

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
«Сибирский государственный университет геосистем и технологий»  
(СГУГиТ)

# **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ**

Утверждено редакционно-издательским советом университета  
в качестве учебного пособия для обучающихся по направлению подготовки  
40.03.01 Юриспруденция (уровень бакалавриата)

Новосибирск  
СГУГиТ  
2023

УДК 81:34  
И68

Авторский коллектив:

*Н. Б. Перунова, Д. В. Романов,  
В. В. Туринг, О. В. Чернышева*

Рецензенты: доктор филологических наук, доцент СГУГиТ *С. С. Жданов*  
кандидат филологических наук, доцент, НГТУ *А. И. Бочкарев*

И68      Иностраный язык в сфере юриспруденции : учебное пособие /  
Н. Б. Перунова, Д. В. Романов, В. В. Туринг, О. В. Чернышева. – Ново-  
сибирск : СГУГиТ, 2023. – 64 с. – Текст : непосредственный.  
ISBN 978-5-907711-14-3

Учебное пособие подготовлено старшим преподавателем Н. Б. Перуновой, старшим преподавателем Д. В. Романовым, ассистентом В. В. Туринг и старшим преподавателем О. В. Чернышевой на кафедре языковой подготовки и межкультурных коммуникаций СГУГиТ.

В данном пособии представлены учебные тексты и упражнения на английском языке для проработки и закрепления ключевой лексики и профессионально-ориентированной терминологии.

Учебное пособие «Иностраный язык в сфере юриспруденции» предназначено для обучающихся по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция (уровень бакалавриата).

Рекомендовано к изданию кафедрой языковой подготовки и межкультурных коммуникаций, Ученым советом Института геодезии и менеджмента СГУГиТ.

Технический редактор: ведущий инженер кафедры языковой подготовки  
и межкультурных коммуникаций СГУГиТ  
*И. В. Стефанова*

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета СГУГиТ

УДК 81:34

ISBN 978-5-907711-14-3

© СГУГиТ, 2023

## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Введение .....	1
Part 1. Introductory grammar course.....	5
Parts of speech (части речи).....	5
Местоимение (pronoun) .....	6
Прилагательное (adjective) / наречие (adverb) .....	6
Глагол и отглагольные формы (verb and verb forms).....	7
Правила построения предложений и порядок слов.....	9
Функции простых времен .....	11
Алгоритмы и конструкции, необходимые для полноценного общения .....	12
Part 2. Law and profession of lawyer.....	18
Unit 1. Introduction to Law.....	18
Unit 2. Law and Society .....	22
Text for additional reading “The Legal Profession” .....	26
Part 3. Legislature and constitution.....	29
Unit 3. Law in Russia .....	29
Text for additional reading “Constitution of the Russian Federation” .....	34
Unit 4. Law in Great Britain.....	36
Text for additional reading “Constitution of Great Britain” .....	41
Part 4. Political system.....	43
Unit 5. The System of Government in the Russian Federation .....	43
Unit 6. Political System of the United Kingdom.....	47
Part 5. National judicial system.....	53
Unit 7. Judicial Branch of the Russian Federation .....	53
Text for additional reading “The System of Courts of the Russian Federation” ..	55
Unit 8. Judicial Branch of the United Kingdom.....	57
Text for additional reading “Judicial Branch of the United States” .....	60
Заключение .....	62
Библиографический список.....	63

## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Учебное пособие «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» предназначено для обучающихся 1-го курса по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция. Цель данного учебного пособия – познакомить обучающихся с ключевой лексикой английского языка и профессионально-ориентированной терминологией.

Учебное пособие разработано на основе оригинальных текстов, представляющих практический интерес. Тексты подверглись незначительной адаптации, главным образом, по линии их сокращения, не изменяя логику изложения оригинала. Источники текстов [1–6] указаны в библиографическом списке.

Упражнения нацелены на активизацию и закрепление лексического материала в качестве основы лексической базы, характерной для текстов узкой специализации. Тексты по специальности дают возможность преподавателю использовать разные виды заданий: выборочный перевод (письменный и устный), смысловой анализ и т. д.

Данное учебное пособие подготовлено в соответствии с рабочей программой.

## PART 1. INTRODUCTORY GRAMMAR COURSE

### Parts of speech (части речи)

Имя существительное – главная часть речи, которая отвечает на вопросы «Кто? Что?» и выполняет в предложении функцию подлежащего и дополнения. Например: Dogs run fast. My cat caught a mouse.

У существительного есть категория числа (единственное и множественное). Множественное число формируется путем прибавления окончания -(e)s: table – tables, chair–chairs, book – books и т. д. Правило чтения окончания -es смотрите в табл. 1 ниже.

Таблица 1

#### Чтение окончания -es

[s] – читается глухо после глухого звука на конце слова	[z] – читается звонко после звонкого звука на конце слова	[ɪz] читается полностью после шипящих звуков (s,z, sh, ch, dg) на конце слова
pets [pets]	windows [ˈwɪndəʊz]	pages [ˈpeɪdʒɪz]
requests [rɪˈkwests]	bays [beɪz]	kisses [ˈkɪsɪz]
cuts [kʌts]	plays [pleɪz]	watches [ˈwɒtʃɪz]

Исключения из правила составляют существительные, которые имеют свои формы множественного числа:

Man – men, woman [wʊmən] – women [wɪmən], foot [fʊt] – feet [fi:t], goose – geese, tooth – teeth, mouse – mice, child – children, person – people.

Английские существительные могут быть исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми. Например: 3 lamps, 5 tables, 10 windows, many stars – исчисляемые существительные. Такие существительные, как water, sand, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, hair – неисчисляемые. И они используются в единственном числе, даже если речь идет о большом их количестве. Например: there is a lot of water in the sea. There is not much sugar in the coffee.

Необходимо также помнить, что английские слова могут использоваться в предложении в качестве разных частей речи. Сравните: I like your

look – Мне нравится твой вид (сущ.) You look so nice – ты выглядишь прекрасно (глагол).

Некоторые слова могут менять значение в зависимости от того, какой частью речи они являются в предложении. Сравните: Match the terms with their definition – Соотнесите (глагол) слова с их определением. Did you watch the match yesterday? – Ты смотрел матч (сущ.) вчера?

## Местоимение (pronoun)

Местоимение – это часть речи, заменяющая существительные.

Главные местоимения в английском – личные местоимения (personal pronouns), которые выражают действующее лицо и выполняют в предложении функцию подлежащего.

Притяжательные местоимения (possessive adjectives and pronouns) обозначают принадлежность предмета или человека другому человеку и ставятся перед существительным. Например: **my** pen, **his** hat, **their** books (possessive adjectives). Притяжательные местоимения не имеют категории числа и рода. Они имеют дополнительную «ударную форму» в случае, если после них существительное не ставится. Например: That book is **mine**. This is **yours** (possessive pronouns).

Объектные местоимения (objective pronouns) используются для выражения падежных отношений. Например: Please, give **me** the pen (дай мне... т. е. кому? Чему? – дательный падеж). I'll drive **you** to the station (Я отвезу тебя на вокзал... т. е. Кого? Что? – винительный падеж).

Возвратные местоимения (reflexive pronouns) указывают на направленность действия на говорящего. Например: I can do it **myself** – я могу это сделать сам.

Личное местоимение «you» может переводиться на русский как «вы», «Вы» (вежливое) и «ты». Варианты перевода определяются контекстом.

## Прилагательное (adjective) / наречие (adverb)

Имя прилагательное отвечает на вопрос «Какой?» и обозначает признак или свойство существительного. В английском прилагательное не имеет числа, и ставится в предложении перед существительным. Например:

a **fast** car, an **interesting** book, a **boring** film. Прилагательное также может являться частью сказуемого. Тогда оно стоит в конце предложения. Например: This car is **fast**. This book is **interesting**. That film is **boring**.

Некоторые слова могут быть или прилагательным, или наречием в зависимости от контекста. Например: I am an **early** bird – я ранняя пташка (прилагательное). I get up **early** – я встаю рано (наречие).

Наречие отвечает на вопрос «Как?» и обозначает обстоятельство совершения действия. В английском наречие в большинстве случаев формируется путем добавления различных суффиксов к другим частям речи. Например: quick (быстрый) – quickly (быстро), success (успех) – successful (успешный) – successfully (успешно).

## Глагол и отглагольные формы (verb and verb forms)

Практически все глаголы (кроме модальных) имеют четыре основные формы:

- 1) инфинитив или неопределенная форма (Infinitive);
- 2) форма простого прошедшего времени (Past Simple);
- 3) причастие I настоящего времени (Present Participle);
- 4) причастие II прошедшего времени (Past participle).

Начальная форма глагола называется «простой инфинитив» и имеет частицу «to». Например: I want to read this book. (Я хочу прочитать эту книгу), She is going to fly to Spain (Она собирается полететь в Испанию).

В настоящем простом (Present Simple) времени личные формы глагола не имеют окончаний (как в русском) и совпадают с формой инфинитива без частицы «to». Сравните:

I want – я хочу, we want – мы хотим, they want – они хотят, you want – ты хочешь/вы хотите. Единственное личное окончание у глагола в английском осталось в 3-м лице ед. числа – he/she/it wants – он/она/это хочет.

Форма Past Simple выражает факт / однократное / регулярное действие в прошлом. Например: He finished school in 1995 (Он закончил школу в 1995). We saw this film yesterday (Мы посмотрели этот фильм вчера). She went to the cinema every week (Она ходила в кино каждую неделю).

Форма причастия I выражает действие, происходящее или происходившее одновременно с действием, выраженным сказуемым. Сравните: I see

a man running in the street – Я вижу мужчину, бегущего по улице. I saw a man running in the street – Я видел мужчину, бежавшего по улице. Т. е. причастие I переводится на русский причастием настоящего или прошедшего времени.

Форма причастия II выражает действие, произошедшее над предметом до действия, выраженного сказуемым. Например: They noticed a house burned by the fire – Они заметили дом, сожженный пожаром.

Различают три вида глаголов: основной – выражающий действие (run, walk, watch) или состояние (have, believe, know), вспомогательный – позволяющий определять время и характер действия, и число/лицо подлежащего (be, have) и модальный – выражающий дополнительные функции действия (I must go, you should not run). По типу все глаголы (кроме модальных) делятся на правильные и неправильные. С помощью этих форм и видов глаголов строится вся система грамматических конструкций языка.

**1. Read and translate the sentences. Write the parts of speech of the underlined words.**

1. He often plays the trumpet. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you like dogs? \_\_\_\_\_
3. They listen to music every day. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She is an old lady. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The group went climbing in the mountains. \_\_\_\_\_
6. This is a fast car. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My father drives carefully. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He did well in the test. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Has your father ever been to Australia? \_\_\_\_\_
10. The play was fantastic. \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Complete the table with different kinds of pronouns.**

		Personal pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Objective pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
1-st person	Singular	I		mine		
2-nd person			your		you	yourself
3-d person		He		his		himself
3-d person			her		her	



		Personal pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Objective pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
3-d person		it		its		itself
1-st person	Plural			ours		
2-nd person		you				yourselves
3-d person			their		them	

## Правила построения предложений и порядок слов

Каждая часть речи выполняет свою функцию в предложении. Существительное или личное местоимение – подлежащее. Глагол – сказуемое. Прилагательное – определение. Наречие – обстоятельство.

Предложение строится по алгоритмам времен. Самый часто используемый – алгоритм простых времен (simple) в активном залоге. (табл. 2).

Таблица 2

### Алгоритм простых времен (simple) в активном залоге

	вопрос			утверждение			отрицание	
будущее	Will	I	live	I	will live	I	will not live (won't)	
		you		You		you		
		we		We		we		
		they		They		they		
		he		He		he		
		she		She		she		
		it		It		it		
настоящее	Do	I	live	I	live	I	do not live (don't)	
		you		You		you		
		we		We		we		
		they		They		they		
	Does	he	He	lives	he	does not live (doesn't)		
		she	She		she			
		it	It		it			
прошедшее	Did	I	live	I	lived (к правильному глаголу прибавляется -ed); went (неправильный глагол ставится во 2 форму)	I	did not live (didn't)	
		you		You		you		
		we		We		we		
		they		They		they		
		he		He		he		
		she		She		she		
		it		It		it		

Алгоритм показывает три основных правила построения предложений в английском, которые также действуют во всех остальных алгоритмах (см. табл. 4, 5):

1. Прямой порядок слов в утверждении, т. е. подлежащее – сказуемое.
2. Инверсия в вопросе (подлежащее и первый вспомогательный глагол меняются местами в будущем и прошедшем временах, а в настоящем добавляется вспомогательный «do/does»).
3. Частица «not» в отрицании всегда ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола.

