

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Владение английским языком является необходимым требованием государственного образовательного стандарта всех специальностей высшего профессионального образования, включая специальности «Юриспруденция» и «Таможенное дело», а также обязательным условием успешности профессиональной деятельности специалиста в любой области знаний. Не является исключением и сфера права. Более того, англо-американская правовая система, выработавшая в результате своего многовекового развития четкую и стройную систему подъязыка права, установила строгие соответствия между правовыми реалиями и терминами, их выражающими. Именно поэтому знание специальной терминологии играет столь значительную роль в процессе профессионально-ориентированного использования языка в данной области.

В этой связи данное методическое пособие было составлено для студентов-юристов с целью формирования у них следующих компетенций, необходимых для выполнения профессиональной деятельности на английском языке, а именно читать и переводить тексты по специальности, уметь высказываться на заданные темы, вести беседу по профессиональной тематике, составлять юридические документы, осуществлять письменный и устный перевод с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский в рамках профессиональной тематики.

Учебное пособие построено на коммуникативно-функциональном принципе и поэтому логично разбито на три части. **Первая часть** содержит большое количество текстов, взятых из англоязычных источников, и знакомит студентов с жизнью, историей, государственным устройством и судебной системой США, Великобритании и России. Значительная часть текстов рассказывает о различных видах экономических преступлений в рамках Евросоюза. Все тексты содержат задания по их содержанию и являются обязательными для самостоятельного изучения, и входят в структуру экзаменов и зачетов в качестве устных тем для беседы.

Вторая часть пособия содержит необходимый *обязательный* минимум лексических выражений, которыми должны владеть студенты-юристы. Данная лексика также входит в материалы для зачетов и экзаменов.

Третья часть разработки предлагает студентам разговорные фразы для поддержания беседы на английском языке, для пересказа сложных текстов по юриспруденции, для выражения своих мыслей логично и последовательно. Все лексические выражения сопровождаются русским переводом для облегчения работы с пособием. Автор учла просьбы и пожелания студентов при составлении данного пособия и желает будущим юристам успешной учебы и блестящей карьеры. Удачи!

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Part 1. Texts for reading, translation, discussion and retelling

THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

The procurator's office in the Russian Federation is an important body that protects legality, law and order. The Procurator's office is established for exercising supervisory power to guarantee the correct application and observance of the law by all organizations, officials as well as all citizens of the Russian Federation.

Other duties of the Procurator's office are investigating criminal cases, collecting evidence against the criminal and seeing to the law. The Procurator's office also takes measures against embezzlers and violators of public order and protects the property, life, honour and dignity of citizens.

The Procurator's office of the Russian Federation forms single centralized structure in which procurators are subordinate to superior procurators and the Procurator – General of the Russian Federation. The General Procurator of the Russian Federation is appointed and dismissed by the Council of the Federation upon the proposal of the President of the Russian Federation. The Procurator – General appoints the procurators of the subjects of the Russian federation and other procurators.

The powers, organization and rules of the functioning of the Procurator's office are determined by the federal law. Procurators institute criminal proceeding against the wrongful prosecution or infringement of citizen's rights. Procurators keep a strict eye on the work of preliminary investigation agencies. The Procurator – General and the procurators subordinate to him exercise supervision over the validity of sentences, decisions, rulings and orders by courts.

Word combinations

to exercise supervisory power – осуществлять контролирующие полномочия;

to take measures against embezzlers – применять меры против лиц, присвоивших чужое имущество или чужие деньги (растратчиков);

to be determined by the federal law – устанавливаться федеральным законом.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the Procurator's office in the Russian Federation?
2. What are main duties of the Procurator's office?

3. How is General Procurator appointed and dismissed?
4. How are procurators of the subjects of the Russian Federation appointed?
5. What does the Procurator General exercise?

Task 2. Give the Russian equivalents:

- To appoint –
- To dismiss –
- To determine –
- To subordinate –
- Infringement –
- Validity –

T H E B A R

In conformity with the Constitution of the Russian Federation the main task of the Bar is rendering of legal assistance to citizens and organizations.

The Bar in Russia promotes the protection of the rights and lawful interests of citizens and organizations, the administration of justice, the observance and strengthening of legality.

Lawyers are organized in voluntary associations – colleges of advocates. Colleges, which are directed by presidiums, operate on the basis of rules indorsed by the State Duma. A college is built on the principles of self-management which means its right to decide its internal affairs independently. Organizationally, guidance and control of the advocates' collegiums are exercised by the local organs of the Ministry of Justice.

Members of the colleges of advocates give consultations and explanations on juridical matters, and oral and written information on legislation; draw up petitions, complaints and other legal documents. They also act as representatives in court, arbitration and other state organs for civil affairs and cases of administrative offences; participate in the preliminary investigation and in court in criminal cases as counsels for the defence, representatives of victims, civil plaintiffs and civil defendants.

Colleges have their own legal advice offices which are usually set up in cities and other populated centres.

Our lawyers do not confine the range of their activities to only trial work and legal advice. They actively contribute to the society's effort to eliminate all violations of law and order, to abolish crime and its cause.

Word combinations

in conformity with smth. – в соответствии с чем-л.;

to be indorsed by smb. – быть одобренным, подтвержденным кем-либо;

to draw up petitions - составлять петиции.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the main task of the bar?
2. What principles are the colleges of advocates based on?
3. Can you explain what main duties of colleges of advocates are?
4. What other contributions to the society do advocates do?

MY SPECIALIZATION

I am a second-year student of Tver State University and I am studying Law. It was before leaving school that I made up my mind to enter Law Department and to take up Law seriously as my future profession.

Our Department offers students a wide range of different subjects, such as The History of State and Law, the Theory of State and Law, the Labour Law, the Civil Law, the Criminal Law, the Land Law, the Constitutional Law and many others. The main aim of the first two years of studies is to provide students with broad and solid foundation for their professional knowledge. Later students are offered some specialized courses they might need for their future work. And finally, the fifth year student is supposed to know enough to do his best in the research and to graduate.

All subjects are important. But Constitutional Law, to my mind, is especially important for an educated lawyer, because it is the “centre”, the “heart” of every specialized branch of the law. For example, those who want to work in Militia need know not only its basic functions, but those of the Federal Government, under which authority exists Ministry of Internal Affairs. The government not only enforces Law within the Russian Federation, but also accomplishes measures in provision of country’s defense, its security, and law abiding inside the country. Besides, the Government manage the federal property, provides realization of the uniform financial policy, uniform state Welfare policy, etc. The Government is a very powerful body of the state power

and it is usually blamed for being corrupted, sold and bought by those in whose interests it is working. Nevertheless, our country cannot exist without it.

As for me, as you have already noticed, I take special liking of the Constitutional Law. The Constitutional Law deals with numerous aspects of Law, State and its power. In particular, it analyses basic human rights and freedoms, their origin, their enforcement and future prospects of their development. The knowledge of the Constitutional Law will be required in future, as soon as people start to realize their basic rights and the need for their protection.

Students do research throughout the whole term of their education at the University. But before the graduation the main research has to be done. It is called the graduation paper or Diploma work. It reflects student's knowledge of the theoretical questions and the practical skills he has acquired in his practical fields. In order to make the research complete and detailed students go through practical training in local judicial bodies. The Diploma work is a research carried out by the student under the guidance of his scientific adviser. When the student successfully defends his work in front of the examination board – he finally graduates from the University. And from now he is ready to start his independent life and work.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What subjects does our Department offer students?
2. What is the main aim of studies of the first two years at our faculty?
3. What subject are the most important in your opinion?
4. Why did you choose the Law faculty?
5. What can you tell us about the practical training at our university?

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Capital punishment was an obligatory element in the life of society throughout humankind's history that is known to us. In the Old Testament books we find the principle – "eye for eye" – i.e., retribution for the crime committed equal in graveness to the crime itself. The Laws of Draco of Athens (621 B.C.) just recollect the intimidation served as the basis for the criminal law. For example, the 1734 Swedish Criminal Law envisaged the death penalty for 68 crimes, and not only for murder, but also for blasphemy, bigamy, bestiality, some cases of marital unfaithfulness, sorcery, etc.

The application of capital punishment started to shrink rapidly only in the last century and, especially in this century, in the majority of states. In

Sweden, after 1864 death penalty was used only to punish traitors and murders, and in 1921 capital punishment was abolished entirely. Today capital punishment has been abolished completely or partially (partial abolishment) means that capital punishment has been left for especially dangerous crimes and for wartimes. Usually it is high treason and killing of policemen in performance of their duty in the majority of European states – in Austria (1968), in Belgium (1867), in Denmark (1830), West Germany (1949), Italy (1944) and others. The first socialist state to abolish capital punishment was GDR (1987).

Why did states decide to do so? Apparently, the moral-ethical arguments prevail. But this is not the main thing. A state, in its legal policy, pursues the goal of not taking revenge on the criminal, but enforcing social order and abidement by the laws everywhere. Therefore, the criteria for the assessment of these or those laws and measures of punishment are essentially quite utilitarian – how much do these measures and laws correspond to the reduction of crime.

In our time the hypothesis (or deterrence by fear) remains as one of the main arguments of the proponents of retaining capital punishment. The opponents of this hypothesis point out that it travels from the assumption that there exists a "rational" criminal who coolly assesses all "pros" and "cons" of the crime. Most of the gravel crimes (especially murders and rapes) are committed not by cool "pro" criminals. These crimes are more often not the result of cool planning, but the result of environment, of poverty, mental diseases, ignorance, emotional stress, alcohol and drugs.

