask to … a Queen’s Counsel.
   a. being made  b. be made  c. make
9. A local authority … be responsible for making decisions in this district.
   a. is known  b. knows  c. knew
10. During the … the jury sit in silence, listening carefully to all the witnesses.
    a. try  b. tried  c. trial
11. A magistrates’ court normally consists of three ….
    a. Law Lords  b. prosecutors  c. Justices of the Peace
12. When the judge had finished his summing up, he asked the jury to consider their ….
    a. verdict  b. inquiry  c. answer
13. As far as court work or litigation is concerned, the … prepares the case and ascertains the facts.
    a. judge  b. solicitor  c. the Vice Chancellor
14. The … is a lawyer who has the right to speak and argue as an advocate in higher law courts.
    a. magistrate  b. barrister  c. judge
15. To cover his absence Nick decided … a completely false story about being involved in a car accident.
    a. to make up  b. to run down  c. to make off
16. You are not obliged to say anything, but anything you do say will be … and may be used in evidence against you.
    a. taken down  b. got away  c. made off
CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURE

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Task 1. Revise the material from Unit 8 PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE to complete the following spidergrams.

Steps in Criminal and Civil Procedure

![Spidergrams Diagram]

Task 2. Circle the odd word in each horizontal group.
1. a writ - the defendant - an indictment - inspection of documents - a trial
2. beyond a reasonable doubt - a jury - a witness - a plaintiff - an arrest
3. facts in issue - circumstantial evidence - hearsay evidence - a jury
4. court - the judge - prosecutor - hijacker - defence lawyer
5. jury trial - verdict - sentence - at random - a conference room
Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the words derived from the words in bold.

Nevertheless there are many points of contact between … (crime) and civil law. In most countries if the … (lose) of a civil case refuses to comply with the order made against him –f. e. to pay money to … (win) of the action– the procedures for forcing him to comply may result in a criminal … (prosecute). Although the guilty … (defend) in a criminal case will not … (automate) be found liable in a civil action about the same matter, his chances of avoiding civil … (liable) are not good. This is because the standard of … (prove) in the civil case is lower than it was in the criminal case. It is also possible in English law to bring a civil action against the police. Sometimes this is done by someone who was … (threat) when questioned by the police about a criminal case.

Task 4. Substitute a suitable word or phrase for the part of each sentence in italics.

1. A group of 12 ordinary people who listen to details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not trial is a unique British institution.
2. There has been a steady increase in offences which are triable by someone who judges less serious crimes in a court of law.
3. The general rule is that all someone who saw an accident or a crime and can describe what happened must give evidence on oath.
4. Facts, objects or signs that make you believe that something exists or is true is the means by which the facts in issue are proved.
5. Where the offence is not serious and the accused is likely to appear when required an official order to appear in a court of law is issued informing him of the time, date and place of the trial.
6. In a criminal case, the federal, state or municipal government brings the action in the name of its citizens against the person in a court of law who has been accused of doing something illegal.
7. The usual method of commencing an action is to issue a document from a court that orders someone to do or not to do something.

Task 5. Find the English equivalents for the following and think of the situation where these words or word combinations can be used.

При обоюдном согласии, соответствовать приказу, ответчик, предварительное слушание, тяжба, точки соприкосновения, ордер, заставить ответчика заплатить штраф, критерии доказанности, обвинение, поручительство/залог.
Task 6. Read the text and choose the best option.

WHERE’S MY CAR?

Unemployed teenager, Christopher Townsend, had a strange way of showing concern when his mother went into hospital/custody. He borrowed/stole her car and used the money to spent/splash out on an extravagant champagne holiday for himself and his girlfriend at a five-star hotel in Paris. Although the car was registered in his mother’s name, Townsend convicted/convinced people in the garage that she had gone abroad and had advised him to sell the car.

He received 6,000 pounds and claimed to his girlfriend that he had inherited/withdrawaled a sum of money from his grandfather. This was not the only lie Townsend had told his girlfriend. The teenager appeared in trial/court yesterday, charged for/with theft. His mother admitted to reporters that accusing/prosecuting him had been the hardest thing she had ever done. The young conman is now serving/doing six months’ community fine/service and has been ordered/advised to pay his mother 70 pounds, the total amount she has spent on public transport since she has been without her car.

Task 7. Fill in each gap with the most suitable variant.

THE SIGN OF FOUR

“But you spoke just now of observation and deduction. Surely the one to some extent implies the other.” “Why, hardly,” he answered, leaning back luxuriously in his armchair and sending up thick blue wreaths from his pipe.

“For example, (1) _____ shows me that you have been to the Wigmore Street Post Office this morning, but (2) _____ lets me know that when there you dispatched a telegram.”

“Right!” said I. “Right on both points! But I confess that I don’t see how you arrived at it. It was a sudden (3) _____ upon my part, and I have mentioned it to no one.”

“It’s (4) _____ itself”, he remarked, chuckling at my surprise.“so absurdly simple that an (5) _____ is superfluous; and yet it may serve to define the limits of observation and deduction. Observation tells me that you have a little reddish mould adhering to your instep. Just opposite the Wigmore Street Office they have taken up the pavement and thrown up some earth, which lies in such a way that it’s difficult to (6) _____ treading in it in entering. The earth is of this peculiar reddish tint which is found, as far as I (7) _____, nowhere else in the neighbourhood. So much is observation. The (8) _____ is deduction.”

“How, then, did you deduce the telegram? “Why, of course I knew that you had not written a letter, since I sat opposite to you all morning. I see also in your
open desk there that you have a sheet of stamps and a thick bundle of postcards. What could you go into the post office for, then, but to (9) _____ a wire? Eliminate all other factors, and the one which (10) _____ must be the truth.”

1. a. conclusion  b. result  c. observation
2. a. deduction  b. examination  c. cognition
3. a. desire  b. impulse  c. stimulus
4. a. simplicity  b. difficulty  c. wisdom
5. a. definition  b. vindication  c. explanation
6. a. avoid  b. escape  c. elude
7. a. comprehend  b. know  c. make out
8. a. leftovers  b. remains  c. rest
9. a. send  b. direct  c. transmit
10. a. lasts  b. persists  c. remains

Task 8. QUIZ.
Substitute the underlined words by the suggested ones meaning approximately the same.

1. Some courts, such as the English Magistrates Courts and the Japanese Family Court, hear both civil and criminal cases.
   a. deal in  b. deal with  c. listen to  d. eavesdrop
2. The main function of the judge is to pass a sentence on a criminal after the juries make a verdict.
   a. deal with  b. accuse of  c. deal out  d. penalize.
3. The judge dealt out Sam Thorn of Leeds 5 years in prison yesterday for car stealing.
   a. charged with  b. dealt in  c. punished with  d. sentenced to.
4. Although he pleaded not guilty at the trial, there were three witnesses who saw him break the window of the car and drive it away.
   a. uninvolved  b. innocent  c. blameless  d. honest.
5. The British policemen, whose function is being a friend of the public, solve successfully all the problems happening in their country.
   a. deal out  b. decide  c. sentence  d. deal with
6. Buying and selling a particular type of product is considered to be an unwritten contract between a customer and a seller.
   a. dealing with  b. marketing  c. dealing in  d. disposing of.
7. Unfortunately, the offender could not produce defence that the car was his and it was discovered that the real owner had reported it stolen in the same day.
   a. safeguard  b. deterrence  c. protection  d. evidence.
Task 9. *Read the text and cross out 19 unnecessary words.*

**How can the truth be discovered?**

1. According to the story, the King Solomon, who was renowned for his wisdom, was once faced with the two women both claiming to be the mother of the same baby. He threatened to cut the baby out in half in order to settle the disagreement. The truth was being revealed instantly when the real mother offered to give up her baby rather than see it to die.

2. Of course, interrogators who lack Solomon’s legendary wisdom have had to rely on other methods to discover the truth. In the past, the basic techniques have used to get prisoners to reveal the truth varied. They included physical torture, depriving prisoners of sleep, making them stand for hours with their arms stretched above their heads, and be putting them in solitary confinement, a practice which is still being employed today.

3. In modern times the techniques commonly used cause psychological rather than physical suffering. These methods may be not effective in making prisoners or suspects to talk, but when people are forced to confess, do they always tell the truth?

4. Stress creates physical symptoms which can to be recorded when trying to decide whether a person is telling the truth or not. A lie-detector or a polygraph is widely used by police and other agencies. It indicates whether the person has questioned is being honest as it records changes in the heart rate, blood pressure and other physical factors during being questioned. But people can be trained to trick lie-detecting machines.

5. The fact still remains, however, that some people make better liars than others. The basic problem is in the control, they can easily mislead their questioners, while if the person is not in control due to pain or drugs, what they say may not to be true at all.

Task 10. *Test your translating skills.*

1. Суд начинается с представления дела адвокатом истца и вызовом свидетелей по слушаемому делу.

2. В гражданском процессе с помощью доказательств устанавливается наличие или отсутствие обстоятельств для исковых или иных требований, возражения сторон и определения действительных прав и обязанностей сторон.

3. Представлять дело в суде может сам подсудимый, но большинство людей предпочитают, чтобы их представлял профессиональный юрист.

4. Серьезные преступления должны рассматриваться в суде присяжных, а незначительные – в магистратском суде, однако многие преступления средней степени опасности могут рассматриваться обоими судами.
5. Функцией суда является придти к заключению на основании доказанных фактов.
6. Ордер на арест выдается при условии совершения более серьезного преступления и опасения неявки преступника в суд добровольно.
7. Сведения, имеющие доказательственное значение, содержатся в показаниях свидетелей, потерпевшего, подозреваемого, обвиняемого и протоколах следствий.
8. Цель предварительного слушания уголовного дела заключается в том, чтобы определить, есть ли причина для содержания подозреваемого под стражей.
9. Критерии доказанности в уголовном деле выше, чем в гражданском, поскольку проигравший может быть не только подвергнут штрафу, но также заключен в тюрьму.

GRAMMAR IN USE

Task 1. Choose the verbs or phrases which are followed only by the gerund.
To like, to mind, to suggest, can’t help, to forget, to make, to admit, to avoid, to notice, to detest, to resist, to get used (to), can’t stand, to let, to mean, to offer, to fancy, to start, to put off, to imagine, to regret, to remember, to look forward(to).

Task 2. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences.
1. He was convicted… drink-driving by the police, who then took him down to the police station.
   a. because of b. of c. due to
2. He liked …courts on Sundays.
   a. to attend b. to have attended c. attending
3. As to Sergeant Bond, he preferred …a reasonable and prudent man.
   a. remaining b. to have remained c. to remain
4. You ought to know that the old man likes … in court.
   a. to be sitting b. sitting c. to sit
5. The old judge continued … about the origin of the institution of the jury.
   a. to talk b. to have been talking c. talking
6. Lily was afraid of …by the policeman in the crowd.
   a. being recognized b. recognizing. c. being able to recognize
7. Lt Colombo was seriously worried about the fact if the inhabitants of Welford ever stop … about that appalling crime.
   a. to talk b. talking c. with talking
8. Now we can’t be ignorant … legal documents necessary for this trial.  
a. to select  
b. of selecting  
c. selecting

9. There are further definitions of each element of the definition, such as appropriating, which may mean taking away, destroying, treating as your own, and … .  
a. to sell  
b. to be selling  
c. selling

10. Malice aforethought refers to the mens rea of the crime and is a way of saying that the murderer intended … a crime.  
a. committing  
b. to have committed  
c. to commit

Task 3. QUIZ.