Данная схема используется для построения основы предложения и используется в 90 % речи. Соответственно, первая и самая важная задача обучающегося – научиться строить по схеме три вида фраз (утверждение, вопрос и отрицание) в трех простых временах с различными глаголами для различных местоимений. Например: фраза «Я буду жить...» (утверждение в будущем времени) будет звучать «I will live». Фраза «Жил ли ты...?» (вопрос в прошедшем времени) будет звучать «Did you live...?».

В утверждении прошедшего времени используется соответствующая форма глагола. Как видно из табл. 3, у правильных глаголов она формируется с помощью окончания “-ed”: live – lived, look – looked, invite – invited и т. д. Правило чтения окончания -ed смотрите в табл. 3.

*Таблица 3*

Чтение окончания –ed

[t] – глухой звук	[d] – звонкий звук	[id]
looked [lukt]	opened [oupend]	started [‘sta:tid]
asked [askt]	closed [klouzɔd]	wanted [‘wontid]
watched [wɔʃt]	played [pleid]	divided [di’vaɪdɪd]

В схеме есть еще одно окончание -es в утверждении настоящего времени для местоимений he, she, it. Правило чтения этого окончания -es аналогично окончанию – es множественного числа существительных (см. табл. 1).

Неправильные глаголы имеют каждый свою форму: see – saw, go – went, speak – spoke и т. д. (список неправильных глаголов см. в интернете).

### 3. Translate the sentences into English (the verb “go”):

1. Я иду	11. Она не пойдет
2. Мы идем	12. Ты ходил?
3. Он идет	13. Я не ходил
4. Они идут?	14. Они ходили
5. Вы не идете.	15. Она не ходила
6. Она идет?	16. Куда ты пойдешь?
7. Он не идет	17. Когда мы пойдем?
8. Мы пойдем	18. Куда он идет?
9. Ты не пойдешь	19. Когда вы пойдете?
10. Вы пойдете?	20. Куда она ходила

**4. Make up the sentences similar to those in 3 using the following verbs: buy, come, sell, catch, do, eat, drink, give, take, leave, lose, meet, pay.**

### Функции простых времен

Общие функции простых времен:

- факт – we study/studied/will study economics at university;
- постоянное/регулярное действие – she watches/watched/will watch TV every day;

• последовательные события:

- 1) Every morning he wakes up at 7 a.m., has breakfast at 7.30 and goes to work at 8 o'clock.
- 2) Yesterday morning he woke up at 7 a.m., had breakfast at 7.30 and went to work at 8 o'clock.
- 3) Tomorrow morning, he will wake up at 7 a.m., then he will have breakfast at 7.30 and then he will go to work at 8 o'clock.

Кроме вышеуказанных функций настоящее простое время выражает также будущее действие, происходящее по расписанию: The train leaves tomorrow at 5 o'clock (Поезд уходит завтра в 5 часов). I have a math lesson tomorrow (У меня завтра урок по математике).

Будущее простое время выражает: надежду, мнение, предположение, принятие решения на момент речи, предложение, угрозу, предупреждение, опасение.

I hope he will win the race (надежда).

I think I will not buy this suit (принятие решения).

I am afraid she will not pass her exams (опасение/предположение).

Будущее действие также может быть выражено конструкцией *be going to do smth*, которая выражает намерения деятеля. Например: *She is going to buy a new flat. We are not going to spend time. What are you going to do at the weekend?*

В простых временах характерно употребление любых слов и выражений, обозначающих регулярность или последовательность действия – *always, sometimes, twice a month, every week/month/year, two weeks ago* и т. д.

### **5. Put the words in the right order to make sentences.**

1. the, always, stay, at, Park Hotel, we.
2. me, my, will, at, morning, meet, friends, station, tomorrow, the.
3. with, will, tonight, me, you, the, cinema, come, to?
4. shop, his, days, sister, in, I, the, three, saw, ago.
5. bring, my, they, me, yesterday, book, did, not.
6. did, your, London, when, stay, where, they, were, parents, in?
7. do, not, who, the, from, know, the, chocolate, I, last, cake, took, fridge.
8. visited, her, my, summer, Spain, friends, in, last, mother.
9. after, visit, to, incident, will, us, never, come, they, again, this.
10. was, for, so, weather, the, really, walk, that, nice, a, went, day, we.

## **Алгоритмы и конструкции, необходимые для полноценного общения**

Для полноценного общения на английском на профессиональные темы необходимо освоить систему времен в активном и пассивном залогах, модальные глаголы и научиться использовать эти элементы в различных конструкциях (например, в условных – *conditionals*, относительных – *relatives* и т. д. предложениях).

В табл. 4 глагол ‘*write*’ – основной глагол, который обозначает действие, которое выполняет деятель (т. е. подлежащее). Например: *I am writing a letter now.* – Я пишу письмо сейчас где ‘Я’ – деятель (подлежащее), который выполняет действие (сказуемое).

## Система английских времен и их значения в активном залоге

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Future	will write	will be writing	will have written	will have been writing
Present	write/writes	am/is/are writing	have/has written	have/has been writing
Past	wrote	was/were writing	had written	had been writing

Значения простых времен уже были описаны выше. Значения продолженных времен – длительное действие в момент времени. Значение завершённых времен – завершённое действие к моменту времени. Значение продолженно-завершённых времен – длительное действие, завершённое (или незавершённое) к моменту времени.

**6. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the verb in brackets.**

e.g. Let's go out. It is not raining (not/rain) any more.

Helen is very good at programming. She codes (code) on four languages very well.

- Hurry up, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for classes.
- “ \_\_\_\_\_ (you/watch) this?” “No, you can turn it off.”
- “ \_\_\_\_\_ (you/watch) news every day?” “No, just sometimes.”
- The Ob river \_\_\_\_\_ (flow) into the Arctic ocean.
- The river \_\_\_\_\_ (flow) very fast today – you can't cross it straight.
- We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) fruit in our country house, but this year we \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) nothing.
- “what about your driving? Is it good?” “Not so bad. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) gradually.”
- Rachel is in London now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at Ritz! She \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ (not/stay) there when she is in London.
- Can we have a break soon? I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to feel a bit dizzy.
- “Can you drive?” “I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn). My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) me.”

**7. Make sentences with “will” or “going to”:**

e.g. A: Why are you switching on the TV?

B: I am going to watch the news. (I / watch)

1. A: Oh, I've just found out that I've got no money.

B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I've got some, \_\_\_\_\_ you.

(I / lend)

2. A: Oh, God! I've got a splitting headache.

B: Oh, dear! Wait a second. \_\_\_\_\_ an aspirin for you. (I / fetch)

3. A: Why are you pouring water in that bucket?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ the floor. (I / wash)

A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour \_\_\_\_\_ it? (you / paint)

4. A: Are you going shopping?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ something for tomorrow. (I / buy)

5. A: I don't know how to use this program. It's got some weird interface

B: Yes, It's not so easy but \_\_\_\_\_ you. (I / show)

6. A: What would you like to eat?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich, please. (I / have)

7. A: Did you mail this letter for me?

B: Oh, I am sorry. I completely forget. \_\_\_\_\_ it right now (I / do)

8. A: The weather doesn't look very good, does it?

B: it looks as if \_\_\_\_\_ soon. (it / rain)

9. A: Has George decided what to do when he finishes school?

B: Yes, he has. \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday for a couple of weeks. (He / have)

В пассивном залоге (табл. 5) подлежащее является предметом или объектом, над которым совершается действие. Т.е. подлежащее пассивно. Например, *the work will be done* – Работа будет сделана. Деятель в пассивном залоге не указывается в случае, если он неизвестен, не важен или очевиден. Например: *Three people were arrested for the robbery.* – Три человека были арестованы за ограбление. Арестовать людей имеет право только полиция – значит, деятель очевиден. Соответственно, нет смысла его упоминать. Но, если необходимо, можно его указать. Например: *The museum was opened by the Queen.* – Музей был открыт Королевой.

Модальные глаголы (табл. 6) обозначают не само действие, а отношение к нему и используются с основными глаголами. Например, *I can swim* –

Я могу плавать. Здесь значение ‘can’ – положительная способность совершать действие. She must be his sister. They look alike – Она, должно быть, его сестра. Они похожи. Значение ‘must’ – большая вероятность.

Таблица 5

Система английских времен в пассивном залоге

	simple	continuous	perfect
Future	will be written	will be being written	will have been written
Present	am/is/are written	am/is/are being written	have/has been written
Past	was/were written	was/were being written	had been written

Таблица 6

Основные модальные глаголы их синонимы и значения

Глагол	Значение	Пример
Can/be able to	Не/способность Не/возможность	I can / cannot swim We can / cannot go to the sea
Be allowed to	Разрешение/запрет (неформальное)	-Can I go for a walk? - Yes, you can/No, you can't You are allowed to wear casual clothes
May/be allowed to	Разрешение/запрет (формальное)	-May I go out? - Yes, you may/No, you may not You are not allowed to park here
Must	Обязанность Строгий запрет	You must study hard You mustn't park here
Have to	Необходимость или её отсутствие	I have to go to work / I don't have to go to work
Need	Потребность/личная необходимость	We need to have rest (we are tired)
Should	Совет/рекомендация	You should eat healthy food

Существует три основных правила модальных глаголов.

1. Модальные глаголы не имеют окончаний 3-го л. мн. ч. в настоящем времени и формы прошедшего времени (исключение can – could).

2. В предложении после модального ставится инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы 'to'.

3. Модальные глаголы также могут заменять вспомогательные, при этом изменяя смысл фразы. Сравните: I don't swim – Я не плаваю. I can't swim – Я не могу плавать.

Синонимы модальных глаголов могут употребляться в любом времени. Например: He is able to cook, He was able to cook, He will be able to cook.

**8 Fill in the appropriate modal verbs according to the function they perform in the sentence.**

Sentence	Function of the modal verb
1. She _____ be his sister. They look alike.	Strong probability (almost sure)
2. _____ I open the window? It's very hot in here.	Asking for permission (formal situation)
3. You _____ talk aloud in the library.	Refusing permission
4. There _____ be some apple pie left. But I am not sure.	Weak probability
5. You _____ come in now.	Giving permission (formal situation)
6. You _____ tell anyone what happened!	Forbidding
7. I _____ go the bank as I did not have cash.	External necessity in the past
8. He _____ play the piano when he was 5!	Ability in the past
9. _____ I _____ to go with you?	Asking for necessity
10. Look at him! He _____ be her husband! He is so old!	Impossibility

Второй и третий тип условных предложений переводятся на русский одинаково (табл. 7). Разница в том, что второй тип выражает сожаление о текущей ситуации (т. е. реальная ситуация противоположна нереальной), а третий тип – сожаление о прошедшей ситуации, когда событие уже произошло, но говорящему хотелось бы, чтобы ситуация была другой. Сравните: *If I had a car, I would drive to the sea.* – Если бы у меня была машина, я бы ездил на море (но машины у меня нет на данный момент). *If I had had a car at that time, I would have gone to the sea.* – Если бы у меня была машина в то время, я бы уехал на море (но машины у меня тогда не было).

*Таблица 7*

**Типы условных предложений и их значения**

Тип	Условие If-clause	Следствие Main clause	Значение
Тип 0 Пример Перевод	If + Present Simple If you heat ice, Если ты нагреваешь лед,	Present Simple it turns into water он превращается в воду	Реальная ситуация в настоящем времени
Тип 1 Пример Перевод	If + Present Simple If you heat ice, Если ты нагреешь лед,	Future Simple it will turn into water он превратится в воду	Реальная ситуация в будущем времени
Тип 2 Пример Перевод	If + Past Simple If you heated ice, Если бы ты нагрел лед,	Would + Simple Infinitive* it would turn into water он бы превратился в воду	Нереальная ситуация в настоящем или будущем
Тип 3 Пример Перевод	If + Past Simple If you had heated ice, Если бы ты нагрел лед,	Would + Perfect Infinitive* it would have turned into water он бы превратился в воду	Нереальная ситуация в прошлом

\* Здесь инфинитив не имеет частицы 'to', так как would – модальный глагол.