The problem of capital punishment is a complex socio-political problem which triggers off broad public discussions. Hurried solution can only be harmful.

The UN group on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders has thoroughly studied all the arguments pro and con death penalty. In August 1968 the group had a session in Geneva. Its report said: "There is a strong trend in most countries toward fewer executions... All looked with favour towards the day of abolition... Reliance should not be placed on capital punishment to reduce the rates of murder and attempted murder".

Major work is being done now in Russia on humanizing the Criminal Code. The limitation of the use of such an exclusive measure of punishment as the death penalty is a component of this work.

Word combinations

graveness – серьезность

intimidation – запугивание, устрашение

to envisage – обдумывать, размышлять, рассматривать

blasphemy – [ˈblæsfɪmi] богохульство
bigamy – [ˈbɪɡəmi] двоеженство, двоемужие
bestiality – [bestiˈæliːti] грубость, жестокость, зверство
sorcery – магия, колдовство
to shrink rapidly – резко сокращаться
high treason – [triːzn] государственная измена
abidement – следование, соблюдение чего-л.
assessment – оценка, определение ценности
hypothesis – [haɪˈpɒəˌsɪs] гипотеза, предположение, догадка
proponent – защитник, сторонник
"pros" and "cons" – "за" и "против"
gravel crimes – жестокие, тяжкие преступления
trigger off – приводить в движение (какие-л. силы); начинать,

ВЫЗЫВАТЬ

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the history of capital punishment?
2. When was capital punishment abolished in Sweden?
3. What was the first socialist state to abolish capital punishment?
4. Is the problem of capital punishment a complex socio-political problem, why?
5. What work is being done in Russia on humanizing the Criminal Code? What examples can you give?

OUTFLOW OF CAPITAL

During the period of Russia's transition from a centrally planned economy to a market one, the opportunities to launder money appear to be limitless. Despite what is written in the media and debated in international for a, Russian law enforcement statistics do not support the thesis that criminally derived proceeds from abroad are entering Russia and subsequently laundered. This is true concerning foreign proceeds from drug or arms trafficking and the sale of nuclear materials. Russian officials admit that mechanisms to detect and measure money laundering are lacking or could be improved, but the general consensus is that foreign funds are not laundered in Russia. However, the country remains vulnerable to money laundering having such current legal and economic conditions.

Funds leaving Russia to be legalized abroad consist of a combination of assets from proceeds of different offences. Those proceeds that are illegally transferred out of Russia are often called as "gray money". Examples of this include corporate, private and official funds sent to foreign accounts to evade hard currency restrictions, taxation, inflation or detection.

According to Russian government estimates, approximately \$ 100 billion of funds attributed to Russian sources lie outside the country in foreign banks. Approximately \$ 30-40 billion of this sum is capital from tax and customs evasion.

Task 1. Write out the synonyms of the following words, from the text:

Support	in spite of smth	finally
Mainly	atomic	to suffer
About	very big	usual
Instance	imitation	to discuss

METHODS AND MEANS OF MONEY LAUNDERING

Common methods used to launder assets are false invoicing schemes, keeping of double books and contract fraud. A common scenario is a wire transfer of funds in Western currency to a front company abroad for a commercial transaction. A fraudulent purchase contract provided by the front company is presented as proof of the commercial need for wiring the funds. After the funds are wired, the legitimized funds are free to be transferred or converted to cash. This method is also used to embezzle state funds.

Another method used to launder funds involves instances in which suppliers never receive payment for products that are purportedly ordered by he state.

In Russia, organized crime is defined ad activity of criminal formations of different levels of organization. These criminal formations are groups, gangs, and organizations. At present, there are approximately 6,000 organized crime groups operating in Russia, whose significant numbers constitute criminal organizations. Organized crime is countered by the main Organized Crime Control Departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and its local offices in the various regions of the country.

Given the size of the Russian economy, the US dollar would be the logical choice because of its relative stability, and the amount of US currency in

circulation worldwide. This does not preclude the use of some of this currency by organized crime, but media reports overstate the magnitude.

The theft of nuclear material is recognized as an extremely dangerous undertaking in Russia. It requires specialized professionals to handle radioactive materials. It is well known that numerous intelligence organizations – both foreign and domestic – monitor the theft of and trade in nuclear materials.

Arm trafficking in Russia is problematic for several reasons. Border controls have not kept pace with the arms trade, there are profits to be made, and weapons are used in the commission of other crimes. Arm trafficking is considered a serious and major concern by Russian law enforcement officials.

Task 1. Write down the answers on the basis of the text:

1. Is there any connection between shipments of US dollars to Russia and organized crime?
2. Do average Russian citizens buy massive amounts of dollars?
3. Why do Russians convert their earnings to dollars?
4. Why do they reconvert dollars to rubles later?
5. Are dollars a relatively stable currency?

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the following in English:

- organized crime
- fraudulent business transactions
- trade in nuclear materials
- arms trafficking
- of the first magnitude

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

The United States Customs Service is the primary enforcement agency protecting the Nation's borders agency with an extensive air, land and marine interdiction force with an investigative component supported by its own intelligence branch.

Today, the Customs Service faces a difficult, multifaceted threat from terrorists and smugglers. The staggering number of conveyances, cargo and passengers arriving into the United States each year continues to present complex targeting and interdiction challenges. Customs is forcefully confronting

these problems through a variety of investigative, operational and intelligence approaches. These innovative solutions include the Container Security Initiative and Operation GREEN QUEST.

The Container Security Initiative (CSI) was proposed and implemented to prevent global containerized cargo from being exploited by terrorists. The initiative will enhance the security of sea cargo containers, a vital link in global trade. An estimated 200 million sea cargo containers move annually among the world's top seaports and nearly 50% of the value of all US imports arrive via these same containers. A core element of the CSI involves Customs Service Inspectors at major foreign seaports to pre-screen cargo containers before they are shipped to the United States. Customs officers, with their foreign counterparts, will be in a position to detect potential Weapons of Mass Destructions (WMD) in U.S. bound containers. The interdiction of all WMD, such as nuclear, chemical or biological threats, is the top priority of the U.S. Customs Service. Operation GREEN QUEST is a Customs led multi-agency terrorist financing task force. It was designed to identify, disrupt and dismantle the financial infrastructures and sources of terrorist funding. GREEN QUEST has been responsible for the seizure of more than \$ 22 million in suspected terrorist funding. GREEN QUEST is also involved with the financial and trade communities in encouraging more businesses to seize the initiative in reporting suspicious financial and business transactions believed to be related to terrorism.

Word combinations

interdiction force – сила, запрещающая какие-либо действия;

multifaceted threat – многосторонняя угроза;

the staggering number of conveyances – неустойчивое количество перевозок;

Container Security Initiative – Инициатива по безопасности;

Operation GREEN QUEST – операция Зеленый Поиск;

to enhance the security – усиливать безопасность;

via = through;

a core element – самый главный элемент.

to pre-screen cargo containers – прикрывать, скрывать содержание грузовых контейнеров.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

All British children stay at school from the age of 5 until they are 16. Many of them stay longer and take final examinations when they are 17 or 18. State schools are divided into the following types:

Grammar schools. Children who go to grammar schools are usually those who show a preference for academic subjects, although many grammar schools now also have some technical courses.

Technical schools. Some children go to technical schools. Most courses there are either commercial or technical.

Modern Schools. Boys and girls who are interested in working with their hands and learning in a practical way can go to a technical school and learn some trade.

Comprehensive schools. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology laboratories, machine workshops for metal and woodwork and also geography, history and art departments, commercial and domestic courses.

There are also many schools which the State does not control. They are private schools. They charge fees for education children, and many of them are boarding schools, at which pupils live during the term time.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges of further education. Those who become students at Colleges of Technology (called "Techs") come from different schools at different ages between 15 and 17. The lectures at such colleges, each hour long, start at 9.15 in the morning and 4.45 in the afternoon.

There are about 90 universities in Britain. They are divided into three types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the 19th century universities such as London and Manchester universities, and the new universities.

Full courses of study offer the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years (including a year spent abroad). Medicine and dentistry courses are longer (5-7 years).

Students may receive grants from their Local Education Authority to help pay for books, accommodation, transport and food. This grant depends on the income of their parents.

Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residents. Students don't usually have a job during term time because the lessons, called lectures, seminars, classes or tutorials (small groups), are full time. However, many students now have to work in the evenings.

There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.

LEGISLATION AND CUSTOMS

Russia has yet to enact anti-money laundering legislation. Legislation has been drafted by an interagency committee created by the President and is undergoing expert review before being submitted to the State Duma, the lower house of Russia's Federal Assembly or Parliament. Although the directives of the Council of Europe and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force have been taken into consideration, the proposed Russian anti-money laundering legislation was drafted in the context of the country's unique law enforcement and judicial systems. This anti-money laundering legislation will place Russia significantly in compliance with the anti-money laundering provisions of the 1988 Vienna Convention.

There is no currency transaction reporting requirements for the banks or NBFIs. Upon entry into Russia, travelers passing through Russian customs are required to complete a customs declaration form. This form includes personal information about the traveler such as full name, citizenship, the country of origin and country of destination. The traveler must list all holdings in ruble denomination to include cash, government bonds, lottery tickets, and checks. All foreign currency, to include monetary instruments (bank notes, exchequer bills, coins, checks, letters of credit, securities, shares and bonds) must also be declared by type of foreign currency and amounts of each foreign currency. Additionally, a duplicate of the initial customs declaration form must be retained and surrendered to customs authorities upon leaving Russia.

Any amount of foreign currency exported from Russia must be declared; however, amounts over the equivalent of USD 10,000 must be supported by a document proving its legal origin.

