

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
*ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ С УПРАЖНЕНИЯМИ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ*

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Данное методическое пособие предназначено для студентов специальности 40.02.04 «Юриспруденция» и направлено на формирование и развитие навыков владения английским языком в профессиональной сфере. В пособии представлены актуальные темы и лексика, связанные с юридической терминологией и практикой, а также упражнения, способствующие развитию навыков чтения, письма и устной речи.

Материал адаптирован с учетом особенностей учебной программы и требований профессиональной деятельности юриста, что позволит студентам успешно овладеть языком и применять его в профессиональной среде.

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Введение

Данное методическое пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Юриспруденция» для неязыковых средних специальных учебных заведений.

Цель пособия – обучить студентов активному владению английским языком в сфере профессиональной деятельности юриста, а также формированию у них способности и готовности к межкультурной коммуникации. Для достижения этой цели необходимо формировать у студентов общекультурные компетенции, а также совершенствовать коммуникативные компетенции (языковую, речевую, социокультурную, компенсаторную и учебно–познавательную).

Основной задачей пособия для студентов в сфере права и юриспруденции является формирование у студентов иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции как основы профессиональной деятельности на иностранном языке, что предполагает решение следующих конкретных задач обучения: освоение обучаемыми языкового материала, в том числе расширение словарного запаса за счет правовой лексики; совершенствование навыков чтения литературы по специальности на английском языке с целью получения профессионально значимой информации

Пособие строится на основе методических принципов, способствующих приобретению и совершенствованию коммуникативных навыков. Тематическое содержание пособия соответствует требованиям современной типовой программы. Тексты, используемые в пособии, способствуют реализации практических целей обучения.

Данное пособие включает в себя основной раздел, содержащий лексический материал, который охватывает основные аспекты деятельности юриста в сфере профессиональной коммуникации. Он включает в себя профессионально направленные аутентичные и адаптированные учебные тексты (для изучающего, ознакомительного, просмотрового и поискового чтения), а также задания для самостоятельной работы студентов (аудиторной самостоятельной работы, внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы) приложение, включающее дополнительную профессиональную лексику и аббревиатуру в помощь в работе с основным материалом пособия, и список используемой литературы.

Представленные в пособии задания не ограничивают творческую инициативу преподавателя в поиске новых дидактических материалов, методов и приемов их изучения. Пособие может использоваться как во время аудиторных занятий, так и в рамках самостоятельной работы.

1 Law

Exercise 1. Put in the missing expressions.

Legal rule, evidence, justice, claim, time limits, criminal responsibility, close relatives, health and safety, legislator, entity, from the cradle to the grave, employee, hearing, judicial opinion, executive order, make law, resolution of disputes, branch of law, private law, public opinion, welfare, social security, robbery, source of law, injury.

- 1) adjective law = law of procedure, procedural law – процессуальное право, формальное право agreement – договор, соглашение;
- 2) bill – законопроект, билль (вносимый в парламент на обсуждение);
- 3) ... – отрасль права, область права;
- 4) civil law countries – страны с континентальной (цивильной, римской) системой права;
- 5) common law – общее право (прецедентное право), англо-саксонское право (в отличие от континентального права);
- 6) common law countries – страны с англосаксонской системой права (основанной на общем/некодифицированном праве), страны-незаконодатели;
- 7) enforce – проводить в жизнь, придавать законную силу, осуществлять, приводить в исполнение;
- 8) international law = law of nations – международное право;
- 9) interpret – объяснять, интерпретировать, толковать (правовую норму, закон, договор);
- 10) ... – справедливость, правосудие, юстиция;
- 11) law – закон, правило, право, правоведение, законоведение, юриспруденция;
- 12) lawmaker = ... , lawgiver – законодатель, субъект правотворчества;
- 13) ... – норма права, правовая норма, принцип господства права;
- 14) legal action – правовое действие, судебный иск, судебное дело, судебный процесс;
- 15) legislation = enacted law, enactments – законодательство; писаное право, закон, свод законов;
- 16) ... – издавать законы, устанавливать правовые нормы;
- 17) means of social control – средство/инструмент общественного контроля;
- 18) national law = domestic law, internal law, municipal law – внутригосударственное право;
- 19) precedent – судебный прецедент;
- 20) ... – частное право, частный закон; закон, действующий в отношении конкретных лиц;
- 21) prohibit – запрещать, препятствовать;
- 22) protection – защита, охрана, средства защиты;
- 23) provision – положение, условие (договора, закона и т.п.); постановление, обеспечение, предоставление, предоставляемая возможность;

- 24) public law = political law – общественное право, публичный закон (закон, касающийся всего населения);
- 25) ... – общественное мнение;
- 26) cregulation – предписание, постановление, распоряжение, директива;
- 27) ... – разрешение споров;
- 28) ... – источник права;
- 29) substantive law – материальное право;
- 30) treaty – международный договор;
- 31) ordinance – указ, распоряжение, декрет; приказ;
- 32) ... – правительственное постановление;
- 33) enforced custom – обычай, обеспеченный правовой санкцией;
- 34) ... – судебная практика;
- 35) back – поддерживать, подкреплять;
- 36) coercive power – власть, основанная на принуждении (на возможности применения или отмены наказания);
- 37) penalty – наказание, взыскание, штраф;
- 38) remedy – средство судебной защиты, средство защиты права;
- 39) ... – всю жизнь, от рождения до смерти;
- 40) working conditions – условия труда;
- 41) ... – техника безопасности и охрана здоровья;
- 42) ... – близкие (кровные) родственники;
- 43) facilitate – облегчать, содействовать, способствовать, продвигать;
- 44) maintain – поддерживать, удерживать, сохранять;
- 45) excessive misuse of authority – чрезмерное злоупотребление властью;
- 46) inhibit – подавлять, препятствовать, сдерживать;
- 47) discrimination – дискриминация; неодинаковое отношение;
- 48) ... – благоденствие, благополучие, благосостояние;
- 49) frame of society – социальная система;
- 50) applicable – применимый, подходящий;
- 51) define – задать (процедуру), определить, описать;
- 52) ... – уголовная ответственность;
- 53) citizenship – гражданство;
- 54) contractual arrangements – договорные соглашения, отношения на контрактной основе;
- 55) ... – социальное обеспечение, социальное страхование;
- 56) insurance – страхование;
- 57) labour relations – трудовые отношения (отношения, возникающие между работодателем и его работником);
- 58) ... – служащий, работающий по найму;
- 59) employer – наниматель, работодатель;
- 60) larceny – воровство, кража;
- 61) ... – кража, грабеж;
- 62) be entitled to – иметь право, быть уполномоченным;
- 63) ... – вред, повреждение, порча, убыток, ущерб;
- 64) handle – обращаться с, прорабатывать; обсуждать, разбирать;

- 65) ... – иск; претензия;
- 66) trial – судебное разбирательство, судебный процесс, суд;
- 67) ... – разбор, слушание дела;
- 68) appeal – апелляция;
- 69) ... – предельный срок, регламент;
- 70) ... – улика, свидетельское показание;
- 71) operative within – действующий внутри, в пределах;
- 72) binding – обязательный;
- 73) ... – самостоятельная правовая единица, субъект права.

Exercise 2. Read the text and translate them in Russian, pay attention to the expressions using above.

Law

Law is a body of official rules and regulations, generally found in Constitutions, Treaties, Acts of Parliament, ordinances, executive orders and enforced customs, court decisions, which are used to govern a society and to control the behaviour of its members. The nature and functions of law have varied throughout history. In modern societies, some authorized body such as a legislature or a court makes the law. Law is backed by the coercive power of the state, which enforces the law by means of appropriate penalties or remedies.

Formal legal rules and actions are usually distinguished from other means of social control such as mores, morality, public opinion, and custom or tradition. Of course, a lawmaker may respond to public opinion or other pressures, and a formal law may prohibit what is morally unacceptable.

It goes without saying that law affects every aspect of our lives; it governs our conduct from the cradle to the grave and its influence even extends from before birth to after our death. Being a complex body of rules, law serves a variety of functions. There are, for instance, laws which govern working conditions (e.g. by laying down minimum standards of health and safety), or laws which control personal relationships (e.g. by prohibiting marriage between close relatives). Property and contract laws facilitate business activities. Laws against crimes help to maintain a peaceful, relatively stable society. Laws limiting the powers of government help to provide some degree of protection against any excessive misuse of authority. Law has also been used as a mechanism for social change; for instance, at various times laws have been passed to inhibit social discrimination and to improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education, and welfare.

The system of law in general may be represented by a great number of different branches, among them are the following:

Constitutional Law is a leading branch of the whole legal system. It deals with frame of society, state structure and organization of Government and legal status of citizens.

Administrative Law is a body of rules applicable to the operations of the executive branch of government.

Criminal Law defines the general principles of criminal responsibility, individual types of crimes and penalties applied to criminals.

Civil Law deals with civil relationships such as citizenship, marriage, divorce, and certain contractual arrangements.

Financial Law regulates taxation, budget, social security, insurance, pensions, investments and other spheres of financial activity.

Labour Law covers matters arising from labour relations of employees and their employers.

Substantive and Adjective Law. Substantive Law defines the rights and duties of persons; it determines a wide variety of matters, for example, what is required to form a contract, what the difference is between larceny and robbery, when one is entitled to compensation for an injury, and so on.

Adjective Law (or procedural law) defines and deals with procedures for enforcing the rights and duties of persons. The rules of procedure and jurisdiction determine the court or administrative agency that may handle a claim or dispute; the form of the trial, hearing, or appeal; the time limits involved; the kinds of evidence that may be presented.

Public and Private Law. Public Law is that area of law that deals with the state and the relations of the state with the public. It includes such branches as Constitutional, Administrative and Criminal Law.

Private Law involves the various relationships that people have with one another and the rules that determine their legal rights and duties among themselves. Private Law is sometimes referred to as Civil law in its general meaning.

International and National Law. National Law is a set of written and unwritten rules by which a particular country is governed and the activities of people and organizations are controlled within a given state. International Law deals with general principles, norms, and standards that apply between sovereign states and other entities legally recognized as international actors. International law is the law of the whole international community.

2 Why do we need Law?

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.

Vocabulary:

- rules imposed by morality and custom – правила, предписанные моралью и обычаем;
- rules made by the state or the courts – нормы, создаваемые государством и судами;
- to control or alter our behaviour – управлять и вносить изменения в наше поведение;
- to safeguard our personal property and our lives – охранять нашу личную собственность и наши жизни;
- a well-ordered society – высокоорганизованное общество;
- to ensure a safe and peaceful society – обеспечивать безопасное и мирное существование;
- to punish people without trial – наказывать людей без суда и следствия;
- to respect individual rights – уважать права человека;
- to give effect to social policies – оказывать влияние на социальную политику;
- to protect liberty and equality – защищать свободу и равенство.

Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do. However, some rules – those made by the state or the courts – are called “laws”. Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behaviour. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law – whether you like that law or not – you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison.

Why are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law?

If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people – to live in society – laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two-way street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives.

Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts in order to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

We need law, then, to ensure a safe and peaceful society in which individuals' rights are respected. But we expect even more from our law. Some totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws, enforced by police forces free to arrest and punish people without trial. Strong arm tactics may provide a great deal of order, but we reject this form of control. The legal system should respect individual rights while, at the same time, ensuring that society operates in an orderly manner. And society should believe in the Rule of Law, which means that the law applies to every person, including members of the police and other public officials, who must carry out their public duties in accordance with the law.

In our society, laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university.

Another goal of the law is fairness. This means that the law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. The law also serves to ensure that strong groups and individuals do not use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals.

However, despite the best intentions, laws are sometimes created that people later recognize as being unjust or unfair. In a democratic society, laws are not carved in stone, but must reflect the changing needs of society. In a democracy, anyone who feels that a particular law is flawed has the right to speak out publicly and to seek to change the law by lawful means.

Exercise 2. Match the Russian equivalents using the text:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) the purpose of law; | a) уважать права отдельного человека; |
| 2) to live in society; | b) отражать изменяющиеся потребности общества; |
| 3) to choose at random; | c) иметь разногласия и конфликты; |
| 4) to safeguard our personal property and our lives; | d) верить в верховенство закона; |
| 5) to have disagreements and conflicts; | e) защищать основные права и свободы; |
| 6) to resolve disputes peacefully; | f) назначение (цель) права; |
| 7) to turn to the law; | g) иметь право открыто высказать свое мнение; |
| 8) to respect individual rights; | h) жить в обществе; |
| 9) to arrest and punish people without trial; | i) выбирать что-либо наугад; |
| 10) to believe in the Rule of Law; | j) стремиться изменить закон законными средствами; |
| 11) in accordance with the law; | k) арестовывать и наказывать людей без суда и следствия; |
| 12) to protect basic individual rights and freedoms; | l) охранять нашу собственность и жизнь; |
| 13) to reflect the changing needs of society; | m) в соответствии с законом; |
| 14) to have the right to speak out publicly; | n) обращаться к закону; |
| 15) to seek to change the law by lawful means. | o) решать споры миром. |

Exercise 3. Choose the right answer.

- a) almost everything we do is governed by ...
 - 1) rules imposed by morality;
 - 2) the courts;
 - 3) some set of rules.
- b) if we didn't live in a structured society with other people ...
 - 1) we would simply do as we please;
 - 2) we would simply do with little regard for others;
 - 3) laws would not be necessary.
- c) laws against criminal conduct help ...
 - 1) to protect our property;
 - 2) to take advantage of other individuals;
 - 3) to safeguard our personal property and our lives.
- d) we turn to the law ...
 - 1) to resolve disputes peacefully;
 - 2) to decide who is the real owner;
 - 3) to force people to keep their promises.
- e) another goal of the law is ...
 - 1) to protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms;
 - 2) fairness;
 - 3) to provide for benefits.

Exercise 4. Express agreement or disagreement, using following speech models.

Model: a) i fully agree with the statement. b) i am afraid; I can't agree with it.

- 1) not everything we do is governed by some set of rules;
- 2) we need rules that everyone must obey;
- 3) laws against criminal conduct don't help to safeguard our personal property and our lives;
- 4) in a well-ordered society conflicts never arise;
- 5) it is impossible to resolve disputes peacefully;
- 6) if individual's rights are respected it means that we live in a safe and peaceful society;
- 7) totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws;
- 8) strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order ensuring the society operates in an orderly manner;
- 9) laws should be applied to every person in the society;
- 10) the only goal of the law is fairness.\

Exercise 5. Substitute the Russian words for English equivalents.

The aim of (права) is to regulate the conduct of human beings in society. The aim of (правовой) theory is (рассмотреть) the nature, origin and classification of law. The theory of natural law is based on the belief that there is a set of perfect (юридических норм) for human conduct and (законы) devised by men must be induced by these rules. (Закон) is a term which is used in many different senses. To

(юриста) law has a far narrower meaning – the principle recognized and applied by the state in (суде). The English (правовая система) has still been copied by many nations. (Судебный процесс) becomes the center of a contest between both parties in which one emerges as the winner. By the time of (судебного разбирательства) each (сторона дела) should gain as much information as possible.

3 Profession of lawyer

Exercise 1. Read the text «Lawyer».

A lawyer is a person learned in the law. A lawyer, also known as an attorney, a counselor, a solicitor, a barrister or an advocate, is an individual licensed by the state to engage in the practice of law and advise clients on legal matters. Lawyers act as both advocates and advisors on behalf of their clients.

The role of the lawyer varies significantly across legal jurisdictions, and therefore can be treated in only the most general terms. Lawyers' roles vary greatly, depending upon their practice environment.

Exercise 2. Find English equivalents to these words and expressions using the text «Lawyer».

- консультировать клиентов по вопросам права;
- выполнять все виды юридической работы;
- солиситоры и барристеры;
- сдавать квалификационные экзамены;
- право преподается на юридическом факультете;
- университетский колледж, готовящий бакалавров;
- степень магистра;
- добиваться получения степени бакалавра;
- присвоить ученую степень доктора юриспруденции (США);
- защита диссертации;
- научно– исследовательская работа;
- учебная практика;
- ученичество, место начального практического обучения;
- штатный юрисконсульт компании;
- страны общего права (англо–саксонской системы права);
- страны романо–германской (континентальной) системы права.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions using the text «Lawyer».

- 1) what is a lawyer?
- 2) what is so special in legal profession in England?
- 3) what is the difference between solicitors and barristers?
- 4) what have you learned about educational requirements to those who want to become a lawyer?
- 5) what degrees can you obtain at the university?
- 6) what degree is awarded in the USA?
- 7) what have you learned about methods and quality of legal education in different countries?
- 8) what kind of options do lawyers have in common law countries?
- 9) why is career mobility constrained in civil law countries?

Exercise 4. Match the words from both columns making stable phrases. Translate them into Russia. Make your own sentences using these expressions.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) to take; | a) the clients; |
| 2) to deal with; | b) the practice of law; |
| 3) to draw up; | c) the right of audience; |
| 4) to make; | d) court; |
| 5) to have; | e) the practice environment; |
| 6) to go to; | f) legal matters; |
| 7) to engage in; | g) legal arrangements; |
| 8) to advise on; | h) contracts; |
| 9) to depend on; | i) legal advice; |
| 10) on behalf of. | j) a range of legal work. |

Exercise 5. Read the text «Types of legal profession».

Solicitors. There are about 50,000 solicitors, a number which is rapidly increasing, and they make up far the largest branch of the legal profession in England and Wales. They are found in every town, where they deal with all the day–today work of preparing legal documents for buying and selling houses, making wills, etc. Solicitors also work on court cases for their clients, prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in a Magistrates court.

Barristers. There are about 5,000 barristers who defend or prosecute in the higher courts. Although solicitors and barristers work together on cases, barristers specialize in representing clients in court and the training and career structures for the two types of lawyer are quite separate. In court, barristers wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings. The highest level of barristers has the title QC (Queen's Council).

Judges. There are a few hundred judges, trained as barristers, who preside in more serious cases. There is no separate training for judges.

Jury. A jury consists of twelve people («jurors»), who are ordinary people chosen at random from the Electoral Register (the list of people who can vote in elections). The jury listens to the evidence given in court in certain criminal cases and decide whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. If the person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the presiding judge. Juries are rarely used in civil cases.