**9. State the type of Conditional and fill in the gaps with appropriate form of the verb. (7 points)**

1. Unless you tell him the truth, he \_\_\_\_\_ (suspect) you! You'd better do it.
2. I 'd tell you if there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) any messages for you.
3. If she did not work hard she \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) her job.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not be fired) if you had not lost your temper!
5. You should see a doctor if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well.
6. If I had not missed the bus, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be late) for work.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this bag if it was cheaper. But it is so expensive.
8. Unless he had taken his telephone with him, we \_\_\_\_\_ (never find) him! Thanks God, he had it with him!

## **PART 2. LAW AND PROFESSION OF LAWYER**

### **Unit 1. Introduction to Law**

#### **Introduction to Law**

Every living being in our world lives according to some set of rules that helps it to exist safely and well. In case of animals and birds, this set of rules is determined by nature itself and is represented in instincts. Humans as a biological kind have instincts too. For a long period of known world history the human kind's existence was directed mainly by instincts and by social rules that were grown from customs and traditions, introduced by social leaders such as chiefs, kings etc. Invention of new rules and laws was caused by and was going along with the development of human mind and self-consciousness and the increasing sophistication of the relation within societies. At the stage of foundation of ancient civilization the rules already represented a complex system and were a subject for scientific studies. The concept of law and law system we know now occurred in ancient times of Greece, Rome and Egypt. Our modern law systems are mainly based on them.

Essentially, any rule or law is created for the purpose to improve the well-being of a person who creates it as well as a society where it is created. Nowadays every sphere of human life is controlled and directed by the rules and laws. Even a basic activity like food production, norms of behavior or family relations is directly affected by law in order to meet strict requirements and standards of a high-level society.

In this text, there will be an attempt to analyze law as a social phenomenon, its peculiar features and its interconnection and interdependence with the society itself.

As it has already been mentioned above, law is created by the society and for the society. Thus, it can only be considered within this framework. So, the first peculiarity that can be mentioned is the sociability.

Our society is in constant process of development in almost all spheres of life, especially from the technological viewpoint. New technologies, gadgets,

machines are being invented and created. So legislators have to create new rules and laws in order to determine the way they should treat these technologies to improve the life quality rather than disimprove it. In addition, there are always a lot of things and notions that become obsolete and obviously, there is no longer need in the laws that regulate them. Thus, the second peculiarity is dynamicity and changeability because law should reflect all changes in society.

The third peculiarity is two-sided character of law because it not only allows or forbids people doing something; it also gives and guarantees them certain rights, liberties and privileges. From the one side people are obliged to pay taxes to state while they work during their life. From the other side state is obliged to ensure people's existence when they are retired.

The fourth peculiarity is the overwhelming quantity and complexity of law acts. In the Russian Federation there are over 20 Law Codes containing more than 9500 laws in action at the moment. It's an incredibly huge amount of information and it may seem practically impossible to know all laws but nevertheless "ignorantia legis neminem excusat" (latin). It means, "Ignorance of laws does not spare from responsibility for violating them".

**What is Law?** Law is an act of State Power, by means of which it regulates certain relation among people in society. Law is a base and foundation of state where people reside. Law is devoted to protect people's rights, to establish their duties and responsibilities in order to prevent chaos. Without laws, our life would be like a constant battlefield where one may only survive by means of brutal force and/or cunningness. Because, unfortunately, humans, in spite of living in a high-developed post-industrial era, still possess such flaws as greed, anger, cruelty and lust for power. In every society, people care for their own interests, and it often result in conflicts. To restrain such conflicts rules for the control of people have been very important from the very dawn of civilization. The main manifestation of such rules is the law.

**Functions of Law.** Many textbooks define law as "a body of rules for human conduct, enforced by a governing power, as the means by which the control of society is achieved".

Besides social control, laws are aimed at implementing justice. It means that a person who did any damage or injury to another one should be given a punishment accordingly. Some laws are based on common sense. For instance, drunken driving is dangerous and, therefore, should be punished, and anyone who sustains damages should get a compensation for them, etc.

The rules of law that exist in modern societies are the result of social progress evolution over centuries. The evolution of different legal systems reflects many specific factors (cultural, historical, etc.). That is why the laws of different countries are so very different.

There are five common ways, in which the law is currently used:

1. Law encourages dialogue and bridge differences among people.
2. Law is an instrument for punishment for inappropriate behaviour;
3. Law regulates almost all human activities.
4. Law directs all governmental public benefits, such as educational and healthcare policies.
5. Law concerns a lot of private arrangements between members within society, for example the law of contract in our own legal system.

### Vocabulary

<i>handling property</i>	– управление (обращение с) недвижимостью
<i>to indulge</i>	– потакать, потворствовать, попустительствовать, позволять
<i>retaliation</i>	– воздаяние, возмездие, расплата, ответные меры
<i>intervention</i>	– вмешательство, вторжение, посредничество
<i>imprisonment</i>	– лишение свободы, тюремное заключение, заключение под стражу
<i>fine</i>	– штраф, денежное взыскание
<i>to impose</i>	– навязывать, накладывать, устанавливать в принудительном и обязательном порядке
<i>confer</i>	– наделять, присваивать, предоставлять
<i>legal backing</i>	– юридическая поддержка, правовая основа
<i>to encourage</i>	– поощрять, стимулировать, способствовать, содействовать, призывать, подталкивать
<i>to prosecute</i>	– преследовать в судебном порядке, возбуждать дело (следствие)
<i>welfare policies</i>	– политика в области социального обеспечения

### Exercises

**1. Отработайте произношение следующих слов и выражений.**

Society, societal, social, anti-social, sociable, socializing, socialization,

Law, lawyer, lawful, lawless, outlaw

(Il)legal, (il)legacy, (il)legality, legalization, legislator, legislature

Just, justify, adjust, justly, unjust, justness, justification, adjustment

Judge, judicial, judgment, misjudge, judging, judgeship

Proceed, proceeding, procedure, procedural

Execute, prosecute, executive, execution, prosecution, executed

**2. Соотнесите русские выражения с их эквивалентами на английском.**

1. проникать, пронизывать	a. welfare policies
2. применять (закон) к, в отношении кого-либо	b. bridge differences
3. принуждение, побуждение	c. body
4. орган власти, свод правил	d. strive
5. здравый смысл, здравомыслие	e. examine
6. исследовать, изучать, рассматривать	f. to promote justice
7. устранить, преодолеть разногласия	g. common sense
8. содействовать правосудию, справедливости	h. compulsion
9. политика в области социального обеспечения	i. to enforced against
10. стараться, стремиться, добиваться, принимать меры и усилия	j. to permeate

**3. Исправьте предложения.**

1. Laws are made and applied to a certain group of citizens.
2. The laws in all countries are about the same.
3. Social progress and its evolution have nothing to do with the law.
4. The law is based on a balance between freedom and discipline.
5. Marriage is the only example of social behaviour being governed through rules.
6. The law cannot be properly understood.
7. The law is always static.
8. Laws are solely rules and commands.

**4. Сформулируйте ответы на вопросы. Каждый ответ должен содержать не менее 4 предложений.**

1. What is law? Which approaches to this term were mentioned?
2. What purposes and functions does the law fulfill?
3. Does people's behavior need to be regulated? Why?
4. How long has there been a need to conduct legislative activity and implement it?
5. Are justice and law the same thing? Is there a contradiction?
6. Why are the laws in different countries not identical?
7. What area of activity is completely free from legal control?
8. Does the law affect our food?
9. What is marriage and what is it for?

10. How to understand law in a proper way?

**5. Опишите понятие «право», используя следующие слова.**

Regulate, moral, protect, justice, rules, behaviour, society, interests, social, represent, control, implement.

## **Unit 2. Law and Society**

### **Law and Society**

We have seen that there are a lot of ways of approaching to the study of law. All approaches are undoubtedly useful to some extent, none has yet managed to carry out an analysis legal systems which would answer all the questions being asked about this complicated matter. An understanding of law cannot be acquired unless the subject matter is considered within the frames of the social, economic and political contexts where it is created, maintained and implemented. Thus, in other words analyzing the law we ought to take into account all the social arrangements that take place in the society.

The term ‘society’ implies so many different collection of people, institutions and other social phenomena among which law occupies a central place, holding these social arrangements together in an orderly manner. But if law were suddenly slackened, would society immediately plunge into chaos and disorder? That is the most controversial question. Some doubt that this would happen because of the reason that society is not just an isolated group of independent units, but rather a group with certain regular patterns of behaviour, relationships and beliefs. However, the very nature of people implies the striving for material wealth and power and it would be quite natural for some of the people to attempt stating their own rules of behavior and making other members of society obey them. Thus, Law can be considered as a kind of social glue holding us all inside legal boundaries and punishing those who try to extricate themselves, is but one component of the overall social structure, having links and dependencies with other social elements and forces. In addition to law, we can list various social phenomena which, being the constituents of the social structure, represent the law itself:

- political institutions - Parliament, political parties.
- economic and commercial institutions - trade unions, manufacturers’ associations, patterns of production and trade, etc.

- religious institutions.
- institutions concerned with the teaching of social rules and standards such as school and family.
- cultural institutions - such as literature and the arts, the press, television and radio.

If to imagine a society as a complex network of the kinds of institutions and social forces mentioned above, we should keep in mind that some institutions and social groups are more important than others; some groups have more political power, or more economic influence, than others. Some groups may enjoy considerable prestige, whereas others may be thought of as less worthy. Within a society, therefore, groups and individuals may be differentiated by their place on a 'ladder of influence', with some ranking higher in terms of power, prestige, wealth, or some other criterion, than others. Sociologists use the term social stratification to express this idea, and there are many ways in which social stratification may be analysed. If we are interested in prestige groups in India, for instance, we may look at the stratification of groups in terms of the caste system, in which some groups, or 'castes', are regarded as higher in status than others. Or, taking our own society, we may classify people in terms of social class – a very important aspect of our society, particularly when we come to consider political and economic power and position.

Armed with these concepts of social structure, social stratification and social function, we can continue to examine some approaches to law in society. One of the main concerns is the problem of social cohesion: what keeps a society together? We noted above the fact that societies demonstrate regularities, and patterns of behaviour and attitudes. What provides this cohesion?

To give the answer, we may present two contrasting 'types' of society. The first type is a relatively simple, technologically undeveloped, society; the other type is 'advanced' in technology level and social structure. The primary characteristic of the first type will be that the whole group exists and acts collectively towards common aims, the moral and legal code (the 'collective conscience') being acknowledged and accepted by the whole group and keeping the group together. This is called 'mechanical solidarity'. In case of any deviance from these collectively held norms of the group, sanctions are brought to bear on the offender through repressive (criminal, or penal) law, which expresses the community's anger and avenges the offence against the collective moral sentiments

of the group. Not only does this repressive law help to detect and punish the deviant; it also carries out the function of defining the lines between appropriate and inappropriate behaviour, thus helping maintain the collective conscience, and hence the cohesion of the group. The interests of any individual in such a group are identical to those of the group as a whole; there is no room for the expression of individual creativity or dissent from group norms.

As the social group becomes more complex (larger, with increasing economic and other ties between social units and with other social groups) there occurs increasing occupational specialisation, or division of labour, where no single individual occupies a self-sufficient position as both producer and consumer of his everyday needs. Instead, tasks become divided among members of society. Each of these units, then, is not only occupationally specialised, but economically dependent upon the others involved in the process. It is precisely this interdependence that is the keynote of social solidarity in advanced industrial society. There is a radical change in the nature and range of the collective conscience, in that the individual takes on a new social importance in his own right, rather than occupying a social position simply as one member of a collective. The individual, encouraged socially to develop and realise talents, skills and potentialities, is elevated to quite a different status.

In general, state intervention in various aspects of social life is often highly controversial. Its regulation, affecting many of the areas, raises important questions about the relationship between the state and private individuals and groups, and about the appropriateness or otherwise of using legal mechanisms for the realisation of political policies and objectives. Therefore, it is vital to assess the historical, social and political context of these developments to understand better the relationship and mutual influence of law and society. This context requires examination of the far-reaching changes which were subsequent upon rapid industrial advances taking place within an economy and then to examine briefly the ways in which developing industrialisation brought changes in employment relationships, and in more general social relationships within the developing economy.