The draft anti-money laundering law stipulates that a transaction report will be completed for all cash and non-cash transactions which exceed 200 times the minimum wage for individuals and 10,000 times the minimum wage for businesses. The penalties for breaches of anti-money laundering regulations range from substantial fines for administrative violations to criminal liability if violation is connected with money laundering activities.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Are travelers to report on the foreign currency they have when they cross the border of Russia?
2. What does a customs declaration form include?
3. What amounts of foreign currency exported from Russia must be declared?
4. What are penalties for breaches of anti-money laundering regulations?

CONSUMER FRAUD IN THE USA

Fraud costs North American consumers billions of dollars per year. The act of deceiving unsuspecting consumers can be easily committed, difficult to prosecute and very profitable for the criminals. Whether the financial loss is large or small, no one likes to be swindled or conned. The unwary can be easy marks for criminals, unaware that have been defrauded or too ashamed to admit it when they discover that they are a victim of fraud.

The best way to reduce fraud is through increased awareness. The greatest enemy to the perpetrator of fraud is the informed consumer. Fraud can take many different forms, and the following descriptions must serve the examples of the more common consumer fraud schemes.

Pyramid or Chain Referral Schemes. A pyramid or chain referral scheme is a marketing program based on convincing people to buy the right to sell others the right to market and sell large or overpriced inventories to “distributors”, with the added incentive of allowing the distributors to sell sub distributorships. The profit is earned primarily through investors enlisting new recruits who in turn enroll more recruits.

The attraction of the pyramid scheme is that it offers an unusually high rate of return on the initial investment. Investors are typically advised that they can get a full return on their money by getting two or more “new” investors to make an investment. The new investors must then get two or more new investors and so it goes, on and on...

Only the initiators of this scheme get profit from this system, but not the investors.

Phony Bank Inspector.

An unknown person implies that he/she is a bank representative or working with the police to investigate the misappropriation of money at your bank. Your assistance is required to trap a dishonest bank employee. You are asked to visit your bank and withdraw money from your account. The con artist contacts you after the withdrawal, produces phony identification and takes possession of your money. You are assured that the money will be deposited to your account within a couple of days... The phony bank inspector and your money then disappear. Your saving can be wiped out within minutes.

Boiler Room Operations.

Numerous employees are hired by a con-artist as telephone solicitors to sell products or solicit donations for charitable organizations. The products are frequently of questionable value and the charities are fictitious or, they receive

little or nothing. These schemes work well, as each victim consumer is taken for only a moderate amount and they do not usually pursue the issue.

However the small-to-moderate individual amounts add up to thousands of dollars for the boiler room operator.

Task 1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Russian:

- No one likes to be swindled –
- The unwary –
- To be to shamed to admit –
- To take many different forms –
- To get a full return of money –
- To fail to earn profit –
- To conceal smth deliberately –

Task 2. Write out the English equivalents from the text:

- Независимо от того, велика или мала финансовая потеря –
- Привлекать новых членов (пирамиды) –
- Капиталовложения на начальной стадии (пирамиды) –
- Поймать (в ловушку) нечестного банковского работника –
- Все ваши накопления могут исчезнуть в одну минуту –
- Прежде чем вступать в какую-либо сделку (брать на себя какие-либо обязательства) –

Task 3. Write down the answers using the text:

1. On what basis does consumer fraud exist?
2. How many and what forms does it take?
3. What do promoters sell in case of pyramid schemes?
4. Where does the profit come from? What makes the pyramid schemes attractive?
5. Why do all pyramids collapse?

THE PIGEON DROP SCHEME

The pigeon drop scheme has many variations and the following is but one possible scenario. A stranger approaches you on the street and starts up a conversation. As you are conversing, another stranger nearby claims to having just found a large amount of money. The discussion turns to what should be done with the money. Stranger number two claims to work for a lawyer and leaves to seek legal advice.

The finder returns to say that the lawyer advises to say that the money should be put into a trust for a certain amount of time, until the owner is located. If unclaimed at the end of the time period, the money is to be shared among those in the group. However, to ensure that all those in the group are legitimate, a specified amount of money is to be deposited in the trust by each member of the group.

The con-artist then adds that once the lawyer has all the money, for an additional fee, the waiting period can be waived. Both strangers then advise you to withdraw the amount of money required. The stranger goes to the lawyer with the money, then returns and advises that the lawyer wants to speak to you personally and return your share, and gives directions to the office. Your search for the office is fruitless and you soon realize that you have been conned.

This con, like many, appeals to a weakness in human nature... the desire to get something for nothing.

LAND SPECULATION AND HOME IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

People wishing to purchase a vacation or retirement property often find themselves trapped in land investment schemes. Through the use of slick advertising, unscrupulous promoters seduce potential victims into buying worthless property. If the price seems too good to be true or it is “an urgent once in a lifetime opportunity” you may be buying a desert bed miles from civilization or swamp land that remain under water even during a drought. Never purchase property sight unseen. Visit the area, view the property, and have it properly appraised.

Most home improvement contractors are legitimate and provide a useful service. A small percentage of these contractors are not so honest. Con-artists practicing home improvement schemes often solicit contracts from home owners by misrepresenting the necessity for repairs or the value of the home improvements. These operators will ask to be paid in cash, often in advance or

with large deposits in advance. The contractual work is then often poorly done or not performed at all.

Task 1. Write out all the tips from the text. Say which of them seems most important to you and why.

COMPANIES IN THE UK

The company is a body corporate, whose regulation is governed by one of the various Companies Acts, reduced effectively to the Companies Acts 1948 and 1967. In a popular usage it is a company with a share capital. Companies may be created by royal charter, by a specific act of Parliament, or may be registered with the Registrar of Companies under one of the various Companies Acts, particularly the Act of 1948.

In the case of companies dealt with under the 1948 Act, the liability of members may be limited by shares, or by guarantees, or may be unlimited. The commonest type of company in existence in the UK is a company limited by shares. The principle characteristics of a company limited by shares are that each is a separate – *legal persona* (i.e. it can contract as a separate person) and that the liability of the company is limited to the nominal value of the shares.

Companies may also be **public** or **private**.

About 97 per cent of the limited companies registered in Great Britain are private companies. A private company is one which restricts the right to transfer its shares, limits its members to fifty (but has a minimum of two), and cannot invite the public to subscribe for shares. It has certain legal privileges, but these are not of great consequence and the tendency today is towards removing them.

A company may have any name provided that the board of directors does not think it undesirable. The last word must be “Limited” except in the case of certain non-profit-making companies formed to promote the arts, etc. The name must be fixed or painted outside every office or place of business and must be conspicuous and easily legible. It must also appear on all business letters, notices, checks, advertisements, bills, etc. If the word “limited” is omitted the consequences could be serious. The names of directors must also appear on catalogues, circulars, etc.

The objects of a company must be stated in its memorandum of association. Anything inconsistent with these objects would be ultra vires.

If the main object of the company disappears, the company may be wound up. Objects must not be illegal. Objects or powers may be changed by altering the memorandum by special resolution. This alteration must enable the company to

achieve its objects more effectively, to carry on some other business that can be conveniently combined with its own, to restrict or abandon some of its objects, to sell the business, or to amalgamate with another company. Application to the court to have the alteration cancelled may be made by holders of at least 15 per cent of issued share capital, or debentures, or any class of these. The application must be made within twenty-one days of the resolution. The court may confirm or cancel the alteration or may order the interests of the objectors to be purchased. Whatever the alteration, the court can do nothing if application is not made within the specified time. No alteration can be made which increases the liability of any member.

Word combinations

Ultra vires [ˌʌtrə vaɪəriːz]– лат. За пределами полномочий, вне компетенции.

Task 1. Write down the English equivalents:

Юридическое лицо –

Устав юридического лица (в Великобритании) –

Превышение прав –

Ликвидировать компанию –

Цели компании –

Акция –

Облигация (свидетельство на часть ссуды, обеспеченной активами компании) –

Task 2. Write down answers to the following questions:

1. What acts govern the regulation of companies in Great Britain?
2. How are companies created?
3. What is the memorandum of association?
4. Can the memorandum of the association be altered?
5. What are the requirements for it?

A N A R R E S T

Without question, the police play an important role in protecting citizens from crime. They have special powers to do it. Police have the power to investigate, which often means to stop and question persons, to arrest criminals and many others. Society gives to police the right to use force if necessary. We shall discuss now the problems of arrest.

What is an arrest? When is person «under arrest»? Are you under arrest only if the police officer says that you are? If the police stop you in the street and ask you to explain why you are there and what you are doing, are you under arrest? If a police officer asks you to follow him to the police station, are you under arrest?

These are difficult questions to answer. The answers are not clear and are discussed among police officers and judges. Basically there are two views. Some say that a person is arrested the moment the police officer comes up to him and restrains his freedom to walk away. Others say that an arrest is intent of the police officer to take a person to the police station to charge him with crime. What do you think?

Word combinations

to restrain freedom – ограничить свободу

an intent – намерение

to charge with a crime – обвинить в преступлении

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The head of the judicial power is the Supreme Court. It consists of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices appointed for life by the President with the approval by the Senate. One of the most important duties of Justices is to decide whether laws passed by Congress agree with the Constitution. If the Supreme Court decides that the Constitution does not give Congress the power to pass a certain law, the Court declares the law unconstitutional. Such a law cannot be enforced by the President and his executive officers.

The Court of Appeals has only appellate jurisdiction. It works in the District of Columbia and ten circuits into which the country has been divided.