Magistrates. There are about 30,000 magistrates (Justices of the Peace or JPs), who judge cases in the lower courts. There are usually unpaid and have no formal legal qualifications, but they are respectable people who are given some training.

Coroners. Coroners have medical or legal training (or both), and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

Clerks of the court. Clerks look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

Exercise 6. Find Russian equivalents to these words and expressions.

Rapidly increasing; to deal with; higher courts; to defend; to wear wigs and gowns; to preside in serious cases; to consist of...; to vote; the defendant; to inquire into; to look after legal matters.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

Судебное дело; преследовать в судебном порядке; наугад; выборы; невинный; наказание; председательствующий судья; не иметь юридической квалификации; представительные люди; насильственная смерть.

Exercise 8. Choose the right definition to each profession, use the information from the text.

- 1) an officer acting as a judge in the lower courts;
- 2) a public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court;
- 3) a group of people who swear to give a true decision on issues of in a law court;
- 4) an official who investigates the cause of any death thought to be violent or unnatural causes;
- 5) a lawyer who has the right to speak and argue in higher law courts;
- 6) a lawyer who prepares legal documents, advises, clients on legal and speaks for them in lower law courts.

Exercise 9. Say if these statements are true or false.

- 1) There are about 50,000 solicitors, a number of which is not increasing;
- 2) Solicitors prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts;
- 3) Sometimes solicitors and barristers work together on cases;
- 4) There is a separate training for judges;
- 5) There are about 30,000 magistrates, who judge cases in the higher courts.

Exercise 10. Answer questions.

- 1) What is the difference between solicitors and barristers?
- 2) What is the highest level of barristers?
- 3) Who is «a juror»?
- 4) What do coroners do?

4 Law and society

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.

The world was at a very primitive stage of development there were no laws to regulate life of people. If a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband that was their own business and no one interfered officially things never stay the same. The life has changed. We live in a complicated world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities, make them more involved. Now we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community living.

Laws are based on the reasonable needs at the community we often don't notice them. If our neighbor plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, the lawyer or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations. But to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on a train or a TV set to watch. When a neighbor refuses to behave reasonably or when we are injured in a train accident, the money wasn't repaid, the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return money or replace it, we do start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities may wish to take legal action to recover your loss. You may sue against Bert who didn't pay his debt. Thus you become a plaintiff and Bert is a defendant. At the trial you testified under oath about the loan Bert, in his turn, claimed that it was a gift to him, which was not to be returned. The court after the listening to the testimony of both sides and considering the law decided that it was a loan and directed that judgment be entered in favor of you against Bert transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. For example, buying or selling a house, setting up a business, or deciding whom to give our property to when we die.

The whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) were there any laws when the world was at a very primitive stage of development?
- 2) why do we need rules and regulations nowadays?
- 3) do we notice laws? Why?
- 4) when do we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities?
- 5) in what case may we sue against Berth?
- 6) where do we testify under oath?
- 7) did Berth win or lose the case?
- 8) in what cases do people seek legal advice?

Exercise 3. Say if these expressions are true or false (T – F).

- 1) we usually think about the legal implications of everyday activities;
- 2) few of us would risk making transactions without first seeking legal advice;
- 3) people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other;
- 4) even though the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return your money or replace the TV set, we don't start thinking of taking legal advice;
- 5) when you buy a train ticket a lawyer may tell you it represents a contract with legal obligations;
- 6) you may not sue against the person who didn't pay his debt;
- 7) you can testify at the doctors;
- 8) a defendant can accuse a plaintiff;
- 9) the court may listen to testimony of one side;
- 10) all transactions in modern society are very complex;
- 11) nobody should have basic knowledge of law.

Exercise 4. Read the definitions of the words and guess their notions using the text.

- 1) _____ is the party that is accused in court of a crime or a civil offence;
- 2) _____ is the party that starts or carries out civil proceedings. It is usually a private citizen or a company;
- 3) _____ is a civil legal proceeding against someone;
- 4) _____ is an official court decision on the case;
- 5) _____ are an official body whose job is to make sure that people obey the law, to catch, and to protect people and property;
- 6) _____ is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal documents or represent people in court;
- 7) _____ is a house or a room where all the information about the crime is given so that it can be judged;
- 8) _____ is a sum of money that you owe somebody;
- 9) _____ is a formal statement that something is true, such as the one a witness makes in court of law;
- 10) _____ is money that has been lost by a business, a person or a government;
- 11) _____ is legal means (documents) regulating relations between companies.

Exercise 5. Choose the right answer.

a) relations between people are regulated by...

- 1) government;
- 2) prescriptive laws;
- 3) peoples experience;
- 4) customs and traditions.

b) if we always break the rules, other members of society may...

- 1) refuse to have anything to do with us;

- 2) carry precise penalties;
- 3) use a system of courts;
- 4) consult the police.
- c) when governments make laws for their citizens...
 - 1) they use the power of the police to enforce them;
 - 2) they use justice;
 - 3) they observe public opinion;
 - 4) they try to implement common sense.

Exercise 6. Read the text without dictionary during 3 minutes. Find English equivalents to these Russian sentences using the text.

1) они используют судебную систему, опирающуюся на право полиции принудительно обеспечивать соблюдение закона;

2) отношения между людьми регулируются сочетанием всех этих правил (норм);

3) ... понесет наказание в виде штрафа или временного отстранения от участия в игре;

4) рефери может подать гражданский иск против игрока и потребовать материального возмещения за нанесенные ему телесных увечья;

5) ... так как государство рассматривает антиобщественное поведение не как вопрос взаимоотношений между людьми, а как угрозу благосостоянию и порядку в обществе.

When governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts backed by the power of the police to enforce these laws. Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone—such as when young children commit crimes, when the police have to concentrate on certain crimes and therefore ignore others, or in countries where there is so much political corruption that certain people are able to escape justice by using their money or influence. But the general nature of the law is enforced equally against all members of the nation. Made laws are nevertheless often patterned upon informal rules of conduct already existing in society, and relations between people are regulated by a combination of all these rules. This relationship can be demonstrated using the example of a sports club. A member of a rugby club is so angry with the referee during a club game that he hits him and breaks his nose.

At the most informal level of social custom, it is probable that people seeing or hearing about the incident would criticize the player and try to persuade him to apologize and perhaps compensate the referee in some way. At a more formal level, the player would find he had broken the rules of his club, and perhaps of a wider institution governing the conduct of all people playing rugby, and would face punishment, such as a fine or a suspension before he would be allowed to play another game. Finally, the player might also face prosecution for attacking the referee under laws created by the government of his country.

In many countries there might be two kinds of prosecution. First, the referee could conduct a civil action against the player, demanding compensation for his injury and getting his claim enforced by a court of law if the player failed to agree

privately. Second, the police might also start an action against the player for a crime of violence. If found guilty, the player might be sent to prison, or he might be made to pay a fine to the court—that is, punishment for an offence against the state, since governments often consider anti-social behavior not simply as a matter between two individuals but as a danger to the well-being and order of society as a whole.

Exercise 7. Put these sentences into a logically made text.

- 1) government-made laws are often patterned upon informal rules of conduct already existing in society;
- 2) the player might face prosecution for attacking the referee under law;
- 3) when governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts;
- 4) governments consider anti-social behavior as a danger to the well-being and order of society;
- 5) this relationship can be demonstrated using the example of a sports club.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into Russian paying your attention to the expressions with a word «legal».

language in use:

В английском языке существует группа так называемой интернациональной лексики. К ней относится, например, слово *legal*. О значении слов этой группы нетрудно догадаться, так как в русском языке есть однокоренные аналоги. Однако в специализированной литературе интернациональные слова могут образовывать терминологические словосочетания (клишированные формы), отличные от их однокоренных аналогов:

правовой ~ document – правовой документ ~ obligation – правовое обязательство ~ system – система права;

судебный ~ action – судебный иск ~ costs – судебные издержки ~ decision – решение суда ~ procedure – судопроизводство ~ remedy – средство судебной защиты;

юридический ~ person – юридическое лицо ~ profession – профессия юриста ~ advisor – юрисконсульт ~ ethics – профессиональная этика юриста ~ department – юридический отдел ~ language – юридический язык, язык юристов ~ aid – бесплатная юридическая помощь малоимущим;

законный ~ government – законное правительство ~ foundation – законное основание ~ owner – законный владелец.

Translate them into Russian:

- 1) to the rest of the world the English legal profession is very strange because historically there were two types of lawyers: barristers and solicitors;
- 2) every legal system has many shortcomings;
- 3) criminal charges and divorce are normally seen as matters needing legal help and advice;
- 4) not every accident victim has a legal remedy. Some accidents are nobody's fault;
- 5) there is a large information gap in peoples' awareness of their legal rights;

6) such legal knowledge as people had came largely from newspapers and television;

7) the new Community Legal Service aims to provide legal information as well as legal advice and representation;

8) newspapers regularly carry frightening stories about losers in legal actions who face bills of tens of thousands of pounds;

9) legal costs of the lowest income group are paid by the state;

10) legal aid is usually granted as long as financial test is satisfied.

Exercise 9. Read the following international words. Pay your attention to their pronunciation in English.

Translate them into Russian:

a) словом, с тем же корнем;

b) в значении, в котором они встречаются в тексте.

advocate, licensed, clients, jurisdiction, specialization, profession, qualification, training, examinations, office, type, business, contracts, audience, normally, options, career, private, civil, criminal, faculty, college, dissertation, prosecutor, arbitrator, professor, politician.

5 System and classifications of law

Exercise 1. Read the text and translate.

Vocabulary:

- public law – публичное право;
- private law – частное право;
- substantial law – материальное право;
- procedural law – процессуальное право;
- administrative unit – административная единица;
- to impose punishment – назначить наказание;
- an offence against the public – преступление против общества;
- parties to a contract – стороны договора;
- binding agreement – соглашение, имеющее обязательную силу;
- tort law – деликатное право;
- defamation – клевета; syn: slander, libel;
- product liability – ответственность производителя за качество товара;
- employment law/labour law – трудовое право;
- trade union – профсоюз;
- to file an appeal – подавать апелляцию;
- to breach a contract – нарушить договор;
- to be entitled to damages – иметь право на возмещение ущерба;
- enforceable agreement – соглашение, имеющее исковую силу (может быть принудительно осуществлено в судебном порядке).

Every country has its own historically developing system of norms, legal institutions and branches of law, which regulates different types of social relations. In order to understand different aspects of a system of law it is necessary to look at various classifications of law, as branches of law are traditionally considered to be the most important elements of this system. Numerous classifications that vary from country to country usually reflect the peculiarities of different systems of law. Nevertheless, there are the most common divisions singled out by contemporary jurists. Thus law is frequently classified into public and private and substantive and procedural. The distinction is often made between *public* and *private law*. *Public law* governs the relationship between the state and the individual, who is either a company or a citizen. Public law covers three subdivisions: Constitutional, Administrative and Criminal law.

Constitutional law deals with the structure of the government and the relations between private citizens and the government.

Administrative law deals with the decision-making of *administrative units* of government (for example, tribunals, boards or commissions) in such areas as police law, international trade, manufacturing, the environment, taxation, immigration and transport.

Criminal law, or *penal law*, is the body of law that relates to crime, i.e. illegal conduct that is prohibited by the state and sets out *the punishment to be imposed* on those who break these laws. A crime is considered to be *an offence against the public*, although the actual victim may be an individual.

Private law is also known as civil law. It involves relationships between individuals, or private relationships between citizens and companies. The main branches of private law are contract, tort, family, an employment and land law.

Contract law deals with legally *binding agreements* between people or companies that are called *parties to a contract*.

Tort law deals with civil wrongs which result in physical, emotional or financial harm to a person or property. Tort cases comprise road accidents, *defamation*, *product liability* (for defective consumer products), copyright infringement, environmental pollution (toxic torts), etc.

Family law is an area of the law that deals with family-related issues such as marriage and divorce, adoption, custody of children, child abuse and alimony.

Employment law is the law relating to the employment of workers, their contracts and conditions of work, *trade unions* and legal aspects of industrial relations. Employment law is also called *labour law*.

Land law is the law which deals with rights and interests related to owning and using land. Land is the most important form of property, so the name land law is often used for *the law of property*.

The next classification which is widely used is subdivision of law into *substantive* and *procedural*. There are many laws and legal rules found in statutes, cases decided by courts (legal precedents) and other sources that are applied by courts in order to decide lawsuits. These rules and principles of law are classified as substantive law. On the other hand, the legal procedures that provide how lawsuit is begun, how the trial is conducted, how *appeals are filed*, and how a judgment is enforced are called procedural law. In other words, substantive law is the part of the law that defines rights, and procedural law establishes the procedures which enforce and protect these rights. For example, two parties entered into a contract, but then one of the parties *breached this contract*. The rules of bringing the breaching party into court and the conduct of the trial are rather mechanical and constitute procedural law. Whether the agreement was *enforceable* and whether the other party *is entitled to damages* are matters of substance and will be determined on the basis of the substantive law of contract.

Exercise 2. Write Russian equivalents for these words and expression using the text.

- 1) reflect the peculiarities of different systems of law;
- 2) common division;
- 3) subdivision of public law;
- 4) contemporary jurists;
- 5) legally binding agreement;
- 6) product liability;
- 7) copyright infringement;
- 8) child abuse;
- 9) custody of children;
- 10) to enforce judgment;
- 11) to enter into a contract;

12) breaching party.

Exercise 3. Write English equivalents for these words and expression using the text.

- 1) международная торговля;
- 2) запрещать противоправное поведение;
- 3) стороны договора;
- 4) трудовое право;
- 5) форма собственности;
- 6) решать судебные споры;
- 7) подавать апелляцию;
- 8) обеспечивать соблюдение прав;
- 9) иметь право на возмещение ущерба;
- 10) налогообложение;
- 11) нарушить закон;
- 12) алименты;
- 13) условия труда;
- 14) источники права;
- 15) вести судебный процесс.

6 State system of Russia

Exercise 1. Read the text.

Vocabulary:

- perform – исполнять, выполнять;
- monarchic – монархический;
- republican – республиканский democratic – демократический;
- federal state – федерация, федеративное государство;
- unitary state – унитарное государство;
- cabinet government – парламентаризм, кабинетское правление (система управления государством, при которой решающую роль играет кабинет министров);
- presidential government – президентская форма правления; правительство, назначаемое и возглавляемое главой государства;
- subdivision – подразделение;
- despite – несмотря на, вопреки чему-либо;
- economics – хозяйственная жизнь, экономические характеристики, экономические показатели majority – большинство;
- mascept – соглашаться, принимать;
- make a decision – принять решение;
- common agreement – общее согласие;
- guarantor – поручитель, гарант;
- general, equal and direct vote – всеобщее прямое голосование;
- secret ballot – тайное голосование;
- reside – проживать, жить;
- in succession – подряд;
- Federal Assembly – Федеральное Собрание;
- Federation Council – Совет Федерации;
- State Duma – Государственная Дума;
- central authority – центральная власть;
- locally autonomous unit – самоуправляющаяся территория;
- deputy – депутат;
- representative body – представительный орган;
- consent – согласие, разрешение ensure – гарантировать, обеспечивать;
- implementation – выполнение, исполнение, осуществление, реализация, введение в действие;
- uniform monetary policy – единая кредитно-денежная политика;
- uniform state policy – единая государственная политика;
- social security – социальное страхование, социальное обеспечение;
- state security – государственная безопасность;
- foreign policy – внешняя политика;
- Supreme Court – Верховный суд;
- Higher Arbitration Court – Высший арбитражный суд;
- inferior courts – нижестоящий суд;
- judge – судья;

- legislative enactment – законодательный акт;
- by-law – подзаконный акт; постановление местных органов власти;
- apply – применять, использовать;
- violate – нарушать, попира́ть, преступа́ть;
- triable by general jurisdiction courts – подлежащий рассмотрению в суде общей юрисдикции;
- supervision – надзор, наблюдение, заведование, контроль;
- judicial practice issues – вопросы судебной практики;
- resolve economic disputes – выносить решение по экономическим спорам;
- carry out – производить; выполнять, совершать; осуществлять.

Government is a political organization which performs the functions of the supreme administrative body of a country. Governments are classified in a great many ways: monarchic systems oppose republican governments; democratic governments are distinguished from dictatorships; federal states are distinguished from unitary states; cabinet governments are distinguished from presidential ones.

The Russian Federation (RF) is a democratic federal state with the republican form of Government. The word «federation», as a part of the name of modern Russia, means that in our country every political subdivision, despite its size, population, and economics, has the same rights along with others. No region, even the majority of regions, can force the others to accept or make a decision: common agreement is necessary.

State power in our country is exercised on the basis of the separation of powers among the legislative (the Federal Assembly), judicial (courts of the RF), and executive (the Government) branches. The President as a head of the state coordinates the activity of all three branches of power. He is the guarantor of the Constitution of the RF and of human and civil rights and freedoms of citizens. The President is elected for a term of six years by the citizens of Russia on the basis of general, equal and direct vote by secret ballot. A citizen of the RF not younger than 35, who has resided in the RF for not less than 10 years, may be elected President of the RF but not more than for two terms in succession.

The legislative power is exercised by the Federal Assembly, which consists of the Federation Council and the State Duma. The State Duma has 450 seats which are allocated to the various political parties based on national election results. The deputies are elected for a four-year term. The Upper Chamber – the Federation Council – reflects the federal nature of our state, whereby political power is divided between a central authority and all locally autonomous units – the Subjects of the Federation. There are two deputies of the Council from each Subject: one from the executive and one from the representative bodies. The main job of the deputies is to make laws.

The executive power in Russia is exercised by the Government headed by the Prime-Minister who is appointed by the President with the consent of the State Duma. The Government manages federal property and ensures: the implementation of a uniform monetary policy in Russia; the implementation of a uniform state policy in the field of culture, science, education, health, social security and ecology; the

country's defense, state security and the implementation of the foreign policy of the RF. The work of the Government is regulated by federal constitutional law.

The judicial power belongs to the system of courts. It consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Higher Arbitration Court and inferior courts. All federal judges are appointed by the President of the RF.

The Constitutional Court interprets the Constitution of our country. Legislative enactments, executive by-laws and international agreements may not be applied if they violate the Constitution.