### Vocabulary

<i>extricate</i>	– высвободить, вырваться, избавиться, выпутаться
<i>stratification</i>	– деление на слои, расслоение
<i>social cohesion</i>	– социальная сплочённость, согласие, единство
<i>collective conscience</i>	– коллективное сознание, совесть



<i>dissent</i>	– разногласие, несогласие, инакомыслие
<i>comply regulations</i>	– соблюдать правила (регламенты, постановления, предписания), подчиняться уставу
<i>administer the law</i>	– приводить закон в исполнение
<i>remedies</i>	– средства и меры правовой защиты
<i>proliferation</i>	– распространение
<i>enactment</i>	– принятие законов
<i>dispute settlement</i>	– разрешение споров, урегулирование разногласий
<i>appropriateness</i>	– целесообразность, уместность, актуальность, адекватность, правильность

## Exercises

### **1. Отработайте произношение следующих слов и выражений.**

Analyse, analysis, analyses, analytical, analyst, analyzed

Acquire, acquired, acquisition

Depend (on), (in)dependent, (in)dependence, dependencies

Develop, (un)developed, developer, development, developmental

Deviance, deviation, deviant

Doubt, undoubtedly, no doubts, doubter

Partially, particular, particularity, particularly

Isolate, isolated, isolation, isolator, isolative, isolating

### **2. Найдите английские эквиваленты этих выражений в тексте.**

«победитель получает всё», общественное устройство, здравоохранение, закономерности, самодостаточный, рамки закона, советник, модель поведения, осознание необходимости безопасности, урегулирование споров, общественная осведомленность, деление общества на слои, соответствующие изменения, несогласие, неприятие, преодолеть разногласия, конституционные нормы, место, пространство, местные органы власти, свод законов, уголовно-правовые нормы, общественное сознание, полномочия избранных представителей, границы приемлемого поведения, почтительное отношение, уважение, целесообразность, взаимовлияние.

### **3. Сформулируйте ответы на вопросы. Каждый ответ должен содержать не менее 4 предложений.**

1. What is the universal way of a comprehensive study of the concept of law?

2. Are there any difficulties in understanding the law?

3. What should be taken into account when studying law?

4. Is the law self-sufficient in maintaining public order and the system of penalties for its violation?

5. What components of the regulation of society are involved in addition to the law?

6. By what criteria can various groups be differentiated within one society?

7. What is the particularity of the Indian social structure?

8. Which two contrasting types of society were analysed? What are the key differences?

9. What is the keynote in repressive (or penal) law and compensatory rules? Make a comparison.

10. What did various researchers agree on in the field of studying approaches to the concept of law?

11. What reasons have been mentioned for marriage in modern society?

12. What do courts and parliaments deal with?

13. What does the activity of public law involve?

14. How has the legal code in traffic regulation changed and why?

15. What approaches are presented in the disputes- settlement within two types of societies opposed to each other?

16. What are the key ideas of the conclusion?

**4. Объясните эти концепции на английском.**

Public law, scattered collection of people, ladder of influence, social stratification, caste system, legal code, collective conscience, mechanical solidarity

**5. Проанализируйте плюсы и минусы вмешательства правительства в различные сферы жизни общества и обсудите их в группе.**

### **Text for additional reading “The Legal Profession”**

The law is the most significant carrier of dominant social definitions of acceptable and unacceptable conduct. It is perhaps the most significant social institution for the settlement of disputes, and it contains within its rules and procedures a means whereby infringements of the law, from the trivial to the most serious, can be dealt with. Lawyers form an important group of the various personnel involved in these procedures, and it is important to understand the kinds of services which lawyers provide, as well as the occupational, social and educational background of this body of experts whose work is so closely tied up with the maintenance of social norms embodied in the law and the legal system.

Lawyers, it is often said, are a response to a social need. Disputes crop up in all corners of society, among every social class, and such disputes and problems can involve anything from marriage breakdown to criminal charges, contested wills to commercial transactions. The trouble is that in many cases the solution to the dispute is not something which can be determined like a mathematical equation. Most cases involve questions of social values, the most fundamental of which is probably ‘justice’, and judgments about those cases are based upon evaluation rather than issues of hard fact. Law embodies dominant social norms and values, and lawyers are engaged in their everyday work in maintaining those values through their function of implementing the law.

Lawyers have traditionally held themselves out as ‘professionals’, which, sociologically, carries the implication that, as professionals, lawyers occupy key positions within society, respected by lay people as having possession of specialised knowledge and the claimed ability to solve clients’ problems.

The sociological analyses of professions suggest that professional people are identifiable by reason of their possession of five traits:

- 1) command of a systematic body of theoretical and specialised knowledge;
- 2) professional authority;
- 3) the approval and support of the community;
- 4) a rigorous code of ethics regulating their activities;
- 5) a professional ‘culture’.

In recent years the legal profession has increasingly come under pressure from various quarters, with the result that it can no longer maintain its position of independence, exclusivity and high status so easily. One effect of the pressures for change has been to undermine seriously the profession’s privileged position as a ‘professional’ group, and to force lawyers to enter and operate within the open competitive marketplace. And apart from these concerns, there was continuing worry within government over the spiralling cost to the public purse of the provision of legal services bringing further confrontation between lawyers and the government.

The legal profession has always made much of the ideal of equality – that everyone is entitled to receive the same quality of legal services, irrespective of personal circumstances. This principle must be observed in order to support the availability of legal representation before courts, in those areas where state intervention through welfare provision or employment protection affects so many

people's lives, in order to protect claimants from the denial of rights by state authorities.

Like all professional groups the legal profession is essentially middle-class in outlook and, usually, in origin. The peculiarities of recruitment into the legal profession, coupled with its unique position within the social structure, still tend to favour the middle-and upper-middle-class aspirant lawyer. The cost of undergraduate legal education, even allowing for the deferred payment of university fees, is extremely high. For many potential recruits, these fee-levels may well be prohibitive, and it must be remembered that living expenses, too, must be found during the period of training, when novices are not allowed to take on cases for themselves and earn their own fees.

## PART 3. LEGISLATURE AND CONSTITUTION

### Unit 3. Law in Russia

#### Law in Russia

**From ancient to modern times.** The first Writ of Law in the Rus' State is considered to be the Russkaya Pravda, which was composed by Yaroslav the Wise, Prince of Kiev, in 1016 based on Leges Barbarorum (Barbarian Laws), which had been used by that time by a lot of different European peoples. The Russkaya Pravda contained 16 articles which regulated criminal, compulsory, hereditary, social and procedural relations. In other words it defined various financial fines and punishments for committing different crimes, including the laws of blood revenge.

Further on Russkaya Pravda was supplemented and codified by the ruling sons of Yaroslav the Wise. In 1072 there were already 41 articles. In the beginning of 12-th century the Russian Prince Vladimir Monomakh (1053-1125) made a great contribution to the Russkaya Pravda by creating his Ustav (Charter), which contained 69 articles. It was a means to regulate Kiev's revolt of 1113 which had occurred due to increasing social inequality. The provisions of Ustav limited the rights of landowners and defended the rights of the lowest categories of people. Thus, Vladimir Monomakh managed to ease social strain and to obtain peace.

Russkaya Pravda was the main basis for almost 400 years until in 1497 Ivan III adopted the first legislative code of the Russian state – the Law Code.

The Law Code was based on the following legislative sources:

- Russkaya Pravda and its versions.
- Pskov Judicial Charter.
- Charters – regulatory documents, issued by high authorities on the questions of local control.
- Judicial Charters for particular localities, containing some norms of civil and criminal law.
- Judicial solutions for some individual issues.

The Law Code of 1497, being actually a feudal set of laws, did not possess a distinct systemic constituent. The laws were created for a particular case, mostly protecting the privileges of ruling class. However, some traits of the system were indeed observable, which had not happened in the laws earlier.

In 1550 the Tsar Ivan IV the Terrible adopted the new Law Code, which contained 100 articles. He eliminated judicial privileges of apanage princes and enforced the role of central state judicial bodies. During the period of 100 years the Law Code was supplemented by 445 more decrees. The problem was that some of the articles had become obsolete and some of them contradicted each other. Moreover, in 1648 the policy of state had led to the Salt Revolt and Tsar Alexis had to call the Assembly of the Land where in 1649 the Council Code was adopted.

The new Council Code was far bigger in volume and richer in content. It consisted of 25 chapters and 967 articles and was the first ever printed set of laws in Russia. But still, it did not encompass all the law norms.

By the time Peter I came to the throne the Council Code of 1649 had become considerably outdated. During his reign Peter the Great paid more attention to military affairs willing to expand Russian territories and to establish European education in the country. Thus, most of his Decrees concerned the army, territorial structure of the country, and foundation of various educational institutions.

Radical changes in the law sphere in Russia started right after the great revolution of 1917 when the power was taken by the Bolshevic's Party. It was the end of monarchy.

During the 1917 the new Russian Power issued 50 new Decrees and during the 1918 – 107 new decrees, establishing new state order in comparison with the former state. In 1922 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was formed, establishing the socialistic structure of society. This structure was completely opposite to that of the capitalistic Commonwealth of Nations. The most significant characteristics of socialism were the total absence of private property, social equality among all members of the Soviet society, full and free access to education, health care, social protection and high political positions for all people, who were the members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). In 1922 the Soviet Power adopted the Civil Code and the Criminal Code. Two years later the first Constitution of the USSR was adopted (1924). Then in 1936 was adopted the Stalin's Constitution. Up to 1939 the Communist Party held

annual meetings. Then there was a long gap up to 1953, which was explained by the Great Patriotic War against Germany and post war period when the country had to restore national economy. In 1977 the government headed by Brezhnev adopted the last Constitution of the USSR.

In the period from the mid of 1980s to the mid of 1990s, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic built a new legal system. Numerous amendments to the 1978 Constitution of the RSFSR recognized political pluralism and a multi-party system, the principle of separation of powers, private property, and freedom of enterprise. On June 12, 1990 the Declaration of State Sovereignty of the RSFSR and on November 22, 1991 the Declaration of Rights and Freedoms of Man and Citizen were adopted.

The government was headed by the president B. Yeltsin who initiated the work on a new project of constitution of Russia in 1990 and 3 years later on December 12 the Russian Constitution was adopted by the nation-wide vote. The Constitution had supreme legal force, securing the foundations of the constitutional order of Russia, the state structure, the formation of representative, executive and judicial authorities and the system of local self-government, human and civil rights and freedoms, as well as constitutional amendments and revisions to the Constitution. The Constitution had significant differences compared with the one of 1978. Namely:

- The system of Soviets was abolished.
- Russia became a symmetric federation; in 1918-1993 the subjects of the Russian Federation (RSFSR) were only national entities.
- The term of office of the Russian President was reduced from 5 to 4 years (increased to 6 years in 2008).
- The upper age limit for a candidate for the Presidency of Russia was eliminated; (in 1991-1993, it was 65 years old).
- The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation was established.
- The text of the Oath of Office of the President of the Russian Federation was changed.
- A number of subjects of the Russian Federation were renamed (in 1996-2003 five more subjects of the Russian Federation were renamed).

In 1994 and 1996 the first and second parts of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation were adopted. This most important legal document contains a set of norms defining the legal status of citizens.

The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation adopted in 1997 replaced the Criminal Code of the RSFSR of 1960. Among the most significant changes are a fairly complete reflection of the new economic and political realities of Russian society, the transition to the priority protection of human rights and freedoms rather than state interests, increased liability for the most serious crimes and reduced liability for crimes of little gravity committed for the first time, new grounds for release from criminal liability and other innovations designed to enhance the preventive potential of the criminal law.

Nowadays the legal system in Russia consists of Constitution as the main law of the state, 21 Codes (e.g. Civil Code, Labour Code, Family Code etc.), Federal Laws and Regulatory Acts, which are regularly verified and updated by State Duma and Government. As of October 2022, according to data from the "Official Internet Portal of Legal Information" ([www.pravo.gov.ru](http://www.pravo.gov.ru)), there are just over 9,170 federal laws in effect in the Russian Federation, including federal laws "On amendments...", of which there are just over 6,740.