The marshals are the oldest law enforcement agency in the United States. Each marshal is appointed by the President of the USA with advice and consent of the US Senate. The appointment is for the period of four years. Marshals do not wear uniform. There are about seven hundred US marshals in the United States. The marshals work in federal courts, serve federal processes, transport federal prisoners and have powers to arrest in federal cases. The activities of marshals are supervised and directed by the *Attorney-General*.

The office of the United States Attorney-General was established in 1789. The purpose of the office was to enforce federal laws. The Attorney-General is the head of the US Department of Justice.

Task 1. Say in what meanings these two words are used in the text:

1) принудительное применение (права, закона); правоприменение; полицейское правоприменение; патрульная полиция.

2) принудительное осуществление или взыскание по суду.

3) принудительное обеспечение соблюдения, исполнения; принуждение к исполнению; принудительное проведение в жизнь; обеспечение правовой санкцией.

4) принуждение к выполнению требований гангстерской банды.

Task 2. Answer the following questions:

1. Did you know what the word *marshal* meant?
2. What are the main responsibilities of marshals in the USA?
3. Do they wear uniform?
4. Who appoints them?
5. For what period are they appointed?
6. Who supervises their work?

U S GOVERNMENT

By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, and the judicial one.

The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for a term of 4 years by electors of each state. The Presidential election is held every four years in November. The President of the USA must be a native-born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years and at least 35 years old.

The President is to carry out the programmes of the Government, to recommend much of the legislation to the Congress. He is to appoint Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries and heads of various government departments, called secretaries.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress of the United States consisting of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each state elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of people in each particular state.

In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must pass both the Houses and must be signed by the President.

An important role in the American legislation is played by so-called “lobbyists”. They are often more influential than Congressmen themselves.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the United States and the head of the judicial branch of power. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices.

The United States is divided into 11 judicial circuits, each one being served with a Federal Court of Appeals. There are about 90 district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts.

Each state has a constitution similar to the Constitution of the entire nation and all the power in each state is divided into executive, legislative and judicial. The head of each state is the governor of the state.

Each state has each own system of courts similar to that of the Federal courts.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AIMS OF INTERPOL

The first International police Congress was held in Monaco in 1914 and delegates, who included lawyers, judges, criminologists, academics and civil servants as well as police officers, came from 17 countries. The Congress supported calls for greater transnational police cooperation, centralized international criminal records, etc.

Further progress was postponed until the end of the First World War. The next meeting was held in 1923 when police officers from 20 countries met in Vienna. The result was the establishment of the *International Criminal Commission* with its headquarters in Vienna.

The activities of the Commission grew slowly but in 1938, by which time police organizations in 34 countries had joined, the Commission was taken over by the Nazis.

After the Second World War European crime became a particular problem and necessitated international police cooperation. At the initiative of the Inspector General of the Belgian police a conference to revive the Commission was held in Brussels in 1946. On this meeting, attended by delegates from 19 countries, it was decided to establish a permanent headquarters in Paris.

The organization has been strongly influenced by the French police, and its first four Secretaries General were French police officers. In 1956 the governing body of the Commission, the General Assembly, approved new

statutes which changed its name to the *International Criminal Police organization*. It very soon became universally known as *Interpol*, a name first coined as a telegraphic address and popularized in the late 1950s by a television series entitled *Interpol Calling*.

The aims of Interpol are set in Article 2 of its Constitution:

- to ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

- to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

To meet these aims, Interpol undertakes a number of activities. Its central function remains that of handling enquiries. Despite the popular view, Interpol is not an executive agency with international detectives who can be “called in” to investigate some international crimes, but rather it is an international communications system between different police forces.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. From how many countries did the delegates come to the First International Police Congress?
2. Were there only policemen among the delegates to the Congress?
3. Was the Congress called a conference as well?
4. Where and when was the Congress held?
5. Did the Congress call for trans-national cooperation?
6. Did it call for centralized criminal records?

Task 2. Insert correct articles:

1. To meet these aims ... Interpol has undertaken ... number of ... functions.
2. ... central activity of ... Interpol remains the function of handling ... enquiries it gets from ... participating countries.
3. Despite ... popular opinion, ... Interpol is not ... executive agency.
4. Rather it is ... international communications system.
5. ... article 3 of... Constitution of ... Interpol forbids it to undertake ... political activities.
6. I don't know how many ... Articles there are in ... Constitution of ... Organization.
7. I don't know what exactly ... Article says.

C R I M E S

The most important classification of law is into civil and criminal law.

Today the scope of criminal law is very extensive, ranging from crimes so serious as to be punishable by the death penalty to petty offences punishable only by the imposition of a small fine. But in all these cases the underlying principle is that of criminal retribution.

In English criminal system crimes may be arranged according to their technical degrees of importance in the following groups and sub-groups:

1. Indictable offences, i.e. those which admit of trial by jury, namely
 - treasons
 - other felonies (murder, manslaughter, burglary, housebreaking, larceny, bigamy, rape)
 - misdemeanors (perjury, conspiracy, fraud, false pretences, libel, riot, assault).
2. Petty offences, i.e. those which are usually tried by justice of the peace without a jury.

The differences of procedure between cases of treason and those of other felonies are so numerous and important, that treasons have to be spoken apart and treason is not considered a felony.

Among indictable crimes the common law singles out some as being so conspicuous that a man guilty of any them must not only incur his sentence but also is to be deprived of his lands, or of his goods, or of both.

As felonies are always serious offences, the law regards it that the offender should be remaining in prison until the trial takes place.

Though a person who is committed for trial for misdemeanor, could be released on bail, as common law insists.

Task 1. Write down the corresponding verbs and short sentences with these adjectives:

Punishable –

Readable –

Indictable –

Reasonable –

Detachable –

Returnable –

Task 2. Choose the English equivalents:

1. Treason, 2. burglary, 3. bigamy, 4. conspiracy, 5. assault, 6. murder, 7. housebreaking, 8. rape, 9. fraud, 10. riot, 11. manslaughter, 12. larceny, 13. perjury, 14. libel

а) сговор о совершении преступления, б) двубрачие, в) взлом дома, д) государственная измена, е) убийство без злого умысла, ф) лжесвидетельство, г) похищение имущества, h) убийство, i) клевета, j) проникновение в ночное время в чужое жилище, к) массовые беспорядки, л) изнасилование, м) обман, мошенничество, н) словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием,

THE METROPOLITAN FORCE OF LONDON

The Metropolitan Police Force was created in 1829 by Act of Parliament. It is the largest Police Force in Britain, policing an area of 742 square miles of Great London.

The Force is controlled by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis under the general directions of the Home Secretary.

The Metropolitan Police District is divided into four Districts. Each District comprises five or six Divisions. The twenty three Divisions are divided into sub-Divisions, and a sub-Division is split into sectional police stations under the control of a Station Officer, who is usually a Sergeant.

The Metropolitan Police is divided into two main branches – the Criminal Investigation Department (the C.I.D.), and the uniformed branch. There are a number of specialist branches in the Force such as the Mounted Branch, the Dog Branch, the River Police, the Women police and others.

The names of the ranks in the English police system are as follows: the patrolman is called a *constable*, then follow *sergeant* (2 grades), *inspector* (2 grades), and *superintendent* (2 grades). All higher officers come from these ranks.

The main goals of policing include the prevention of crime and disorder, the preservation of the peace, the apprehension of offenders, the recovery of lost or stolen property, and the protection of life, property, and personal liberties.

The popular nickname of the London policeman “bobby” is a tribute to Sir Robert Peel, whose Christian name Bob attached itself to members of the force. Sir Robert Peel reorganized the London police in 1829.

Word combinations

Commissioner – комиссар

Grade – степень

Superintendent – 1) старший полицейский офицер, 2) руководитель
Tribute – дань, должное

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Who supervises and directs the Metropolitan Police?
2. Who heads sectional police stations?
3. What is his rank, as a rule?
4. What are the names of the ranks in the English police system?
5. How many main branches of the Metropolitan Police Force are there?
6. What specialist branches of police are there in Britain?

Task 2. Complete these sentences:

1. The letters C.I.D. stand for.....
2. The popular nickname of the London policeman is.....
3. This word originated from Sir.....
4. It was he who reorganized the London police in.....
5. The full name of the police of London is.....

SCOTLAND YARD

Though Scotland Yard is in fact the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force, the name is almost always associated with the Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) of the Metropolitan Police. The C.I.D. was set up in 1878. The name Scotland Yard comes from the fact that originally there was a palace used by the Scottish kings and their ambassadors when they visited London.

Later the palace was replaced by the building of the Metropolitan Police. But the name of Scotland Yard stuck to it.

The Criminal Investigation Department consists of about 1,500 detectives, of which 1,300 do ordinary detective work. The remaining 200 detectives work in the *Special Branch*, which in many respects is national first, because it has a staff at every airport and seaport, and secondly, because it is charged with protecting very important persons (VIPs) and dealing with actions which may be regarded as subversive to the state.

Other branches of the C.I.D. which operate on a nation wide scale are as follows:

1. The criminal record office, which is the only office in the country that maintains a certain record of all criminals.

2. The fingerprint department, which by status, maintain all fingerprint records.

3. The flying squad, which is used all over the country by chief constables when necessary.

Although the C.I.D. usually operates on a nation wide scale it can go to the help of a provincial police force only if it is invited, In serious cases it is usually invited.

Word combinations

Headquarters (*sing.* and *pl.*) – штаб-квартира, главное управление, центр.