The Supreme Court is the highest judiciary body on civil, criminal, administrative and other matters triable by general jurisdiction courts, and shall effect judiciary supervision over their activity and shall offer explanations on judicial practice issues.

The Supreme Arbitration Court is the highest judiciary body resolving economic disputes and other cases considered by arbitration courts, and carries out judicial supervision over their activity.

Exercise 2. Find Russian equivalents to these words using the text.

- 1) to be established by the Constitution;
- 2) a law-governed state;
- 3) a constituent entity;
- 4) consensual procedures;
- 5) a branch of power;
- 6) to exercise power;
- 7) to vest power in somebody;
- 8) to introduce a state of emergency;
- 9) a draft budget;
- 10) to dissolve Parliament;
- 11) public order;
- 12) to administer justice;
- 13) to ensure legality;
- 14) powers and responsibilities;
- 15) to pursue a uniform state policy.

Exercise 3. Find English equivalents to these words using the text.

- 1) республиканская форма правления;
- 2) подписывать договоры;
- 3) представительный орган;
- 4) быть избранным на срок;
- 5) проводить слушания;
- 6) судебная власть;
- 7) исполнительная ветвь власти;
- 8) уголовное судопроизводство;
- 9) противоречить федеральным законам;
- 10) постоянно действующий орган;
- 11) кандидат на должность;

- 12) объявить новые выборы;
- 13) независимая государственная деятельность;
- 14) государственная безопасность;
- 15) внешняя политика;
- 16) обеспечивать права граждан.

Exercise 4. Match the Russian and English equivalents from the both columns.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Совет безопасности; | 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 Федерации; | e) the Security Council; |
| 6) Совет Министров; | f) the Procurator-General; |
| 7) Счетная палата; | g) the Deputy Chairman; |
| 8) Верховный Суд; | h) the Council of Ministers; |
| 9) Субъект Федерации. | i) the Federal Assembly. |

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences.

- a) russia is ...
 - 1) a parliamentary republic;
 - 2) a presidential republic;
 - 3) a constitutional monarchy.
- b) the Parliament consists of ...
 - 1) one branch only;
 - 2) two chambers;
 - 3) several committees.
- c) the Federation Council and the State Duma sit ...
 - 1) separately;
 - 2) together;
 - 3) with other governmental subcommittees.
- d) military Forces cant be used outside the country without the approval of ..
 - 1) the State Duma;
 - 2) the Federation Council;
 - 3) the President.
- e) the power to impeach the President is vested in ...
 - 1) the Federation Council;
 - 2) the Constitutional Court;
 - 3) the State Duma.
- f) charges against the President can be brought by ...
 - 1) the Government;
 - 2) the Deputy Chairman;
 - 3) the State Duma.
- g) the prime Minister candidate is appointed by ...
 - 1) the State Duma;
 - 2) the Federation Council;

- 3) the President.
- h) the state of emergency is introduced by ...
 - 1) the Federation Council;
 - 2) the Prime Minister;
 - 3) the President.
- i) the Security Council of Russia is headed by ...
 - 1) the Prime Minister;
 - 2) the Procurator-General;
 - 3) the President.
- j) ministers are subject to approval by ...
 - 1) local authorities;
 - 2) constituent entities;
 - 3) the Federal Assembly.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

- 1) what type of state is russia?
- 2) who is the head of the russian federation?
- 3) what are the three independent branches of state power in russia?
- 4) what kind of a working body is the federal assembly?
- 5) which chamber is more powerful?

8 The Constitution of the Russian Federation

Exercise 1. Read the text.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation

Constitution of the Russian Federation is Russia's supreme law, passed through a national vote. It contains the basic principles of the Russian constitutional system.

Constitution:

- defines the federative structure of the Russian Federation;
- establishes the principles of sovereignty and independence of the Russian Federation;
- defines the principle of separation of powers between legislative, executive and judicial branches;
- establishes equality of ideologies and religions;
- defines the Russian Federation as a secular state.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation defines the rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen, sets their priority when handling any questions, and proclaims the principle of equality before law and court. As for the federative structure, the Constitution contains the list of component units of the Russian Federation, covers the questions that are in the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and those that are in the joint jurisdiction of federal and local authorities. Articles are devoted to the bodies of federal power: the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, and the Government of the Russian Federation and also the judicial power of the Russian Federation. In these articles, the order and the terms of appointed and elected officials and the limits of their competence are defined according to the principle of separation of powers. The Constitution accepted on December 12, 1993 at the all–Russia referendum, full authority in the RF belongs to the President and bodies of legislative (two–chamber parliament – Federal Assembly), executive (Government of the Russian Federation) and the judicial authority, which work independently.

President of the Russian Federation is the Head of the State; the duties of the President are listed, including his status of the Supreme Commander of the military forces of the Russian Federation. The Constitution also contains the text of the oath taken by the President of the Russian Federation when entering the post. Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the Federation Council and the State Duma) represents the legislature. The order of electing representatives for these chambers, their competence, terms of office are provided by the Constitution. Government of the Russian Federation is the executive branch. The Constitution determines the extent of its jurisdiction and also defines the order and the terms of office of government officials power is implemented by means of constitutional, civil, administrative, and criminal legal proceedings. The Constitution establishes the principles of independence, irremovability and immunity of judges, thus providing for objectiveness and impartiality of the court. System of courts of the Russian Federation consists of:

- the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation;
- the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

– the Higher Arbitration Tribunal of the Russian Federation.

Separate articles are devoted to the office of Public Prosecutions of the Russian Federation with functions of supervision and control, and to the procedure for adoption of Constitutional amendments. The Constitution regulates the questions of local self-government, including its authority and sphere of activity and Final provisions regulating the promulgation of the Constitution and its enforcement are included in Part 2 of the Constitution.

Exercise 2. Translate the words and expression given below into Russian, using the text «The Constitution of the Russian Federation».

- 1) to establish the principles of sovereignty and independence;
- 2) to cover the questions;
- 3) to be devoted to the bodies of federal power;
- 4) competence;
- 5) legislative authority;
- 6) executive authority;
- 7) judicial authority;
- 8) to list the duties;
- 9) military forces;
- 10) to represent the legislature;
- 11) to determine the extent of the jurisdiction;
- 12) immunity of judges;
- 13) objectiveness and impartiality of the court;
- 14) supervision and control;
- 15) promulgation of the constitution and its enforcement;
- 16) the armed forces.

Exercise 3. Find the equivalents to these Russian words and expressions using the text «The Constitution of the Russian Federation».

- 1) суверенитет;
- 2) принимать закон;
- 3) независимость;
- 4) светский;
- 5) разбирать вопрос;
- 6) провозглашать;
- 7) равенство;
- 8) судопроизводство;
- 9) сроки полномочий;
- 10) вступать в должность;
- 11) исполнять;
- 12) чиновник (должностное лицо);
- 13) несменяемость (постоянство);
- 14) предусматривать;
- 15) беспристрастность;
- 16) приносить присягу.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

- 1) what does the constitution of the rf define and establish?
- 2) what provisions does the constitution have regarding the federative structure?
- 3) what are the bodies of federal power?
- 4) who does the full authority belong to under the current constitution?
- 5) what provisions concerning the legislature are provided by the constitution?
- 6) what is the executive branch of the rf?
- 7) how is judicial power implemented in the rf?
- 8) what does the system of courts consist of?

Exercise 5. Match the following synonyms on the left with a suitable one on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) fundamental; | a) impartial; |
| 2) power; | b) period of time; |
| 3) independently; | c) be vested in; |
| 4) establish; | d) choose; |
| 5) duty; | e) obligation; |
| 6) solemn promise; | f) basic; |
| 7) term; | g) separately; |
| 8) elect; | h) oath; |
| 9) objective; | i) set up; |
| 10) belong to. | j) authority. |

Exercise 6. Match the following antonyms on the left with a suitable one on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) competence; | a) dependence; |
| 2) enter; | b) reject; |
| 3) sovereignty; | c) ignorance; |
| 4) accept; | d) vacate; |
| 5) secular. | e) religious. |

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences according to the information of the text.

- a) constitution establishes ...
 - 1) the principles of independence and partial sovereignty of the RF;
 - 2) equalities of ideologies but not religions;
 - 3) the principle of separation of powers.
- b) as for the federative structure, the Constitution ...
 - 1) covers the questions that are exclusively in the jurisdiction of the RF leaving out the competence of federal and local authorities;
 - 2) contains the list of component units of the RF;
 - 3) covers only those questions that are in the joint jurisdiction of federal and local authorities.
- c) the bodies of federal power are...
 - 1) the Federal Assembly of the RF and the judiciary of the RF;

- 2) the President of the RF and the Government of the RF;
- 3) all the bodies mentioned above in a and b.
- d) the Federal Assembly of the RF represents...
 - 1) the legislature;
 - 2) the judiciary;
 - 3) the executive branch.
- e) the Constitution determines...
 - 1) the extent of the jurisdiction of the executive branch;
 - 2) the order and the terms of office of the governmental officials;
 - 3) both.
- f) judicial power is implemented by means of ...
 - 1) civil and criminal legal proceedings;
 - 2) constitutional and administrative legal proceedings;
 - 3) all the proceedings mentioned in a and b.

8 Legislation in Russia

Exercise 1. Read the text.

Legislation in Russia

The doctrine of the separation of powers legislation is regarded as one of the three main functions of government. Those who have the formal power to create legislation are known as legislators. Legislation can have many purposes: to regulate, to authorize, to proscribe, to provide (funds), to sanction, to grant, to declare or to restrict. Federal Assembly of Russia is the law-making body of the Russian Federation, according to the Constitution of Russian Federation, 1993. It consists of the State Duma, which is the lower house, and the Federation Council, which is the upper house. Both houses are located in Moscow. State Duma has special powers enumerated by the Constitution of Russia. They are:

- consent to the appointment of the Prime Minister of Russia;
- hearing annual reports from the Government of the Russian Federation on the results of its work, including on issues raised by the State Duma;
- deciding the issue of confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation;
- appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the Central Bank of Russia;
- appointment and dismissal of the Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounts Chamber;
- appointment and dismissal of the Commissioner for Human Rights, who shall act according to federal constitutional law;
- announcement of amnesty;
- bringing charges against the President of the Russian Federation for his impeachment (requires a two thirds majority);

The State Duma adopts decrees on issues referred to its authority by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Decrees of the State Duma are adopted by a majority of the total number of deputies of the State Duma.

The Council is charged in cooperating with the State Duma in completing and voting on draft laws. Special powers of the Federation Council are:

- approval of changes in borders between subjects of the Russian Federation;
- approval of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of martial law;
- approval of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of a state of emergency;
- deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation outside the territory of the Russian Federation;
- declaring of elections of the President of the Russian Federation;
- impeachment of the President of the Russian Federation;
- approving the President's nomination of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of the Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation;
- approving the President's nomination of the Attorney General of the Russian Federation;

– appointment of Deputy Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounting Chamber.

To pass the law more than half of senators of the Federation Council must vote for it. When considering federal constitutional laws, three-fourths of the Councils votes are required for passage. Bills must first be considered by the State Duma. Upon adoption by a majority of the full State Duma membership, a draft law is considered by the Federation Council, which has fourteen days to place the bill on its calendar. The Federation Council cannot make amendments in bills passed by the Duma and can either approve or reject them. If the Federation Council rejects a bill passed by the State Duma, the two chambers may form a conciliation commission to work out a compromise version of the legislation. If two chambers cannot reach a compromise, or the Duma insists on passing the bill as is, the veto of the Federation Council can be overridden, if two thirds of the Duma's constitutional composition vote in favor of the bill. The State Duma and the Federation Council usually meet separately. Joint sessions are organized when the President of Russia delivers his annual address to the Federal Assembly and in some other very rare occasions.

Exercise 2. Translate the following words and expressions using the text.

- 1) to create legislation;
- 2) a law-making body;
- 3) to have special powers;
- 4) a dismissal of the Chairman;
- 5) to bring a charge against the President;
- 6) to adopt decrees on issues;
- 7) to vote on draft laws;
- 8) introduction of the law;
- 9) approval of changes;
- 10) to require;
- 11) to reject a bill;
- 12) to consider;
- 13) to make amendments in bills;
- 14) a chamber;
- 15) to override the veto;
- 16) conciliation commission.

Exercise 3. Find the equivalents to these Russian words and expressions using the text «Legislation in Russia».

- 1) законодательная деятельность;
- 2) законодательный орган;
- 3) нижняя палата;
- 4) верхняя палата;
- 5) перечислять;
- 6) постановление, указ;
- 7) принимать закон;
- 8) военный;

- 9) одобрять;
- 10) выборы;
- 11) прийти к компромиссу;
- 12) вето;
- 13) назначение (на должность);
- 14) вносить поправки;
- 15) разделение властей.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

- 1) what is the main legislative body in Russia? What does it consist of?
- 2) what powers of the State Duma are enumerated in the Constitution?
- 3) what are the special powers of the Federal Council?
- 4) how do the State Duma and the Federal Council meet?
- 5) which chamber of the Federal Assembly is more powerful? Why?

Exercise 5. Using the text make the scheme which contains the process of a law passing in Russia.

Draft laws may originate in either legislative chamber, or they may be introduced by the president, the Government, local legislatures and the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, or the Superior Court of Arbitration within their respective competences.

9 Branches of Russian law

Exercise 1. Read the text and translate it into Russian using the text. Guess which branches of law the following descriptions concern to.

Active Vocabulary:

- Possession and disposal of property – владение и распоряжение собственностью;
- Legal entity – юридическое лицо;
- Shipment of goods – перевозка, поставка товара;
- Insurance of goods – страхование товара;
- Succession law – наследственное право;
- Natural person – физическое лицо;
- Elements of corpus delicti – элементы состава преступления;
- Exemption from criminal responsibility – освобождение от уголовной ответственности;
- Informal inquest – дознание;
- Adjudicate lawsuits – вынести судебное решение по делу;
- Motion – ходатайство;
- Available remedies – доступные средства правовой защиты.

There are different branches in the system of Russian law:

1) _____

This is the major branch in the system of Russian law which deals with property and non-property relations. Property relations include *possession and disposal of property*, purchase and sale of property, its leasing and succession. Non-property relations include name, honour, dignity, authorship, etc. The norms of this branch of law also regulate relations between *legal entities*, arising from sales of goods, their *shipment and insurance*. Equality of the parties is the basic principle of this law. The relations built on the principle of subordination are usually regulated by different branches of law, for example administrative or financial law. Being very large and complex, this branch of law has numerous subdivisions such as *succession law*, copyright law, patent law, housing law, invention law, etc;

2) _____

This law governs the activity of different administrative agencies, such as state executive bodies or public organisations and the work of public officers including members of government, departments and local councils. This law is applied in the sphere of economics, science, culture, education, health care, defense, law and order, etc. The basic principles of this law are subordination, authority and hierarchy;

3) _____

The subject of this branch of law is financial relations such as forming of the state budget, money circulation, different banking activities, loans and taxes. This law concerns both legal entities and *natural persons*. The norms of this law are closely connected with the norms of constitutional and administrative law;

4) _____

This branch of law deals with crime commission and imposition of punishment. It defines the *elements of corpus delicti*, the form and degree of guilt, the grounds for *criminal responsibility* and *exemption from it*, types of punishment, etc;

5) _____

This branch of law regulates the work of courts, prosecutor's office, organs of preliminary investigation and *informal inquest*. It also defines rights and duties of participants of the trial including defendants, victims, witnesses, experts, prosecutors and defence counsels;

6) _____

This branch of law involves a set of procedural norms which regulate public relations arising between court and participants of civil litigation. The rules of procedure in all courts of general jurisdiction are determined by a special code. This code sets out the rules and standards that courts follow when they *adjudicate lawsuits*. These rules govern how a lawsuit must be started, the types of *motions* and applications, the conduct of trials, the process for judgment, various *available remedies*, etc.

Exercise 2. Find the equivalents to these English words and expressions using the text «Branches of Russian law».

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) property relations; | 10) non-property relations; |
| 2) purchase and sale of property; | 11) leasing; |
| 3) shipment of goods; | 12) patent law; |
| 4) housing law; | 13) invention law; |
| 5) public office; | 14) health care; |
| 6) subordination; | 15) money circulation; |
| 7) natural person; | 16) crime commission; |
| 8) imposition of punishment; | 17) the grounds for criminal responsibility; |
| 9) a set of procedural norms; | 18) state budget. |

Exercise 3. Find the equivalents using the text.

- 1) владение и распоряжение собственностью;
- 2) юридическое лицо;
- 3) наследственное право;
- 4) налоги;
- 5) форма и степень вины;
- 6) освобождение от уголовной ответственности;
- 7) дознание;
- 8) подсудимый;
- 9) пострадавший;
- 10) сторона защиты;
- 11) выносить решение по делу;
- 12) ходатайства и заявления;
- 13) средства судебной защиты;
- 14) честь и достоинство;
- 15) равенство сторон;

- 16) заем;
- 17) элементы состава преступления;
- 18) предварительное следствие;
- 19) прокуратура;
- 20) участники процесса.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the text.

- 1) property relations include _____;
- 2) non-property relations include _____;
- 3) the basic principle of Civil Law is _____;
- 4) the basic principles of Administrative Law are _____;
- 5) succession Law, Patent Law, Copyright Law are subdivisions of _____;
- 6) financial Law concerns _____;
- 7) criminal Law defines _____;
- 8) criminal Procedure Law regulates _____;
- 9) the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure govern _____.

10 Social securities in modern Russia

Exercise 1. Read the texts.

State Social Policy

Social policy is the substantiate system of purposes, directions and principles for the activity of power and managerial bodies in social sphere. State social policy is directed to the coordination of interests of classes, social groups, territorial communities, nationalities, to the regulation of social relations, the prevention and settlement of social contradictions and conflicts, the providing social order as a condition for the progressive development of society.

State social policy includes following functions:

- social security of population – providing guaranties of citizens' rights established by the constitution;
- social support – a system aimed at the creation of conditions for social–economic growth and development;
- social aid – care about citizens who are not able to support normal living conditions themselves.