### Vocabulary

<i>social and procedural relations</i>	– общественные и процессуальные отношения
<i>a great contribution</i>	– огромный вклад
<i>to ease social strain</i>	– снять социальную напряженность
<i>apanage princes</i>	– удельные князья
<i>The Peter's successors</i>	– преемники Петра
<i>distinguishing features</i>	– отличительные черты
<i>numerous amendments</i>	– многочисленные дополнения
<i>the nation-wide vote</i>	– всенародное голосование
<i>national entities</i>	– национальные образования (субъекты)
<i>priority protection of human rights and freedoms</i>	– приоритет защиты прав и свобод человека
<i>feudal set of laws</i>	– феодальный свод законов

### Exercises

**1. Отработайте произношение следующих слов и выражений.**

Abolish, abolishment, author, authority, authorities

Commit, committed, committing, commitment, consider, considered

Constitute, constitution, constituent, contradict, contradiction

Determine, determined determining, determination,

Distinguish, distinguishing, explain, explanation, liable, liability

Reduce, reduction, regulate, regulation



Represent, representative, representation

Secure, security, separate, separation, separatory.

**2. Соотнесите английские выражения с их русскими эквивалентами.**

1. pay attention	a. свобода предпринимательства
2. executive authorities	b. полное отсутствие
3. restore economy	c. частная собственность
4. significant difference	d. серьезность преступления
5. judicial solution	e. государственный порядок
6. entire absence	f. обращать внимание
7. freedom of enterprise	g. судебное решение
8. state order	h. восстановить экономику
9. crime gravity	i. исполнительная власть
10. private property	j. значительная разница

**3. Исправьте предложения.**

1. The first Writ of Law in ancient Russia was created in X-th century.

2. Russkaya Pravda contained 41 articles in 1016

3. Kiev's revolt of 1113 was suppressed by Vladimir Monomakh by means of military actions.

4. The Law code of Ivan IV the terrible consisted of 150 articles and was later completed by 400 more.

5. The first ever printed Law Code in Russia was issued by Peter I.

6. The USSR was established in 1917.

7. First Constitution in the USSR was adopted in 1922.

8. Stalin adopted his Constitution in 1939.

9. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union did not hold meetings from 1939 to 1955.

10. The Constitution of Russia was adopted in 1993 by nation-wide referendum.

**4. Переведите на английский.**

1. Законы варваров были составлены на латыни и под влиянием римских законов.

2. Русская правда – свод законов и правовых норм древней Руси – это первый и основной источник русского права.

3. Иван Грозный совершил две решающие территориальные победы за период своего правления.

4. Петр I посетил много европейских стран, чтобы набраться опыта в различных науках.

5. Петр I постоянно учился и заставлял учиться других, он много работал для славы своей страны.

6. На протяжении всей истории своего правления династия Романовых являлась основой русской государственности.

7. Советская власть уничтожила институт частной собственности в России, но предоставила всем людям бесплатную и бессрочную аренду земли.

8. Союз Советских Социалистических Республик был основан в 1922 г. и просуществовал до 1991 г.

9. Россия занимает лидирующее место в мировой торговле энергоресурсами и экспортирует почти половину производимой первичной энергии.

10. Российская Федерация гарантирует права коренных малочисленных народов в соответствии с принципами и стандартами международного права.

**5. Сформулируйте ответы на вопросы. Каждый ответ должен содержать не менее 4 предложений.**

1. When and how was the first Russkaya Pravda created?

2. What were the reasons of creation of the Ustav by Vladimir Monomakh?

3. What were the sources of the Law Code, created by Ivan III in 1497?

4. When did the first printed set of laws appear and what events did it follow?

5. What were the most important features of socialism in comparison with capitalism?

6. What were the differences of the Constitution of 1993 compared with that of 1978?

### **Text for additional reading**

#### **“Constitution of the Russian Federation”**

The Constitution of the Russian Federation is the highest regulatory legal act of the Russian Federation. The Constitution has the highest legal force, which establishes the fundamental elements of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation, the state system, the formation of representative, executive, judicial

bodies and the system of local self-government, human and civil rights and freedoms, and constitutional amendments and revision of the Constitution.

The current version of the Constitution was adopted by nationwide voting on December 12, 1993, after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. 58.43% of people voted for the adoption of the constitution, and 41.57% voted against it. On the same day, the first State Duma in the history of modern Russia was elected. The new Constitution came into force on the day when it was published in the *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, December 25, 1993.

The current Constitution of the Russian Federation consists of the Preamble and two sections. The Preamble proclaims that the people of Russia approve this Constitution; democratic and humanistic values are determined; Russia's place in the modern world is defined.

The first section consists of 9 chapters and 137 articles enshrining the foundations of the political, social, legal, economic, and social systems of the Russian Federation, the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the federal structure of the Russian Federation, the status of public authorities, and the procedure for revising the Constitution and introducing amendments.

The second section determines the final and transitional provisions and serves as the basis for continuity and stability of constitutional legal norms.

Amendments to the Constitution, except for specific articles, are adopted by the State Duma and the Federation Council in the form of a federal constitutional law approved by the legislative bodies of at least two-thirds of the regions of the Russian Federation.

The articles on the fundamental elements of the constitutional system, rights and freedoms of a person and citizen, as well as the revision of the Constitution, can be changed only by a decision of the Constitutional Assembly, which shall be convened if the amendment proposal is supported by three-fifths of the votes of the members of the Federation Council and the State Duma. The Constitutional Assembly may adopt a new text of the Constitution itself, or it may submit this question to a nation-wide voting.

The most important amendments to the Constitution as of today:

1. the term of office of the President was increased from 4 up to 6 years, and the term of office of the members of the State Duma from 4 to 5 years on December 30, 2008. In addition, these amendments established that the Government shall provide an annual report to the State Duma;

2. the judicial system of the Russian Federation was changed on February 5, 2014;
3. a change of formation of the Federation Council was approved on July 21, 2014;
4. remaining amendments relate to changes in the composition of the Russian Federation. Thus on March 21, 2014, the Republic of Crimea and the city of federal importance Sevastopol were included in the Russian Federation.

## **Unit 4. Law in Great Britain**

### **Law in Great Britain**

**History of Law in GB.** Historical development of Law in Britain was a long process of trial and error. People were ruled by Kings and Monarchs who were able to set any rules, laws and taxes they saw fit. The Kings' power was absolute, however they had to abide their lieges. In Britain, as in most countries of those times, Kings usually issued charters where they gave promises to their barons and nobility who supported their right to reign the country.

**Magna Carta.** In the beginning of the 13-th century Britain was ruled by King John (1199 – 1216) who followed the principle of “force and will” and justified most of his decisions by the tenet that “the king is above the law”. This made him very unpopular among the aristocracy and soon he was faced a rebel of his barons. They demanded “a solemn grant of liberties” originally based on “Charter of Liberties” issued by Henry I about a hundred years before. The document was completed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Stephen Langton during a ten-day-long negotiation at Runnymede and sealed by King John on 15 June 1215. Some years later it received the name “Magna Carta” (the Great Charter).

Although the Great Charter was intended to protect the rights of nobility it went beyond that as it promised the protection of church rights, protection from illegal imprisonment, access to swift justice, and, most importantly, limitations on taxation and other feudal payments to the Crown, with certain forms of feudal taxation requiring baronial consent. It mainly focused on the rights of the barons but some of the rights of serfs were also included.

Magna Carta was abolished by the Pope two months later as “not only shameful and demeaning but also illegal and unjust” since John had been “forced

to accept" it and accordingly the charter was "null, and void of all validity forever"; and under threat of excommunication, the King was not to observe the charter, nor the barons try to enforce it.

Thus, despite the fact that Magna Carta did not succeed in making peace between royalists and barons it turned out to have become one of the first written constitutional papers as it established British Liberties (protection against unjust punishment and the loss of life, liberty and property, fair trial to any citizen, levying of certain taxes only with barons' consent).

**Habeas Corpus Act.** The writ of Habeas Corpus is considered to have originated by Henry II in 1166 in his Assize of Clarendon. In 1215 it was guaranteed by Magna Carta, whose article 39 reads (translated from Latin): "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised or exiled or in any way destroyed...."

Habeas Corpus Act was established in 1640 by the English Parliament as a measure to define and strengthen the ancient prerogative writ of *habeas corpus*, which required a court to examine the lawfulness of a prisoner's detention and thus prevent unlawful or arbitrary imprisonment. It occurred after a story of Alice Robinson in 1621, who was arrested and imprisoned for her rude and violent behavior by a constable without a warrant. When later she was brought to trial, the story about her treatment in prison caused public anger. She had been put on bread and water, forced to sleep on earth and given fifty lashes. It was too harsh even for those times.

Habeas Corpus Act of 1640 was amended by Habeas Corpus Act of 1679. It is still in force and it is actually "an order in the name of people (or sovereign) to produce an imprisoned person to the court at once."

**Bill of Rights.** The Bill of Rights (1689) is an Act of the Parliament of England that set out certain basic civil rights and clarified who would be next to inherit the Crown. It remains a crucial statute in English constitutional law. It became the result of long and tense struggle between Stuart King and the English Parliament. The Bill sets out a constitutional requirement for the Crown to seek the consent of the people as represented in Parliament. As well as setting limits on the powers of the monarch, it established the rights of Parliament, including regular parliaments, free elections, and freedom of speech. It also listed individual rights, including the prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment and the right not to pay taxes levied without the approval of Parliament. Finally, it described and condemned several misdeeds of James II of England. The Bill of Rights was assented by the Royals on December 16, 1689.

In the United Kingdom, the Bill is considered a basic document of the British constitution, along with Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act 1679 and the Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949. The Bill was one of the models used to draft the Claim of Right Act 1689, applied in Scotland, the United States Bill of Rights, the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. Along with the Act of Settlement 1701, it remains in effect within all Commonwealth realms.

**Modern law of the United Kingdom.** The United Kingdom has four legal systems, each of which derives from a particular geographical area for a variety of historical reasons: English and Welsh law, Scots law, Northern Ireland law, and, since 2007, purely Welsh law as a result of Welsh devolution, with further calls for a Welsh justice system.

Overarching these systems is the law of the United Kingdom, also known as United Kingdom law, or British law. UK law arises from laws applying to the United Kingdom and/or its citizens as a whole, most obviously constitutional law, but also other areas – for instance, tax law.

There are three distinct legal jurisdictions in the United Kingdom: England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. Each has its own legal system, distinct history and origins.

There is a substantial overlap between these three legal systems and the three legal jurisdictions of the United Kingdom: England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

The UK does not have a single legal system because it was created by the political union of previously independent countries. Article 19 of the Treaty of Union, put into effect by the Acts of Union in 1707, created the Kingdom of Great Britain but guaranteed the continued existence of Scotland's and England's separate legal systems. The Acts of Union of 1800, which joined Great Britain and Ireland into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, contained no equivalent provisions but preserved the principle of different courts to be held in Ireland, of which the part called Northern Ireland, continues to follow as part of the United Kingdom.

Each legal system defaults to its jurisdiction, each of whose courts further that law through jurisprudence. Choice of which jurisdiction's law to use is possible in private law: For example, a company in Edinburgh, Scotland and a company in Belfast, Northern Ireland are free to contract in English law. This is not

so in public law (for example, criminal law), where there are set rules of procedure in each jurisdiction.

**Legislatures in the United Kingdom.** The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the UK Parliament, the British Parliament, the Westminster Parliament or "Westminster", is the supreme legislative body for the United Kingdom and for English Law. It alone possesses legislative supremacy and thereby ultimate power over all other political bodies in the UK and its territories. Its head is the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, currently King Charles III. Its seat is the Palace of Westminster in Westminster, London.

The United Kingdom Legislation are the Acts, passed directly by Parliament, or Statutory Instruments, made under the authority of an Act of Parliament by either a government minister or by the Queen-in-Council. The latter are generally subject either to parliamentary approval (affirmative procedure) or parliamentary disallowance (negative procedure). The majority of Acts considered in the UK are defined as public general acts, or 'Acts of Parliament' as they will have progressed and gained approval as a Bill through both House of Commons and House of Lords, and have gained Royal Assent from the Monarch.