*Out of the 4 variants marked (A), (B), (C) or (D) find the false one.*

1. (A) After hearing all the testimony, the jury (B) then (C) decides which are (D) the true facts.

2. (A) To overthrow (B) the proof by evidence which (C) negated was the task of (D) the counsel.

3. The group of detectives (A) was engaged (B) in discussing of (C) the strategic plan of investigation of (D) the local authority.

4. It was no use (A) to call another witness. Proving himself a freeman was (B) necessary for every man of black skin (C) as otherwise he (D) was presumed to be a slave.

5. (A) The small claims court lets the individual (B) to have his day in court without costs, (C) without the need of a lawyer, and without becoming involved in the technical procedures (D) that normally govern a legal proceeding.

6. (A) Initially, a concerned party can (B) best help himself by telling his lawyer (C) everything remotely (D) being connected with his legal claim.

7. Governments are empowered (A) to establishing and regulating the inter-relationships of the people (B) despite their territorial confines, the relations of the people with the community (C) as a whole, and the dealings of the community with other (D) political states.

8. A defendant (A) having been found guilty by the magistrates (B) may appeal against the finding or (C) the sentence to (D) the local Crown Court.

9. (A) Although the term administrative law was (B) not used until the 20th century, the concern (C) to make controls over the power of government (D) goes back in English law as far as the Magna Carta.

10. In (A) most countries if the (B) looser of a civil case refuses (C) complying with the order made against him - for example, to pay money to the winner of the action - the procedures (D) forcing him to comply may result in a criminal prosecution.
Task 4. Complete the sentences with the required form of the gerund and insert prepositions where necessary.

1. A conviction for larceny is to be allowed only … (to prove) fully that a larceny has actually taken place.
2. He did it … (to give) circumstantial evidence of an exceptionally strong character.
3. They spoke about the importance … (to conceal) the fact from here.
4. She was afraid … (to give) evidence against him.
5. … (to convict) a person of murder this evidence will not be sufficient.
6. This system recognized rights that were not enforced as common law but which were considered ‘equitable’, or just, such as the right to force someone to fulfill a contract rather than simply pay damages … (to break) or the rights of a beneficiary of a trust.
7. French public law has never been codified, and French courts have produced a great deal of case law … (to interpret) codes that become out of date because of social change.
8. In English law, a defendant can avoid guilt … (to injure) someone if he can convince the court that the force he used was reasonable to protect himself in the circumstances.
9. If his lawyer is not here, an individual may be drawn … (to make) misleading statements that could adversely affect his case.
10. ... (to give) any direct testimony, the plaintiff or defendant stays with his lawyer at the counsel’s table and observes the trial.
11. The thief regrets … (to be) so rude to the policeman.
12. After a short break the psychologist continued … (to speak) with young offenders of the Boot Camp.
13. Walking past the living room with an ajar door Mrs Marple could hear the cousins … (to discuss) the last letter from their uncle from Madeira.

Task 5. Translate paying attention to the gerund and gerundial constructions.

2. “Нельзя ли попросить Вас повторить то, что Вы только что сказали?” громко произнесла свой вопрос адвокат м-ра Андерсена.
3. Лейтенант Коломбо помнил этого молодого преступника по его соучастию в одном нашумевшем уголовном деле.
4. Мистер Фостер и виду не показал, что узнал входившего в судебный зал свидетеля.
5. Адвокат подозревал Джона Кейта в сокрытии главной информации по слушаемому делу, что невероятно усложняло защиту.
6. Сержант Смит терпеть не мог, когда молодые правонарушители отвечали на его вопросы вызывающим тоном.
7. Свидетели заявили о том, что он намеренно запутывает ход следствия.
8. Во всех юридических системах существуют институты по созданию, модификации, упразднению и применению правовых норм.
9. Рассматривая некоторые элементы или составляющие контракта, следует отметить их важную роль для развития английского закона.

**EVALUATING THROUGH READING**

**Text A**

**Task 1. Read the passage to identify the words which characterize a criminal and civil procedure.**

Depending on the character of a case there are two kinds of trial procedures: criminal and civil. The difference between them lays in the steps of the procedures.

The steps of criminal procedure are:

- arrest (any significant deprivation of an individual’s freedom of action, especially taking into custody);
- bail (a deposit of money to guarantee that an accused person will appear for trial);
- preliminary hearing (which is held to determine whether there is probable cause for holding the accused for trial);
- arraignment (to establish the identity of the accused, to inform the accused of the charges, to allow the court to hear the plea of the accused—declaration of guilt or innocence);
- trial (a judicial examination of issues disputed by parties for the purpose of determining the rights of the parties);
- verdict (a finding of decision in a case).

The steps in civil procedure have got 4 phases.

Phase 1: pleadings refer to the series of written claims and defenses that establish what is in controversy or at issue, on what grounds the action is being based and who is involved. Under modern rules the principal pleadings are the complaint, the answer, and if the answer contains counterclaims, the reply.

Phase 2: discovery. When the initial pleading stage of litigation is concluded, the attorneys will attempt to locate all witnesses and uncover all evidence while learning as much as possible about the issues.

Phase 3: trial and judgment. If a case can not be settled by mutual agreement, the case must go to trial for a decision on the merits.
Phase 4: conclusion of litigation. After the court hands down a judgment, the losing party has several options: to satisfy the judgment (as by paying the damages); to fail to perform satisfaction, in which case the prevailing party may have to take measures to enforce the judgment (as by attaching the losing party’s property); or to appeal the case to a higher court.

Task 2. Having read the text, entitle it and substantiate your decision.

Task 3. Choose the correct option.
1. There … between civil law and public law.
   a. is not any distinction
   b. are some points of contact
   c. is a rather clear distinction

2. One of the principal pleadings is the reply if the answer contains… .
   a. the complaint
   b. counterclaims
   c. the evidence

3. Depending on …there are two kinds of trial procedures: criminal and civil.
   a. the decision of the judge
   b. the character of a case
   c. the manner of the trial

4. Preliminary hearing is the step of criminal procedure which is held to determine whether there is probable cause for… .
   a. convicting of a crime
   b. having in custody
   c. holding the accused for trial

5. Pleadings refer to the series of ... claims and defenses establishing what is in controversy or at issue.
   a. oral
   b. counter
   c. written

6. When the initial pleading stage of litigation is ..., the attorneys will attempt to locate all witnesses and uncover all evidence while learning as much as possible about the issues.
   a. concluded
   b. involved
   c. considered

Task 4. Summarize the information given in the text.

Task 5. Define the peculiarities of a civil and criminal procedure.
Text B. TO THE QUESTION OF EVIDENCE

Task 1. Scan the text to define the words characterizing all kinds of evidence and examination to complete the following chart and explain them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVIDENCE</th>
<th>EXAMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

There are two types of evidence – direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence usually is that which speaks for itself: eyewitness accounts, a confession, or a weapon. Circumstantial evidence usually suggests a fact by implication or inference: the appearance of the scene of a crime, testimony that suggests a connection or link with a crime, physical evidence that suggests criminal activity. Both kinds of evidence are a part of most trials, with circumstantial evidence probably being used more often than direct. Either kind of evidence can be offered in oral testimony of witnesses or physical exhibits, including fingerprints, test results and documents. Neither kind of evidence is more valuable than the other.

The questions the lawyers for the plaintiff ask of the witnesses are direct examination. It may elicit both direct and circumstantial evidence. Witnesses may testify to matters of fact. Generally witnesses can not state opinions or give conclusions unless they are experts or are especially qualified to do so. Lawyers generally may not ask leading questions of their own witnesses.

Objections may be made by the opposing counsel for many reasons under the rules of evidence, such as to leading questions that call for an opinion or conclusion by a witness, or questions that require an answer based on hearsay.

When the lawyer for the plaintiff or the government has finished questioning a witness, the lawyer for the defendant may then cross-examine the witness. Cross-examination is generally limited to questioning only on matters that were raised during direct examination. Leading questions may be asked during cross-examination, since its purpose is to test the credibility of statements made during direct examination. Re-direct and re-cross examination also are permitted.

Task 2. Choose the best option.
1. Direct evidence usually is that which speaks for…: a confession, a weapon, or eyewitness accounts.
   a. the plaintiff  b. itself  c. the witness
2. Both kinds of evidence are a part of most trials, with ... evidence probably being used more often than direct.
   a. real b. circumstantial c. re-direct
3. The questions the lawyers for the plaintiff ask of the witnesses are … examination.
   a. cross- b. direct c. re-direct
4. Cross-examination is generally …to questioning only on matters that were raised during direct examination.
   a. restricted b. bounded c. limited
5. Leading questions ... asked during cross-examination.
   a. must be b. may be c. should be

Task 3. Be ready to dwell on the following proverbs:
1. Truth lies at the bottom of the well.
2. A bad compromise is better than a good lawsuit.

UNDERSTANDING THROUGH LISTENING

Task 1. You will hear a radio discussion about the introduction of a new law. For questions 1-8, fill in the gaps with the missing information. Use a maximum of three words in each gap.
1. Steven points out that, according to ..........., approximately a third of accidents occur because of speeding.
2. Most crashes that involve bicycles or people on foot are caused by violations of the ................. limit.
3. Andrew is generally opposed to ............... when it comes to punishing drivers for speeding.
4. He argues that existing signs directing drivers to slow down to less than 30mph are ................
5. Stephen suggest that drivers should go to jail for .................
6. Andrew suggests that, rather than introducing new legislation, the ................. should be improved.
7. Stephen states that the number of traffic police ................. in the last ten years.
8. Andrew argues that, in order to sensitize drivers, the speed limits should be .................

Task 2. Where do you stand in this debate? Should serious driving offences be punished with imprisonment? Discuss in pairs.
CREATIVE WRITING

Task 1. You are an independent reporter of The Times newspaper. You are going to write a newspaper article based on this photograph.

1. When writing your article, include characteristics specific to newspaper articles (headline, introduction, factual information (what? when? where? why?), eye-witness reports, conclusion, writer’s opinion).
2. Invent some factual information (name, ages, professions, their family or social background, the previous and following events, the court decision).
3. Invent any other information that you think is relevant to the subject.
4. Your article should be between 250 and 400 words long.

Task 2. You are invited to participate in the international law students’ conference in London. Write an information report on one of the following essential problems of courts to take part in panel discussions.