These functions of social policy complement each other. Depending on economic mechanism, one function can be used as system organizing. From the beginning of 1990, the socialistic model has been transforming into the model of market economy in Russia. By the opinion of reformers, it is a social market economy, which presupposes a principally another mechanism of social sphere functioning. In accordance with clause N7 of the Constitution, Russia is a social state. Its policy is directed towards the creation of conditions providing worthy life and free development. The constitution proclaims and guarantees the rights of life, freedom, inviolability of person and private life, sanctity of the home, private property, freedom of thinking, speech and faith, and participation in government. According to the constitution, everybody has the right for labor. Therefore, everyone has the right to dispose of his working abilities. Russians have the right of rest, social provision due to age, disease, disability, the rights for education, health protection, medical aid, safe ecology etc. Thus, in accordance with the accepted economy model in Russia, the functions of social protection are most important.

Social protection is a social activity, which includes the package of measures for the realization of social justice. State as one of its main subjects has to provide every citizen's right for worthy life in his country, to insure against risks in market conditions. Other subjects participate in such activity, too. For example, public organizations fulfill functions of defense and charity. Since many social problems have remained unsolved, people in transforming countries are in need of effective social protection, in the elaboration and realization of its social and economic mechanisms.

The Elderly People in Russia

Today elderly people are one of the most vulnerable strata in Russian society. On reaching certain age they find themselves in the situation of risk i.e. disability, financial deprivation, and loss of usual social networks. As a rule, elderly people live on pension, which is the main source of income. There are some transfers

supplementing it: benefits in payment for flat and public utilities, transport, telephone, medicines and medical service; regional allowances and address aid. Incomes from dacha; material aid from relatives or voluntary organizations are very important for elderly people, too.

Elderly people savings are not very significant because of the devaluation in nineties and low pension. In conditions of political and social–economic instability, continuous inflation and increase in prices, the average pension is not sufficient for normal life. In connection with it, the program “Social protection of elderly people” has been started. The program includes the improvement of living conditions, services by organs of social protection, intensification of additional social protection and social insurance. The main purposes are the stabilization of elderly people’s living standard, active longevity, the development of self–providing and rational way of life. Some support programs are being carried out on the regional level. There is a network of veteran organization helping elderly people to defense their rights.

Since 1995 the federal law ‘About social service of elderly people and invalids’ has been functioning. It regulates state activity in the sphere of social protection and establishes economical, social and law guarantees for elderly people and invalids basing on principles of mercy and benevolence. In accordance with the law, social service of elderly people includes care, organization of nutrition, assistance in getting medical, legal, natural, social and psychological kinds of aid, provision of employment, organization of ritual services etc. The law presupposes that the social service is free or demands partial or full payment in dependence on current income.

The law itself does not guarantee high quality service, timely and effective support in a difficult situation. Main reasons include the shortage of personnel, scanty earnings in the sphere, low prestige of the occupation and insufficient motivation. All this causes the fluctuation in the supply of personnel.

The state law on social service with the formulation of social workers’ legal and economic rights should be accepted. Another important aspect here is the formation of highly skilled personnel having special knowledge, abilities and the potential for social innovations in the sphere of social protection. Today the sector of special personnel training is developing intensively. But university graduates cannot find job in the sphere often because of the lack of vacancies. Owing to ‘repartition’ in the sphere many former trade union leaders and party officials, people with pedagogical education are working here. Because of the evident shortage of specialists with the qualification ‘social worker’, we need a legislative state initiative providing the university graduates the first place in this sphere.

Vocabulary:

- 1) development – развитие;
- 2) purpose – цель;
- 3) support – поддержка;
- 4) aid – помощь
- 5) measure – мера;
- 6) defense – защита;
- 7) charity – благотворительность, милосердие;
- 8) insure – гарантировать, обеспечивать, страховать;

- 9) contradiction – противоречие;
- 10) right – право;
- 11) citizen – гражданин;
- 12) society – общество;
- 13) community – общество, сообщество;
- 14) condition – условие;
- 15) labor – труд;
- 16) market – рынок;
- 17) justice – справедливость;
- 18) transform – изменять, переделывать;
- 19) according to – в соответствии с, согласно (чему–либо);
- 20) creation – создание;
- 21) include – заключать, включать в себя;
- 22) vulnerable – уязвимый;
- 23) significant – значительный, существенный;
- 24) sufficient – достаточный.

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents using the texts.

- 1) citizens' rights;
- 2) worthy life;
- 3) living conditions;
- 4) sanctity of the home;
- 5) the realization of social justice;
- 6) transforming countries;
- 7) remained unsolved;
- 8) private property;
- 9) in accordance with;
- 10) the package of measures;
- 11) the prevention of social contradictions.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents using the texts.

- 1) пожилые люди;
- 2) не очень значительные сбережения;
- 3) в связи с этим;
- 4) уровень жизни;
- 5) психологическая помощь;
- 6) высококвалифицированный персонал;
- 7) основной источник дохода;
- 8) улучшение условий жизни;
- 9) рыночная экономика;
- 10) активная продолжительная жизнь.

Exercise 4. Match the word combinations and their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1) social Security; | a) laws and principles according to which a state is governed; |
| 2) social insurance; | b) a social class which is not protected; |
| 3) social worker; | c) government provisions for helping people who are unemployed, ill, disabled etc; |
| 4) the Welfare State; | d) any measure taken as a safeguard against sickness, death, injury etc. in return for regular payments; |
| 5) constitution; | e) trained person who works to improve the social welfare of individuals; |
| 6) vulnerable strata. | f) a name applied to a country with the state financed social services. |

Exercise 5. Insert the right word and translate.

Elderly people, earnings, worthy life, to support, old age, income, financial difficulties.

- 1) most of them cannot travel or have a treatment in resort and even to invite friends because of ...;
- 2) many people have to work being pensioners ... necessary living standard;
- 3) usually ... work in budget sphere, where wages are low;
- 4) despite all efforts, the living standard of elderly people is not sufficient for the providing of ...;
- 5) in big cities a significant part of ... is spent on the payment for flat and communal service;
- 6) throughout a worker's career, the Social Security Administration keeps track of his or her ...;
- 7) despite the ..., people demonstrate fantastic inventiveness, a lot of energy in self-providing.

11 Family law

Exercise 1. Read the text and translate it into Russian. Answer the questions, do the tasks.

- 1) what is the biggest concern of Family law?
- 2) why are children treated differently than adults by law?
- 3) do children born outside legitimate marriages have the same rights with legitimate children?
- 4) whom does Family law consider?
- 5) may a married couple seek a divorce?
- 6) whose interests are taken into account first of all when people get divorced?
- 7) in what case will a divorce be issued?

Active vocabulary:

- 1) custody – опека, попечительство;
- 2) violence at home – насилие в семье (в доме);
- 3) to commit crimes – совершать преступления;
- 4) welfare – благополучие, пособие по социальному обеспечению;
- 5) divorce – развод;
- 6) emotional support – эмоциональная поддержка;
- 7) right to property – право на собственность;
- 8) to protect – защищать;
- 9) legitimate – законный;
- 10) to deal with – иметь дело, заниматься.

Family law is a branch of law which deals with «domestic relations», it is concerned with such subjects as adoption, amendment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care. The law sees the family as a special institution. Family law considers married and unmarried couples, and their children; custody of and responsibility for children; and protection from violence at home.

In some societies the family is thought to be so important that there is very little legal intervention in family life. (in many Islamic countries) But in many parts of the world, the law now promotes the rights the rights of individuals within the family unit, and regulates family relations through legislation.

In general, the welfare of children is the biggest concern of family law. In most countries legal systems treat children differently from adults. In economically developed countries, there are limits on the type and amount of work a child is allowed to do. There are age limits on the rights and duties of citizens. In Britain as in many countries, there are special courts with very strong powers to control and transfer private property in the interests of children. Special courts deal with young people who commit crimes.

The laws in most countries place more emphasis upon marriages legally registered than social arrangements whereby people live together. In Britain, children born outside legitimate marriages have fewer rights to financial support from estranged fathers than legitimate children. In addition, if they are born outside the UK, they are less likely than legitimate children to be granted British citizenship. Their fathers have no automatic right to contact with them. Some welfare payments

are calculated on a different basis according to whether recipients are married or not, and more procedures are available to a married woman than an unmarried one in seeking protection from domestic violence.

In English law, some marriages may be dissolved or nullified. A couple may also seek a divorce. The procedure may be lengthy, especially if one does not want to get divorced or if there are children. Divorce proceedings in England take place in certain County Courts known as divorce county courts. Some matters are also dealt with in the Family Division of the High Court.

A divorce will not be issued until satisfactory arrangements have been made for any children of the marriage, including determining who is to have custody of the children. In case of property, the courts have to find balance between two principles. One of that is any division should fairly reflect how much each party contributed to the property they held together. Nowadays, courts look beyond legal ownership and cash contributions. Work done in the home, time spent caring for the family, even emotional support, are all considered as giving some rights to property.

Exercise 2. Find the equivalents to these Russian words and expressions using the text.

- 1) вмешательство;
- 2) регулировать;
- 3) законный, легальный;
- 4) поддержка;
- 5) аннулировать брак;
- 6) опека, попечительство;
- 7) развод;
- 8) вкладывать деньги;
- 9) поддерживать, способствовать;
- 10) судебное разбирательство.

Exercise 3. Find the equivalents to these English words and expressions using the text.

- 1) private;
- 2) register;
- 3) welfare payment;
- 4) citizenship;
- 5) child care;
- 6) age limits;
- 7) legislation;
- 8) emotional support;
- 9) strong powers;
- 10) adoption;
- 11) economically developed countries;
- 12) commit crimes;
- 13) legitimate marriages;
- 14) paternity;

- 15) estranged fathers;
- 16) domestic violence;
- 17) division;
- 18) legislation;
- 19) limits;
- 20) special courts.

Exercise 4. Say if these sentences are true or false.

- 1) family law is a branch of law that deals with employment relations;
- 2) there are no special family courts in the UK;
- 3) the welfare of children is the biggest concern of family law;
- 4) family law regulates the relations in a family;
- 5) children and adults are treated equally by the law;
- 6) there are no age limits on the rights and duties of citizens;
- 7) according to English law marriages can never be dissolved.

12 Labour Law

Exercise 1. Read the text and translate it into Russian.

Active Vocabulary:

- legal rights – законные права;
- trade union – профсоюз;
- branches of law – отрасли права;
- conditions of work – условия труда;
- social security – социальная защита, обеспечение;
- disability insurance – страховка на случай нетрудоспособности;
- welfare – благосостояние;
- provisions – положения, условия;
- to negotiate agreement – договариваться об условиях;
- favorable – благоприятный;
- restrictions – ограничение;
- grievance – жалоба, трудовой конфликт;
- dismissal – увольнение, отставка.

Labour Law is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations. As such it meditates many aspects of the relationship between trade unions and employers. Out of all different branches of law, this one deals with the terms and conditions of work, and disputes regarding employment of labor. This is a set of rulings and regulations that govern the relationship and terms between employers and employees.

In its most comprehensive sense the term includes social security and disability insurance as well. In addition to the individual contractual relationships growing out of the traditional employment situation, labour law deals with the statutory requirements and collective relationships that are increasingly important in mass-production societies, the legal relationships between organized economic interests and the state, and the various rights and obligations related to some types of social services.

The basic subject matter of labour law can be considered under nine broad heads:

- employment; individual employment relationships; wages and remuneration; conditions of work;
- health, safety, and welfare; social security; trade unions and industrial relations; the administration of labour law; and special provisions for particular occupational or other groups. There are special rules about the employment of children and young people.

Your rights at work will depend on:

- your statutory rights;
- your contract of employment.

Statutory rights are legal rights based on laws passed by Parliament.

Nearly all workers, regardless of number of hours per week they work, have certain legal rights. The contract of employment is the agreement made between the

employer and the employee. This could be in the form of a written agreement or what has been agreed verbally between them. In addition, the contract of employment will also include “custom and practice” agreements. These are how things are usually done in the workplace, for example, if the employer always gives the employees a day’s holiday in August. Even though this is not mentioned in the written contract this will form part of the contract of employment as it is usual practice. If the written contract says one thing, but in practice all the employees have been doing something else with the employer’s knowledge and agreement, the “custom and practice” would form the contract rather than the written statement.

A trade union may have negotiated an agreement with an employer about conditions at work.

The negotiated agreement will often form part of a contract of employment, particularly if the conditions are more favourable than the previous ones. One of the main functions of trade unions is to protect the rights of workers. All workers, regardless of the number of hours they work per week, are entitled to receive a written statement from their employer, within two months of starting work. The statement describes the main terms of the contract of employment. The statement must give details about: job title, wages and hours of work, sick pay, pension schemes, holiday entitlement, grievance, dismissal and disciplinary procedure and so on.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) how can you define the term “labour law”?
- 2) what does labor law deal with?
- 3) what does labor law govern?
- 4) why is this branch of law so important?
- 5) what are the main elements of labor law?
- 6) how do you understand the expression “custom and practice agreement”?
- 7) what is the main function of trade unions?
- 8) what does the written statement from the employer describe?

Exercise 3. Translate these words and expressions into Russian.

- 1) to meditate;
- 2) disciplinary procedure;
- 3) administration of labor law;
- 4) social security;
- 5) legal rights;
- 6) a set of rulings;
- 7) to be entitled;
- 8) statutory rights;
- 9) usual practice;
- 10) body of laws;
- 11) regulations;
- 12) per week.

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents to these words and expressions using the text.

- 1) страхование на случай нетрудоспособности;
- 2) условия труда;
- 3) безопасность и благосостояние;
- 4) предусмотренный законом;
- 5) занятость;
- 6) увольнение;
- 7) часы работ;
- 8) зарплата и вознаграждение;
- 9) трудовые отношения;
- 10) договор о найме (трудовой договор);
- 11) профсоюзы;
- 12) место работы;
- 13) больничный лист;
- 14) положение, условие.

Exercise 5. Read the definitions and match them with the words and expressions given below.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a) disability; | e) discipline; |
| b) dismissal; | f) employment; |
| c) statutory rights; | g) provision; |
| d) sick pay; | h) grievance. |
- 1) fixed or controlled by law;
 - 2) money paid by an employer to a worker who cannot work because of illness;
 - 3) a condition in an agreement or law;
 - 4) work that you do to earn money;
 - 5) an act of removing someone from their job;
 - 6) physical problems that make someone unable to use a part of their body properly;
 - 7) the ability to control your behavior or way of working;
 - 8) something that you complain about because you feel you have been treated unfairly.

13 Top ten legal skills

Exercise 1. Read the text.

While legal positions vary greatly in scope and responsibility, there are several core legal skills that are required in most legal functions. If you are considering a career in law, it is wise to polish these top ten legal skills to excel in today's competitive legal market.

1) oral Communication

Language is one of the most fundamental tools of the legal professional. Legal professionals must:

Convey information in a clear, concise, and logical manner.

- Communicate persuasively;
- Advocate a position or a cause;
- Master legal terminology;
- Develop keen listening skills.

2) written Communication

From writing simple correspondence to drafting complex legal documents, writing is an integral function of nearly every legal position. Legal professionals must:

- master the stylistic and mechanical aspects of writing;
- master the fundamentals of grammar;
- learn how to write organized, concise and persuasive prose;
- draft effective legal documents such as motions, briefs, memos, resolutions and legal agreements;

3) client Service

In the client-focused legal industry, serving the client honestly, capably and responsibly is crucial to success;

4) analytical and Logical Reasoning

Legal professionals must learn to review and assimilate large volumes of complex information in an efficient and effective manner. Legal analytical and logical reasoning skills include: reviewing complex written documents, drawing inferences and making connections among legal authorities; developing logical thinking, organization and problem-solving abilities; structuring and evaluating arguments; using inductive and deductive reasoning to draw inferences and reach conclusions;

5) legal Research

Researching legal concepts, case law, judicial opinions, statutes, regulations and other information is an important legal skill;

6) technology

Technology is changing the legal landscape and is an integral part of every legal function. To remain effective in their jobs, legal professionals must master communications technology including e-mails, voice messaging systems, videoconferencing and related technology;

7) knowledge of Substantive Law and Legal Procedure

All legal professionals, even those at the bottom of the legal career chain, must have basic knowledge of substantive law and legal procedure;

8) time Management

In a profession based on a business model (billable hours) that ties productivity to financial gain, legal professionals are under constant pressure to bill time and manage large workloads;

9) organization

In order to manage large volumes of data and documents, legal professionals must develop top-notch organizational skills;

10) teamwork

Legal professionals do not work in a vacuum. Even solo practitioners must rely on secretaries and support staff and team up with co-counsels, experts to deliver legal services.

Exercise 2. Find the equivalents to these Russian words and expressions using the text.

- 1) профессиональные компетенции юриста;
- 2) представлять информацию в ясной и краткой форме;
- 3) овладеть юридической терминологией;
- 4) развивать способность внимательно слушать собеседника;
- 5) составлять сложные юридические документы;
- 6) овладеть основами грамматики;
- 7) составлять ходатайства, записки по делу;
- 8) обслуживать клиента честно и ответственно;
- 9) просматривать и усваивать большой объем информации;
- 10) навыки логического рассуждения;
- 11) делать выводы и умозаключения;
- 12) осваивать технологии общения (коммуникации);
- 13) на нижней ступеньке карьерной лестницы;
- 14) знания материального права и судопроизводства;
- 15) выдерживать большие рабочие нагрузки;
- 16) почасовая оплата;
- 17) развивать высочайшие навыки самоорганизации;
- 18) работа в команде.

Exercise 3. Read the definitions and match them with the words given below.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1) Document; | 5) Draft; |
| 2) Communication; | 6) Skill; |
| 3) Client; | 7) Research. |
| 4) Top – notch; | |

1) An ability to do something well, especially because you have learned and practiced it;

2) To write a plan, letter, report, bill, etc. that will need to be changed before it is completed;

- 3) A piece of paper that gives official written information about something;
- 4) Someone who pays for services or advice from the person or organization;
- 5) Serious study of a subject that is intended to discover new facts or test new ideas;
- 6) Having the highest quality or standard;
- 7) The process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts or feelings.