### Vocabulary

<i>abide their lieges</i>	– считаться со своими вассалами
<i>to issue a charter</i>	– издать хартию
<i>a solemn grant of liberties</i>	– торжественное (официальное) дарование свобод
<i>ten-day-long negotiation</i>	– десятидневные переговоры
<i>feudal taxation</i>	– феодальное налогообложение
<i>shameful and demeaning</i>	– постыдный и унижительный
<i>to disseise</i>	– незаконно лишать собственности
<i>arbitrary imprisonment</i>	– произвольное лишение свободы
<i>fifty lashes</i>	– пятьдесят плетей
<i>substantial overlap</i>	– существенное наложение/дублирование
<i>equivalent provisions</i>	– (здесь) эквивалентные условия

### Exercises

**1. Отработайте произношение следующих слов и выражений.**

Adopt, adoption, approve, approval, charter,

Divide, division, dividing, divided, exist, existence,

Feud, feudal, feudalism, history, historical, historically,

Issue, include, included, including, inclusion, jurisdiction,  
 Monarch, monarchy, noble, nobility, serfs, substantial, substantiate  
 Preserve, preservation, supreme, supremacy, treat, treatment,  
 Require, required, requirement, requiring.

**2. Соотнесите английские выражения с их русскими эквивалентами.**

1. right to reign	a. высшая власть
2. disallowance	b. королевский двор
3. condemn misdeeds	c. четкая история
4. levy taxes	d. одобрение
5. barons' rebel	e. право править
6. preserve the principle	f. взимать налоги
7. ultimate power	g. осуждать злодеяния
8. approval	h. запрет
9. royal court	i. сохранить принцип
10. distinct history	j. бунт баронов

**3. Исправьте предложения.**

1. Magna Carta was created by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Stephen Langton.

2. The Great Charter was only intended to protect the rights of nobility.

3. Magna Carta established peace between the King John and nobility.

4. Habeas Corpus Act orders a person suspected in a crime to be imprisoned immediately.

5. The Bill of Rights permitted the British Parliament to define the rules of inheriting the Crown

6. All the states of the United Kingdom have one legal system.

7. The supreme legislative power in Britain belongs to the Monarch.

8. The power of Westminster Parliament spreads over all the countries of the Commonwealth of nations.

9. The Welsh legal system is completely different from the English one.

10. The Bill of Rights 1689 was replaced by later Act of Parliament and no longer in effect now.

**4. Переведите на английский.**

1. Великая Хартия Вольностей – пример политического документа, который отстаивал права людей выше прерогатив монархов.



2. Многие элементы Хартии вольностей были включены в конституцию Соединенных Штатов.

3. Любое лицо, считающее, что его или ее незаконно лишили свободы, имеет право прибегнуть к habeas corpus.

4. Экономические, социальные и культурные права также гарантируются статьей 41 Билля о Правах.

5. По мнению Британского парламента, такие меры должны будут освободить рабочие места для граждан страны.

6. Палата общин парламента Великобритании приняла билль, который утвердил принципы выхода из ЕС.

7. Нижняя палата парламента Великобритании приняла во втором чтении билль о досрочном проведении выборов.

8. Строго говоря, британское законодательство не регламентирует промежуток времени между выборами.

9. Основой закона стало британское законодательство с дополнениями и поправками.

10. Согласно британскому законодательству дроны запрещено запускать ближе, чем в одном километре от аэропорта

**5. Сформулируйте ответы на вопросы. Каждый ответ должен содержать не менее 4 предложений.**

1. What were the prerequisites of creating Magna Carta in Britain, and what were the consequences?

2. What were the circumstances that led to the adoption of Habeas Corpus Act?

3. What rights did the Bill of rights guarantee to the British people?

4. How many legislative systems are there in the United Kingdom? What are they?

5. What are the functions of Westminster parliament?

### **Text for additional reading “Constitution of Great Britain”**

The British Constitution is unwritten unlike the constitution in America or the proposed European Constitution, and as such, is referred to as an uncodified constitution in the sense that there is no single document that can be identified as Britain's constitution. The British Constitution can be found in a variety of

documents. The main ones are: Statutes (the Magna Carta of 1215 and the Act of Settlement of 1701), Acts of Parliament; customs and traditions, political conventions, case law; constitutional matters decided in a court of law.

Since the English Civil War, the core principle of the British constitution has traditionally been the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, according to which the statutes passed by Parliament are the UK's supreme and final source of law. It follows that Parliament can change the constitution simply by passing new Acts of Parliament to be followed by the Royal Assent. There is some debate about whether this principle remains entirely valid today, in part due to the UK's European Union membership.

According to the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, Parliament may pass any legislation that it wishes. There are many Acts of Parliament which themselves have constitutional significance. For example, Parliament has the power to determine the length of its own term. However, the Sovereign retains the power to dissolve Parliament at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister. Parliament also has the power to change the structure of its constituent Houses and the relation between them.

Parliament consists of the Sovereign, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. All the legislation must receive the approval of the Sovereign (the Royal Assent). Following the accession of the UK to European Economic Community (now the European Union) in 1972, the UK became bound by European law and more importantly, the principle of the supremacy of European Union law.

The House of Commons alone possesses the power to pass a motion of no-confidence in the Government, which requires the Government either to resign or seek fresh elections. Such a motion does not require passage by the Lords, or the Royal Assent. Parliament traditionally also has the power to remove individual members of the government by impeachment. By the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 it has the power to remove individual judges from office for misconduct.

## **PART 4. POLITICAL SYSTEM**

### **Unit 5. The System of Government in the Russian Federation**

#### **The System of Government in the Russian Federation**

The Russian Federation was established by the Constitution of 1993 after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Under the Constitution Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government. The Russian Federation consists of 89 constituent entities (republics, regions, and territories, cities of federal significance, the autonomous regions and autonomous area, which have equal rights). The local authorities of the constituent entities have the right to pass laws independently of the federal government. The laws of the subjects of the Russian Federation may not contradict federal laws. In case of conflicts between federal and local authorities, the President uses consensual procedures to resolve the problem. If a consensus is not reached, the dispute is transferred to the appropriate court for its resolution.

The President of the Russian Federation is the head of state. He is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The President organizes and chairs the Security Council of Russia, signs treaties, enforces the law. The President appoints ministers, who are subject to the approval of the Federal Assembly. He nominates judges to the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and Court of Arbitration of the Russian Federation, and the Prosecutor-General of the Russian Federation. The President has the right to introduce the state of emergency within the Russian Federation. He announces prescheduled elections. He has the right to suspend the actions of acts of executive bodies of the Russian Federation members, in case they contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws or the international obligations of the Russian Federation. Under the Constitution of RF, the President of Russia is elected for a term of six years (eligible for a second term).

State power in the Russian Federation is exercised on the basis of its separation into legislative, executive and judicial branches. Each of them is balanced by the President.

The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly (the Parliament). It consists of two chambers: the Council of Federation (the upper chamber) and the State Duma (the lower chamber). The two chambers of the Federal Assembly possess different powers and responsibilities with the State Duma. The Federation Council includes two representatives from each constituent entity of the Russian Federation, one from the representative and one from the executive bodies of the subject of the Federation.

The State Duma consists of 450 deputies and is elected for a term of 4 years. In 2008 the term was extended to 5 years. Each chamber elects a chairman (the Speaker) to control the internal procedures of the chamber. The Federal Assembly is a permanently functioning body. The Federation Council and the State Duma sit separately. Their sessions are open (public). Each of the Houses forms committees and commissions and holds hearings on the appropriate issues. Bills may be initiated by the two chambers. But a bill must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President to become a law. The President may veto the bill.

The executive power is vested by the Government which consists of the Chairman of the Government (the Prime Minister), deputy chairmen and the federal ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President with the consent of the State Duma. If the selected candidate is rejected three times, the President appoints the Prime Minister himself, dissolves the State Duma and calls new elections. The Prime Minister proposes his candidates for the offices of the Deputy Chairmen of the Russian Federation and federal ministers to the President. The Government presents a draft budget to be discussed by the State Duma and it provides its implementation and realization of financial, credit and monetary policies. It carries out measures to ensure the legality, rights and freedoms of the citizens, to protect property, public order and combat crimes. It ensures state security and the realization of foreign policy. The Government ensures the implementation of a uniform state policy in the sphere of culture, science, education, social security, health and ecology.

The judicial power is vested in courts and administered by the Ministry of Justice. Three types of court make up the Russian judiciary:

- The courts of general jurisdiction (including military courts), subordinated to the Supreme Court;
- The arbitration court system under the High Court of Arbitration;

- The Constitutional Court (as well as constitutional courts in a number of federal entities).

The municipal court is the lowest adjudicating body in the general court system. It serves each city or rural district and deals with more than 90 per cent of all civil and criminal cases. The next level of courts of general jurisdiction is the regional courts. At the highest level there is the Supreme Court. Decisions of the lower trial courts can be appealed only to the immediately superior court. Arbitration courts are practice-specialized courts, which resolve property and commercial disputes between economic agents. The highest level of court resolving economic disputes is the High Court of Arbitration. The Constitutional Court is empowered to rule on whether or not laws or Presidential Decrees are constitutional. If it finds that a law is unconstitutional, the law becomes unenforceable and governmental agencies are barred from implementing it. The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the Higher Arbitration Court are appointed by the Parliament's Upper Chamber.

### Vocabulary

<i>Authorities</i>	– (зд.) органы власти
<i>Contradict</i>	– противоречить
<i>Consensual</i>	– согласованный
<i>Suspend</i>	– приостанавливать, откладывать
<i>Eligible</i>	– подходящий; имеющий право
<i>Reject</i>	– отклонять
<i>Implementation</i>	– исполнение, осуществление
<i>Adjudicate</i>	– судить, выносить решение
<i>Unenforceable</i>	– не имеющий законной силы
<i>Bar</i>	– препятствовать, аннулировать

### Exercises

#### **1. Отработайте произношение следующих слов и выражений.**

Authorities, authorize, author,

Define, defined, defining, definition,

Federative, federation,

Eligible, eligibly, eligibility, legislative, legislate, legislation

Implementation, financial, policies, measures, foreign, sphere  
 Judiciary, jurisdiction, adjudicating, unenforceable.

**2. Соотнесите английские выражения с их русскими эквивалентами.**

1. Субъект Федерации	a. The Accounting Chamber
2. Федеральное Собрание	b. the Supreme Court
3. Генеральный прокурор	c. the Federation Council
4. Помощник Председателя	d. Constituent entity
5. Совет Министров	e. the Security Council
6. Совет Федерации	f. the Prosecutor-General
7. Счетная Палата	g. the Deputy Chairman
8. Верховный суд	h. the Council of Ministers
9. Совет Безопасности	i. the Federal assembly

**3. Исправьте предложения, используя эти клише.**

I think	it is correct/incorrect
I suppose	it is true/false
I reckon	on the contrary

The Russian Federation was formed by the Constitution in 1995.

In case of conflicts between federal and local authorities, the Prime-Minister uses consensual procedures to resolve the problem.

The President of Russia is elected for a term of four years under the Constitution of RF.

Legislative, executive and judicial branches are balanced by the Federal Assembly.

The Federation Council comprises one representative from each constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

The Federation Council and the State Duma sit together.

Bills may be initiated only by the State Duma.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Federal Assembly.

The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the Higher Arbitration Court are appointed by the President.

**4. Сформулируйте ответы на вопросы. Каждый ответ должен содержать не менее 4 предложений.**

- 1) When was the new state system of Russia formed? What event caused it?
- 2) What is the political structure of the Russian Federation?
- 3) How many constituent entities does Russia consist of?
- 4) Who rules the country?
- 5) What are the main functions of the President?
- 6) What are the three branches of the federal government in Russia?
- 7) What chambers represent the Federal Assembly?
- 8) What is the executive power responsible for?
- 9) Who appoints the Prime-Minister?
- 10) What are the types of court that make up the Russian judiciary?