2. Differences and points of contact between a Criminal and Civil procedure in Belarus.
3. Jury trial as a unique British institution.
4. “I consider trial by jury as the only anchor ever yet imagined by man, by which a government can be held to the principles of its constitution.” (THOMAS JEFFERSON).
PROJECT

Task 1.
1. You are a member of the editorial team of The Criminal Investigation newspaper. You have to design and produce the front page of Sunday edition of the newspaper.
   Here is a list of your tasks:
   a. Read the list of news items and decide which to include.
   b. Decide how to locate the 5 most important articles, one photo and one advertisement on the layout grid taking into account the relative importance of the items.
   c. Re-arrange the provided to make the headlines.
   d. Decide which photo to use in the space allocated to it.
2. Here is a brief summary of news items which were used in this particular edition of the newspaper:
   a. warning about the sale of pornography on computer disc to children
   b. plan to place adult prisoners with younger ones in the hope of reducing the number of riots
   c. report of a bomb attack on a bus in Northern Ireland
   d. murder of the business tycoon Gregory Henderson in his mansion
   e. factory fire ‘no accident’
   f. gunman forces pilot to land in desert.
3. Now that you have decided what to include, work out where to fit them into the layout grid according to their relative importance.
4. Read a brief guide to the rules by which English newspaper headlines are written and make the headlines for the articles you have chosen:
   a. The article and the verb to be are omitted.
   b. The present tenses are used to describe something which has happened, is happening, or happens repeatedly.
   c. When the present continuous is used, the auxiliary verb be is omitted.
   d. To refer to the future, the infinitive with to is used.
   e. Passive sentences are written without their auxiliary verbs.
   f. There are number of words which are specifically used in headlines, e.g. quit is often used instead of resign.
REVISION TEST

Task 1. Read the text and decide which word A, B or C best fits each gap.

Criminal procedure is composed of the rules governing the series of proceedings through which the substantive criminal law (1)_________. In the USA, most crimes are defined by local and state government, though the federal government (2)________ its own criminal code, at Title 18, to deal with activities (3)_______ beyond state boundaries or having special impact on federal operations.

The procedure for criminal trials in federal courts is (4)_________ Title 18. States also have statutes that set out the framework for criminal procedure, subject to important constitutional limits. For example, the U.S. Constitution Bill of Rights provides basic protections (5)_______ the right to an attorney, the right to not testify, the right to confront witnesses, and the right to a jury trial, among others. State constitutions (6)_________ increase, but not take away from the federal protections.

The American criminal system is an adversarial and accusatorial model. Criminal procedure must balance the defendant’s rights and the state’s interests in a speedy and efficient trial with the (7)_________ justice. (8)_________, the rules of criminal procedure are designed to ensure that a defendant’s rights are protected.

The rules of criminal procedure are different from those of civil procedure, because the two areas have different objectives and results. In criminal cases, the state (9)_______ the suit and must show guilt beyond reasonable doubt, while in civil cases the plaintiff brings the suit and must (10)_________ show the defendant is liable by a preponderance of the evidence.

1. a. enforces b. must enforce c. is enforced
2. a. has adopted b. had adopted c. is adopting
3. a. to extend b. extending c. being extended
4. a. outlined through b. outlined in c. outlined with
5. a. including b. having included c. is including
6. a. must b. might c. may
7. a. desire to b. desire of c. desire for
8. a. Therefore b. Nevertheless c. However
9. a. must bring b. brings c. is to bring
10. a. obligatory b. unavoidably c. only
Task 2. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence.

1. A prosecutor is a legal representative who officially accuses someone … a crime, especially in a court of law.
   a. having committed  b. to have committed  c. of committing
2. Breaking into a dwelling-house at night with intent to commit a felony is …
   a. theft  b. robbery  c. burglary
3. Leaving a deadly poison lying about is an … act.
   a. legal  b. law abiding  c. unlawful
4. … someone suspected of committing a crime, the police must decide if they have enough evidence to make a formal accusation, or charge.
   a. Arrested  b. Having arrested  c. Having been arrested
5. Killing a person with malice aforethought is …
   a. manslaughter  b. murder  c. assassination.
6. One of the main categories of English civil law is a contract – agreements – … between people or companies.
   a. connecting  b. fastening  c. binding
7. In the United States people are accustomed … contracts connected with daily life.
   a. to signing  b. to sign  c. of signing
8. If no precedent could be found, then the judge made a decision based … existing legal principles.
   a. on  b. upon  c. on with
9. … as a court of appeal it is only the law lords and certain other government-appointed officials who hear cases.
   a. Being sitting  b. When sitting  c. Sitting
10. … in fear is the essence of assault.
    a. To put  b. While putting  c. Putting
11. … the jury to draw inferences of fact is the duty of the judge.
    a. To command  b. Having commanded  c. Commanding
12. And there are some offences where the defendant is given the choice … his case heard in the Magistrates Court or the Crown Court.
    a. to have  b. to be having  c. of having
13. Attempting … murder is a felony punishable with penal servitude for life.
    a. of committing  b. to commit  c. to committing
MODULE 9

SENTENCING AND PUNISHMENT

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Task 1. Revise the material from Unit 9 SENTENCING AND PUNISHMENT to put words or word combinations below into the correct space in the flow-charts. Not all of them are used.

cell, custody, deterrent, imprisonment, incarceration, isolation, jail, penitentiary, penitence, penology, prison, reformation, reformatory, rehabilitation, retribution, solitary confinement

Goals of Punishment

Correctional Institutions

Task 2. Circle the odd word in each horizontal group.
1. cell – reformation – prison – jail
2. capital punishment – execution – death sentence – life sentence
3. fine – restitution – incarceration – probation
4. electric chair – guillotine – hanging – incarceration
5. reformation – prison – retribution – rehabilitation

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Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the words derived from the words in bold.

1. The person who stands trial is called a … . DEFEND
2. Many … people sleep on the streets of the capital. HOME
3. Drug … is a problem causing great concern. ADDICT
4. Life … is the most severe punishment in many countries. PRISON
5. Police arrested well-known … before the match. TROUBLE
6. Dr. Smith, a … , has published two books about murder. CRIME
7. … creates hardship for all members of the family. EMPLOY
8. … should fit the crime. PUNISH

Task 4. Choose the correct variant from each pair.

The controversial issue of whether to bring back capital punishment is currently/presently in the news again. I wander/wonder what your attitude/opinion to the idea of restoring the death penalty/sentence is? Personally, I’m in two minds; on the one hand, it can be argued/discussed that it acts as a deterrent to potent/potential criminals; on the other, there is the fact that most crimes are not premeditated. Criminals incline/tend to act in the heat of the minute/moment without considering the possible consequences of the actions. Even if you believe we have the right/rule to decide who should live or who should die/dye, would you be prepared to carry out such a sentence? It is surely hypocritical to maintain/support such measures unless you would be willing to carry out the sentence yourself. In the United Kingdom criminals convicted of murder used to be hanged/hung, whereas in the States they use the electric/electrical chair. Nowadays, both of these seem barbaric. Some people have suggested more human/humane methods of execution. For myself, I do not find any method acceptable. We must find better ways of solving our problems than that!

Task 5. QUIZ

Use your knowledge of English law and law terms to choose the correct variant and complete each of the sentences below.

1. Mr. Baxwell threatened to … the newspaper for libel.
   a. sue        b. arrest        c. blackmail

2. The police are concentrating on arresting drug … rather than casual users.
   a. traffickers    b. agents     c. merchants

3. The new law on dropping litter comes … force next month.
   a. by          b. into       c. through

4. More than $100 000 went up in … in a fire at Bingley’s Bank.
   a. burns        b. ashes       c. smoke
5. The chairman asked the secretary to take the … of the meeting.
   a. minutes b. discussions c. rulings
6. Ann was released from prison and now she is … probation.
   a. at b. in c. on
7. A politician always needs to protect his or her … .
   a. notoriety b. publicity c. reputation
8. Parliament has now … a law making skateboarding illegal on Sundays.
   a. passed b. legislated c. voted
9. The police have charged her … driving without due care and attention.
   a. about b. with c. of
10. Several guests at the hotel were robbed … jewellery and money.
    a. out b. about c. of

Task 6. Read the text and cross out 10 unnecessary words.

Modern prisons are of quite diverse, but it is not possible to make some
generalizations about them. In all but minimum-security prisons, the task of
maintaining physical custody of the prisoners is usually been given the
highest priority and is likely to dominate all other concerns. Barred cells and
locked doors, periodic checking of cells, searches for contraband, and de-
tailed regulation of inmates’ movements about the prison are all undertaken
to prevent escapes. In order of to forestall thievery, drug or alcohol use, vio-
 lent assaults, rapes, and other types of prison crime, the inmates are being
subjected to rules governing every aspect of life: these do much to give the
social structure of the prison its authoritarian character.

The need to maintain security by within prisons has prompted to many
countries to separate their penal institutions into categories of maximum,
medium, and minimal ’security. Convicted offenders are been assigned to a
particular category on the basis of the seriousness or violent nature of their
offence, the length of their sentence, their propone to escape, and other
considerations. Within a prison, the inmates are often classified into other
several categories and housed in corresponding cellblocks according with to
the security risk posed by each individual. Younger offenders are usually
held by in separate penal institutions that provide with a stronger emphasis
on treatment and correction.

Task 7. Test your skills in translating using the acquired vocabulary. If it is
necessary, use a contemporary dictionary.

Пришло время отменить смертную казнь. Опыт всех стран показыва-
ет, что смертная казнь приводит к ожесточению в обществе. Однако в
некоторых странах смертная казнь считается мерой, без которой невоз-
можно остановить распространение наркотиков, ликвидировать политическиеский терроризм, экономическую коррупцию или искоренить супружескую неверность. Однако нет никаких доказательств, что ее применение способно снижать уровень преступности или политического насилия.


**GRAMMAR IN USE**

**Task 1. Open the brackets using Conditional I.**
1. If you (not go) away I (send) for the police.
2. If the house (burn) down we (claim) compensation.
3. Someone (steal) your car if you (leave) it unlocked.
4. The police (arrest) him if they (catch) him.
5. Unless you (be) more careful you (have) an accident.
6. I’m afraid that Smith is a hardened criminal. If we (not punish) him this time he (only commit) more crimes.
7. If you (not pay) my money back I (call) the police.
8. The police will test the knife for fingerprints. If your fingerprints are on it you (be) charged with murder.
9. If a person (make) an assault with intent to rob it (be) a felony punishable with imprisonment.
10. If someone (take) money or goods from another person against his will his offence (be) robbery.
11. The kidnappers (not release) the child unless the ransom (be paid).
12. If you (park) here you (be fined) $20.

**Task 2. Open the brackets using Conditional II.**
1. If I (send) to prison you (visit) me?
2. What you (do) if you (find) a burglar in your house?
3. If I (find) a gun in the street I (take) it to the police.
4. I’m short. If I (be) taller I (can/be) a policeman.
5. If I (be) you I (not/miss) classes on Criminal Law.
6. I’m a teacher. If I (be) a policeman I (wear) a uniform.
7. If I (see) an accident I (call) the police.
Task 3. Open the brackets using mixed Conditionals.

Yesterday the famous bank robber, Finger Smith, robbed another bank in the center of town. As usual, he stole only $10. If he 1) … (leave) any clues, he 2)…(be) in prison now, but he is much too clever. He disconnected the security cameras; if he 3) … (not/do) that, the police 4) … (have) him on film now. The strange thing is, Fingers doesn’t seem to be interested in the money; if he 5) … (be), he 6) … (can/steal) thousands of dollars by now. The police are determined to catch him, as the Chief is confident that they will. He says that if he 7) … (think) they weren’t going to arrest Fingers eventually, he 8) … (leave) the police force long ago.

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

If John 1) … (not/oversleep) he 2) … (not/be) late for work. If he 3) … (not/be) late for work his boss 4) … (not/fire) him. If John 5) … (not/lose) his job he 6)…(not/need) money and he 7) … (not/rob) the bank. If he 8) … (not/rob) the bank the police 9) … (not/arrest) him.