14 Test yourself

Match the analogues of English and Russian words and expressions given below; use the information from the units 1–11.

a)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1) welfare; | 1) губернатор; |
| 2) divorce; | 2) сторона, нарушившая контракт; |
| 3) right to property; | 3) денежная компенсация; |
| 4) party to a contract; | 4) юридически действительный; |
| 5) to be binding in law; | 5) верховный суд; |
| 6) to make a contract; | 6) моральный ущерб; |
| 7) valid; | 7) понести убытки; |
| 8) valuable consideration; | 8) государственная дума; |
| 9) contract of insurance; | 9) представительный орган; |
| 10) hire–purchase; | 10) контракт в виде договора, скрепленного печатью; |
| 11) to be entitled to a remedy; | 11) купля–продажа в рассрочку; |
| 12) remedy; | 12) требовать возмещения ущерба; |
| 13) breach of contract; | 13) сторона, заключающая контракт; |
| 14) party in breach; | 14) единая государственная политика; |
| 15) injured party; | 15) совет федерации; |
| 16) damages; | 16) возмещение ущерба, компенсация; |
| 17) monetary compensation; | 17) государственная безопасность; |
| 18) to suffer some loss; | 18) право на собственность; |
| 19) mental distress; | 19) заключать контракт; |
| 20) to award damages; | 20) внешняя политика; |
| 21) specific performance; | 21) судья; |
| 22) to claim damages; | 22) социальное страхование, социальное обеспечение; |
| 23) specialty contract; | 23) реальное исполнение; |
| 24) charter; | 24) нижестоящий суд; |
| 25) federal assembly; | 25) самоуправляющаяся территория; |
| 26) federation council; | 26) средство судебной защиты; |
| 27) state дума; | 27) присуждать возмещение ущерба; |
| 28) central authority; | 28) благополучие, пособие по социальному обеспечению; |
| 29) locally autonomous unit; | 29) иметь право на средство судебной защиты; |
| 30) deputy; | 30) вопросы судебной практики; |
| 31) representative body; | 31) контракт по страхованию; |
| 32) implementation; | 32) потерпевшая сторона; |
| 33) uniform monetary policy; | 33) законодательный акт; |
| 34) uniform state policy; | 34) нарушение контракта; |
| 35) social security; | 35) депутат; |
| 36) state security; | 36) развод; |

37) foreign policy;	37) надлежащее	встречное
38) supreme court;	удовлетворение;	
39) higher arbitration court;	38) иметь обязательную силу по закону;	
40) inferior courts;	39) нарушать, попира́ть, преступа́ть;	
41) judge;	40) хартия, устав;	
42) legislative enactment;	41) федеральное собрание;	
43) violate;	42) единая кредитно-денежная политика;	
44) judicial practice issues;	43) высший арбитражный суд;	
45) governor.	44) выполнение, осуществление;	
b)	45) центральная власть.	
1) to reflect social relations;	1) истец;	
2) a unit of the system of law;	2) соверша́ть преступления;	
3) to make attempts;	3) обвинитель, прокурор;	
4) claim for injunction;	4) профсоюз;	
5) a defendant;	5) положения, условия;	
6) a prosecutor;	6) бремя доказывания;	
7) a claimant;	7) отража́ть социальные отношения;	
8) to find smb. guilty;	8) осудить;	
9) to find smb. not guilty;	9) ограничения;	
10) to find smb. liable;	10) признать кого-либо подлежащим ответственности (в гражданском процессе);	
11) to convict;	11) вычеты;	
12) to acquit;	12) доказать вину «вне всякого разумного сомнения»;	
13) to have a criminal record;	13) гибкий график работы;	
14) to charge smb. with a criminal offence;	14) благосостояние;	
15) judgement for the claimant;	15) неполный рабочий день (частичная занятость);	
16) burden of proof;	16) обвиняемый, подсудимый, ответчик;	
17) standard of proof;	17) опека, попечительство;	
18) to prove guilt «beyond reasonable ground»;	18) предпринимать попытки;	
19) to prove a case «on a balance of probabilities»;	19) доказать дело, основываясь «на соотношении вероятностей»;	
20) wages;	20) законные права;	
21) deductions;	21) увольнение, отставка;	
22) abuse;	22) единица системы права;	
23) annual leave;	23) требование судебного запрета;	
24) redundancy;	24) признать кого-либо невиновным;	
25) short time working;	25) оправдать;	
26) sick pay;	26) предъявить обвинение в совершении преступления;	

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 27) flexible working hours; | 27) иметь судимость; |
| 28) lay-off; | 28) заработная плата; |
| 29) legal rights; | 29) насилие в семье (в доме); |
| 30) trade union; | 30) жалоба, трудовой конфликт; |
| 31) disability insurance; | 31) сокращение (штатов); |
| 32) welfare; | 32) оплата больничного листа; |
| 33) provisions; | 33) решение в пользу истца; |
| 34) to negotiate agreement; | 34) договариваться об условиях; |
| 35) restrictions; | 35) страховка на случай нетрудоспособности |
| 36) grievance; | 36) ежегодный отпуск; |
| 37) dismissal; | 37) признать кого-либо виновным; |
| 38) custody; | 38) критерий/степень доказанности; |
| 39) violence at home; | 39) временное увольнение (из-за отсутствия работы); |
| 40) to commit crimes. | 40) злоупотребления, превышение. |
| с) | |
| 1) disabled; | 1) служащий; |
| 2) to save money; | 2) в случае смерти; |
| 3) savings; | 3) покрывать, охватывать; |
| 4) to make money; | 4) страховой взнос; |
| 5) security; | 5) ежемесячно; |
| 6) to retire; | 6) работодатель; |
| 7) retirement; | 7) слепой; |
| 8) to pass an act; | 8) пенсия по потере кормильца; |
| 9) insurance; | 9) защита; |
| 10) employee; | 10) иждивенец; |
| 11) employer; | 11) пенсия по инвалидности; |
| 12) earnings; | 12) заработок, трудовой доход; |
| 13) monthly; | 13) безопасность, защита; |
| 14) health insurance; | 14) детское пособие; |
| 15) hospital care; | 15) жилищные выплаты; |
| 16) benefit; | 16) пособие по болезни; |
| 17) needy; | 17) пенсия по инвалидности, нетрудоспособности |
| 18) dependent; | 18) инвалид; |
| 19) blind; | 19) пенсия, отставка; |
| 20) in ease of death; | 20) экономить, копить деньги; |
| 21) survivor's payment; | 21) принять закон; |
| 22) disability payment; | 22) несчастный случай, авария; |
| 23) premium; | 23) зарабатывать деньги; |
| 24) long-term illness; | 24) длительная болезнь; |
| 25) injury; | 25) супруг/супруга; |
| 26) family wage-earner; | 26) пособие, пенсия; |
| 27) unemployment benefit; | 27) налог на заработную плату; |

28) to cover;	28) сбережения;
29) survivors' benefit;	29) пенсия по случаю смерти кормильца;
30) disability benefit;	30) увечье;
31) protection;	31) страхование;
32) non-working widows and widowers;	32) неработающие вдовы и вдовцы;
33) monthly payments;	33) пенсия по выслуге лет;
34) spouse;	34) медицинское страхование;
35) a payroll tax;	35) пособие по безработице;
36) job-connected injury or death;	36) пособие по беременности и родам;
37) to meet the medical costs;	37) покрыть медицинские расходы;
38) dependent child;	38) кормилец в семье;
39) accident;	39) пособие по инвалидности;
40) retirement pension;	40) социальные выплаты;
41) maternity pay;	41) увечье или смерть, связанное с работой (на рабочем месте);
42) maternity allowance;	42) пособие в связи с рождением ребёнка;
43) widow's pension;	43) льгота на приобретение транспортного средства;
44) widowed mother's pension;	44) пенсия по потере кормильца вдовствующим матерям;
45) child benefit;	45) нуждающийся, бедствующий;
46) housing benefit;	46) медицинское обслуживание;
47) sickness benefit;	47) ребёнок, находящийся на иждивении;
48) death grants;	48) выплаты по случаю смерти;
49) mobility allowance;	49) ежемесячные выплаты;
50) invalidity pension.	50) уходить в отставку, на пенсию.
d)	
1) adoption;	1) кровное родство; фактическое родство;
2) alimony;	2) судебное решение о разводе супругов;
3) annulment;	3) расторжение брака, развод/расторгать брак;
4) child custody;	4) правоспособность, дееспособность;
5) decree of divorce;	5) опека и попечительство;
6) divorce;	6) наследование, наследство, наследие;
7) file for divorce;	7) вступление в брак, бракосочетание, женитьба;
8) guardian = custodian;	8) затраты, расходы;
9) guardianship;	9) документ, скрепленный печатью;
10) infant;	10) адюльтер, прелюбодеяние, супружеская измена;
11) inheritance;	11) завещание;
12) legal capacity;	12) жестокое обращение;

13) legal relationship;	13) родство, признанное законом, правовые отношения;
14) legitimation;	14) алименты, содержание, помощь;
15) marriage;	15) развод без согласия одного из супругов;
16) natural relationship;	16) усыновление, удочерение;
17) paternity;	17) алкоголизм;
18) will;	18) развод по обоюдному согласию;
19) right of succession;	19) злонамеренное оставление одним супругом другого;
20) mutual dependence;	20) усыновление, узаконивание, легитимация;
21) maturity;	21) непоправимый разрыв (отношений);
22) valid;	22) постановление о признании брака недействительным;
23) prohibited degrees of relationship;	23) степени родства, при которых запрещается брак;
24) wedding;	24) подавать документа на развод;
25) annul;	25) отцовство, происхождение по отцу;
26) uncontested;	26) юридически действительный, имеющий силу;
27) divorce;	27) правомерный;
28) contested divorce;	28) попечение, забота о ребенке
29) no-fault divorce;	29) зарабатывать, приносить доход;
30) fault based divorce;	30) психическая болезнь; невменяемость;
31) irremediable breakdown;	31) брак, супружество; замужество, женитьба;
32) application;	32) опекун;
33) adultery;	33) признавать недействительным
34) habitual drunkenness;	34) взаимная зависимость;
35) felony;	35) развод без судебного обоснования причин;
36) inhuman treatment;	36) раздельное жительство супругов (фактическое прекращение брака без юридического оформления);
37) insanity;	37) развод на основании подтверждения веской причины;
38) desertion;	38) наследовать; получать наследство;
39) separation;	39) зрелость, совершеннолетие;
40) decree nisi;	40) приёмный родитель, усыновитель;
41) petitioner;	41) лицо, находящееся под опекой;
42) decree absolute;	42) имеющий право (в силу соответствия определенным требованиям), подходящий, приемлемый;
43) earn the income;	43) тяжкое уголовное преступление

	(фелония);
44) rearing;	44) письменное ходатайство суду или судье;
45) inherit;	45) лицо, находящееся под опекой суда;
46) adoptive parent = adopter;	46) степени родства, при которых запрещается брак;
47) eligible;	47) правопреемник, наследник;
48) ward;	48) право наследования;
49) maintenance;	49) условное решение суда, судебное постановление, вступающее в силу с определённого срока, если оно не отменено до этого срока;
50) deceased;	50) проситель; истец;
51) successor	51) решение суда, окончательное и, безусловно вступившее в силу;
52) deed;	52) поддержка, содержание, уход;
53) ward of court;	53) воспитывание (детей);
54) investments.	54) умерший, скончавшийся, ушедший из жизни человек.

15 Supplementary texts

Read the texts and translate them using a dictionary:

1) insurance or assurance

Insurance or assurance is a device for indemnifying or guaranteeing an individual against loss. Reimbursement is made from a fund to which many individuals exposed to the same risk have contributed certain specified amounts, called premiums. Payment for an individual loss, divided among many, does not fall heavily upon the actual loser. The essence of the contract of insurance, called a policy, is mutuality. The major operations of an insurance company are underwriting, the determination of which risks the insurer can take on; and rate making, the decisions regarding necessary prices for such risks. The underwriter is responsible for guarding against adverse selection, wherein there is excessive coverage of high risk candidates in proportion to the coverage of low risk candidates. In preventing adverse selection, the underwriter must consider physical, psychological, and moral hazards in relation to applicants. Physical hazards include those dangers which surround the individual or property, jeopardizing the well-being of the insured. The amount of the premium is determined by the operation of the law of averages as calculated by actuaries. By investing premium payments in a wide range of revenue-producing projects, insurance companies have become major suppliers of capital, and they rank among the nation's largest institutional investors.

2) common Types of Insurance

Life insurance, originally conceived to protect a man's family when his death left them without income, has developed into a variety of policy plans. In a «whole life» policy, fixed premiums are paid throughout the insured's lifetime; this accumulated amount, augmented by compound interest, is paid to a beneficiary in a lump sum upon the insured's death; the benefit is paid even if the insured had terminated the policy. Under «universal life» the insured can vary the amount and timing of the premiums; the funds compound to create the death benefit. With «variable life» the fixed premiums are invested in a portfolio (with earning reinvested), and the death benefit is based on the performance of the investment. In «term life» coverage is for a specified time period (e.g., 5–10 years); such plans do not build up value during the term. Annuity policies, which pay the insured a yearly income after a certain age, have also been developed. In the 1990s, life insurance companies began to allow early payouts to terminally ill patients.

Fire insurance usually includes damage from lightning; other insurance against the elements includes hail, tornado, flood, and drought. Complete automobile insurance includes not only insurance against fire and theft but also compensation for damage to the car and for personal injury to the victim of an accident (liability insurance); many car owners, however, carry only partial insurance. In many states liability insurance is compulsory, and a number of states have instituted so-called no-fault insurance plans, whereby automobile accident victims receive compensation without having to initiate a liability lawsuit, except in special cases. Bonding, or fidelity insurance, is designed to protect an employer against dishonesty or default on the part of an employee. Title insurance is aimed at protecting purchasers of real

estate from loss by reason of defective title. Credit insurance safeguards businesses against loss from the failure of customers to meet their obligations. Marine insurance protects shipping companies against the loss of a ship or its cargo, as well as many other items, and so-called inland marine insurance covers a vast miscellany of items, including tourist baggage, express and parcel-post packages, truck cargoes, goods in transit, and even bridges and tunnels. In recent years, the insurance industry has broadened to guard against almost any conceivable risk; companies like Lloyd's will insure a dancer's legs, a pianist's fingers, or an outdoor event against loss from rain on a specified day.

3) the History of Insurance

The roots of insurance might be traced to Babylonia, where traders were encouraged to assume the risks of the caravan trade through loans that were repaid (with interest) only after the goods had arrived safely—a practice resembling bottomry and given legal force in the Code of Hammurabi (c.2100 BC). The Phoenicians and the Greeks applied a similar system to their seaborne commerce. The Romans used burial clubs as a form of life insurance, providing funeral expenses for members and later payments to the survivors.

With the growth of towns and trade in Europe, the medieval guilds undertook to protect their members from loss by fire and shipwreck, to ransom them from captivity by pirates, and to provide decent burial and support in sickness and poverty. By the middle of the 14th cent., as evidenced by the earliest known insurance contract (Genoa, 1347), marine insurance was practically universal among the maritime nations of Europe. In London, Lloyd's Coffee House (1688) was a place where merchants, shipowners, and underwriters met to transact business. By the end of the 18th century Lloyd's had progressed into one of the first modern insurance companies. In 1693 the astronomer Edmond Halley constructed the first mortality table, based on the statistical laws of mortality and compound interest. The table, corrected (1756) by Joseph Dodson, made it possible to scale the premium rate to age; previously the rate had been the same for all ages.

Insurance developed rapidly with the growth of British commerce in the 17th and 18th cent. Prior to the formation of corporations devoted solely to the business of writing insurance, policies were signed by a number of individuals, each of whom wrote his name and the amount of risk he was assuming underneath the insurance proposal, hence the term underwriter. The first stock companies to engage in insurance were chartered in England in 1720, and in 1735, the first insurance company in the American colonies was founded at Charleston, S.C. Fire insurance corporations were formed in New York City (1787) and in Philadelphia (1794). The Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia sponsored (1759) the first life insurance corporation in America, for the benefit of Presbyterian ministers and their dependents. After 1840, with the decline of religious prejudice against the practice, life insurance entered a boom period. In the 1830s the practice of classifying risks was begun.

The New York fire of 1835 called attention to the need for adequate reserves to meet unexpectedly large losses; Massachusetts was the first state to require companies by law (1837) to maintain such reserves. The great Chicago fire (1871)

emphasized the costly nature of fires in structurally dense modern cities. Reinsurance, whereby losses are distributed among many companies, was devised to meet such situations and is now common in other lines of insurance. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897 in Britain required employers to insure their employees against industrial accidents. Public liability insurance, fostered by legislation, made its appearance in the 1880s; it attained major importance with the advent of the automobile.

In the 19th century many friendly or benefit societies were founded to insure the life and health of their members, and many fraternal orders were created to provide low-cost, members-only insurance. Fraternal orders continue to provide insurance coverage, as do most labor organizations. Many employers sponsor group insurance policies for their employees; such policies generally include not only life insurance, but sickness and accident benefits and old-age pensions, and the employees usually contribute a certain percentage of the premium.

Since the late 19th century there has been a growing tendency for the state to enter the field of insurance, especially with respect to safeguarding workers against sickness and disability, either temporary or permanent, destitute old age, and unemployment. The U.S. government has also experimented with various types of crop insurance, a landmark in this field being the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1938. In World War II the government provided life insurance for members of the armed forces; since then it has provided other forms of insurance such as pensions for veterans and for government employees.

After 1944 the supervision and regulation of insurance companies, previously an exclusive responsibility of the states, became subject to regulation by Congress under the interstate commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution. Until the 1950s, most insurance companies in the United States were restricted to providing only one type of insurance, but then legislation was passed to permit fire and casualty companies to underwrite several classes of insurance. Many firms have since expanded, many mergers have occurred, and multiple-line companies now dominate the field. In 1999, Congress repealed banking laws that had prohibited commercial banks from being in the insurance business; this measure was expected to result in expansion by major banks into the insurance arena.

In recent years' insurance premiums (particularly for liability policies) have increased rapidly, leaving unprecedented numbers of Americans uninsured. Many blame the insurance conglomerates, contending that U.S. citizens are paying for bad risks made by the companies. Insurance companies place the burden of guilt on law firms and their clients, who they say have brought unreasonably large civil suits to court, a trend that has become so common in the United States that legislation has been proposed to limit lawsuit awards. Catastrophic earthquakes, hurricanes, and wildfires in late 1980s and the 90s have also strained many insurance company's reserves.