**5. Опишите политическую систему России, используя данный план.**

1. The President and his functions
2. Legislative branch: its structure and functions
3. Executive branch: its structure and functions
4. Judicial branch: its structure and functions

**6. Напишите эссе на тему «If you were a President, what laws would you enforce first?» (120–150 слов).**

## **Unit 6. Political System of the United Kingdom**

### **Political System of the United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a *constitutional monarchy*. It means that a country is governed by a king or queen who accepts the advice of a parliament. Second, it is a *unitary state*, as it unites four different countries. Finally, it is also a *parliamentary democracy*. That is, it is a country whose government is controlled by a parliament elected by the people. In Britain, as in many European countries, the official head of state, whether a monarch or a president, has little real power.

Britain as opposed to other modern states does not have a constitution. Of course, there are rules, regulations, principles and procedures for the running of the country, but there is no single written document which can be appealed to as the highest law of the land.

**Monarchy.** A monarch in the UK reigns, but does not rule. Queen Elizabeth II was the head of the country as well as of fifteen other independent Commonwealth countries, which form *British Commonwealth of Nations*. Queen Elizabeth II died in 2022. Now the royal family has a new monarch – King Charles III (former Prince Charles). The king is the official head of executive, legislative branches, as well as courts, army and Church.

The king or queen comes into this cushy yet challenging job when the standing monarch abdicates the throne, retires or passes away.

The three roles of the monarch are often mentioned. First, the monarch is the personal embodiment of the government of the country and guarantees its stability. Second, it is argued that the monarch is a possible final check on a government that is becoming dictatorial. Third, the monarch has a very practical role to play. By being a figurehead and representative of the country, she or he can perform the ceremonial duties which heads of state often have to spend their time on. This way, the real government has more time to deal with the actual job of running the country.

**Government.** Government refers to the most powerful of the ministers, namely, the Prime Minister and the other members of the cabinet, who exercise executive power. There are generally about twenty people in the cabinet. Members of the government are usually called ministers. The cabinet meets once a week and takes decisions about new policies, the implementation of existing policies and the running of the various government departments.

The position of a British Prime Minister (PM) is in direct contrast to the position of the monarch. While the Queen/King appears to have a lot of power but in reality, has very little, the PM appears not to have much power but in reality, has a very great deal. The traditional phrase describes the position of the PM within the cabinet as *primus inter pares* (Latin for 'first among equals'). But in fact, the other ministers are not nearly as powerful.

**Parliament.** The activities of Parliament in Britain are more or less similar to those of the parliament in any western democracy. It has legislative power, which means it makes laws, gives authority for the government to raise and spend money, keeps a close eye on government activities and discusses these activities.

The British Parliament works in a large building called the Palace of Westminster (popularly known as the Houses of Parliament). It contains committee rooms, offices, libraries, restaurants, bars, and even some places of residence. It



also contains two larger rooms. One of these is where the House of Lords holds its meetings. The other is where the House of Commons meets. The British Parliament is divided into these two 'houses', or chambers, it means it is bicameral and its members belong to one or other of them. However, only members of the Commons are known as MPs (Members of Parliament). The Commons is by far the more important of the two.

**House of Commons.** The Speaker's Chair is here. The Commons has no special place for people to stand when they are speaking. MPs simply stand up and speak from wherever they are sitting. Moreover, there are no desks. This makes it easy for the MPs to drift in and drift out of the room. The room itself is very small. In fact, there isn't enough space for all the MPs. There are about 650 of them, but the room can accommodate fewer than 400. The ancient habits are preserved today in many detailed rules and customs of procedure which all new MPs have to learn. The most noticeable of these is the rule that forbids MPs to address one another by name.

The *Speaker* is the person who chairs and controls discussion in the House, decides which MP is going to speak next and makes sure that the rules of procedure are followed. It is a very important position. In fact, the Speaker is, officially, the second most important 'commoner' (non-aristocrat) in the Kingdom after the Prime Minister. Hundreds of years ago, it was the Speaker's job to announce the decisions of the Commons to the king (that is where the title Speaker comes from). As the king was often very displeased with what the Commons had decided, this was not a pleasant task. As a result, nobody wanted to get the job. They had to be forced to take it. These days, the position is a much safer one, but the tradition of dragging an unwilling Speaker to the chair has remained.

**House of Lords.** The second British chamber is called the House of Lords, which has no real power and only limited influence. Although the Lords can delay a bill, they cannot stop it becoming law, even if they continue to refuse it. Its role, therefore, is a consultative one. In the Lords, bills can be discussed in more detail than the busy Commons have time for, and in this way irregularities and inconsistencies in these proposals can be avoided before they become law.

The House of Lords' chamber is similar to that of the Commons, but at the end of the chamber there is the royal throne from which the monarch reads His/Her speech at the Opening of Parliament. The members of the Lords are aristocrats. In fact, only a very small proportion of them are there by hereditary right.

The value of the Lords lies in the fact that its members do not depend on party politics for their positions. As they are there for life, they do not have to worry about losing their positions. It means they can take decisions independently.

General elections are called by the monarch when the prime minister suggests. The Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949 require that a new election must be called within *five years* of the previous general election.

### Vocabulary

<i>Appeal</i>	– прибегать, обращаться
<i>Abdicate</i>	– отречься (от престола, власти)
<i>Heir</i>	– наследник
<i>Figurehead</i>	– номинальный глава
<i>By far</i>	– (зд.) безусловно, несомненно
<i>Emphasize</i>	– подчеркнуть, выделить, обратить внимание
<i>Chair (v.)</i>	– возглавлять, руководить
<i>Displease</i>	– раздражать, вызывать недовольство
<i>Inconsistency</i>	– противоречие
<i>Interference</i>	– вмешательство

### Exercises

#### 1. Отработайте произношение следующих слов и выражений.

Govern, parliament, parliamentary, procedure, executive, legislative, Majesty, guarantee, argue, figurehead, ceremonial, duty, psychology, decision, authority, division, emphasize, officially, influence, although, therefore, irregularity, value, hereditary, interference, occupy, alliance, equality, opportunity, emphasis, environment, advise, require.

#### 2. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте.

Конституционная монархия, управлять, парламентская демократия, управление страной, отречься от престола, исполнять обязанности, принимать решения, большое количество, тратить деньги, члены правительства, недостаточно места, древние обычаи, сохранять, примечательный, назначать, ограниченное влияние, отложить законопроект, отклонить законопроект, избегать, наследное право, зависеть от, вмешательство, равенство, обеспечивать.

**3. Сформулируйте ответы на вопросы. Каждый ответ должен содержать не менее 4 предложений.**

1. What is the political structure of the United Kingdom?
2. Who is the ruler of the country?
3. What are the three roles of the monarch?
4. What is the position of the Prime Minister?
5. Which Latin phrase describes the role of the Prime Minister?
6. What power does Parliament have? What does it mean?
7. Members of which House do we know as Members of Parliament?
8. Who is the Speaker? What was his/her role in the past?
9. What are the members of the House of Lords responsible for?
10. When does the Monarch call general elections?

**4. Разделите текст на логические части. Расскажите об особенностях политической системы Британии.**

**5. Объясните смысл этих выражений на английском.**

To accept the advice, running of the country, to pass away, on the other hand, to be in favour of, to drag smb to somewhere, to raise money, to keep a close eye, fill the shoes, to challenge.

**6. Обсудите в группах плюсы и минусы парламентской системы правления.**

### **Text for additional reading**

#### **Formation of the USA and American Constitution**

The United States of America is the third largest multinational country in the world occupying the southern half of the Northern American continent entirely from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Its foundation started as a result of colonial expansion of the European states at the end of 15-th century. First European settlements were established by Spanish conquistadors in 1503 and 1513, by French and British explorers in 1525 and in 1607 accordingly on the lands of the Atlantic coasts. The colonial expansion process lasted about 170 years and was accompanied by constant wars for territories and material resources among the settlers, and until one remarkable event occurred in 1776. On the 4-th of July the 2-nd Continental Congress claimed the 13 colonies “to be no longer subject and subordinate...” to the British Monarch and ratified the Declaration of Independence.

Since then, this date is considered to be the Birthday of the USA. In the same 1776 the Articles of Confederation were drafted, which is considered to be the first Constitution, and which was finally ratified by all the 13 colonies in 1781. It contained the concept of a three-branched State Power, the names and structures of State Bodies and the rights and duties of people. The creation of these Articles was largely influenced by British Writ Laws of that time (Magna Carta, Habeas Corpus etc.). Since its ratification the American Constitution has been amended 27 times (the last one was in 1992). However, this did not put an end to genocide to indigenous peoples as the settlers continued to expand their territories further West.

## **PART 5. NATIONAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

### **Unit 7. Judicial Branch of the Russian Federation**

#### **Judicial Branch of the Russian Federation**

The existing judicial system of the Russian Federation was formed and is being developed as a result of a judicial reform carried out in Russia from the beginning of the 90s with the purpose to create and maintain the judicial power in the state mechanism as an independent branch of power, free from political and ideological bias, independent in its activities from the executive and legislative branches of power. Independent, competent law courts are an important component of a democratic state. In the area of justice, special attention is given to implementation of the principle of rule of law, in particular, independence of judges, access to justice and right to fair trial.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 became the main legal basis for the introduction of the judicial reform. For the first time the Constitution contained a Chapter “Judicial Power” according to which the state power in the Russian Federation should be exercised on the basis of its division into legislative, executive and judicial powers, and all these branches of power should be independent. The structure of the judicial system of the Russian Federation and the sphere of activities of its various parts are determined by the Constitution and federal constitutional laws.

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation only the courts can enforce justice in the Russian Federation. Judicial power enforces justice by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. It is forbidden to establish extraordinary courts.

The Federal Constitutional Law on Judicial System of the Russian Federation was adopted in late 1996 and enacted on the 1st of January 1997. Along with the Constitution of Russia, the Law is the basis of legal regulation, organization and activity of all judicial bodies in the country. All other federal constitutional and federal laws in the area of judicial organization comply with this Federal Constitutional Law. Judicial system in Russia is a combination of judicial bodies

that exercise functions of the judiciary and share the same tasks and methods of work.

The judicial power in Russia is exercised by the Constitutional Court of the RF, general jurisdiction courts and arbitration courts by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal judicial proceedings. Courts, in turn, are divided into federal courts and courts of the constituent entities of Russia.

Under the constitution all trials in all law courts are open (the hearing of a case can be in camera in cases provided by the federal law) and conducted on an adversarial and equal basis.

The judiciary of the Russian Federation is formed according to the following principles:

- judges are appointed (federal court judges are appointed by presidential order);
- candidates for positions of a judge in the Russian Federation's Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and the Higher Arbitration Court are approved by the Parliament's upper chamber on the President's recommendation;
- there is a system of reappointment (a federal court judge is appointed for the first time for a three year term, at the end of which he can be reappointed to that position for an unlimited period until he reaches retirement age). There is an enforced retirement age for judges (70 years).

The qualifying judicial board is a key body for preparing and making decisions on appointing, reappointing and ending the terms of judges, as well as for rating their performance. The judicial board mainly consists of representatives of the judiciary; it is also mandatory that a representative of the president of the Russian Federation should be on the board. Apart from the functions of selecting the membership of the community of judges, the qualifying judicial board has to supervise the judges' activities. If a judicial board receives complaints about a judge's activity, the judge could be subject to a disciplinary penalty or suspended from his duties.

## Vocabulary

<i>judicial system</i>	– судебная система
<i>access to justice</i>	– свободный доступ к правосудию
<i>right to fair trial</i>	– право на справедливое судебное разбирательство
<i>to enforce justice</i>	– обеспечивать осуществление правосудия

<i>the qualifying judicial board</i>	– квалификационная коллегия судей;
<i>to suspend for</i>	– отстранять от
<i>according to</i>	– в соответствии с

## Exercises

### **1. Отработайте произношение следующих слов и выражений.**

Judicial system, purpose, to create, the state mechanism, the executive and legislative branches of power, law court, democratic state, the area of justice, independence of judges, right to fair trial, according to, the state power, criminal proceedings, constitution, equal basis, presidential order, reappointment, the qualifying judicial board, performance, representatives of the judiciary, the functions of selecting, a disciplinary penalty, suspended.

### **2. Найдите английские эквиваленты этих выражений в тексте.**

Судебная система, компетентный суд, конституционное/гражданское/административное/уголовное судопроизводство, арбитражные суды, квалификационная судебная коллегия, быть отстраненным от исполнения обязанностей, поддерживать судебную власть, обеспечивать правосудие, соблюдать, суды субъектов РФ, обязательные, подлежащие дисциплинарному взысканию, доступ к правосудию.