Task 5. Read what Andy says and write what he wishes as in the example.

Example: I had an argument with my wife. – I wish I hadn’t had an argument with my wife.
1. I was driving my car too fast. 2. I had that accident. 3. I can’t control my temper. 4. My wife won’t come and visit me. 5. My leg hurts. 6. The man in the next bed won’t stop talking. 7. I can’t get out of bed.

Task 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

“If you don’t work harder at school you 1) … (never/get) a good job.” I remember my parents saying these words to me when I was at school. If I had listened to them then I 2) … (not/become) what I’m now. I 3) … (be) so much more If I had tried harder. I haven’t always been a tramp actually; when I left school I had a job as a milkman and if the hours had been easier, I 4) … (do) it for much longer, but I hated getting up so early in the morning. When I lost my job, I 5) … (cannot/pay) the rent, so my landlord said that if I 6) … (not/get) another job, I would be on the streets; and before I knew it, I was. I could have got another job if I 7) … (want) to, but at first I quite enjoyed the freedom of the outdoor life. If you sleep out in summer, it 8) … (not/be) too bad, but in winter it’s awful. If I 9) … (can/change) anything about my life now I would get in touch with my family again, even though I know they would only say, “If you’d worked harder at school you 10)...(not/get) yourself in this situation.”
Task 7. Translate from Russian into English.
1. Если бы все соблюдали законы, тюрьмы были бы не нужны.
2. Если бы полицейский бежал быстрее, вор был бы пойман.
3. Если смертная казнь была бы отменена, это способствовало развитию общества.
4. Вам могли бы сократить срок наказания, если бы вы не попытались бежать.
5. Похитители не освободят ребенка, до тех пор, пока не будет заплачен выкуп.
6. Если бы ты последовал моему совету, ты бы не был сейчас в тюрьме.
7. Если Вас признают невиновным, Вы не будете наказаны.
8. Вы не были бы наказаны, если бы Вас признали невиновным.
9. Если бы он не поругался с женой, он бы не попал в аварию.
10. Если бы я была на твоем месте, я бы созналась в преступлении.

EVALUATING THROUGH READING

Text A. TYPES OF SENTENCES

Task 1. Read the text and write down the Russian equivalents for the words and expressions in bold type.

Punishment describes the imposition by some authority of a deprivation – usually painful – on a person who has violated a law, a rule, or other norm.

Because punishment is both painful and guilt producing, its application calls for a justification. In Western culture, four basic justifications have been given: retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation and incapacitation.

Most penal historians note a gradual trend over the last centuries toward more lenient sentences in Western countries. Capital and corporal punishment are seldom invoked by contemporary society.

Criminal sentences usually embrace four basic modes of punishment. In descending order of severity they are: incarceration, community supervision, fine and restitution. The death penalty is now possible only for certain types of murders and treason.

Incarceration. The concept of locking someone up for a fixed period of time is relatively new to our culture. Competing theories exist as to why some laws require, and why some judges order, convicted criminals to be incarcerated.

Suspended sentences. Sometimes a defendant’s prison sentence is “suspended.” A suspended sentence is jail or prison time that is put on hold if the defendant complies with certain other obligations, for example, the conditions of probation or the completion of a drug treatment program.
**Fines.** Fines are a common punishment for a variety of crimes, especially less serious offenses committed by first-time offenders. Offenses that are typically punished by a fine include minor drug possession, fish and game violations, shoplifting, traffic and even some first-time drunk driving cases. In more serious offenses or where the defendant has a criminal record, many judges combine a fine with other punishments.

**Restitution** While fines go to the state, restitution is money paid by the defendant to the victim or to a state restitution fund. In some cases, the "victim" is society, such as welfare and Medicare fraud schemes where defendants may be sentenced to pay the state back the money defrauded.

**Probation.** Probation is a leash that the criminal justice system puts on defendants in lieu of incarceration in jail or prison. Offenders who are put on probation (either instead of or in addition to any other punishment they might receive) are typically required to adhere to a number of “conditions of probation.”

**Task 2.** Scan the text and tick the true statements according to the text. Correct the wrong ones.

1. In Western countries there is a tendency to lessen the sentences.
2. Retribution is used to encourage the defendant to lead a lawful life.
3. Both fines and restitution are paid to a victim.

**Task 3.** Choose the best variant to complete the sentences.

1. There are … basic justifications of punishment.
   a. two       b. three       c. four
2. The most severe punishment in the USA is … .
   a. capital punishment  b. life sentence  c. long-term imprisonment
3. Incarceration means deprivation of … .
   a. property  b. liberty  c. life
4. Threat of a prison sentence will … committing crimes.
   a. deter from  b. stop from  c. prevent from
5. Prison time that is put on hold if the defendant complies with certain other obligations is called a … .
   a. suspended sentence  b. probation  c. restitution
6. A person can’t be fined if he committed a crime like … .
   a. shoplifting  b. drunk driving  c. murder
7. The least severe punishment is … .
   a. probation  b. restitution  c. incarceration
Text B. PROBATION AND OTHER ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON

Task 1. *Skim the text. Where do the following sentences fit in the text? Put a number 1-6 into the empty brackets:*

1) to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures as other people.
2) Largely inspired by overcrowded and nonrehabilitative prisons
3) Since one typical condition of probation is to obey all laws,
4) to repay a debt to society for having committed the offence.
5) that he is supervised while living in the community by a probation officer.
6) it is likely that the court will conduct a probation recovering hearing.

Probation is a system that takes many different forms in different jurisdictions. However, that essentially involves the suspension of sentence on the offender subject to the condition (...). Common conditions of probation include: obey all laws (even petty laws like jaywalking have been known to land a probationer back in jail); abide by any court orders, such as an order to pay a fine or restitution; report regularly to the probation officer; report any change of employment or address to the probation officer; abstain from the excessive use of alcohol or the use of any drugs; refrain from travel outside of the jurisdiction without prior permission of the probation officer, and avoid certain people and places (for example, an offender convicted of assaulting his ex-wife may have as one condition of probation that he avoid any contact with his ex-wife or her family).

Probation officers also can check in on a probationer – at home or at work, announced or unannounced. Some probationers such as those convicted on drug charges are also subject to random searches and drug tests. Most courts have concluded that probationers do not have the same Fourth Amendment rights (...).

Most states limit when and under what circumstances a court may impose probation on a criminal defendant. For instance, some states do not allow a judge to impose probation on defendants who have a prior conviction for cocaine sales. When deciding whether to give a defendant probation (where it's allowed), the judge will look at the defendant’s criminal record and the seriousness of the crime. The judge will also consider: whether the crime was violent; whether the defendant is a danger to society; whether the defendant made or is willing to make restitution to the victim, and whether the victim was partially at fault.

Defendants caught (either by police or probation officers) violating a condition of probation are subject to having their probation revoked and all or part of the original suspended jail or prison sentence reimposed. (...), a probationer who is rearrested on even a minor charge may then be subject to penalties for
both the current arrest and the probation violation.

If a probation violation is discovered and reported, (...). If the defendant violated probation by breaking a law, the probation revocation hearing will probably take place after the new offense has been disposed of. If the violation was not illegal as such (for instance, socializing with people the judge prohibited a defendant from contacting), then the revocation hearing may take place as soon as practicable after the violation is reported. Defendants are entitled to written notification of the time, place and reason for the probation revocation.

Community Service

Judges can sentence defendants to perform unpaid community work called “community service” (...). The defendant may be required to perform community service in addition to receiving some other form of punishment, such as probation, a fine or restitution.

Miscellaneous “Alternative Sentences”

There are many different types of “alternative sentences.” Alternative sentencing is the buzzword for an increasingly visible movement in the criminal justice system. (...), some judges are beginning to work with prosecutors and defense lawyers to impose nontraditional sentences, especially in cases that don’t involve violence.

Task 2. Tick the true statements according to the text and correct the wrong ones.

1. People on probation must report to the probation officer from time to time.
2. People on probation mustn’t drink, smoke and use drugs.
3. People on probation mustn’t travel outside of the jurisdiction.
4. Probation can’t be imposed on defendants who have a prior conviction for cocaine sale.
5. The judge will consider defendant’s criminal record and the seriousness of the crime.
6. Defendants violating conditions of probation will have their probation revoked.
7. Being rearrested a probationer will be punished for both the current arrest and the probation violation.

Task 3. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences.

1. Probation essentially involves the suspension/supervision of sentence on the offender subject to conditions.
2. Probationers convicted on drug charges/theft are subject to random searches.
3. If a probationer is caught violating conditions of probation the original prison sentence will be revoked/reimposed.
4. Community service is **paid/unpaid** community work.
5. “Alternative sentences” are often just variations of **restitution/probation**.
6. Probation can’t be imposed on a person with prior **cocaine/stolen cars** sale.
7. Most courts have concluded that probationers do not have the same **Fourth/Fifth** Amendments rights.

**UNDERSTANDING THROUGH LISTENING**

**Task 1.** You will hear five radio crime reports. While listening to the reports complete the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who committed a crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What he/she was sentenced for?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The damage caused</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The punishment imposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions.

1. Do you agree with the sentence?
2. If not, would your sentence be severer or milder?

**CREATIVE WRITING**

- Using the information and vocabulary from the Module and other sources write an essay on one of the following statements.

1. Relaxation of harsh laws has never led to increase in crime.
2. Those in favour of capital punishment are motivated only by desire for revenge and retaliation.
3. Crime can only be drastically reduced by the elimination of social injustices.
4. Capital punishment creates, it does not solve, problems.
5. Suspension of capital punishment is enlightened and civilized.
PROJECT

Business tycoon, George Henderson, aged 45, was found murdered last night in the library of his mansion. Police detectives are questioning the four suspects described below.

- Read the information about the victim and the suspects.
- Imagine that you are one of the detectives.
- What further proofs would you need to prove one of the suspects’ guilt?
- Decide who the murderer could be
- Write a report to a Chief Constable reporting the results of investigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>George Henderson (the victim)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The multi-millionaire had been stabbed in the back at about 10 pm. No murder weapon was found. The victim had been watching a documentary on TV Channel 3 when he was killed. His supper tray was found on a table in the library; the food had not been touched!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roy Smith (the butler)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The butler’s mother is very ill, but his salary is too low to pay for the surgery she needs, even though he had been working for Henderson for twenty years. He was considered by all to be a loyal employee. He claims that at the time of the murder, he was watching a documentary on TV Channel 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charles Henderson (the nephew)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Henderson’s nephew, Charles, had been warned by his uncle to change his “wild ways” or he would be cut out of the will. He had no keys to the mansion. He was secretly seeing Henderson’s housemaid, Claudine. He says he was at home alone watching a sports programme on TV Channel 3 between 9 and 11 pm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claudine Dupont (the maid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Henderson’s maid for the past two years, Claudine, was believed to be a reliable employee. She says she was washing Henderson’s supper dishes in the mansion’s kitchen at the time of the murder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charlotte Henderson (the wife)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henderson and his wife Charlotte had been separated for seven months. She was not living in the mansion at the time of the murder, although she still had a key! The divorce was not yet final when the murder occurred. Charlotte believed she’d probably be awarded very little money in the divorce case. She says she was at the home of Henderson’s lawyer when the murder occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 1. Read the text and decide which word (a, b or c) best fits each gap.