4) what Is Social Insurance?

Two Points of View. We know that poverty is found in every country in the world. Each year millions of people starve to death. Many millions more die at an early age because they do not have proper food, shelter or medical care. One-third,

and perhaps more, of the world's people go to bed hungry each night. In country after country the same question is raised: Shouldn't a nation try to help all of its people living better and longer lives?

Until about one hundred years ago, the answer was the same in every part of the world. Nobody should have to depend upon others for help! Each person should be strong enough and ambitious enough to provide for his own needs! True, a government might do something to help its poorest and least able citizens stay alive. It might set up a few poorhouses. It might give away some food from time to time. Private persons might form charities to add to the little help a government offered. But little or nothing was done to give all people the medical care they needed.

Social Insurance. People often need help in facing an emergency. This help can come from their own savings, if these are very large. It can also come from an insurance plan. This plan can be private (paid for through membership in some large insurance plan to which many people contribute), or government (provided by the government as one of its services to its people, and paid for by tax moneys.) The word *social* describes activities affecting people and the way they live within society. Social insurance includes those plans that help people meet four kinds of problems:

1) medical Insurance. This kind of insurance pays the costs of medical and dental care. Such costs rise and rise. Few families can afford the costs of serious illness. Medical insurance plans pay all or a large part of the expense of helping people recover from illness. Some plans may pay for all or part of your regular medical care as well;

2) life insurance. All life insurance plans pay money to some person or persons (The beneficiary or beneficiaries) when the insured person dies. The chief reason for life insurance is to provide money for the remaining members of a family when its chief wage-earner dies. However, the person who pays for the policy can decide who is to receive the payment. It can be a husband or wife, children, creditors or any;

3) income insurance. Some insurance plans give (he insured person some income during an emergency. The insured person may lose his job and then need money. He may become ill and be unable to work. An injury may make it impossible for him to continue his usual work. He may grow too old to work, or may decide to retire when he grows older. Finally, he may still be working, but be unable to earn enough;

4) services insurance. Some insurance plans provide help, guidance, equipment or other services a person may need to solve a problem. A blind man may need a Seeing Eye dog or training in a new kind of work. A man or woman who has lost a job because of changes in industry may need training for a different kind of job. The parents of a child with a handicap may need help to pay for a special school for that child. A crippled person may need braces or a wheelchair to permit better movement.

5) social Welfare

As Russia makes the transition from a command economy to a partial free-market system, the provision of an effective social safety net for its citizens assumes increasing urgency. A 1994 World Bank report described the current social-

protection system as inappropriate for the market-oriented economy toward which Russia supposedly was striving. Among the major shortcomings noted in the report were the continued major role played by enterprises as suppliers of welfare services, as they had been in the Soviet period; the absence of any coverage for large groups of people and the inadequate level of benefits in some regions; a growing disparity between a shrinking wage base and the demands placed on the system; and the failure to target the neediest recipients. As the economic transition of the 1990s forces more of Russia's citizens into poverty, the state has tried to maintain the comprehensive Soviet system with severely constrained resources.

The system's inefficiency is exacerbated by its fragmentation. As in the Soviet period, allowances and benefits are administered and financed by diverse agencies, including four extrabudgetary funds, several ministries, and the lower levels of government. The Ministry of Social Protection is the primary federal agency handling welfare programs. However, that ministry focuses almost exclusively on the needs of people who are retired or disabled; other vulnerable groups receive much less attention. The four extrabudgetary funds that provide cash and in-kind social welfare benefits at the federal level are the Social Insurance Fund, the Pension Fund, the Employment Fund, and the Fund for Social Support.

Social security and welfare programs provide modest support for the most vulnerable segments of Russia's population: elderly pensioners, veterans, infants and children, expectant mothers, families with more than one child, invalids, and people with disabilities. These programs are inadequate, however, and a growing proportion of Russia's population lives on the threshold of poverty. Inflation has a particularly deleterious effect on households that rely on social subsidies. Women traditionally have outnumbered men in such households.

The Fund for Social Support supplements a variety of in-kind social assistance programs in Russia. It is financed through the Ministry of Social Protection and supplements social welfare programs at the subnational level. The federal government has transferred most responsibility for social welfare, health, and education programs to subnational organs but has failed to ensure their access to adequate revenue. The total allocation of transfers from the federal budget to localities amounted to less than 2 percent of Russia's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1992. Thus, the quantity and quality of social services at the local level—including the provision of food vouchers and cash payments to cover specific items such as heating bills—are far from certain as time passes. Under these conditions, local jurisdictions have come to rely increasingly on extrabudgetary sources, the instability of which makes long-term planning difficult.

6) pensions

Pensions are the largest expenditure of the social safety program. The Pension Fund accounts for 83 percent of Russia's extrabudgetary allocations. At the end of 1994, about 36 million citizens, or 24 percent of the country's population, were receiving pensions, an increase of about 5 percent in the first three post-Soviet years. Two broad categories of pensions are paid in Russia: labor pensions, which are disbursed on the basis of a worker's payroll contributions, and social pensions, which are paid to individuals who have worked for less than the five years needed to qualify

for a labor pension. All Russian citizens who have worked for twenty years are entitled to at least a minimum pension. In 1994 about 75 percent of all pensioners received labor pensions. The Pension Fund also finances some child allowances and other entitlements.

The Pension Fund is administered by the Ministry of Social Protection and financed by a 29 percent payroll tax and by transfers from the state budget. Between 1991 and 1993, the real income of pensioners was cut in half as prices rose rapidly and pension indexation failed to keep pace. Inflation also severely eroded the value of the life savings of retirees, and a disproportionate number of pensioners were victimized by financial scams. A 1994 law requires quarterly indexation of pensions, but the law was not observed consistently in its first year, and in mid-1995 the average pension fell below the subsistence minimum for pensioners. Beginning in 1994, the government's failure to pay pensions on time led to large rallies in several cities. In August 1994, an estimated 10 million pensioners did not receive their checks on time, and pension arrears mounted in the two years that followed. By mid-1996 the payment backlog was estimated at US\$3 billion. The present system includes an important provision that has kept many pensioners above the poverty line: it allows workers to draw pensions while continuing to work. In 1995 as many as 27 percent of Russian pensioners continued to work after retiring from their primary job.

Russian and Western experts agree that the pension system requires comprehensive reform—although its rate of payment compliance by enterprises is substantially better than that of the State Taxation Service. The most pressing needs are an effective system of indexation of pensions to purchasing power, an insurance mechanism, individualized contributions, higher retirement ages, and the closing of loopholes that allow early retirement. In 1995 the Ministry of Social Protection began work on a reform that would establish a three-tier pension system including a basic pension, a work-related pension in proportion to years of service, and an optional private pension program. In 1995 Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin admitted that the state budget lacked the money to continue indexing pensions according to living costs. In November 1995, a decree by President Yeltsin, On Additional Measures to Strengthen Payments Discipline for Settling Accounts with the Pension Fund, set stricter reporting standards for payments to the fund by organizations and citizens, in an effort to preclude nonpayment. In the midst of his campaign to be reelected president, Yeltsin then approved two laws increasing minimum pension levels in three stages, by 5, 10, and 15 percent, between November 1995 and January 1996.

Women are entitled to retire when they reach age fifty-five, and men when they reach age sixty. Nevertheless, financial hardship leads many women to remain in the labor force past retirement age, even while continuing to receive pensions, in order to prevent a drop in their families' standard of living. In 1991 women constituted an estimated 72 percent of pensioners. The disproportion between the genders stems from women's earlier permissible retirement age and their greater longevity. Aside from pensions, women receive other retirement privileges. Mothers of five or more children are entitled to a pension at age fifty. «Mother Heroines» – women with ten or more children – receive an allowance equal in sum to the pension,

and the time they spent on child care leave counts toward the minimum twenty years of work required for labor pensions. For these reasons, many women retire before age fifty-five, while most men wait until they reach sixty-two.

7) social Worker

Social workers spend their days helping people with complicated psychological, health, social, or financial problems. They assist families in need and people who are the victims of abuse. They provide counseling, advice, and direction for people who would otherwise have no way of bettering their situations. While seeing people who are confused, scared, and beset by problems all day long may sound disheartening, social workers told us that they were uplifted by their job and that they truly felt they were doing work of value. «People need your help and if you're part of the human race, you give it to them» said one, adding, «The only strange thing is that you get paid to do it» Social workers, around half of whom work for local and federal governments, have to be familiar with all assistance programs and services available for those who are in need. This requires continuing education to keep abreast of programs, their funding, and their efficacy. «The quickest way to lose your client's trust is to send them to an agency that tells them they're not eligible» said one by way of explaining that the trust of one's client is difficult to earn and easily lost. Social workers have to be prepared for disappointments from their clients as well. Over 30 percent of urban families assigned a social worker miss one of their first three appointments. Still, most professionals invest themselves heavily in the fates of their clients, and a number of our respondents called this involvement emotionally draining. While this contributes to the reasonably high attrition rate for first-year workers (15 percent), respondents noted that it was valuable in that it kept them aware of the significance of what they do. More and more, social workers are being asked to find an area of focused responsibility, such as criminal justice issues, gerontological services, or medical issues. This can leave the social worker a bit dissatisfied, as often a client will have a number of concurrent problems, and they have a very prescribed range of duties they can perform. For people with a natural instinct to help others, this is tantamount to «telling a millionaire he can only give away twenty dollars at a time.» Private professionals are under no such restrictions, and record generally higher levels of satisfaction.

Social workers face significant educational requirements. Most initial positions, which are primarily clerical, require only a Bachelor's degree in Social Work (B.S.W.) or a related field, such as psychology or sociology. For positions which involve psychological recommendations or assessments, or for positions with more responsibility, a Master's in Social Work (M.S.W.) is required. Over 300 colleges offer B.S.W.s and over 100 colleges offer M.S.W.s and are accredited by the Council on Social Work Education. Those who wish to advance to policy or director positions are asked to complete a Ph.D. in social work. Nearly all programs require extensive field work and client contact. Traditional coursework includes social welfare policies, political science, human behavior, research methodology, and abnormal psychology. All states have strict licensing requirements for social workers, and additional professional certifications are available from the National Association of Social Workers (NASW). Private practitioners are encouraged to earn professional

certifications, as it helps in collecting reimbursement for services from insurance providers.

Social workers have a strong instinct to help people, and this often translates into positions such as therapists, guidance counselors, and not-for-profit counseling services. Those who become burned out by the intense nature of the client/worker relationship find slightly more distancing professions, such as teaching, writing promotional literature for programs, and fundraising.

8) international law

International law (международное право (совокупность норм, с помощью которых государства устанавливают приемлемые стандарты в различных областях взаимоотношений между государственными органами и гражданами разных стран)) is a body of laws, regulations, and accepted practices by which different nations throughout the world interact with each other as well as with their own citizens and citizens of other countries. There are two basic categories of International Law, public International Law and private International Law, although the two tend to overlap frequently. Public International Law deals with relationships between different nations or between a nation and persons from another country. Private International Law generally deals with individual concerns, such as civil or human rights issues, not only between a government and its own citizens but also in how its citizens are treated by other nations.

International Law is developed and agreed upon by those that make up the international system, but not every nation state is a member or has a part in the process. Most nations are said to comply with International Law, but that appears questionable considering the number of human rights violations still occurring around the world. While the International community does attempt to hold all nations to International Law, it is not always feasible. Force may be necessary in order to ensure compliance, and the International community is generally against the use of force except in the direst circumstances.

There are also cultural issues that play a part in acceptance of and compliance (соответствие) with International Law. Some nations have a theocratic, or religious, government rather than a secular one and feel more bound to the tenets of their faith than to man-made law. In some cases, what most of the world views as human rights (права человека) violations according to International Law, may be viewed by some nations as acceptable actions or punishments prescribed by religion. This can create very sensitive situations.

The United Nations (UN) is probably the most well recognized of all International institutions. It has influence over the world community as a whole, as well as individual nations. The UN is supposed to establish and protect peace and cooperation between nations and to ensure that people are treated humanely (гуманно, человечно) by their own as well as by other governments and groups.

While many nations have agreed to the UN Charter (Устав ООН), they still retain (сохранять) sovereignty. Few would agree to live completely under UN rule, especially in light of recent scandals and the inability of the institution to achieve its goals. The United Nations has unfortunately been plagued by scandals and perceived incompetence over the years. Critics give the Oil for Food program and the

ineffectiveness in protecting human rights in the Rwanda genocide and more recently the Darfur region of Sudan, as examples.

As the world seems to grow smaller, with people interacting on a global scale, International Law seems to make sense. However, it must continue to evolve and it must be applied evenhandedly (беспристрастно). It is also necessary for those with the duty to enforce it to be seen as being up to the task.

9) arbitration

All disputes and differences which may arise out of or in connection with the present Contract will be settled as far as possible by means of negotiations between the Parties. If the Parties do not come to an agreement, the matter, without recourse to Courts of law, is to be submitted for settlement to Arbitration with its seat in Stockholm, Sweden.

Arbitration shall be established as follows:

The Party which wishes to refer the dispute to Arbitration shall notify the other Party by a registered letter stating the name and the address of the arbitrator chosen who can be a citizen of any country as well as the subject of the dispute, date and Number of the Contract. Within 30 days of the receipt of the above letter the other Party shall choose its arbitrator and to notify the first Party of it by a registered letter stating the name and the address of the arbitrator chosen.

If the Party which has received the notification of the dispute being submitted to Arbitration fails to choose its arbitrator within the said period, the latter, at the other Party's request, will be appointed within 30 days of the date of the application by the President of the Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm.

Within 30 days the arbitrators shall choose an Umpire. If the arbitrators fail to agree upon the choice of the Umpire within 30 days after they have been nominated, the latter will be nominated at the request of either Party by the President of the Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm.

The award is to be issued by a majority of votes in accordance with the terms and conditions of the present Contract, and also the rules of Swedish Material Law.

The arbitration award shall state the reasons for its decisions and contain information about the arbitration membership, time and place of the award passed, mention of the Parties' rights to state an opinion, as well as the allocation of the costs and expenses of the Arbitration between the Parties.

10) law of Contracts

English law textbooks often describe a contract as an agreement which is made between two or more parties and which is *binding in law*. In order to be binding in law the agreement must include *an offer* and *an acceptance* of that offer. *The parties* must agree to contract on certain terms, that is, they must know what are they agreeing with (but they need not know that their agreement can be described in law as a contract). They must have intended *to be legally bound*: there would be no contract if, for example, they were just joking when they made the agreement. And *valuable consideration* must have been given by the person to whom a promise was made. In this case, consideration is a legal word to describe something a person has given, or done, or agreed not to do, when making the contract.

When a court is deciding if a contract has been made, it must consider all these elements. In common law countries, the judge will *be guided by decisions* made in previous cases. If the judge is dealing with a problem which has never arisen before he must make a decision based upon general *legal principles*, and this decision will become a precedent for other judges in similar cases in the future. The most important principle guiding a judge is whether *a reasonable observer* of the agreement would decide that it was a contract. But sometimes decisions seem very technical because lawyers try to explain exactly why a decision has been made, even when that decision appears to be obvious common sense. Of course exact explanations are even more important when the decision does not appear to be common sense. By looking at some of the elements of a contract, we can see how important cases have helped to develop English law.

One principle of English contract law is that there must be offer and acceptance. *An advertisement* to sell something is not normally considered an offer. If I see an ad in a newspaper offering to sell a car, and I telephone the advertiser and agree to buy it, the seller is not obliged to sell it to me. This is because the law considers that the *real offer* is when I contact the seller asking to buy the car. The seller may then decide whether to accept or reject my offer. This is the reason a store does not have to sell you the goods it displays for sale.

Most systems of law have similar requirements about offer and acceptance, legal intention, and consideration. They also consider the *capacity of contractors*, that is, whether they *were legally entitled to contract*. In English law there are some special rules if one of the contractors is a company, rather than an individual, under the age of 18, or insane. Legal systems have rules for interpreting contracts in which one or more contractors made a mistake or was pressured or tricked into making an agreement, and rules for dealing with illegal contracts. For example, under English law a contractor cannot enforce an agreement against another party if the agreement was to commit a crime.

11) criminal Law

Criminal law is categorized as a part of public law – the law regulating the relations between citizens and the state. *Crimes* can be thought of as acts which the state is considered to be wrong and which can be *punished* by the state.

In many legal systems it is an important principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it. The suspect himself need not prove anything, although he will of course help himself if he can show evidence of his innocence. The state must prove his guilt according to high standards, and for each crime there are precise elements which must be proven. In codified systems, these elements are usually recorded in statutes. In common law systems, the elements of some crimes are detailed in statutes; others, known as «common law crimes», are still described mostly in case law. Even where there is a precise statute, the case law interpreting the statute may be very important since the circumstances of each crime may be very different.

For example, the crime of theft is defined in England under the 1968 Theft Act as: «dishonestly appropriating property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it».

There are further definitions of each element of the definition, such as appropriating, which may mean taking away, destroying, treating as your own, and selling. The same Act also defines in detail crimes such as *burglary* (entering someone's land without permission intending to steal or commit *an act of violence*) and *robbery* (using force or threats in order to steal from someone). Although the Theft Act was intended to cover many possible circumstances, it is still often necessary for the courts to refer to case law in order to apply the Act to a new case. For example, in the 1985 case of *R. vs. Brown*, the defendant argued he couldn't be guilty of burglary since he reached through the window of a house without actually going inside. However, the court decided a person can be judged to have «entered» a building if he gets close enough to be able to remove something from it.

There are usually two important elements to a crime: (I) *the criminal act* itself; and (II) *the criminal state of mind* of the person when he committed the act. In Anglo-American law these are known by the Latin terms of (I) *Actus Reus* and (II) *Mens Rea*. The differences between these can be explained by using the crime of murder as an example.

In English law there is a rather long common law definition of murder. The unlawful killing of a human is under the Queen's Peace, with malice aforethought, so that the victim dies within a year and a day.