### **3. Переведите выражения.**

Проводить реформу, в соответствии с, исполнение принципа верховенства права, осуществлять государственную власть, с помощью чего-либо, судебные органы, суды общей юрисдикции, Конституционный суд России, федеральные суды, проводить судебное заседание на основе принципа состязательности и равенства, производить оценку исполнения служебных обязанностей.

**4. Разделите текст на логические части и составьте краткий пересказ.**

## Text for additional reading

### “The System of Courts of the Russian Federation”

**The Constitutional Court.** This is the highest judicial body in the Russian Federation. It is made up of 19 judges, proposed by the President of the Russian Federation and approved by the Federation Council. Since June 2008 the Constitutional Court has been located in St. Petersburg.

The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to interpret the RF Constitution; to decide whether a federal law is consistent with the country's Constitution; and to adjudicate whether or not laws, regulations and normative acts passed by the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of the Federation, the State Duma, the Government of the Russian Federation, constitutions of republics, charters and other normative acts of the subjects of Russian Federation are consistent with the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

**The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.** This is the supreme judicial body for all courts of general jurisdiction on civil, criminal and administrative matters. As of today the Supreme Court consists of 123 judges. Judges for the Supreme Court are proposed by the President of the Russian Federation and approved by the upper house of the legislature, the Federation Council. The Supreme Court is located in Moscow.

It has jurisdiction as a court of cassation, i.e. it is the highest court of appeal in the land. It is a court of supervisory instance over the courts of the subjects of the Russian Federation and over the tier of district courts below that level. There are three chambers in the structure of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation: Judicial Chamber on Civil Cases; Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases; and Military Chamber.

The Plenary Session of the Supreme Court can issue regulations. Regulations are a unique element of the machinery for the implementation of domestic law in the Russian legal system. Enacted by the Plenary Session, they are "explanations on issues of judicial practice", based on the overview and generalization of the jurisprudence of the lower courts and Supreme Courts of subjects of the Federation. Regulations are abstract opinions but legally binding on all lower courts. They summarize the judicial practice of lower courts and explain how a particular provision of the law shall be applied. These regulations are employed to ensure the consistent application of Russian law by explaining how the law shall be interpreted. Regulations have their legal basis in Article 126 of the RF Constitution.

**Military Courts.** The basic tier of military courts is the military courts of the armed forces, fleets, garrisons and separate military forces. The middle tier of military courts consists of military courts of the branches of the armed forces, the seven Military Districts into which the country is divided, and the districts of anti-aircraft defense, navy and individual armies. They consider disputes involving military personnel. Three-tiered system of the military courts is an integral part of Courts of General Jurisdiction.



**Arbitration Courts.** Arbitration courts form a system with jurisdiction over economic disputes that, as a rule, arise between companies and individual entrepreneurs, both Russian and foreign.

## **Unit 8. Judicial Branch of the United Kingdom**

### **Judicial Branch of the United Kingdom**

The Judiciary of the United Kingdom is not a single body either. Each of the separate legal systems in England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland has their own judiciary.

There are various levels of judiciary in England and Wales — different types of courts have different styles of judges.

As a part of the constitutional changes of April 2006, the Lord Chief Justice is responsible for some 400 statutory functions, which were previously the responsibility of the Lord Chancellor. For example, the Lord Chief Justice now decides where judges sit, and the type of cases they hear. To do this, the Lord Chief Justice has support from his judicial colleagues, as well as from a small administrative staff. An outline structure for the organisation of the judiciary has been created. This document provides greater detail about the way in which the changes set out in the Constitutional Reform Act impact on the judiciary.

The Lord Chief Justice has created a Judicial Executive Board to help provide judicial direction and he has also strengthened the existing Judges' Council, which is representative of all levels of the judiciary.

Sometimes different levels of judges have their own representative organisations, for example the Association of Her Majesty's District Judges, or Council of Her Majesty's Circuit Judges. These groups represent the interests of judges from a particular level or jurisdiction.

Finally, judges also have access to administrative support within the court environment, whether this is their own allocated clerk, court staff, or legal advisers for magistrates.

The court system in England and Wales can be considered as consisting of 5 levels:

- Supreme Court (formerly the House of Lords) and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
- Court of Appeal.

- High Court.
- Crown Court and County Courts.
- Magistrates' Courts and the Tribunals Service.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the court of final appeal for Commonwealth countries that have retained appeals to either Her Majesty in Council or to the Judicial Committee. Some functions of the Judicial Committee were taken over by the new Supreme Court in 2009.

**Supreme Court (formerly the House of Lords).** In 2009 the Supreme Court replaced the House of Lords as the highest court in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. As with the House of Lords, the Supreme Court hears appeals from the Court of Appeal and the High Court (only in exceptional circumstances). Appeals are normally heard by 5 Justices, but there can be as many as 9.

**High Court.** The High Court consists of 3 divisions, the Chancery Division, the Family Division, and the Queen's Bench Division. Decisions of the High Court may be appealed to the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal.

**Chancery Division.** The Companies Court of the Chancery Division deals with cases concerning commercial fraud, business disputes, insolvency, company management, and disqualification of directors.

The Divisional Court of the Chancery Division deals with cases concerning equity, trusts, contentious probate, tax partnerships, bankruptcy and land.

The Patents Court of the Chancery Division deals with cases concerning intellectual property, copyright, patents and trademarks, including passing off.

**Family Division.** The Divisional Court of the Family Division deals with all matrimonial matters, including custody of children, parentage, adoption, family homes, domestic violence, separation, annulment, divorce and medical treatment declarations, and with uncontested probate matters.

**Queen's Bench Division.** The Administrative Court of the Queen's Bench Division hears judicial reviews, statutory appeals and application, application for habeas corpus, and applications under the Drug Trafficking Act 1984 and the Criminal Justice Act 1988. It also oversees the legality of decisions and actions of inferior courts and tribunals, local authorities, Ministers of the Crown, and other public bodies and officials.

The Admiralty Court of the Queen's Bench Division deals with shipping and maritime disputes, including collisions, salvage, carriage of cargo, limitation, and

mortgage disputes. The Court can arrest vessels and cargoes and sell them within the jurisdiction of England and Wales.

The Commercial Court of the Queen’s Bench Division deals with cases arising from national and international business disputes, including international trade, banking, commodities, and arbitration disputes.

The Technology and Construction Court of the Queen’s Bench Division is a specialist court that deals principally with technology and construction disputes that involve issues or questions which are technically complex, and with cases where a trial by a specialist TCC judge is desirable.

**Crown Court.** The Crown Court deals with indictable offences, i.e. serious criminal offences (such as murder, rape and robbery) that have been committed from the Magistrates’ Court for trial, cases committed for sentencing, and appeals from Magistrates’ Courts. Cases are heard by a judge and a jury. Decisions of the Crown Court may be appealed to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal.

Judges are appointed by the Crown, on the advice of the Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, or the appropriate cabinet ministries.

### Vocabulary

<i>High Court</i>	– Высокий суд
<i>Crown Court</i>	– Суд Короны, суд по рассмотрению уголовных дел
<i>Chancery Division</i>	– канцлерское отделение (Высокого суда)
<i>Family Division</i>	– отделение по семейным делам (Высокого суда)
<i>Queen’s Bench Division</i>	– отделение королевской скамьи (Высокого суда)
<i>indictable offences</i>	– преступления, преследуемые по обвинительному акту (тяжкие уголовные преступления)
<i>applicable</i>	– применимый
<i>a criminal case</i>	– уголовное дело

### Exercises

#### **1. Отработайте произношение следующих слов и выражений.**

Distinctive system and courts, certain spheres of law, in substance, a single body, legal system, judiciary, different styles of judges, constitutional changes, previously, administrative staff, Privy Council, applicable, throughout, realm, either, statutory functions

**2. Соотнесите английские выражения с их русскими эквивалентами.**

a complainant	уголовное дело
a respondent	подавать иск в суд
a civil suit	область, сфера
government	гражданский иск
to prosecute	применимый
to claim	ответчик
a criminal case	апеллянт
applicable	преследовать в судебном или уголовном порядке
an appellant	истец
to realm	обвинение как сторона в процессе

**3. Соотнесите пары синонимов.**

1) limit	A. law
2) expose	B. allocate
3) distribute	C. treat
4) scam	D. village
5) ordinance	E. fraud
6) custody	F. disclose
7) interpret	G. restrict
8) constitute	H. consideration
9) review	I. make up
10) rural	J. guardianship

**4. Разделите текст на логические части и составьте краткий пересказ.**

**Text for additional reading “Judicial Branch of the United States”**

The judicial system in the United States is dual: it consists of the federal court system and the state court systems. The federal courts are concerned with cases arising under federal law, and the state courts with cases arising under state law. While each court system is responsible for hearing certain cases, neither is completely independent of the other, and the systems often interact. Furthermore,

solving legal disputes and vindicating legal rights are key goals of both court systems.

The U.S. Constitution created a governmental structure for the United States known as federalism. Federalism refers to a sharing of powers between the national government and the state governments. The Constitution gives certain powers to the federal government and reserves the rest for the states. Therefore, while the Constitution states that the federal government is supreme with regard to those powers expressly or implicitly delegated to it, the states remain supreme in matters reserved to them. This supremacy of each government in its own sphere is known as separate sovereignty, meaning each government is sovereign in its own right.

Both the federal and state governments need their own court systems to apply and interpret their laws. Furthermore, both the federal and state constitutions attempt to do this by specifically spelling out the jurisdiction of their respective court systems.

For example, since the Constitution gives Congress sole authority to make uniform laws concerning bankruptcies, a state court would lack jurisdiction in this matter. Likewise, since the Constitution does not give the federal government authority in most matters concerning the regulation of the family, a federal court would lack jurisdiction in a divorce case. This is why there are two separate court systems in America. The federal court system deals with issues of law relating to those powers expressly or implicitly granted to it by the U.S. Constitution, while the state court systems deal with issues of law relating to those matters that the U.S. Constitution did not give to the federal government or explicitly deny to the states.

## **ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ**

Представленное учебное пособие дает обучающимся возможность ознакомиться с основной профессиональной терминологией и ключевой лексикой на английском языке по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция, а также освоить ее. Знания, полученные обучающимися за курс, позволят им ориентироваться и осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке в профессиональной среде.

## БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

1. Хижняк С. П., Калмазова Н. А., Вьюшкина Е. Г. Английский язык для юристов : учеб. / под ред. С. П. Хижняка. – Москва : ЮСТИЦИЯ, 2017 – 186 с. – (Магистратура). – ISBN 978-5-4365-0701-9.
2. Harris Ph. An Introduction to Law (Seventh Edition), Cambridge University Press, UK, 2007.
3. Political system of UK [Электронный ресурс]. – 2023. – URL: <https://amos.ukf.sk/mod/book/tool/print/index.php?id=9687> (дата обращения: 11.04.2023).
4. The System of Government of the Russian Federation [Электронный ресурс]. – 2023. – URL: <https://mydocx.ru/5-14910.html> (дата обращения: 11.04.2023).
5. Government and Politics of the United Kingdom [Электронный ресурс]. – 2023. – URL: <https://mydocx.ru/5-14912.html> (дата обращения: 11.04.2023).
6. Аванесян Ж. Г. Английский язык для юристов : учеб. – Москва : КНОРУС, 2018. – 220 с. – (Бакалавриат). – ISBN 978-5-406-05911-1.

*Учебное издание*

**Перунова** Наталья Борисовна  
**Романов** Дмитрий Валерьевич  
**Туринг** Влада Вячеславовна  
**Чернышева** Ольга Владимировна

# **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ**

Редактор *Е. К. Деханова*

Компьютерная верстка *О. И. Голиков*

Изд. лиц. ЛР № 020461 от 04.03.1997.

Подписано в печать 21.09.2023. Формат 60 × 84 1/16.

Усл. печ. л. 3,72. Тираж 65 экз. Заказ 125.

Гигиеническое заключение

№ 54.НК.05.953.П.000147.12.02. от 10.12.2002.

Редакционно-издательский отдел СГУГиТ  
630108, Новосибирск, ул. Плахотного, 10.

Отпечатано в картопечатной лаборатории СГУГиТ  
630108, Новосибирск, ул. Плахотного, 8.