Teenage TV addicts prone to crime

Teenagers who watch more than four hours television a night are more prone to crime, drug-taking, and becoming (1) … from society, according to the (2) … research. The (3) … followed publication of a report which found that TV addicts – whose who (4) … at least four hours a night in front of the television – are more likely to have anti-social attitudes, (5) … on badly with their parents and feel disillusioned. The researchers said that these youngsters developed spectator mentalities which prevented them from taking an active (6) … in life.

Of the 20,000 teenagers aged between 13 and 15 who participated in the (7)…, more than a quarter said they watched at least four hours a night. After comparing their answers with those of other respondents, the researchers said that their findings (8) … a disturbing picture. Almost 50 per cent of the addict group dismissed school as boring compared with fewer than 30 per cent of those who watched less television. TV addicts were also happier to accept that they might be unemployed after (9) … school and more than 20 per cent would prefer it to work they did not like. More than one in ten condoned shoplifting, compared with one in twenty other teenagers, while one in five (10) … graffiti as acceptable. TV addicts were also more tolerant of drug-taking.

1. a. isolated   b. distracted   c. disappointed
2. a. current   b. recent   c. new
3. a. notice   b. warning   c. advice
4. a. use   b. spend   c. relax
5. a. get   b. put   c. go
6. a. play   b. part   c. place
7. a. report   b. survey   c. questionnaire
8. a. displayed   b. showed   c. described
9. a. graduating   b. leaving   c. abandoning
10. a. regarded   b. observed   c. remarked
Task 2. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

1. The police arrested Jack and took him into … .
   a. custody  b. detention  c. prison

2. In most countries, the … penalty has been abolished.
   a. death  b. capital  c. execution

3. The case was dismissed for lack of … .
   a. evidence  b. witnesses  c. a jury

4. Two football fans were later charged with … .
   a. aggression  b. attack  c. assault

5. Mr. Smith can be sentenced … 6 years imprisonment for armed robbery.
   a. to  b. with  c. of

6. Tough prison sentences are not effective in deterring persistent … .
   a. offenders  b. obsessed  c. accused

7. The evidence … in court suggested that the man was guilty.
   a. shown  b. presented  c. disclosed

8. A young man was arrested … suspicion of murder a week ago.
   a. of  b. at  c. on

9. If he hadn’t had a row with his wife he … an accident.
   a. would have  b. would have had  c. wouldn’t have had

10. 60 % of boys from disadvantaged families have a … record by the age of 18.
   a. prison  b. criminal  c. offensive

11. One can be released … for money compensation.
    a. on bail  b. on probation  c. completely

12. If Frank … money so badly he wouldn’t have stolen a car.
    a. didn’t need  b. hadn’t needed  c. didn’t needed

13. In the case of … crimes such as murder, armed robbery we need to impose a harsh sentence.
    a. petty  b. serious  c. violent

14. … offenders don’t serve a prison sentence because they are under age.
    a. major  b. minor  c. hardened

15. A court … the former boss of a first division football club to one year in prison.
    a. sentenced  b. convicted  c. charged

16. Life imprisonment is the … punishment in many countries.
    a. mildest  b. most often  c. most severe
TEXTS FOR READING

Text 1. **NEVER TRUST A LADY**

by Victor Canning

**Task 1.** Guess why this story is entitled “Never Trust a Lady”. *There are some ideas, choose the most suitable one.*

a) it’s a love-story;  
b) it’s about the woman who was deceiving people;  
c) it’s about the woman who double-crossed other criminals;  
d) your interpretation ____________________.

Everyone thought that Horace Denby was a good, honest citizen. He was about fifty years old and unmarried, and he lived with a housekeeper who worried over his health. Actually, he was usually very well and happy except for attacks of **hay fever** in the summer time. He made locks and was successful enough at his business to have two helpers. Yes, Horace Denby was good and respectable - but not completely honest.

Fifteen years ago Horace **had served his first and only time in prison** for stealing jewels. The minister at the prison had liked Horace – everyone did – and had tried to help him toward an honest way of life. But Horace did not want to become honest; he only wanted to make sure that his dishonesty never got him into trouble again.

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**Why did Horace not want to become honest?**

Horace hated prison. He hated the food, the lack of exercise, the ugly worn-out books in the prison library. Horace loved rare, expensive books; this was the reason he **robbed a safe** every year. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do, stole enough to last for twelve months, and secretly bought the books he loved through an agent.

Now, walking in the bright July sunshine, he felt sure that this year's robbery was going to be as successful as all the others.

For two weeks he had been studying the house at Shotover Grange, looking at its rooms, its electric wiring, its paths and its garden.

This afternoon the two servants, who remained in the Grange while the family was in London, had gone to the movies. Horace saw them go, and he felt happy, in spite of a little tickle of hay fever in his nose. He came out from behind the garden wall, his tools carefully packed in a bag on his back.

There was about fifteen thousand pounds’ worth of jewels in the Grange safe. If he sold them one by one he expected to get at least five thousand, enough to make him happy for another year. There were three very interesting books com-
ing up for sale in the autumn. Now, he would get the money he wanted to buy them.

He had seen the housekeeper hang the key to the kitchen door on a hook outside. He put on a pair of gloves, took the key, and opened the door. He was always careful not to leave any fingerprints.

A small dog was lying in the kitchen. It stirred, made a noise, and moved its tail in a friendly way.

“All right, Sherry,” Horace said as he passed. All you had to do to keep dogs quiet was to call them by their right names, and show them love.

The safe was in the drawing room, behind a rather poor painting. Horace wondered for a moment whether he should collect pictures instead of books. But they took up too much room. In a small house, books were better.

There was a great bowl of flowers on the table, and Horace felt his nose tickle. He gave a little sneeze and then put down his bag. He carefully arranged his tools. He had four hours before the servants returned.

The safe was not going to be hard to open. After all, he had lived with locks and safes all his life. The burglar alarm was poorly built. He went into the hall to cut its wire. He came back and sneezed loudly as the smell of the flowers came to him again.

How foolish people are when they own valuable things, Horace thought! A magazine article had described this house, giving a plan of all the rooms and a picture of this room. The writer had even mentioned that the painting hid a safe!

But Horace found that the flowers were stopping him in his work. He buried his face in his handkerchief.

Then he heard a voice say from the doorway:
“What is it? A cold or hay fever?”

Before he could think, Horace said, “Hay fever,” and found himself sneezing again.

The voice went on. “You can cure it with a special treatment, you know, if you find out just what plant gives you the disease. I think you’d better see a doctor, if you’re serious about your work. I heard you from the top of the house just now.”

It was a quiet, kindly voice, but one with firmness in it. A woman was standing in the doorway, and Sherry was rubbing against her. She was young, quite pretty, and was dressed in a red suit. She walked to the fireplace and straightened the ornaments there.

Who was this woman?

“Down, Sherry,” she said. “Anyone would think I’d been away for a month!” She smiled at Horace, and went on, “However, I came back just in time, though I
didn’t expect to meet a burglar.”

Horace had some hope because she seemed to be amused by meeting him. He might avoid trouble if he treated her the right way. He replied, “I didn't expect to meet one of the family.”

She nodded. “I see what an inconvenience it is for you to meet me. What are you going to do?”

Horace said, “My first thought was to run.”

“Of course, you could do that. But I would telephone the police and tell them all about you. They’d get you at once.”

Horace said, “I would, of course, cut the telephone wires first and then” – he hesitated, a smile on his face, “I would make sure that you could do nothing for some time. A few hours would be enough.”

She looked at him seriously. “You’d hurt me?”

Horace paused, and then said, “I think I was trying to frighten you when I said that.”

“You didn't frighten me.”

Horace suggested, “It would be nice if you would forget you ever saw me. Let me go.”

What will the woman do?

The voice was suddenly sharp. “Why should I? You were going to rob me. If I let you go, you'll only rob someone else. Society must be protected from men like you.”

Horace smiled. “I’m not a man who threatens society. I steal only from those who have a lot of money. I steal for a very good reason. And I hate the thought of prison.”

She laughed, and he begged, thinking that he had persuaded her, “Look, I have no right to ask anything from you, but I’m desperate. Let me go and I promise never to do this kind of thing again. I really mean it.”

She was silent, watching him closely. Then she said, “You are really afraid of going to prison, aren’t you?”

She came over to him shaking her head. “I have always liked the wrong kind of people,” she said.

She picked up a silver box from the table and took a cigarette from it. Horace, eager to please her and seeing that she might help him, took off his gloves and gave her his cigarette lighter.

“You’ll let me go?” He held the lighter toward her.

“Yes, but only if you’ll do something for me.”

“Anything you say.”
What is she going to ask Horace to do?

“What is she going to ask Horace to do?

“Before we left for London, I promised my husband to take my jewels to our bank; but I left them here in the safe. I want to wear them to a party tonight, so I came down to get them, but...”

Horace smiled. “Like a woman, you’ve forgotten the numbers to open the safe, haven’t you?”

“Yes.”

“Just leave it to me and you’ll have them within an hour. But I’ll have to break your safe.”

“Don’t worry about that. My husband won’t be here for a month, and I’ll have the safe mended by that time.”

And within an hour Horace had opened the safe, given her the jewels, and gone happily away.

For two days he kept his promise to the kind young lady. On the morning of the third day, however, he thought of the books he wanted, and he knew he would have to look for another safe. But he never got the chance to begin his plan. By noon a policeman had arrested him for the jewel robbery at Shotover Grange.

How could the police find him?

His fingerprints, for he had opened the safe without gloves, were all over the room, and no one believed his story of the wife of the owner of the house asking him to open the safe for her. The wife herself, a gray-haired, sharp-tongued woman of sixty, said that the story was nonsense.

Horace is now the assistant librarian in the prison. He often thinks of that charming, clever young lady who was in the same profession as he was, and who tricked him. He gets very angry when anyone talks about “honour among thieves.”

Task 2. Give the Russian equivalents to the words and expressions in bold.

Task 3. Creative writing.
1. Write a new ending for the story. What could have happened to Horace if the lady were the owner's wife?
2. One day Horace got letter from the young lady who had tricked him. What was in it? Write down the letter.

Task 4. Give your understanding of the saying “honour among thieves”.

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LAMB TO THE SLAUGHTER

Task 1. What would be the ingredients of ‘the ideal murder’? Put the following ideas into order of importance and explain your opinion. Add your own ideas if you want to.

a) It should leave no clues.
b) It should be easy to arrange.
c) It should be cheap.
d) There should be no noise.
e) It should be quick.
f) The murderer should have a good alibi.
g) No violence should be necessary.
h) It should look like an accident.
i) It should look like suicide.
j) It should take place in a lonely, isolated place.

Task 2. Read the story.

The room was warm and clean, the curtains drawn, the two table lamps alight — hers and the one by the empty chair opposite. On the sideboard behind her, two tall glasses, soda water, whisky. Fresh ice cubes in the Thermos bucket.

Mary Maloney was waiting for her husband to come home from work. There was a slow smiling air about her, and about everything she did. Her skin- for this was her sixth month with child- had acquired a wonderful translucent quality, the mouth was soft, and the eyes, with their new placid look, seemed larger, darker than before.