In some/all/many respects – в некоторых/всех/многих отношениях

Squad – 1) команда, отделение, отряд, 2) дежурная полицейская машина

Subversive – подрывной

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Scotland Yard originally?
2. Whose headquarters id Scotland Yard now?
3. Are the head offices of the C.I.D., as a part of the Metropolitan Police, located here now too?
4. When was the C.I.D. established?
5. What are the responsibilities of the Special Branch of the C.I.D.?
6. How many detectives work for the Special Branch?

Task 2. Insert correct prepositions:

1. The C.I.D. consists ... about 1,500 detectives.
2. 1300 detectives ... the total number do ordinary detective work.
3. The criminal record office maintains a central record ... all criminals.
4. The fingerprint department maintains all fingerprints records, ... status.
5. The flying squad is used all over the country ... chief constables, when necessary.
6. These branches of the C.I.D. operate ... a nation wide scale.
7. If it is invited, the C.I.D. can go to the help ... a provincial police force.

THE BRITISH POLICE

The British police officer is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down the streets (“walking the beat”) or driving specially marked police cars. In the past, policemen were often known as “bobbies” after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force. Nowadays, common nicknames include “the cops”, “the fuzz”, “the pigs”, and “the Old Bill”.

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

The forces co-operate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another’s area unless they are asked to give assistance. This sometimes happens when there has been a very serious crime. A Chief Constable (the most senior police officer of a force) may sometimes ask for the assistance of London’s police force, based at New Scotland Yard – known simply as “the Yard”.

In most countries the police carry guns. In Britain, however, this is extremely unusual. In certain circumstances specially trained police officers can be armed, but only with the signed permission of a magistrate.

All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force.

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CIDs are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms.

The duties of the police are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property. One of their main functions is, of course, apprehending criminals and would-be criminals.

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the founder of the British police?
2. What does “walking the beat” mean?
3. What is the name of London’s police headquarters?
4. When do British police forces co-operate with each other?
5. What is the job of CID officers?

PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE
Words and Word Combinations to be learned

No parking here – Здесь нет стоянки
No smoking here – Здесь нельзя курить
No littering here – Здесь нельзя сорить

It's prohibited – Запрещается...

- to cross the street here – переходить здесь улицу
- to sell foreign currency – продавать валюту
- to exchange foreign currency – обменивать валюту
- to drink spirits here – распивать спиртные напитки
- to drive a car in a drunken state – водить машину в нетрезвом

состоянии

- to shout – кричать
- to take pictures here – фотографировать здесь
- to violate public order – нарушить общественный порядок

Follow me! – Следуйте за мной

This way, please. – Сюда, пожалуйста.

Is anything wrong with – что-нибудь случилось с...?

- your car? – вашей машиной?
- you? – вами?
- your camera? – вашим фотоаппаратом?
- your luggage – вашим багажом?

Will you show me – Предъявите мне, пожалуйста,...

- your papers? – ваши документы.
- your identity papers? – ваши документы.
- your passport? – ваш паспорт.
- your pass? – ваш пропуск.
- your identity card? – ваше удостоверение личности.
- your driver's license? – ваши водительские права.

What's the matter? – В чем дело?

Do you need medical aid? – Вам нужна медицинская помощь?

I'll call an ambulance (a doctor) – Я вызову скорую медицинскую помощь (врача).

What hotel are you staying at? – В какой гостинице вы остановились?

Do you get me? – Вы понимаете меня?

Sorry, I don't get you. – Извините, я не понимаю вас.

Speak a little slower (louder), please. – Говорите медленнее (громче), пожалуйста.

Just a minute. – Подождите минуту.

Wait a little, please. – Подождите немного, пожалуйста.

What can I do for you? – Чем могу помочь Вам?

Task 1. Make up dialogues between a foreigner and a police officer.

Task 2. Make up a conversation between a group of tourists from the USA and a police officer.

PROBATION

In any but a most superficial sense this crime-treatment instrument consists of at least three indispensable elements: 1) retention of the offender in the community with or without a suspended sentence of imprisonment instead of his commitment to institution; 2) the taking of such action only after study by the judge of a carefully prepared report that embodies the findings of an investigation into the offender's make-up, career, and probabilities of recidivism and reform; 3) and the resulting placement of the probationer under the sympathetic and understanding oversight of an adequately trained probation officer.

Legally, in the case of an adult offender, probation is the suspension of sentence during a period of freedom, on condition of good behavior. In the case of a delinquent child probation is used as a form of case disposition which allows the child to live at liberty with a suitable person, be it a relative, a friend of the family, or a foster home, under the supervision of an agent of the court and upon such condition as the court determines.

Probation must therefore provide an approach to delinquent behavior with a realistic acceptance of the need for authoritative rules and regulations as well as a realistic acceptance of the offender as an individual different from every other individual.

Although probation is but one of the many dispositions which a court may make on the basis of a social investigation, its use will increase as it becomes a more effective method of treatment.

Word combinations

Make-up – натура, характер, личность

Oversight – надзор, наблюдение

Case disposition – изучение личности

Approach – подход

Acceptance – принятие

Task 1. Match the columns and translate your expressions:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Civil | a) sentence |
| 2) Delinquent | b) investigation |
| 3) Social | c) methods |
| 4) Indeterminate | d) court |
| 5) Penal | e) behavior |

Task 2. Make up groups of these word-expressions according to their meaning:

As a matter of fact, actually, excepting, in fact, really, but, indeed, in point of fact, except (for), in reality, certainly, save, of course, in truth.

C R I M I N O L O G Y

Criminology is a social science dealing with the nature, extent and causes of crime; the characteristics of criminals and their organizations; the problems of apprehending and convicting offenders; the operation of prisons and other correctional institutions; the rehabilitation of convicts both in and out of prison; and the prevention of crime.

The science of criminology has two basic objectives: to determine the causes, whether personal or social, of criminal behavior and to evolve valid principles for the social control of crime. In pursuing these objectives, criminology draws on the findings of biology, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology and related fields.

Criminology originated in the 18th century when various movements began to question the humanity and efficiency of using punishment for retribution rather than deterrence and reform. There arose as a consequence what is called the classical school of criminology, which aimed to mitigate legal penalties and humanize penal institutions. During the 19th century the positive school attempted to extend scientific neutrality to the understanding of crime. Positivists emphasized case studies and rehabilitative measures. A later school, the “social defence” movement, stressed the importance of balance between the rights of criminals and the rights of society.

Criminologists commonly use several research techniques. The collection and interpretation of statistics is generally the initial step in research. The case study concentrates on an individual or a group. The typological method involves classifying offences, criminals, or criminal areas according to various criteria. Sociological research, which may involve many different techniques, is used in criminology to study groups, subcultures, and gangs as well as rates and kinds of crime within geographic areas.

Criminology has many practical applications. Its findings can give lawyers, judges and prison officials a better understanding of criminals, which may lead to more effective treatment. Criminological research can be used by legislators and in the reform of laws and of penal institutions.

Task 1. Replace the words and expressions in bold type with the words and expressions that mean the same:

1. The **objectives** of criminology and criminalistics are rather different.
2. The system of **penal institutions** is to be reformed.
3. The scientific study of criminals **originated** in the late 18th century.
4. Modern criminologists **hold that** criminals are shaped by a multiplicity of factors.
5. Criminology studies the factors that **lead to** violent behaviour.

COURT SYSTEM IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Justice in the Russian Federation is administered by the courts alone. The judicial power is exercised by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. The judicial system of the Russian Federation is instituted by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the federal constitutional law. The creation of extraordinary courts is not allowed. Judicial proceedings are held on the basis of controversy and equality of the parties. Examination of cases in all the courts must be open.

The Constitution Court of the Russian Federation consists of 19 judges. The Constitution Court upon complains about violations of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and upon court requests check according to the rules fixed by the federal law, the constitutionality of a law applied or subject to be applied in a concrete case. Acts or their certain provisions recognized as unconstitutional become invalid; international treaties and agreements not corresponding to the constitution shall not be liable for enforcement and application.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is the Supreme Judicial body for civil, criminal, administrative and other cases under the jurisdiction of common courts carries out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law – envisaged procedural forms and provides explanations on the issues of court proceeding. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is at the top of the system of common courts. Common courts are the basic judicial units. They are city, district People’s courts, regional courts, city courts of Moscow and St. Petersburg. They hear more than 90% of all criminal and civil cases.

The Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation is the supreme judicial body for settling economic disputes and other cases examined by courts of arbitration. It carries out judicial supervision over the activity of the system of arbitration courts which are subjected to it.

The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation are appointed by the Council of the Federation upon the proposals by the President of the Russian Federation.

Task 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the first instance in the court system of Russia?
2. How are judges appointed in Russia?
3. How does the Supreme Court work?
4. What do common courts consist of?
5. What is the Higher Arbitration Court?

T H E P O L I C E I N T H E R U S S I A N F E D E R A T I O N

Governments have many ways of making sure that citizens obey the law. They make the public aware of what the law is and try to encourage social support for law and order. They use Special Forces (police or militia, like they were called in Russia) to investigate crimes and catch criminals. Russian Militia was created on the very first days of Soviet power. The 10th of November became the birthday of the Militia.

Now Militia has been transforming into the Police. A lot of changes are supposed to be done in the structure of our police, as Russia is going to be the part of the European Community with all structures, both economic and enforcement agencies either. As for the present time, there exists Federal Police and Municipal Police. These two subdivisions have different tasks and duties. The Federal Police comes under the authority of the Ministry of Internal (Home) Affairs. The Municipal Police is subordinate to the Head of the Local administration, mayor of the city.