Malice aforethought refers to the mens rea of the crime and is a way of saying that the murderer intended to commit a crime. Of course, the court can never know exactly what was in the head of the killer at the time of the killing, so it has the difficult task of deciding what his intentions must have been. The judgements in many recent cases show that English law is constantly developing its definition of intent.

Although most criminal laws in the world refer to acts of violence or theft, there are laws regulating almost every kind of human behavior: for example, what we do with our land; what we say and write; how we run our businesses; even what we wear. Sometimes governments «create new crimes» by identifying a form of behavior and passing a new law to deal with it. In most industrialized countries existing theft laws were not adequate to deal with *computer crimes* where complex kinds of information are stolen, altered or used to deceive others and thus, new laws have been passed.

Technical change is one reason why the criminal law is one of the fastest growing areas of the law. Another reason is that the number of crimes committed in some countries seems to be increasing rapidly – although sometimes it is not clear whether people are *breaking the law* more, being caught more, or reporting other people's crimes more. One more reason is that different societies, or perhaps it is different governments, continually review their ideas of what should and shouldn't be a considered crime.

Suicide and *blasphemy* (attacking religion) were once crimes in all European countries, but have now mostly been *decriminalized*. On the other hand, *discrimination against someone on the grounds of race or sex was not acknowledged as a crime* until relatively recently, and is still not *recognized* in some countries.

Recent cases of *euthanasia* (shortening the life of a sick person) are causing re-evaluations of the concept of murder.

There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to drink alcohol in Saudi Arabia, but not in Egypt. It is a crime to get drugs in England, but not (in prescribed places) in the Netherlands. It is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia. It is a crime to have an abortion in Ireland, but not in Spain. It is a crime not to flush a public toilet after use in Singapore, but not in Malaysia. In general, however, there is quite a lot of agreement among states as to which acts are criminal. A visitor to a foreign country can be sure that stealing, physically attacking someone or damaging their property will be unlawful. But the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may be different from their own country.

12) constitutional law

We considered how the state regulates the behavior of individuals in society by providing *rules to be obeyed* (criminal law) and procedures for them to solve disputes among each other (civil law). There are also laws which *enable citizens to take legal action against the state*—against, for example, *a public authority* or even against the government itself. These actions are part of constitutional law.

As *knowledge of the law* has increased among the general public, so have the number and range of *constitutional law cases*. In 1991, an unmarried couple complained in the Tokyo District Court that it was *unconstitutional for the local authority* to register their daughter as *illegitimate*. They said this could lead to discrimination and was against *the equality of individuals* guaranteed in the Japanese Constitution.

A constitution is the political and ideological structure within which a system of laws operates. Most countries have a *formal written Constitution* describing *how laws are to be made and enforced*. The French Constitution, for example, sets a *seven year term of office for the president*; the U.S. constitution sets a four year term. In Switzerland, a referendum (national vote) must be held on any issue for which a petition signed by 10,000 people has been gathered; in Ireland, referenda are to be used only in the case of changes in the constitution itself. In Germany, a change in the constitution requires a *special majority vote* in parliament, not the simple majority necessary for other laws. Many other countries put the constitution above other laws by making it difficult to change.

One of the reasons for having special constitutional laws is to prevent governments from *becoming too powerful* and from interfering too much in the lives of individuals.

As a check, upon overpowerful government most modern constitutions have adopted the principle of separation of powers, developed in the 18th century by the French political philosopher Montesquieu.

Montesquieu argued that the *functions* of the state could be divided into *policy formulation and direction (executive)*, – *lawmaking (legislative)*, and *interpretation and application of the law (judicial)*. To stop governments from becoming too powerful these *functions should be carried out* by separate institutions, and there should be a balance between them. In the United States, for example, the president (executive) is elected by the people and attempts to carry out his policy promises

through a presidential office of advisers. The Constitution gives him many important powers, such as control of the armed forces and *appointment of Supreme Court justices*, but many of his decisions and all new legislation must be approved by a majority in Congress (legislature), which is also elected by the people. Many presidents have had *important policies blocked* by Congress. *The Supreme Court* (judiciary) has the task of interpreting laws which have been disputed in lower courts, and of deciding whether a law passed by Congress or by one of the individual states is in keeping with the Constitution.

13) list of Human Rights

As a member of the human race, have you ever thought about the list of human rights you are entitled to, by birth? The following article will cover some of UN list of human rights and bring you face to face with rights that bring equality among one and all.

It is my right to vote. We are all aware of this one statement that comes up often during an election. And this statement Right to Vote is rather synonymous with elections. There are many who are aware of the right of 'choose not to vote' and those who are not aware, choose to remain ignorant. Anyway, the point here is, there are many rights conferred to an individual from the minute one is conceived in the mother's womb. They are called human rights, trampled upon every now and then, around the world. If you are wondering what are the human rights of a fetus? Well, it simply is the right to be born and live freely! Until and unless someone steps on to our freedom, binding us with unwanted issues, we never ever think about human rights. In this article, we shall discuss some of the basic list of human rights.

What is the List of Human Right? As an individual, living in free countries like US, UK, Australia, the real meaning of human rights is taken for granted. Why? We live in free countries and are allowed to speak as we wish, do as we please, and live as we like. Thus, we never actually understand what it is to feel our human rights begin violated. There are yet many countries where the basic right to educate, to speak, to express oneself, or for a woman or girl to walk around the market, without a male blood relative as a chaperon, are constantly violated. Even in our, so called free, countries where one has the freedom of choice, there are many human rights violated at every step. Racism, sexual discrimination, religious discrimination, child labor, female infanticide are just a few of these violated human rights.

A right is said to be a moral principle that defines and sanctions a person's freedom of action in a social setup. Life is a process that requires one to carry out self sustenance and fulfill the needs of one's own life. A right is an expression of liberty and freedom from all kinds of physical, mental compulsions, coercions and interference by other people. A human right is held by each person, without being infringed upon by others for their selfish needs. Before we move on the list of human rights, let us first discuss the list of human rights violations.

14) rights of Citizens

As well as defining the powers of government, most constitutions describe the fundamental rights of citizens. These usually include general declarations about freedom and equality, but also some specific provisions – for instance, the Fifth

Amendment of the American Constitution, which *exempts a* witness *from answering a question* in court if he states that his answer might reveal *his own criminal guilt*.

Britain is unusual because its constitution is not found in a formal written document. Instead, the constitutional rights of citizens and the powers of government are found in various *case-law rulings*, statutes, and even in traditions. For example, the important constitutional principle that the king or queen must approve any legislation passed by parliament is simply an unwritten tradition that has gradually developed over the last three hundred years. There is a debate in Britain about whether *citizen's rights* would be better guaranteed by *a written constitution*, or at least a bill of rights. Some people argue that the government has too much freedom and that it is too easy to change the constitution since all that is needed is a new statute or even a change in traditional procedure. They complain that recent governments have *overused libel laws* and the Official Secrets Act (to censor information in the interests of national security), and feel that citizens' rights have fallen behind those in neighboring European countries. Others argue that *the flexibility of an unwritten constitution* is a good thing, that the lack of a written constitution has not stood in the way of a long tradition of individual liberty in Britain, and that many countries with constitutions which *look liberal on the surface* *suffer from oppressive governments* which simply find ways to ignore constitutional rights.

In Britain, the 1986 Public Order Act requires advance notice of peaceful protests, even if they do not obstruct other people in any way. In addition, the police may order the protesters to move or break up if they anticipate serious disruption of community life. These laws are more restrictive than those in most European countries, and they are stricter than the pre- 1986 laws.

Another area to consider is the ease with which an individual may obtain restitution for a wrong *a public body has* committed against him. In English law, the principle of *judicial review* enables a court to overturn a decision made by a government ministry that acted illegally or irrationally or beyond its authorized power. In the 1976 case of Congrieve vs. the Home Office, the British Home Secretary cancelled the television licenses of people who had bought them early to avoid a price increase. Congrieve successfully argued that although the minister had very wide powers to cancel licenses, it was *an abuse of his power* to do this when *nothing illegal* had been done.

One important area to consider is the treatment of citizens suspected of crimes. Is innocence presumed unless guilt can be proven? How long can the police hold a suspect before they must bring him before a court of law? Is suspect entitled to free legal aid and choice of lawyer if he has no money? Can the police search a private house without first obtaining a court warrant? Are trials open to the public? Many of these freedoms are so important that they may also be considered in the category of human rights.

Заключение

Настоящее пособие ставит своей задачей дальнейшее формирование и развитие у студентов навыков работы с текстами по специальности и умений высказываться на иностранном языке по вопросам, связанным с будущей профессией.

Материалы пособия дают представление о специфике профессиональной деятельности будущего специалиста, расширяют знания, полученные студентами при изучении базового уровня английского языка. Лексика пособия определяется тематикой. Упражнения к текстам носят разнонаправленный характер и способствуют усвоению лексики и грамматических явлений, характерных для текстов профессиональной направленности. Предложенные упражнения и вопросы дают возможность осуществить контроль усвоенных знаний, совершенствовать навыки перевода, расширить собственный кругозор.

Дополнительные тексты могут быть использованы для самостоятельной работы по совершенствованию навыков перевода.

Лексика, представленная в Приложении А, позволяет помочь в работе с основным материалом пособия.

Пособие может использоваться как во время аудиторных занятий, так и в рамках самостоятельной работы.

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Приложение А

Английские сокращения в юридических текстах

- Acpt. – acceptance – акцепт;
- a/d – after date – от сего числа, от даты;
- afsd – aforesaid – вышеупомянутый;
- agst – against – против;
- agt – 1) agent – агент, 2) agreement – соглашение;
- amt – amount – количество;
- a/o – account of – за счет коголибо;
- a/or – and/or – и/или;
- Appd – approved – одобренный, утвержденный;
- asf – and so forth – и т.д;
- Bros. – brothers – братья (в названиях фирм);
- bt. – bought – купленный;
- C. – 1) collected – полученный, 2) contract – контракт;
- C/A – commercial agent – торговый – агент;
- cfmd – confirmed – подтверждено;
- ch.pd. – charges paid – расходы оплачены;
- CL – clause – пункт, статья контракта;
- D/A – documents attached – документы прилагаются;
- dct. – document – документ;
- Dr – debtor – должник;
- E & OE, e. and o.e. – errors and omissions excepted – исключая ошибки и пропуски;
- E.A.O.N., e.a.o.n. – except as otherwise noted – за исключением тех случаев, когда указано иначе;
- e.g. – exempli gratia (лат.) – например;
- e.o.d. – every other day – раз в два дня, через день;
- E.O.M. – 1) end of month – в конце месяца, 2) every other month – раз в два месяца;
- etc. – et cetera (лат.) – и т.д;
- exc. – except – исключая;
- ex(p)s – expenses – расходы;
- F.C.V. – full contract value – полная стоимость контракта;
- ff – following – следующий;
- G.A., G/A – general agent – генеральный агент;
- GT – greater than – больше чем;
- Gvt. – government – правительство, правительственный;
- ib (id) – Ibidem (лат.) – там же, в том же месте;
- i.e. – id est (лат.) – то есть;
- L. – 1) law – закон, право, 2) legal – юридический, законный;
- L/A – letter of authority – доверенность;
- m/d, M/D – months after date – через ... месяцев от сего числа;

- MGR, mgr. – manager – менеджер, управляющий;
- n/e – not exceeding – не превышающий;
- n.e.i. – not elsewhere indicated – не указанный где-либо в другом месте;
- noibn – not otherwise indexed by name – другое наименование не указано;
- nor., N.O.P. – not otherwise provided for – иначе не предусмотренный, только для указанных целей;
- nos., N.O.S. – not otherwise stated – иначе не указанный;
- o/d, O.D. – on demand – по требованию;
- O.K. – all correct – все в порядке, все правильно;
- O/O – order of – по приказу, по распоряжению кого-либо;
- OT, o/t – old terms – прежние условия;
- pd – paid – уплачено;
- Plc – public limited company – открытое акционерное общество;
- pp – pages – страницы;
- ppt – prompt – срочный;
- pry – priority – приоритет;
- ps – pieces – ... штук;
- P.T.O. – please turn over – см. на обороте;
- qty – quantity – количество;
- qual. – quality – качество;
- Rp. – representative – представитель;
- s.a. – subject of approval – подлежит одобрению или утверждению;
- sgд – signed – подписанный;
- spec. – specification – спецификация;
- u.c.e. – unforeseen circumstances excepted – исключая непредвиденные обстоятельства;
- u.t. – usual terms – обычные условия;
- u.u.r. – under usual reserve – с обычной оговоркой;
- vs. – versus (лат.) – против, в сравнении с...;
- viz. – videlicet (лат.) – а именно;
- w.c. – without charge – бесплатно;
- w.e.f. – with effect from – вступающий в силу (с такого-то числа);
- wk – week – неделя;
- Y(r) – year – год.

Приложение В

Glossary

- 1) according to smth – согласно ч–либо;
- 2) adopt a decree – принимать указ;
- 3) approve a bill – одобрять законопроект;
- 4) be in charge of smth/doing smth – возглавлять ч–либо, нести ответственность за ч–либо;
- 5) bring charges against smb – выдвигать обвинения против к–либо;
- 6) by means of smth – по средствам ч–либо, с помощью ч–либо;
- 7) consider a law – рассматривать закон;
- 8) cover the questions – охватывать вопросы;
- 9) create legislation – создавать закон;
- 10) define basic principles of the constitution – определять основные принципы конституции;
- 11) enter a post – вступать в должность;
- 12) establish the principle of independence, irremovability and immunity – устанавливать принцип независимости, несменяемости и неприкосновенности;
- 13) functions of supervision and control – функции надзора и контроля;
- 14) handle questions – решать вопросы;
- 15) implement judicial power – осуществлять судебную власть;
- 16) law-making body – законодательный орган;
- 17) make amendments – вносить поправки;
- 18) override the veto – отменять вето;
- 19) pass a law – принять закон;
- 20) reach a compromise – прийти к компромиссу;
- 21) reject a bill – отклонять законопроект;
- 22) identical – тождественно равный, идентичный;
- 23) prevail – иметь преимущественную силу;
- 24) rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen – права и свободы человека и гражданина;
- 25) take an oath – принимать присягу;
- 26) the principle of equality before law – принцип равенства перед законом;
- 27) the supreme law – высший закон;
- 28) vote on a draft law – голосовать по законопроекту;
- 29) college – 1) университетский колледж, 2) специальное высшее учебное заведение;
- 30) universitys undergraduate college – университетский колледж, готовящий бакалавров;
- 31) conduct – 1) поведение, 2) вести, руководить, проводить;
- 32) rules of conduct – правила поведения;
- 33) to conduct an examination – проводить экзамен;
- 34) conduct cases in court – вести дела в суде;
- 35) degree – ученая степень;

- 36) Bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра;
- 37) Master's degree – степень магистра;
- 38) law degree – степень в области юриспруденции;
- 39) to earn a degree – заработать степень;
- 40) pursue a degree – стремиться получить ученую степень;
- 41) draft – составлять план, проект, черновой набросок;
- 42) to draft documents – составлять документы;
- 43) to draft a motion – составлять ходатайство;
- 44) to draft an agreement – составлять соглашение (договор);
- 45) fair – 1) честный, справедливый, 2) честно;
- 46) by fair means – честным путем;
- 47) strict but fair – строгий, но справедливый;
- 48) to play fair – играть честно, по правилам, действовать открыто;
- 49) graduate – выпускник, окончивший высшее учебное заведение;
- 50) to graduate from – окончить высшее учебное заведение и получить степень бакалавра;
- 51) law – закон, право;
- 52) natural law – естественное право;
- 53) prescriptive laws – предписывающие законы, основанные на праве давности или обычая;
- 54) substantive law – материальное право;
- 55) to amend the law – вносить поправки в закон;
- 56) to apply laws – применять законы;
- 57) be against the law – быть противозаконным;
- 58) break laws – нарушать законы;
- 59) to enforce laws – обеспечить (принудительно) исполнение закона;
- 60) to lay down the law – устанавливать правовые нормы, формулировать закон;
- говорить безапелляционным тоном, не допускать возражений;
- 61) to make laws – издавать, принимать законы;
- 62) to obey laws – соблюдать законы;
- 63) to repeal laws – отменять законы;
- 64) to study law – изучать право;
- 65) law and order – правопорядок;
- 66) master – 1) магистр, 2) овладевать (знаниями, языком и т.д.);
- 67) to take ones masters degree of law – получить степень магистра права;
- 68) master legal terminology – овладеть юридической терминологией;
- 69) master communications technology – освоить современные технологии общения;
- 70) master writing skills – овладеть навыками письма;
- 71) property – собственность, имущество;
- 72) (public) property – частная (общественная, государственная) собственность;
- 73) property right – имущественное право;
- 74) real property – недвижимое имущество;

- 75) to own a property – владеть собственностью;
- 76) right – 1) правота, справедливость, 2) право, привилегия;
- 77) to defend right – защищать справедливость;
- 78) civil rights – гражданские права;
- 79) individual's right – право человека;
- 80) to respect owner's right – уважать право собственника;
- 81) right of audience – право выступать в суде;
- 82) rule – 1) правило/ устанавливать правило, 2) норма, 3) предписание, приказ;
- 83) rule of law – норма права of behavior – правила поведения of court – судебное предписание of practice – процессуальные нормы;
- 84) rule the law – устанавливать нормы права;
- 85) skill – 1) мастерство, искусство, 2) компетенция, 3) ловкость, умение;
- 86) skills in logical reasoning – навыки логического рассуждения;
- 87) to develop top-notch organizational skills – развивать навыки высокой самоорганизации;
- 88) legal skills – профессиональные компетенции юриста;
- 89) society – 1) общество, общественный строй 2) ассоциация, организация;
- 90) criminal society – преступное сообщество;
- 91) democratic society – демократическое общество;
- 92) primitive society – первобытное общество;
- 93) of nations – семья народов;
- 94) ordered society – высокоорганизованное сообщество;
- 95) training – обучение, подготовка;
- 96) clinical training – учебная практика;
- 97) legal training – профессиональная подготовка (обучение) юристов;
- 98) on-the-job training – обучение по месту работы;
- 99) trainee – практикант;
- 100) expire – закончиться, истечь (о сроках), потерять силу (о требовании);
- 101) customs of the trade – торговый обычай;
- 102) expiration date – дата истечения срока; срок действия;
- 103) rejection – отказ, непринятие, отклонение (предложения)
- 104) counter-offer – встречное предложение, встречная оферта;
- 105) terms – условия;
- 106) request for information – запрос о предоставлении информации;
- 107) revocation – аннулирование, отмена;
- 108) revoke – отменять, аннулировать, отзываться, объявлять недействительным;
- 109) incompetency – недееспособность, неправопоспособность;
- 110) close a transaction – заключать, завершать сделку;
- 111) unqualified – абсолютный, безоговорочный, безусловный, неограниченный;
- 112) in the hands – в распоряжении, в интересах (кого-либо);