When the clock said ten minutes to five, she began to listen, and a few moments later, punctually as always, she heard the tyres on the gravel outside, and the car door slamming, the footsteps passing the window, the key turning in the lock.

‘Hullo darling,’ she said and kissed him.

‘Hullo,’ he said.

She took his coat and hung it in the closet. Then she walked over and made the drinks; and soon she was back again in her chair with the sewing, and he in the other, opposite, holding the tall glass with both his hands, rocking it so the ice cubes tinkled against the side.

For her, this was always a blissful time of day. She loved to luxuriate in the presence of this man, and to feel- almost as a sunbather feels the sun- that warm male glow that came out of him to her when they were alone together. She loved him for the way he sat loosely in a chair, for the way he came in a door, or moved slowly across the room with long strides, the funny shape of the mouth, and especially the way he remained silent about his tiredness.

‘Darling,’ she said. ‘Would you like me to get you some cheese? I haven’t made any supper because it’s Thursday.’

‘No,’ he said. ‘If you are too tired to eat out,’ she went on, ‘it’s still not too late. There’s plenty of meat and stuff in the freezer, and you can have it right here
and not even move out of the chair.

Her eyes waited on him for an answer, a smile, a little nod, but he made no sign.

She moved uneasily in her chair, the large eyes still watching his face.

‘But you must have supper. I can easily do it. I’d like to do it. We can have lamb chops. Or pork. Anything you want.

‘Forget it,’ he said.

‘But, darling, you must eat!

She stood up and placed her sewing on the table by the lamp.

‘Sit down,’ he said. ‘just for a minute, sit down.’

It wasn’t till then she began to get frightened.

**Can you think of any explanations for his strange behaviour?**

She lowered back slowly into the chair, watching him all the time with those large, bewildered eyes. He had finished the second drink and was staring down into the glass, frowning.

‘Listen,’ he said. ‘I’ve got something to tell you.’

He had become absolutely motionless, and he kept his head down so that the light from the lamp beside him fell across the upper part of his face, leaving the chin and mouth in shadow. She noticed there was a little muscle moving near the corner of his left eye.

‘This is going to be a bit of a shock to you, I’m afraid,’ he said. ‘But I’ve thought about it a good deal and I’ve decided the only thing to do is tell you right away. I hope you won’t blame me too much.’

And he told her. It didn’t take long, four or five minutes at most, and she sat very still through it all, watching him with a kind of dazed horror as he went further away from her with each word.

‘I know it’s a bad time to be telling you, but there simply wasn’t any other way. Of course I’ll give you money and see you are looked after. But there needn’t really be any fuss. I hope not anyway. It wouldn’t be very good for my job.’

Her first instinct was not to believe any of it, to reject it all. It occurred to her that perhaps he hadn’t even spoken, that she herself had imagined the whole thing.

‘I’ll get the supper,’ she managed to whisper, and this time he didn’t stop her.

**What exactly has he told?**

When she walked across the room she couldn’t feel her feet touching the floor. She couldn’t feel anything at all—except a slight nausea and a desire to vomit. Everything was automatic now—down the stairs to the cellar, the slight
switch, the deep freeze, the hand inside the cabinet taking hold of the first object it met. She lifted it out, and looked at it. It was wrapped in paper, so she took off the paper and looked at it again.

A leg of lamb.

All right then, they would have lamb for supper. She carried it upstairs, and as she went through the living room, she saw him standing over by the window with his back to her, and she stopped.

‘For God’s sake,’ he said, hearing her, but not turning round. ‘Don’t make supper for me. I’m going out.’

At that point, Mary Maloney simply walked up behind him and without any pause she swung the big frozen leg of lamb high in the air and brought it down as hard as she could on the back of his head. She might just as well have hit him with a steel club.

She stepped back a pace, waiting, and the funny thing was that he remained standing there for at least four or five seconds, gently swaying. Then he crashed to the carpet.

The violence of the crash, the noise, the small table overturning, helped bring her out of the shock. She came out slowly, feeling cold and surprised.

All right, she thought. So I’ve killed him.

It was extraordinary, now, how clear her mind became all of a sudden. She began thinking very fast. As the wife of a detective, she knew quite well what the penalty would be. That was fine. It made no difference to her. In fact, it would be a relief. On the other hand, what about the child? What were the laws about murderers with unborn children?

Mary Maloney didn’t know. And she certainly wasn’t prepared to take a chance. She carried the meat into the kitchen, placed it in a pan, turned the oven on high, and shoved it inside. Then she washed her hands and ran upstairs to the bedroom. She sat down before the mirror, tidied her face, touched up her lips and face. She tried a smile. It came out rather peculiar. She tried again.

That was better. Then she ran downstairs, took her coat, went out the back door, down the garden, into the street.

What do you think she is going to do? Does she have some kind of plan?

It wasn’t six o’clock yet and the lights were still on in the grocery shop.

‘Hullo, Sam,’ she said brightly, smiling at the man behind the counter, ‘I want some potatoes please, Sam. And I think a can of peas.’

The man turned and reached up behind him on the shelf for he peas.

‘Patrick’s decided he’s too tired to eat out tonight. And now he’s caught me without any vegetables in the house.’

‘Then how about meat, Mrs Maloney?’
‘No, I’ve got a nice leg of lamb, from the freezer. I don’t much like cooking it frozen, Sam, but I’m taking a chance on it this time. You think it’ll be all right?’

‘Personally,’ the grocer said, ‘I don’t believe it makes any difference. Anything else?’ How about a nice big slice of cheesecake? I know he likes that.’

‘Perfect,’ she said. ‘He loves it.’

She put on her brightest smile and said, ‘Thank you, Sam. Good night.’

That’s the way, she told herself. Do everything right and natural. Keep things absolutely natural and there’ll be no need for any acting at all.

She was just going home with the vegetables. Mind you, she wasn’t expecting to find anything at home.

Therefore, when she entered the kitchen by the back door, she was humming a little tune to herself and smiling.

‘Patrick!’ she called. ‘How are you, darling?’

She put the parcel down on the table and went through into the living-room; and when she saw him lying there on the floor, it really was rather a shock. All the old love and longing for him welled up inside her, and she ran over to him, knelt down beside him, and began to cry her heart out. No acting was necessary.

A few minutes later she got up and went to the phone. She knew the number of the police station, and when the man at the other end answered, she cried to him, ‘Quick! Come quick! Patrick’s dead! He is lying on the floor. I think he’s dead!’

The car came very quickly, and when she opened the front door, two policemen walked in. She knew them both—she knew nearly all the men at that precinct—and she fell right into Jack Noonan’s arms, weeping hysterically. He put her gently in a chair, then went over to join the other one, who was called O’Malley, kneeling by the body.

‘Is he dead?’ she cried.

‘I’m afraid he is. What happened?’

Briefly, she told her story. While she was talking and crying, Noonan discovered a small patch of congealed blood on the dead man’s head. He showed it to O’Malley who got up at once and hurried to the phone.

Soon, other men began to come into the house. First a doctor, then two detectives, one of whom she knew by name. Later, a police photographer was a great kept asking her a lot of questions. But they always treated her kindly. She told her story again, this time right from the beginning, when Patrick had come in. One of the detectives asked about a grocer. Then he whispered something to the other detective who immediately went outside into the street.

In fifteen minutes he was back with a page of notes, and there was more whispering, and through her sobbing she heard—‘impossible that she…’ After a while, the photographer and the doctor departed and two other men came in and
took the corpse away on the stretcher. Then the fingerprint man went away. The two detectives remained, and so did the two policemen. And Jack Noonan asked if she wouldn’t rather go somewhere else, to her sister’s house perhaps, or to his own wife who would take care of her and put her up for the night.

No, she said. She didn’t feel she could move even a yard at the moment. She would like to stay right where she was, in this chair. A little later perhaps, when she felt better, she would move.

So they left her there while they went about there business, searching the house. Later, one of the detectives came up and sat beside her. Did she know, he asked, of anything in the house that could have been used as the weapon?

No, she said. But there might be some things like that in the garage.

The search went on. It began to get late, the four men searching the rooms seemed to be growing weary, a trifle exasperated.

Later she asked for a drink, a little whisky.

‘Why don’t you have one yourself,’ she said. ‘You must be awfully tired. Please do. You have been very good to me.’

One by one the others came in and were persuaded to take a little nip of whisky. They stood around rather awkwardly with the drinks in their hands, uncomfortable in her presence. Sergeant Noonan wandered into the kitchen, came out quickly and said, ‘Look, Mrs Maloney. You know that oven of yours is still on, and the meat still inside.

She looked at him with her large, dark, tearful eyes.

‘Would you do me a small favour—you and these others?’ she said.

‘Here you all are, and good friends of dear Patrick’s too, and helping to catch the man who killed him. You must be terrible hungry by now and I know Patrick would never forgive me, God bless his soul, if I allowed you to remain in his house without offering you decent hospitality. Why don’t you eat up that lamb that’s in the oven?’

There was a good deal of hesitating among the four policemen, but they were clearly hungry, and in the end they were persuaded to go into the kitchen and help themselves. The woman stayed where she was, listening to them through the open door, and she could hear them speaking among themselves, their voices thick and sloppy because their mouths were full of meat.

‘That’s the hell of a big club the guy must have used to hit poor Patrick,’ one of them was saying. ‘The doc says his skull was smashed all to pieces just like from a sledge-hammer.’

‘That’s why it ought to be easy to find.’

‘Personally, I think it’s right here on the premises.’

‘Probably right under our very noses. What do you think, Jack?’

And in the other room Mary Maloney began to giggle.
**Task 3.** Look at the dictionary definitions, then choose the interpretation of the title you most agree with.

**lamb** -
1. a young sheep; it’s flesh as food: a leg of lamb, lamb chops.
2. gentle or dear person.
3. (idiom) one may might as well be hanged/hung for a sheep as a lamb; like a lamb to the slaughter – without resisting or protesting: *She surprised us all on her first day of school by going off like a lamb.*

**slaughter** -
1. the killing of animals, especially for food.
2. the killing of many people at once; massacre: *the slaughter of innocent civilians; the slaughter on the roads.*
3. (informal) complete defeat: *the total slaughter of the home team.*

a. The title is ironic. Neither Mr Maloney nor Mrs Maloney is a *lamb* (he is certainly not gentle, she is certainly not obedient), and there is no *slaughter* (only one person is killed).

b. Mr Maloney has done nothing wrong; or if he has done something wrong he has, at least, acted honestly. He’s the innocent lamb in the title who has been slaughtered. It may even be that his wife has always been unbalanced, and he has finally found the courage to leave her.

c. The title is a joke: it makes the reader think of a common expression meaning ‘death without protest’, but it’s real meaning is that a leg of lamb is used as the murder weapon.

d. The lamb in the title refers to gentle, harmless Mrs Maloney, who finds herself, because of the circumstances and without any premeditation, killing her husband.

e. Your interpretation? __________________________________________________________

**Task 3.** Write the letter of confession on behalf of Mrs Maloney who couldn’t live any more with this terrible secret of her husband’s murder.

**Task 4.** Imagine that Mary Maloney was charged with a murder. Choose one of the following roles to take part in the mooting ‘Mary Maloney’s trial’:

- a defence lawyer, a prosecutor, the main witness.