The Police have many functions in the legal process. Though it is mainly concerned with criminal law, it may also be used to enforce judgments made in civil courts. As well as gathering information for offences to be prosecuted in the courts, the militia has wide powers to arrest, search and question people suspected of crimes and to control the actions of members of the public organizations, during public demonstrations and assemblies. It has judicial functions, for example policemen may make a decision as to guilt in a driving and impose a fine. The mere presence of the police is a factor in deterring people from committing offences.

The police see to it that citizens observe laws, government decrees and local ordinances which regulate public order, the police protect state and other public property and personal property of the citizens; one more function is to see to it that people abide to traffic rules. To issue internal passports and control the internal passport system is also one of the functions of the police. Policemen maintain order in public places; summon first aid for people who involve in street or other accidents and so on.

There are also special subdivisions of the police; these are Special Forces which deal with terrorism and organized crime. The police personnel is trained at specialized secondary and higher educational establishments.

A just legal system needs an independent, honest police force and that is why Russian people want our police to be independent and honest. In all its work, the police get much popular support and cooperation through mass organizations.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between Federal and Municipal police?
2. Can you mention the functions of the police?
3. What do the police see to it?
4. What education do policemen have?

ENGLISH LAW

English law can be divided into Statute Law, Common Law and Case Law. Statute Law consists of all laws passed by Parliament. The majority of laws are proposed and drafted by the government in power, any member of the House of Commons or House of Lords can also propose a law. An exception to this is that only a member of the House of Commons may introduce a financial Bill. The laws that are drafted by the governments, as the laws proposed by individual members of the House of Commons or House of Lords must be agreed to by Parliament before they become effective. That means that they must be passed by the elected House of Commons, approved (in most cases) by the House of Lords, and confirmed by the Sovereign.

Common Law consists of principles and rules of conduct based on the ancient customs of the country and recognized by the Courts as Law. Common Law is unwritten, and its principles can be learnt only by intensive study of past court decisions and ancient custom. The Common Law can, however, be changed or developed by statute.

But more important perhaps than either the Statute Law or even the Common Law are decisions of the Courts. Just as the many ancient customs of the land make up the Common Law, the collected decisions of the Courts form English “Case Law”. Once Parliament has passed a Law, the courts must decide what the words of that law mean. The interpretation of the Courts remains till either a higher Court decides that this interpretation was wrong, or Parliament passes another law and changes it.

So once a Court decided against the government on a question of what a law means – and the Courts may decide that a law as worded means something quite different from what the government intended – the government must accept the decision of the Court. They may, if the Houses agree, pass another law. But that takes a great deal of time and trouble.

Word combinations

Statute Law – статутное право, писанный закон

Case Law – прецедентное право

POLICE ACADEMY IN NEW-YORK

The principle agency for carrying out the education and training function within New York City Police Department (an organization of almost 35000 police and civilian personnel) is Academy.

Five sections organize the work of the Academy: Recruit training section; Advanced and specialized training section; firearms sections; training service section; and the administrative section. The key units are first three.

The Academy works at the Police Academy building 235 East 20th Street, New York City, which was built in 1964. The police laboratory is on the eighth floor. The library, administrative offices, a conference room are on the sixth floor. The Fifth floor is principally devoted to classrooms. There are 13 regular classrooms, one seminar room, a lecture hall there. The muster deck is on the third floor. The auditorium, with 495 seats, the police museum and a recruit muster deck share the second floor, and the first floor is occupied by the gymnasium and open campus. The pool is located in the basement, as are physical school offices and a garage with accommodation for 38 cars.

The usual routine consists of 3 hours per day of physical training for the recruit and 4 hours per day of academic training. (They have a 50-minute class period). The current academic program in the recruit curriculum is divided into 5 divisions and consists of 312 hours of academic instruction. There are, in addition, 192 hours of physical instruction and 56 hours in firearms, making a total recruit program of 560 hours.

The recruit makes acquaintance of the development of legal process in society (e.g. cooperation with governmental agencies, the courts, criminal law and *modus operandi*, etc.) Police recruit training includes subject matter which will provide a better understanding of human behavior and which develop proper attitudes on the part of police (psychology and the police, human relations, crime and delinquency causation, police ethics, etc.). The following is a list of some of the program topics:

New laws (repeated each year), Law of arrest, Lawful use of force (the use of deadly force), Basic ethics, Narcotics and the law, Psychology and human relations, Organized crime, Youth and the police, Evidence and testimony, Auto theft, Basic patrol tactics, Crime scene tactics, The citizen's role in crime prevention and many others.

Word combinations

Advanced and specialized training – повышение квалификации и специализации

Is devoted to – отведен для

Muster deck – зал для построения

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America are the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the district of Columbia, a special federal area where Washington, the capital of the country, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley which is located in Alaska. America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and the deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the North. The climate of Alaska is arctic; the climate of the central part is continental; the south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper industries.

The USA has a highly developed railway system. It also has the best system of roads in the world.

American agriculture produces more food products than any other capitalist country. Much of them are exported. The USA produces corn, soy-beans, edible vegetable oils, wheat, tobacco, rice, cotton and barley.

Though mainly European and African in origin, Americans are made up of nearly all races and nations, including Chinese and Native Americans.

The largest cities of the USA are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington and others.

The US is a federal Union of 50 states; each of them has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, D.C. According to the US Constitution, the government is divided into three branches: the executive branch headed by the President, the legislative, branch exercised by the Congress, and the judicial branch. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

Presently unknown growth of criminality all over the world is observed. It, certainly, causes serious fears. For last five years the index of criminality in the world has grown on %. If the given process will not manage to be slowed down, the criminality becomes one of the global problems of the mankind.

The criminality follows from economic and social conditions forming the man, inducing him to ignore interests of other persons, social groups or society as a whole.

For destruction of such negative phenomenon, as criminality, states are compelled to cooperate and to render the mutual legal help in sphere of criminal law.

In my report I will try to tell you about the most dangerous and wide-spread international crimes.

Smuggling

The smuggling is committed only on the territory of two and more states and according to the international custom, recognized by the states, is an international offense. The punishment for smuggling is established in the national administrative or criminal legislation.

Till now there was no multinational agreement on the struggle against smuggling. In this respect it is possible to note only CTC CONVENTION about cooperation in combating infringements of the customs rules accepted in 1977 in Nayrobi (Kenya).

Generally the smuggling includes illegal moving of any values through the border of various states. Its danger for the international law and order is that it undermines the relations of friendship and cooperation of the states or other order in the field of foreign trade, brings harm to the economic and cultural development of the states.

Unlike other crimes the smuggling is very dynamically and constantly being “improved” by criminals and its updates are unpredictable. Now the greatest danger to the international community is represented by a smuggling of weapons to hot points of our planet. Quite often smugglers serve to the representatives of the separate states which are supplied with the illicit weapons of various groups of criminals.

The subject of smuggling is not only shooting, but also other kinds of the weapon, including the ammunition and explosive substances. According to the information of the UN, the representatives of some states also use services of smugglers of the weapon. “There is also black market of the weapon, of shooting weapon and buyers of which can use in case when foreign governments do not satisfy their needs. The sizes of this market cannot be determined, and therefore also it is impossible to evaluate its real significance”.

In practice, the international-legal combating such smuggling is not conducted because the weapon is a legal object of foreign trade, and export of the weapon – Legal tool of external policy of a state.

Legalization of the criminal income

The legalization of the criminal incomes became widely circulated in the countries with market economy. The mechanism of these crimes is rather complex. Extracted by a criminal way, money removed abroad and located in different countries on the accounts of business banks.

On these finances criminals create enterprises and banks, by an official way buy foreign currency, conclude external economic and other contracts. The accomplices of such crimes are the workers of banks hiding the actions under pretext of preservation of bank secret. On the data of Russian Federation's Central Bank, from Russia annually by such a way flows away up to 20 billion USD which have criminal origins.

This crime is referred to the Strasbourg convention on “washing up”, revealing, withdrawal and confiscation of the incomes from criminal activity to the number of international crimes. The states – participants have undertaken the obligations to announce “washing up” of such money as a crime, to accept the laws in order to search, withdraw and confiscate the illegally received finances, to remove all restrictions from disclosure or unfair use by the workers of banks data about the holdings of the bank clients.

Several states, having joined this Convention, already have introduced to the national legislation essential amendments.

Illegal operations with narcotic and psychotropic substances

These crimes are the most widespread among considered crimes. Attempts of these states alone to combat these crimes were almost unsuccessful. The epidemic of drug habit went worldwide.

In 1909 there was the first international organization to struggle against the drug abusing – Shanghai commission. It coordinated cooperation of the states in the struggle against an illegal turn-over of drugs, which has become to be qualified as an international criminal offence.

Now only in the UN, there are several commissions who act in the field of combating these crimes.

A lot of international agreements on struggle against considered crimes had been adopted. Among them it is necessary to mention the Convention on

prohibition of illegal trade of narcotic means adopted in 1936 and the Uniform convention adopted in 1961.

The article 36 of Single Convention describes 18 punishable acts: cultivation, production, manufacturing, extraction, preparation, storage, offer with commercial objectives, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms, brokerage, dispatch, transshipment in transit, delivery, importation and exportation of drugs made in infringement of the Convention norms.

The experts know about 500 kinds of narcotic means, which are made in mainly from plants which contain narcotic substances (poppy, hemp, coca, cannabis and etc.). Narcotic properties have also psychotropic substances, which cause in the person relaxation, hallucination or depression. But there are artificially created medicines too.

Counterfeiting

Counterfeiting is the most ancient international criminal offence. It has emerged simultaneously with replacement of natural commodity with money. From ancient times not only separate persons, but also states were engaged in counterfeiting, which by similar actions tried to undermine economy of other states to weaken them and to achieve victory in war.

These crimes are made by well-organized groups supported sometimes by the representatives of corrupt authorities. In 1968, for example, was exposed the group of international criminals including more than hundred persons. They forged American dollars and traveler's cheques with the signature of 26 most known banks from various countries of the world.

According to the information of Interpol most frequently forged notes are American dollars because of their universal use. 100 dollar notes are most frequently forged.

The necessity of international cooperation to struggle against these crimes has resulted in the conclusion the Geneva Convention on combating counterfeit money.

The states-participants have undertaken the obligations not to make distinctions between counterfeit own or foreign money and securities and with identical severity punish criminals. It was announced as an extraditional international criminal offence.

Therefore all countries-participants of the convention should assist the states in search and returning of the absconded manufacturer, trader of counterfeit money or their accomplices. The states-participants have agreed strictly to punish:

1. All illegal actions on manufacturing or change of token moneys, whichever there was a method used for achievement of this result;
2. Swindling;
3. Actions addressed to sale, import in the country or reception, or raising for itself of counterfeit token money, in condition that their false character was known;
4. Attempts on these offences and actions on deliberate partnership;
5. Illegal actions on manufacturing, reception or purchase for itself of instruments or other subjects intended on the nature for manufacturing of false token moneys or for change of token moneys (an article 3). The citizens of the country and person living on its territory, who are guilty in counterfeiting of internal and foreign token moneys should be engaged to the criminal liability.

The theme of international crimes is very important today. All above mentioned offences are actual by their nature, because they: 1) impair normal economic development of the states; 2) are usually complicated by presence of a foreign element, sometimes a part of crime is committed on the territory of other state; 3) also closely interconnected with each other (i.e. smuggling and illegal turnover of narcotic means and psychotropic substances); 4) are determined in the international conventions of universal and regional character and in the bilateral agreements.

So, we can see that the problem of the international crimes is very important in the world community. Any state can not decide it independently. Governments all over the world should unite their efforts and solve all problems of cooperation in the field of struggle against crime, protection of law and order and maintenance of the rights and interests of citizens.

Part 2. Useful vocabulary

A

Abuse – злоупотреблять, злоупотребление

Drug abuse – наркомания

Accuse (of) – обвинять в чем-либо

Act – статут, официальный документ ч-л, что было совершено или заключено

Adjective law – процессуальное право

Alteration – изменение

Amend – изменять или совершенствовать, улучшать

Amendment – поправка

Appoint – официально устанавливать или именовать, избрать на службу или должность

Appointment – назначение

Apprehend – задержать, арестовать

Apprehension – задержание, арест

Approve – давать официальное одобрение, ратифицировать

ATM – Automatic Teller Machine – банкомат

Arbitration – третейский суд, арбитраж

Authority – власть, полномочие, обязанность, сфера компетенции

В

Bill – вексель, законопроект; *to defeat a bill* – отклонить законопроект, *to introduce a bill* – представить законопроект, *to pass a bill* – принять законопроект

Body – юридическое лицо, орган

(the) body politic - государство

Bond – облигация, долговое обязательство, таможенная закладная

Branch (of Government) – ветвь, разделение организации правительства

Bribe – взятка

Bribery – взяточничество

Business law – торговое право

Burden of proof – бремя доказательств

Burglary – кража со взломом

С

Canvas – подсчет голосов

Canvassing – агитация за кандидата

Capital crime – преступление, наказуемое смертной казнью

Case law – прецедентное право

Causal factors – причинные факторы

Chamber of Commerce and Industry – торгово-промышленная палата

Chancellor – судья (название судьи или председательствующего судьи канцлерского суда в некоторых штатах)

Chancellor of the Exchequer – министр финансов, канцлер казначейства (в Великобритании)

Chancellor of the University – ректор университета или глава системы высшего образования в некоторых штатах

Charge (with) – обвинять в чем-либо

Checks and balances – сдержки и противовесы

Civil law – гражданское право

Common law – общее право
Complaint – жалоба, иск
Confess – признаваться
Constituency – избиратели, электорат, избирательный округ
Constitutional law – конституционное право
Contravention – нарушение
Convict (of) – осуждать, осужденный
Corpus delicti – состав преступления
Criminal law – уголовное право
Crimes against humanity – преступление против человечества
Crimes against law of nations – преступление по международному праву
Crimes against nature – противоестественное преступление
Crime against property – преступление против собственности
Crime of omission – преступное бездействие
Crime of passion – преступление по страсти
Crime of violence – насильственное преступление
Crimes mala in se (Lat.) – деяния, преступные по своему характеру
Crimes mala prohibita (Lat.) – деяния, преступные в силу запрещенности законом
Counterfeit – фальсификация
Custody – охрана, хранение
Customs and excise duties – таможенные и акцизные пошлины

D

Defendant – обвиняемый, подсудимый, ответчик
Delict – нарушение закона, правонарушение
Delinquency – преступность (несовершеннолетних)
Detect – разыскивать, раскрывать (преступление)
Detection – розыск
Disadvantage – невыгода, невыгодное положение, вред, ущерб
Discover – обнаружить
Dismiss a charge – снять обвинение
Disposition – размещение
Dissolve (parliament) – прекращать, отменять, аннулировать, распускать (парламент)
Distinction – различие, отличие, разница
Draft – составлять план; проект
Drug – наркотик, лекарство, медикамент
Drug traffic – торговля наркотиками

Е

- Economic law – экономическое право
Embezzlement – хищение, присвоение, растрата
Enactment – введение закона в силу, закон, указ
Enforcement – давление, принуждение
Enforcement measures – принудительные меры
English law – Английское право
Ensure – обеспечивать
Examine – осматривать исследовать
Examination – осмотр, исследование
Execute – осуществлять, делать юридически обязательным
Executive – исполнительный
Exercise – осуществлять
Exchequer – казначейство
Expenditure – расходы (особ. государственные)
Extortion – вымогательство
Evaluation – оценка, определение
Evidence – улики, доказательства
 Material evidence – вещественные улики
 Physical evidence – материальные улики
Evidentiary (evidential) – доказательный, основанный на
очевидности
Eyewitness – очевидец, свидетель

Ф

- Facilities – приспособление, оборудование, аппаратура, средства обслуживания, курсы подготовки
Felony – уголовное преступление, фелония (категория тяжких преступлений, по степени опасности находящихся между государственной изменой и мисдиминором)
File a charge – направлять обвинение в суд
Files – картотека, досье, дела
Fine – штраф, штрафовать
Fingerprint – отпечаток пальца
Fiscal year – финансовый год
Forged document – фальшивка
Forging – фальсификация
Forgery – фальсификация
Fraud – обман, мошенничество
Freight forwarder – грузоперевозчик, экспедитор

Frequently – часто
Fine – штраф
Forfeiture – потеря, конфискация

G

Gambling – азартные игры
Gather momentum – усиливаться, расти
Grant parole – отпускать на поруки
Guillotine – гильотина (орудие казни, названное по имени изобретателя)
Guilty – виновный
Gap – брешь, пролом, щель, промежуток, ‘окно’, пробел, пропуск

H

Handcuffs – наручники
Handle – обращаться, иметь дело
Haulier – владелец транспортных средств для перевозки грузов, перевозчик
Headquarters – штаб, главное управление
Hereditary – наследственный

I

Identify – идентифицировать, опознавать
Identity – личность
Imprint – отпечаток
International trade law – Международное торговое право
Infamous crime – бесчестящее, позорящее преступление
Infringement – нарушение (закона, обещания, авторского права); посягательство (на право, свободу)
Incarceration – заключение в тюрьму
Inheritance – наследство, наследие
Injured – раненый
Innocent – невиновный
Inquiry – наведение справок, расследование
Insurance – страхование
Intermediary – посредник
Interrogate – допрашивать
Interrogation – допрос
Interview – допрашивать, беседовать
Intimidation – запугивание

Ж

Jail (prison) – тюрьма

Judge-made law – прецедентное право

Judicial (branch) – судебная ветвь власти

Judiciary – система суда в стране, ветвь, обладающая судебной властью, судебный корпус

Justice – правосудие, судья, *associate justices* – члены суда, *Supreme justice* (= *Chief justice*) – председательствующий, самый старший или главный судья в суде, *Justice of the Peace* – мировой судья, уполномоченный вести суммарное судопроизводство по делам о малозначительных правонарушениях

Juvenile court – суд по делам несовершеннолетних

Juvenile delinquency – преступность несовершеннолетних

К

Kidnapper – похититель (детей)

Л

Latent – скрытый

Law enforcement – правопорядок

Law enforcement agencies – правоохранительные органы

Law merchant – торговое право

Law of association – акционерное право

Law of contracts – договорное право

Law of equity – право справедливости

Law of inheritance – право наследования

Law of negotiable instruments – право, регулирующее оборотные документы

Law of procedure – процессуальное право

Law of property – право собственности

Law of causality – закон причинности

Law of history – закон истории

Law of nature – закон природы

Law of war – закон войны

Law on agrarian reform – закон об аграрной реформе

Law on budget rights – закон о бюджетном праве

Law on citizenship – закон о гражданстве

Law on court organization – закон о судеустройстве

Law on hunting – закон об охоте

Law on labor protection – закон об охране труда

Law on land use – закон о землепользовании

Law on measures and weights – закон о мерах и весах
Law on procuracy supervision – закон о прокурорском надзоре
Law on public health – закон о здравоохранении
Law on state budget – закон о государственном бюджете
Law on taxes – закон о налогах
Law on the court – закон о суде
Law on universal education – закон о всеобщем образовании
Law on water use – закон о водопользовании
Legislative (branch of power) – законодательная ветвь власти
Legislature – законодательный орган
Launder – стирать и гладить бельё, отмывать деньги
Letter of credit – аккредитив
Locate – установить место нахождения