Prepare the speech for this participant in the mooting in a written form using all the peculiarities of this crime.
Text 3. WHODUNIT
(‘The Adventure of Johnnie Waverly’ after Agatha Christie)

Mr and Mrs Waverly were warned in an anonymous letter that their son would be kidnapped on the twenty-ninth of the month at exactly twelve o’clock. In the extract below Mr Waverly meets Hercule Poirot some days later and tell him the story of the kidnapping.

Task 1. Read the story.

“Inspector McNeil arrived about ten-thirty. The servants had all left by then. He declared himself quite satisfied with the internal arrangements. He had various men posted in the park outside, guarding all the approaches to the house, and he assured me that if the whole thing were not a hoax, we should undoubtedly catch my mysterious correspondent. I had Johnnie with me, and he and I and the inspector went together into a room we call the council chamber. The inspector locked the door. There is a big grandfather clock there, and as the hands drew near to twelve I don’t mind confessing that I was as nervous as a cat. There was a whirring sound, and the clock began to strike. I clutched at Johnnie. I had a feeling a man might drop from the skies. The last stroke sounded, and as it did so, there was a great commotion outside – shouting and running. The inspector flung up the window, and a constable came running up.

“We’ve got him, sir”, he panted. “He was sneaking up through the bushes. He’s got a whole dope outfit on him”.

We hurried out of the terrace where two constable were holding a ruffianly-looking fellow in shabby clothes, who was twisting and turning in a vain endeavour to escape. One of the policemen held out an unrolled parcel which they had wrested from their captive. It contained a pad of cotton wool and a bottle of chloroform. It made my blood boil to see it. There was a note too, addressed to me.

Can you guess what was written in this note?

I tore it open. It bore the following words: “You should have paid up. To ransom your son will now cost you fifty thousand. In spite of all your precautions he has been abducted on the twenty-ninth as I said.”

I gave a great laugh, the laugh of relief, but as I did so I heard the hum of a motor and a shout. I turned my head.

What do you think he saw?

Racing down the drive towards the south lodge at a furious speed was a low, long grey car. It was the man who drove it who shouted, but that was not what gave me a shock of horror. It was the sight of Johnnie’s flaxen curls. The
child was in the car beside him.

The inspector ripped out an oath. ”The child was here not a minute ago”, he cried. His eyes swept over us. We were all there: myself, Tredwell, Miss Collins. “When did you last see him, Mr Waverly?”

I cast my mind, trying to remember. When the constable had called us, I had run out with the inspector, forgetting all about Johnnie.

And then there came a sound that startled us, the chiming of a church clock from the village.

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<th>Why do you think the chiming of a church clock startled the people?</th>
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With an exclamation the inspector pulled out his watch. It was exactly twelve o’clock. With one common accord we ran to the council chamber; the clock there marked the hour as ten minutes past.

Someone must have deliberately tampered with it, for I have never known it gain or lose before. It is a perfect timekeeper”.

Mr Waverly paused. Poirot smiled to himself and straightened a little mat which the anxious father had pushed askew.

“A pleasing little problem, obscure and charming”, murmured Poirot. “I will investigate it for you with pleasure. Truly it was planned marvellously”.

Mrs Waverly looked at him reproachfully. “But my boy”, she wailed.

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**Task 2. Give the synonyms to the words in bold.**

**Task 3. Write an article for a newspaper reporting the kidnapping. Use one of these headlines and first lines below to start your report.**

**WAVERLY HEIR KIDNAPPED**

The only son of a millionaire couple Mr and Mrs Marcus Waverly was kidnapped yesterday afternoon in a daring raid on Waverly Court, the family home in Surrey.

**CLOCK KIDNAP MYSTERY**

A vital clue in the Johnnie Waverly kidnapping case is the family grandfather clock, which was mysteriously tampered with yesterday, shortly before the tree-year-old boy disappeared.

**50.000 POUNDS RANSOM IN KIDNAP CASE**

Kidnappers have demanded a $50.000 ransom for the release of the three-year-old Johnnie Waverly, who was snatched from his parents’ home in Surrey yesterday.
Text 4. UMBRELLA MAN

Task 1. Guess why this story is titled “Umbrella man”. There are some ideas, choose the most suitable one:

a) it’s about the man who has been selling umbrellas;
b) it’s about the man who has been advertising new fashionable umbrellas;
c) it’s about the man who has been stealing very expensive umbrellas;
d) it’s about the man who has been collecting old fashionable umbrellas.
e) your interpretation______________________________ .

I’m going to tell you about a funny thing that happened to my mother and me yesterday evening in London where we came to see the dentist. I’m twelve years old and my mum is thirty-four but I’m nearly as tall as her already.

The dentist found one hole and filled it without hurting me too much. After that, we went to the cafe where I had a banana split and my mum had a cup of coffee. By the time we got up to leave, it was about six o’clock.

When we came out of the cafe it had started to rain. ‘We must get a taxi,’ my mother said. We were wearing ordinary hats and coats, and it was raining quite hard. I wanted another banana split and offered mum to go back into the cafe.

‘It isn’t going to stop,’ my mother said. ‘We must get home.’

We stood on the pavement in the rain, looking for a taxi. Lots of them came by but they all had passengers inside them. ‘I wish we had a car with a chauffeur,’ mum said.

Just then a man came up to us. He was a small man and he was pretty old, probably seventy or more. He raised his hat politely and said to my mother, ‘Excuse me, I do hope you will excuse me…’ He had a fine white moustache and bushy white eyebrows and a wrinkly pink face. He was sheltering under an umbrella which he held high over his head.

‘Yes?’ my mother said, very cold and distant.

‘I wonder if I could ask a small favour of you,’ he said. ‘It is only a very small favour.’

I saw my mum looking at him suspiciously. She is a suspicious person, my mother. She is especially suspicious of two things - strange men and boiled eggs.

Why do you think she is suspicious of these two things?

When she cuts the top off a boiled egg, she pokes around inside it with her spoon as though expecting to find a mouse or something. With strange men, she has a golden rule which says, ‘The nicer the man seems to be, the more suspicious you must become.’ This little old man was particularly nice. He was polite. He was well-spoken. He was well-dressed. He was a real gentleman because of
his shoes. ‘You can always spot a gentleman by the shoes he wears,’ was another
of my mother’s favourite sayings. This man had beautiful brown shoes.

‘The truth of the matter is,’ the little man was saying, ‘I’ve got myself into a
bit of a scrape. I need some help. You see, madam, old people like me often be-
come terribly forgetful…’

What a small favour was he going to ask of my mother?

My mother’s chin was up and she was staring down at him along the full
length of her nose. It was a fearsome thing, this frosty-nosed stare of my mother.
Most people go to pieces completely when she gives it to them. I once saw my
own headmistress begin to stammer and simper like an idiot when my mother
gave her a really foul frosty-noser. But the little man on the pavement with the
umbrella over his head didn’t an eyelid. He gave a gentle smile and said, ‘I beg
you to believe, madam, that I’m not in the habit of stopping ladies in the street
and telling them my troubles.’

I felt quite embarrassed by mother’s sharpness. I wanted to say to her, ‘For
heaven’s sake, he’s very, very old man, and he’s sweet and polite, and he’s got
some sort of trouble, so don’t be so beastly to him.’ But I didn’t say anything.

The little man shifted his umbrella from one hand to the other. ‘I’ve never
forgotten my wallet before,’ he said. ‘I must have left it in my other jacket. Isn’t
it the silliest thing to do?’

‘Are you asking me to dive you money?’ my mum asked.

‘Oh, good gracious me, no! he cried. ‘Heaven forbid I should ever do that!’

‘Then what are you asking my mother asked. ‘Do hurry up. We’re getting
soaked to the skin her.’

‘That is why I’m offering you this umbrella of mine to protect you, and to
keep forever, if only you would give me in return a pound for my taxi-
fare just to get me home.’

My mother was still suspicious. ‘Then how did you get here?’ she asked.

‘I walked,’ he answered. ‘Every day I go for a lovely long walk and then I
summon a taxi to take me home. I do it every day of the year. But I can’t re-
turn home on my silly and old legs. I’ve gone too far already.’

What do you think my mum was ready to decide on?

I looked at my mum. The idea of getting an umbrella to shelter under must
have tempted her a good deal.

‘It cost me over twenty pounds, I promise you. It’s silk. But that’s of no
importance so long as I can get home and rest these old legs of mine.’

‘I don’t think it’s quite right that I should take an umbrella from you worth
twenty pounds. I think I’d better give you the taxi-fare and be done with it.’

‘Not in a million years! Take the umbrella, dear lady, and keep the rain off
your shoulders!’

My mother gave me a triumphant sideways look. There you are, she was
telling me. He wants me to have it. She fished into her purse and took out a
pound note. She held it out to the little man. He took it and handed her the
umbrella. He pocketed the pound, raised his hat, gave a quick bow from the
waist, and said, ‘Thank you, madam, thank you.’ Then he was gone.

‘A real gentleman,’ my mother said. ‘Wealthy, too, otherwise he wouldn’t
have had a silk umbrella. I shouldn’t be surprised if he isn’t a titled person. Sir
Harry Goldworthy or something like that.’ Then she went on, ‘This will be a
good lesson to you. Never rush things. Then you’ll never make mistakes.’

‘There he goes, mummy,’ I said surprisingly. ‘Look!’

What could make me surprised?

We watched the little man as he dodged nimbly in and out of the traffic. When he reached the other side of the street, he turned left, walking very fast.

‘He doesn’t look very tired to me, does he to you, mum?’

My mother didn’t answer.

‘He doesn’t look as though he’s trying to get a taxi, either,’ I said.

My mother was standing very still and stiff, staring across the street at the
little man. We could him clearly. He was in a terrific hurry bustling along the
pavement and swinging his arms like a soldier on the march.

‘I don’t know what he’s up to something,’ my mother said, ‘But I’m going
to find out. Come with me.’ She took my arm and we crossed the street to-
gether.

We came to the corner and turned right. The little man was about twenty
yards ahead of us. He was scuttling along like a rabbit and we had to walk
very fast to keep up with him. The rain was pelting down harder than ever
now and I could see it dripping from the brim of his hat on to his shoulders.
But we were snug and dry under our lovely big silk u

At the next crossing the little man, who wasn’t anymore a titled person but
a barefaced liar and a crook, turned right again.

‘He went in that door!,’ my mother said. ’Great heavens, it’s a pub!’

In big letters right across the front it said THE RED LION.

We decided to watch from outside. There was a big plate-glass window
along the front of the pub.

I was clutching my mother’s arm. The big raindrops were making a loud
noise on our umbrella.

The room we were looking into was full of people and cigarette smoke, and
our little liar was in the middle of it all.

Do you guess why he was in such a terrific hurry?
He was now without his hat and coat, and he was edging his way through the crowd towards the bar. He reached it and placed both hands on the bar. We saw his lips moving as he gave his order. The barman gave him a smallish tumbler filled to the brim with light brown liquid. The little man placed a pound note on the counter.

My mother hissed; ‘By golly, he’s got a nerve! Look! He’s drinking neat whisky!’ As the barman didn’t give him any change from the pound, mum decided that it was a treble whisky.

The little man picked up the glass and put it to his lips. He tilted it gently. Then he tilted it higher and higher…and soon all the whisky had disappeared down his throat in one long pour.