М

Maintain – поддерживать, обеспечивать, охранять
Maintenance – охрана, обеспечение
Maritime law – морское право
Mercantile law – торговое право
Minor – незначительный
Misdemeanor – мисдиминор, судебно наказуемый проступок, преступление (категория наименее опасных преступлений, граничащих с административными правонарушениями)
Modus operandi (lat) – способ действия, «почерк» (преступника)
Movable – изымаемый

N

Navigation law – закон о навигации
Nuclear materials – радиоактивные вещества

O

Objective – цель, устремление, задача
Offense – правонарушение
Organized crime – организованное преступление
Ownership – собственность

P

Panel – список присяжных заседателей, присяжные заседатели, комиссия, группа (специалистов, экспертов)
Patent law – патентное право
Penal law – уголовное право

Penalty – наказание, штраф

to impose a penalty – наложить наказание

Physical evidence – вещественные доказательства

Plead (not) guilty – признать себя (не) виновным

Poll – голосовать на выборах, голосование

Precaution – предосторожность

Private law – гражданское право

Probation – условное освобождение

Proceeds – доход, вырученная сумма

Prohibition – запрещение, сухой закон

Property tax – налог на имущество

Prosecute – преследовать в уголовном порядке, привлекать к уголовной ответственности, предъявлять обвинение

Provide for – предусматривать

Provision – положение, условие (постановления, договора)

Q

Quasi crimes – квазипреступления

R

Real estate – недвижимость, недвижимое имущество

Real estate duty – налог на унаследованную недвижимость

Record – записывать, регистрировать, протоколировать, запись, протокол

Criminal record – судимость

Rehabilitate – перевоспитывать

Relevant – относящийся к делу

Residence – местожительство

Resident – постоянно проживающий, житель

Resign – оставлять пост

Responsibility – обязанность, ответственность

Retailer – розничный торговец, лавочник, фирма, занимающаяся розничной торговлей

Revenue – годовой доход

Roman law – римское право

S

Seizure (of property) – конфискация имущества, изъятие

Sentence – приговор

Squad – отряд, отделение, команда

Staff – личный состав, персонал

Share – акция

Smuggle – провозить контрабандой
Sovereignty – верховная власть, суверенитет, суверенное государство
Statute law – писанный закон
Statutory crime – преступление по статутному праву
Straw man – соломенное чучело, ненадежный человек, подставное, фиктивное лицо
Stamina – жизненная энергия, сила
Stock exchange – фондовая биржа
Sufficient – достаточный
Summarily – по упрощенному судопроизводству
Swindler – мошенник

T

Tax – налог, *tax payer* – налогоплательщик, *to impose, levy, put a tax (on)* – облагать налогом,

to cut, lower, reduce taxes (to increase, raise taxes) – снижать

(повышать) налоги

Tort – гражданское правонарушение
Trade law – торговое право
Testament – завещание
Testimony – показание, заявление
Trafficker – торговец
Teller (Am.), cashier (Br.) – кассир в банке
Treasury – сокровищница
Treatment – обращение, обработка, лечение, уход
(the) Treasury – государственное казначейство, министерство финансов
Trial – судебное разбирательство, суд

U

Undergo customs formalities – проходить таможенный досмотр
Underworld – «дно»
Unemployment – безработица
Underground – метро
Underpass – подземный переход
Unfortunately – к сожалению
Unlikely – маловероятный
Urban – городской

V

Valuable – ценный
VAT – Value added tax – НДС (налог на добавленную стоимость)
Vice versa (Lat.) – наоборот
Victim – жертва
Violate public order – нарушать общественный порядок
Violation – нарушение
Visible – видимый
Vital – насущный

W

Wanted – разыскиваемый
Warrant – ордер, постановление
Weapon – оружие
Will – завещание
Withdraw (withdrew, withdrawn) – снимать со счета, выводить
войска
Witness – свидетель, быть очевидцем
White-collar crime – “беловоротничковое” преступление
(преступная махинация, совершенная служащим или лицом, занимающим
высокое общественное положение)
Witness – свидетель

Part 3. Useful phrases for retelling and monologues

I would like to speak about ... – я бы хотел поговорить о
I have read a text about... – я прочитал текст о.....
I have read an extract from... – я прочитал отрывок из...
I want to tell you about – я хочу вам рассказать о...
The text deals with the problems of.. – текст касается проблем...
The main idea of the text is as follows... – главная идея текста
примерно такова
The key topic – главная тема
As far as I'm concerned, – что касается меня
As far as I could understand – насколько я смог понять...
It's necessary to point out the following questions (problems) etc –
необходимо выделить следующие вопросы
In my opinion,... – на мой взгляд
To my mind... – по-моему...
I must admit... –я должен заметить (допустить, что)...

I think that ... – я полагаю, что...

I don't think that... – я не думаю, что...

It seems to me that ... – мне кажется, что...

Personally, ... – что касается лично меня...

Because of this,... – по этой причине, из-за этого...

That's what I was thinking. – вот то, о чем я думал.

That's quite true, and... – И это правда...

I totally agree... – я полностью согласен с...

To some extent, that's right... – до некоторой степени это правда

That's a very good point... – это очень хорошая мысль (вопрос)

But what about... – а что касается...

I completely agree... – я полностью согласен...

I partly agree... – я частично согласен с...

I completely disagree... – я абсолютно не согласен с...

I guess that... – я полагаю (думаю), что...

Judging from... – судя по...

It's difficult to tell, but... – трудно рассказать, но...

I'm not really/ totally sure, but... – я не совсем (не вполне) уверен,

но...

It goes without saying – само собой разумеется

Anyway,... – тем не менее...

On the one hand... с одной стороны...

On the other hand... – с другой стороны...

I suggest... – я предполагаю...

Don't you think that... – разве вы не думаете, что...

I would say that... – я бы сказал, что...

I would like to suggest – я смею предположить, что

To begin with... – если начать с...

The main **character** of the text (article) is – главный герой текста, статьи это...

To be honest, I'm not sure... – если честно, то я не уверен...

I have never really thought about that, but – я никогда на самом деле не задумывался об этом, но...

As I said earlier, I think... – как я уже сказал раньше, я думаю, что...

However,... – однако...

The first point I'd like to make is... – первый вопрос (проблема), о котором я хотел бы поговорить это...

To sum up, we can say that... – подводя итог (если подвести итог), мы можем сказать, что...

Frankly speaking – откровенно говоря...
To tell the truth – по правде говоря...
To make a long story short... – короче говоря...
To put it briefly – короче говоря
To put it mildly – мягко выражаясь
To be more precise... – если быть более точным...
The most important point is that... – самый важный вопрос состоит в том, что...

Luckily – к счастью...
Unfortunately – к несчастью...
As a matter of fact – на самом деле
To anticipate – забегая вперед
To enumerate – если перечислить
To generalize – обобщая, если обобщить
To mention – если упомянуть
Not to mention – не упоминая
To put it another way – иначе говоря, иными словами
To put it more exactly – точнее говоря
To put it simply – попросту говоря
To return – возвращаясь, если возвратиться
To say nothing of – не говоря уже о
Needless to say – не имеет смысла говорить, нет смысла
Suffice it to say – достаточно сказать
So to say – так сказать
To take an example – если привести пример, например
To put the matter in another way – если подойти к проблеме с другой стороны

Eventually – в конечном счете, в конце концов, со временем
In the end – в конце (концов)
Finally – в заключении
Furthermore – к тому же, кроме того, более того
I'd like to venture a remark – я позволю себе высказать замечание
It would be more logical (reasonable, precise etc.) – было бы более логично, разумно, точно и т.д.

It is worthwhile to – стоит ...
This is particularly noticeable in – особенно заметно в...
It comes (came) to nothing – это ни к чему не приводит (не привело)
It resulted in (a heated discussion) – это вылилось в (горячую дискуссию)

There is truth in the proverb that says that... (e.g. It's stupid to put the cart before the horse) – Правду гласит пословица (Глупо ставить телегу перед лошадью)

According to modest estimates – по скромным подсчетам

According to necessity (e.g. The actors are hired according to necessity)

– по мере необходимости

Against all odds – несмотря ни на что

Against the background of – на фоне чего-либо

In smb's eyes (in the eyes of) – в чьих-либо глазах

On top of it all (to crown it all) – в довершение ко всему

Slowly but surely – медленно, но верно

To adopt a decision on – принять решение по...

To cheat smb of smth (to cheat people of their money) – обманывать кого-либо в чем-либо

To come into conflict with – вступить в конфликт с...

To derive profits from – извлекать прибыли из

To establish mutually advantageous cooperation (relations) with – устанавливать взаимовыгодные отношения с...

To impose one's point of view on smb – навязывать свою точку зрения на кого-либо

To involve / be involved in struggle/ murder/ debt etc. – вовлекать, впутывать, быть вовлеченным во что-либо

To (hopelessly) lag behind smb/ smth – безнадежно отставать от...

To launch a (pre-election) campaign against – начать кампанию против

To mislead smb/ the investigation etc. – ввести к-л. в заблуждение

To reject one's (own) past – отвергать, отказываться от...

To remain true to oneself – оставаться верным себе

To rub one's hands in anticipation – потирать руки в предвкушении

To settle (a problem, a conflict, doubts) – урегулировать, разрешить

To sound convincing – звучит убедительно

The influx of smb/ smth into (e.g. of people, new words...) – приток, наплыв чего-либо

Widely-advertised company – широко разрекламированная компания