The little man was standing by the bar with the empty glass in his hand. He was smiling now, and a sort of golden glow of pleasure was spreading over his round pink face. Slowly, he turned away from the bar and edged his way back through the crowd to where his coat and hat were hanging.

What do you think he intended to do?

He put on his coat. He put on his hat. Then, in a manner so superbly cool and casual that you hardly noticed anything at all, he lifted from the coat-rack one of the many wet umbrellas hanging there, and off he went.

‘Did you see that!’ my mother shrieked. ‘Did you see what he did!’

‘Ssshh!’ I whispered. ‘He’s coming out!’

We lowered our umbrella to hide our faces and peered out from under it.

Out he came. But he never looked in our direction. He opened his new umbrella over his head and scurried off down the road the way he had come.

We followed him back to the main street where we had first met him, and we watched him as he proceeded, with no trouble at all, to exchange his new umbrella for another pound note. This time it was with a tall thin fellow who didn’t even have a coat or hat. And as soon as the transaction was completed, our little man trotted off down the street and was lost in the crowd. But this time he went in the opposite direction.

‘You see how clever he is!’ my mother said. ‘He never goes to the same pub twice!’

‘He could go on doing this all night!,’ I said.

‘Yes,’ my mother said. ‘Of course. But I’ll bet he prays like mad for rainy days.’

And what about your feelings about the behavior of the man?
Task 2. Read the following summary of the story and fill in the gaps with missing words from below:

| pray, soaked, umbrella (2) gentleman, one pound, pub, mouse (3), wallet, barter, dodging, neat, barman, trudged, glass, like, suspiciously. |

Once upon a time it was __________ man
Being well dressed, he was a real __________.
Mummy looked at him ________ with big eyes
Like being waiting for a ________ in boiled eggs.
He’s never forgotten his__________ in his jack
But that day it happened: “How to go back?”
He asked for ________ ______ for a taxi-fare
And my mummy could find a _______ there.
But it was just an honest _________ transaction
And my mum took part in the ________ action.
Mum decided he was _______ sir Goldworthy
‘cause like Harry he was polite, gentle and healthy.
But he crossed the street in a terrific hurry
And we began unconsciously to worry.
“Look!” cried Mummy ”He went in that door!
Oh Heavens! It’s a ____, no doubts any more!”
“I saw” I said “He went in that house!”
Mum made big eyes expecting the next ____.
And he gave to ___________ his only pound-
The guy brought him a ___ of something brown.
He swallowed one ___ whisky for a rainy road
And ________ to the door for his hat and coat.
He took his hat and his coat out of the rack
Stealing a new silk umbrella _____ in rain back.
Back into dark street, to the only ______ guy…
Perhaps, being soaked he would it buy!
Oh dear! How sincere his prayer should be!

Task 3. Split the words into 2 groups: ways of looking and ways of walking. Complete the sentences and check yourselves.

to peer, to limp, to glare, to hurry, to scuttle, to wink, to trudge, to dodge, to trot, to peep, to stare, to scurry, to bustle, to blink

1. My mother’s chin was up and she was____ down at him along the full length of her nose.
2. He _____ nimbly in and out the traffic.
3. He was in a terrific_________.
4. He was _________ along the pavement.
5. He was_________ along like a rabbit.
6. We __________ up from under the umbrella.
7. He ______off down the road the way he had come.
8. Our little man _____off down the street and was lost in the crowd.

Task 4. Continue the story involving a policeman and defining the form of punishment to fit this offence.

Text 5. THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

by Graham Greene

Task 1. Comment on the title and try to predict what can be discussed in the story.

Task 2. Read the story.

It was the strangest murder trial I ever attended. They named it the Peckham murder in the headlines, though Northwood Street, where the old woman was found battered to death, was not strictly speaking in Peckham. This was not one of those cases of circumstantial evidence in which you feel the jurymen’s anxiety – because mistakes have been made – like domes of silence muting the court. No, this murderer was all but found with the body: no one present when the Crown counsel outlined his case believed that the man in the dark stood any chance at all.

He was a heavy stout man with bulging bloodshot eyes. All his muscles seemed to be in his thighs. Yes, an ugly customer, one you wouldn’t forget in a hurry – and that was an important point because the Crown proposed to call four witnesses who hadn’t forgotten him, who had seen him hurrying away from the little red villa in Northwood Street. The clock had just struck two in the morning.

Mrs Salmon in 15 Northwood Street had been unable to sleep: she heard a door click shut and thought it was her own gate. So she went to the window and saw Adams (that was his name) on the steps of Mrs Parker’s house. He had just come out and he was wearing gloves. He had a hammer in his hand and she saw him drop it into the laurel bushes by the front gate. But before he moved away, he had looked up – at her window. The fatal instinct that tells a man when he is watched exposed him in the light of a street-lamp to her gaze – his eyes suffused with horrifying and brutal fear, like an animal’s when you raise a whip. I talked afterwards to Mrs Salmon, who naturally after the astonishing verdict went in fear herself. As I imagine did all the witnesses – Henry, MacDougall, who had been driving home from Benfleet late and nearly ran Adams down at the corner of Northwood Street. Adams was walking in the middle of the road looking
dazed. And old Mr Wheeler, who lived next door to Mrs Parker, at №12, and was wakened by noise – like a chair falling – through the thin-as-paper villa wall, and got up and looked out of the window, just as Mrs Salmon had done, saw Adams’s back and, as he turned, those bulging eyes. In Laurel Avenue he had been seen by yet another witness – his luck was badly out; he might as well have committed the crime in broad daylight.

‘I understand,’ counsel said,’ that the defence proposes to plead mistaken identity. Adams’s wife will tell you that he was with her at two on the morning on February 14, but after you have heard the witnesses for the Crown and examined carefully the features of the prisoner, I do not think you will be prepared to admit the possibility of a mistake.’

**How can you explain the concept of ‘mistaken identity’?**

It was all over, you would have said, but the hanging.

After the formal evidence had been given by the policeman who had found the body and the surgeon who examined it, Mrs Salmon was called. She was the ideal witness, with slide scotch accent and her expression of honesty, care and kindness.

The counsel for the Crown brought the story gently out. She spoke very firmly. There was no malice in her, and no sense of importance at standing there in the Central Criminal Court with a judge in scarlet hanging on her words and the reporters writing them down. Yes, she said, and then she had gone downstairs and run up the police station.

‘And do you see the man here in court?’

She looked straight at the big man at the dock, who stared hard at her with his pekingese eyes without emotion.

‘Yes,’ she said, ‘there he is.’

‘Are you quite certain?’

She said simply, ‘I couldn’t be mistaken, sir.’

It was all as easy as that.

‘Thank you, Mrs Salmon.’

Counsel for the defence rose to cross-examine. If you had reported as many murder trials as I have, you would have known beforehand what line he would take. And I was right, up to a point.

‘Now, Mrs Salmon, you must remember that a man’s life may depend on your evidence.’

‘I do remember it, sir.’

‘Is your eyesight good?’

‘I have never had to wear spectacles, sir.’

‘You are a woman of fifty-five?’
'Fifty-six, sir.'
'The man you saw was on the other side of the road?'
'Yes, sir.'
'And it was two o’clock in the morning. You must have remarkable eyes, Mrs Salmon?'
'No, sir. There was moonlight, and when the man looked up, he had the lamplight on his face.'
'And you have no doubt whatever that the man you saw is the prisoner?’
I couldn’t make out what he was at. He couldn’t have expected any other answer that the one he got.
'None whatever, sir. It isn’t a face one forgets.’

What is going to happen next?

Counsel took a look round the court for a moment. Then he said, ‘Do you mind, Mrs Salmon, examining again the people in court? No, not the prisoner. Stand up, please, Mr. Adams,’ and there at the back of the court with thick stout body and muscular legs and a pair of bulging eyes, was the exact image of the man in the dock. He was even dressed the same – tight blue suit and striped tie.

‘Now think very carefully, Mrs Salmon. Can you still swear that the man you saw drop the hammer in Mrs Parker garden was the prisoner – and not this man, who is twin brother?’

Of course she couldn’t. She looked from one to the other and didn’t say a word.

There the big brute sat in the dock with his legs crossed, and there he stood too at the back of the court and they both stared at Mrs Salmon. She shook her head.

Who could he be?

What we saw then was the end of the case. There wasn’t a witness prepared to swear that it was the prisoner he’d seen. And the brother? He had his alibi, too; he was with his wife.

And so the man was acquitted for lack of evidence. But whether – if he did the murder and not his brother – he wasn’t punished or not, I don’t know. That extraordinary day had an extraordinary end. I followed Mrs Salmon out of court and we got wedged in the crowd who were waiting, of course, for the twins. The police tried to drive the crowd away, but all they could do was keep the road-way clear for traffic. I learned later that they tried to get the twins to leave by a back way, but they wouldn’t. One of them – no one knew which – said, ‘I’ve been acquitted, haven’t I?’ And they walked bang out of the front entrance. Then it happened. I don’t know how, though I was only six feet away. The crowd moved and somehow one of the twins got pushed on to the road right in front of a bus.

He gave a squeal like a rabbit and that was all; he was dead, his skull smashed
just as Mrs Parkers had been. Divine vengeance? I wish I knew. There was the other Adams getting on his feet from beside the body and looking straight over at Mrs Salmon. He was crying, but whether he was the murderer or the innocent man nobody will ever be able to tell.

| But if you were Mrs Salmon could you sleep at night? |

**Task 3.** *Were your predictions right?*

**Task 4.** *In the text find the words and word combinations corresponding to the given definitions.*

1. legal inquiry to decide whether a person is guilty or not;
2. the arguments presented by a lawyer defending a person accused of a crime;
3. examination in a law court before a judge (and a jury);
4. information used in a court of law to prove something;
5. lawyer who gives a person advice on a legal case and fights the case in court;
6. the place in a court of law where the accused person sits or stands;
7. a person who has seen a crime or event take place, or something related to it, and gives this information in court;
8. the decision at the end of a court case;
9. cruelty, desire to cause harm to other people;
10. to declare formally that someone is found “not guilty”;
11. not guilty of a specific crime.

**Task 5.** *Creative writing.*

1. The case for the defence rests only on the fact that both brothers can’t have committed the crime; it is not disputed that one of them did the murder. Imagine that the accident with the bus did not happen and the two brothers walk away alive. The next day the police arrest both of them and charge both with murder.

   Now write a new ending for the story. How do the police try to break the brothers’ alibis, and get one to confess, or one to accuse the other? Do they interrogate them separately, put them together in a prison cell and eavesdrop on their conversations, look for fresh evidence? Do the police win, or the Adams brothers?

2. This story was written while capital punishment was still law in Britain. Capital punishment for murder was abolished in 1965, but the question is still discussed from time to time by Parliament.

   It is a difficult question – difficult in any sense. For the moment, try to forget your personal opinion, and write down three arguments for capital punishment, and three arguments against.
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ENGLISH for Lawyers
Supplementary Material for Guided Self-Study

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Практикум

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Ответственный за выпуск Катомахина Т. А.

Белорусский государственный университет.
Лицензия на осуществление издательской деятельности
№ 02330/0056804 от 02.03.2004.
220050, Минск, пр. Независимости, 4.

Отпечатано с оригинала-макета заказчика
(Адрес исполнителя...)