- 113) reality – действительность, истинность; неподдельность;
- 114) lacking – недостающий, отсутствующий, недостаточный;
- 115) fraud – мошенничество;
- 116) misrepresentation – введение в заблуждение;
- 117) undue influence – злоупотребление влиянием, неподобающее влияние;
- 118) duress – физическое принуждение;
- 119) discharge of contract – исполнение договора, прекращение обязательств по договору;
- 120) free – освобождать (от каких-л. обязательств и т.п.);
- 121) bring the contract to an end – прекратить действие договора;
- 122) performance – исполнение, выполнение; свершение;
- 123) frustration – прекращение обязательства из-за невозможности его выполнения;
- 124) breach – нарушение;
- 125) public law – публичное право;
- 126) private law – частное право;
- 127) substantial law – материальное право;
- 128) procedural law – процессуальное право;
- 129) administrative unit – административная единица;
- 130) to impose punishment – назначить наказание;
- 131) an offence against the public – преступление против общества;
- 132) parties to a contract – стороны договора;
- 133) binding agreement – соглашение, имеющее обязательную силу;
- 134) tort law – деликтное право;
- 135) defamation – клевета;
- 136) product liability – ответственность производителя за качество товара;
- 137) employment law/labour law – трудовое право;
- 138) trade union – профсоюз;
- 139) to file an appeal – подавать апелляцию;
- 140) to breach a contract – нарушить договор;
- 141) to be entitled to damages – иметь право на возмещение ущерба;
- 142) enforceable agreement – соглашение, имеющее исковую силу (может быть принудительно осуществлено в судебном порядке);
- 143) possession and disposal of property – владение и распоряжение собственностью;
- 144) legal entity – юридическое лицо;
- 145) shipment of goods – перевозка, поставка товара;
- 146) insurance of goods – страхование товара;
- 147) succession law – наследственное право;
- 148) natural person – физическое лицо;
- 149) elements of corpus delicti – элементы состава преступления;
- 150) exemption from criminal responsibility – освобождение от уголовной ответственности;
- 151) informal inquest – дознание;

- 152) adjudicate lawsuits – вынести судебное решение по делу;
- 153) motion – ходатайство;
- 154) available remedies – доступные средства правовой защиты;
- 155) national law/ domestic law/ municipal law –
внутреннее/внутригосударственное право;
- 156) enforcement of law – принудительное применение закона;
- 157) binding agreement – соглашение, имеющее обязательную
юридическую силу;
- 158) to enforce obligations – обеспечить исполнение обязательств;
- 159) to admit priority – признавать приоритет;
- 160) to constitute an integral part – являться неотъемлемой частью;
- 161) rules stipulated by the law – правила, предусмотренный законом;
- 162) incompatible with treaty provisions – несовместимый с положениями
международного договора;
- 163) to reflect social relations – отражать социальные отношения;
- 164) a unit of the system of law – единица системы права;
- 165) peculiarity – особенность;
- 166) to make attempts – предпринимать попытки;
- 167) fundamental branches of law – основные отрасли права;
- 168) specialized branches of law – специальные отрасли права;
- 169) composite (complex) branches of law – комплексные отрасли права;
- 170) claim for injunction – требование судебного запрета;
- 171) a defendant – обвиняемый, подсудимый, ответчик;
- 172) a prosecutor – обвинитель, прокурор;
- 173) a claimant – истец;
- 174) to find smb. guilty – признать к-л виновным;
- 175) to find smb. not guilty – признать к-л невиновным;
- 176) to find smb. liable – признать к-л подлежащим ответственности (в
гражданском процессе);
- 177) to convict – осудить;
- 178) to acquit – оправдать;
- 179) to have a criminal record – иметь судимость;
- 180) to charge smb. with a criminal offence – предъявить обвинение в
совершении преступления;
- 181) judgement for the claimant – решение в пользу истца;
- 182) burden of proof – бремя доказывания;
- 183) standard of proof – критерий/степень доказанности;
- 184) to prove guilt 'beyond reasonable ground' – доказать вину «вне всякого
разумного сомнения»;
- 185) to prove a case «on a balance of probabilities» – доказать дело,
основываясь «на соотношении вероятностей»;
- 186) wages – заработная плата;
- 187) deductions – вычеты;
- 188) abuse – злоупотребления, превышение;
- 189) annual leave – ежегодный отпуск;

- 190) redundancy – сокращение (штатов);
- 191) short time working – неполный рабочий день (частичная занятость);
- 192) sick pay – оплата больничного листа;
- 193) flexible working hours – гибкий график работы;
- 194) lay-off – временное увольнение (из-за отсутствия работы);
- 195) legal rights – законные права;
- 196) trade union – профсоюз;
- 197) branches of law – отрасли права;
- 198) conditions of work – условия труда;
- 199) social security – социальная защита, обеспечение;
- 200) disability insurance – страховка на случай нетрудоспособности;
- 201) welfare – благосостояние;
- 202) provisions – положения, условия;
- 203) to negotiate agreement – договариваться об условиях;
- 204) favorable – благоприятный;
- 205) restrictions – ограничение;
- 206) grievance – жалоба, трудовой конфликт;
- 207) dismissal – увольнение, отставка;
- 208) custody – опека, попечительство;
- 209) violence at home – насилие в семье (в доме);
- 210) to commit crimes – совершать преступления;
- 211) welfare – благополучие, пособие по социальному обеспечению;
- 212) divorce – развод;
- 213) emotional support – эмоциональная поддержка;
- 214) right to property – право на собственность;
- 215) to protect – защищать;
- 216) legitimate – законный;
- 217) to deal with – иметь дело, заниматься;
- 218) party to a contract – сторона, заключающая контракт;
- 219) to be binding in law – иметь обязательную силу по закону;
- 220) to make a contract – заключать контракт;
- 221) offer – предложение, оферта;
- 222) acceptance – принятие, акцепт;
- 223) valid – юридически действительный;
- 224) exchange of consideration – обмен встречными удовлетворениями;
- 225) valuable consideration – надлежащее встречное удовлетворение;
- 226) to be enforceable in court of law – способный быть удовлетворенным в судебном порядке;
- 227) contract of insurance – контракт по страхованию;
- 228) hire-purchase – купля-продажа в рассрочку;
- 229) to be entitled to a remedy – иметь право на средство судебной защиты;
- 230) remedy – средство судебной защиты;
- 231) breach of contract – нарушение контракта;
- 232) party in breach – сторона нарушившая контракт;
- 233) injured party – потерпевшая сторона;

- 234) to seek remedies for the breach in court – обращаться в суд для получения средств судебной защиты за нарушение контракта;
- 235) damages – возмещение ущерба, компенсация;
- 236) means – средство, способ;
- 237) monetary compensation – денежная компенсация;
- 238) to suffer some loss – понести убытки;
- 239) mental distress – моральный ущерб;
- 240) to award damages – присуждать возмещение ущерба;
- 241) specific performance – реальное исполнение;
- 242) to claim damages – требовать возмещения ущерба;
- 243) enforceability – обладание исковой силой; возможность принудительного осуществления в судебном порядке; обеспеченность правовой санкцией;
- 244) contract under seal – договор за печатью (скрепленный печатью);
- 245) specialty contract – контракт в виде договора, скрепленного печатью;
- 246) covenant – договор или акт за печатью; обязательство (из договора за печатью);
- 247) deed – документ с подписями и печатью;
- 248) implied-in-fact contract – подразумеваемый договор (договор, условия которого по умолчанию вытекают из поведения сторон);
- 249) infer – заключать, делать (логический) вывод; выводить (заключение, следствие; из чего-л.);
- 250) implied-in-law – следующий из предписаний закона, подразумеваемый в силу закона;
- 251) unjust enrichment – неосновательное обогащение, неправомерное обогащение;
- 252) at the expense – за счёт;
- 253) render a benefit – оказывать содействие, создавать выгоду;
- 254) bilateral contract – двусторонний договор;
- 255) unilateral contract – односторонний контракт; контракт, перед заключением которого одна из сторон уже выполнила почти все свои обязательства;
- 256) executed contract – контракт, условия которого выполнены обеими сторонами; договор с исполнением в момент заключения;
- 257) executory contract – контракт, подлежащий исполнению в будущем;
- 258) unenforceable contract – контракт, претензии по которому не могут быть заявлены в суде;
- 259) jest – шутка, проказа, розыгрыш;
- 260) past breach – нарушение договора, срок действия которого уже истёк;
- 261) withdraw from the contract – денонсировать договор, выйти из договора;
- 262) legal procedure – судопроизводство;
- 263) legal system – юридическая система;
- 264) legal history – история права;
- 265) concept – понятие, идея; общее представление; концепция;

- 266) consider – рассматривать, учитывать;
 267) roman–germanic – римско–германский
 268) extensive – подробный;
 269) binding law – императивная норма;
 270) former – бывший;
 271) case law – прецедентное право;
 272) rely on – основываться, опираться, полагаться;
 273) prevalent – распространенный, общепринятый, общеупотребительный;
 274) common concern – общая забота, общая для всех проблема;
 275) experiences – знания, опыт применения;
 276) workable framework – оптимальные рамки, применимая система взглядов, реальная точка отсчета;
 277) intergovernmental – межправительственный;
 278) procedure – процедура; порядок;
 279) convention – соглашение, договоренность, договор, конвенция;
 280) protocol – дополнительное международное соглашение;
 281) covenant – международный пакт, договор или акт за печатью;
 282) charter – хартия, устав;
 283) bilateral – двусторонний;
 284) multilateral – многосторонний;
 285) under the auspices – при содействии, под покровительством;
 286) postal service – почтовая служба, почтовая связь;
 287) mutual arrangement – взаимное, обоюдное соглашение, договоренность;
 288) unanimity – единодушие, единогласие;
 289) cultural exchange – культурный обмен;
 290) transaction – дело; сделка, соглашение;
 291) solemn – торжественный; официальный; удовлетворяющий всем формальным требованиям;
 292) constituent treaty – учредительный договор;
 293) supplement – дополнять, добавлять;
 294) outline – обрисовать, наметить в общих чертах;
 295) peaceful means – мирные средства;
 296) endanger – подвергать опасности;
 297) enquiry – исследование обстоятельств дела, изучение;
 298) mediation – посредничество, вмешательство с целью примирения;
 299) conciliation – примирение, согласительная процедура, мировое соглашение;
 300) arbitration – третейский суд, арбитраж;
 301) resort to – обращение за помощью к;
 302) state – государство; штат (как субъект федерации в США и Австралии);
 303) state structure = state form of government – государственное устройство;

- 304) administrative – исполнительный (о власти); административный, управленческий, правительственный;
- 305) appoint – назначать (на должность), утверждать (в должности);
- 306) authority – власть, полномочие; орган власти, орган управления; сфера компетенции;
- 307) branch of power – ветвь власти, сфера государственных полномочий;
- 308) citizen – гражданин; гражданка (законный житель государства);
- 309) country – страна; народ страны; родина, отечество;
- 310) court – суд, здание суда;
- 311) department – департамент; ведомство, министерство, отдел;
- 312) elect – избирать (голосованием), выбирать;
- 313) executive = executive authority, executive branch, executive body, administration – исполнительная власть, правительство, глава исполнительной власти;
- 314) exercise power – осуществлять властные полномочия, применять власть, проявлять государственную власть;
- 315) government – государственное устройство; политический строй; правительство; правительственный аппарат;
- 316) head of state – глава государства;
- 317) independence – автономия, независимость, самостоятельность, суверенитет;
- 318) judiciary = judicial system – судебная власть; судебная система; судоустройство;
- 319) law-making body, legislative body – законодательная власть; законодательный орган;
- 320) manage – руководить, управлять, заведовать; стоять во главе;
- 321) monarch = sovereign, the crown – монарх; король, королева, корона, престол; королевская власть;
- 322) parliament – парламент;
- 323) policy – политика, политический курс, курс действий, линия поведения;
- 324) political party – политическая партия;
- 325) political power – государственная власть, политическая власть;
- 326) regulate – регулировать, управлять, регламентировать, упорядочивать, приводить в порядок;
- 327) representative democracy – представительная демократия;
- 328) rights and freedoms – права и свободы;
- 329) separation of power – разделение полномочий, разграничение власти, разделение властей;
- 330) serve – состоять на государственной службе, служить, работать;
- 331) perform – исполнять, выполнять;
- 332) monarchic – монархический;
- 333) republican – республиканский;
- 334) democratic – демократический;
- 335) federal state – федерация, федеративное государство;

- 336) unitary state – унитарное государство;
- 337) cabinet government – парламентаризм, кабинетское правление (система управления государством, при которой решающую роль играет кабинет министров);
- 338) presidential government – президентская форма правления; правительство, назначаемое и возглавляемое главой государства
- 339) subdivision – подразделение
- 340) despite – несмотря на, вопреки чему–л.
- 341) economics – хозяйственная жизнь, экономические характеристики, экономические показатели majority – большинство
- 342) accept – соглашаться, принимать
- 343) declarer – тот, кто декларирует, провозглашает что–либо
- 344) written law – писаное право, статутное право
- 345) unwritten law – неписаный закон, неписаное право, прецедентное право
- 346) derive from – происходить
- 347) principal source – основной источник
- 348) subsidiary source – дополнительный, второстепенный источник
- 349) order in council – «королевский указ в совете» (правительственное распоряжение, одобренное монархом и не требующее рассмотрения в парламенте)
- 350) privy council – тайный совет (в Великобритании)
- 351) draft – писать черновик, делать набросок
- 352) in the name of – от имени; именем
- 353) rules and regulations – правила и предписания
- 354) submit – представлять на рассмотрение
- 355) by-laws – подзаконные нормативные акты
- 356) hierarchical – иерархический
- 357) inferior court – нижестоящий суд
- 358) superior court – высший суд; вышестоящий суд
- 359) be tried – находиться на рассмотрении суда
- 360) decided case – судебное дело, по которому принято решение
- 361) anchors of the laws – правовые «привязки/ссылки», фиксаторы правовых норм
- 362) express formulation – точная формулировка
- 363) conscious creation – целенаправленное формирование
- 364) reasonable – разумный, благоразумный; рациональный; здравый
- 365) certain – верный, известный, проверенный, надежный; бесспорный
- 366) time immemorial – незапамятное время
- 367) writings of a legal author – труды юриста–теоретика, работы эксперта по праву
- 368) author of outstanding eminence – выдающийся исследователь
- 369) weight of authority – значимость, авторитетность, весомость
- 370) accession – вступление
- 371) incorporated – введенный в состав

- 372) make a decision – принять решение
- 373) common agreement – общее согласие
- 374) guarantor – поручитель; гарант
- 375) general, equal and direct vote – всеобщее прямое голосование
- 376) secret ballot – тайное голосование
- 377) reside – проживать, жить
- 378) in succession – подряд
- 379) federal assembly – федеральное собрание
- 380) federation council – совет федерации
- 381) state дума – государственная дума
- 382) central authority – центральная власть
- 383) locally autonomous unit – самоуправляющаяся территория
- 384) deputy – депутат
- 385) representative body – представительный орган
- 386) consent – согласие, разрешение
- 387) ensure – гарантировать, обеспечивать
- 388) implementation – выполнение, исполнение, осуществление, реализация, введение в действие
- 389) uniform monetary policy – единая кредитно–денежная политика
- 390) uniform state policy – единая государственная политика
- 391) social security – социальное страхование, социальное обеспечение
- 392) state security – государственная безопасность
- 393) foreign policy – внешняя политика
- 394) supreme court – верховный суд
- 395) higher arbitration court – высший арбитражный суд
- 396) inferior courts – нижестоящий суд
- 397) judge – судья
- 398) legislative enactment – законодательный акт
- 399) bylaw – подзаконный акт; постановление местных органов власти
- 400) apply – применять, использовать violate – нарушать, попира́ть, преступать
- 401) triable by general jurisdiction courts – подлежащий рассмотрению в суде общей юрисдикции supervision – надзор, наблюдение; заведование, контроль
- 402) judicial practice issues – вопросы судебной практики
- 403) resolve economic disputes – выносить решение по экономическим спорам
- 404) carry out – производить; выполнять, совершать; осуществлять
- 405) european community – европейское экономическое сообщество
- 406) adopt – принимать
- 407) Windsor Castle – Виндзорский замок (одна из официальных загородных резиденций английских королей в г. Виндзоре, графство беркшир; выдающийся исторический и архитектурный памятник. Строительство замка начато при Вильгельме завоевателе в 1070)
- 408) reign – царствовать; иметь власть, влияние

- 409) rule – править; господствовать
- 410) summon – созывать, собирать
- 411) dissolve – прекращать деятельность, распускать
- 412) royal prerogative – королевская прерогатива
- 413) royal assent – королевская санкция (принятого парламентом закона)
- 414) bill – законопроект
- 415) legal enactment – закон, указ, законодательный акт
- 416) sign – подписывать(ся), ставить подпись
- 417) cede – оставлять, сдавать
- 418) confer honours – жаловать, даровать награды, почести
- 419) appointment – назначение (на должность, место)
- 420) office of state – государственное ведомство, учреждение
- 421) established church – государственная церковь (официально признана государством и частично финансируется им)
- 422) arbitrary authority – полномочие произвольно принимать решение
- 423) house of commons – палата общин
- 424) popular assembly – народное собрание
- 425) universal adult suffrage – всеобщее избирательное право
- 426) constituency – избирательный округ
- 427) be made a peer – возвести в пэры, утвердить членом палаты лордов
- 428) hold by-election – проводить дополнительные выборы
- 429) front bench – министерская скамья в английском парламенте или скамья, занимаемая лидерами оппозиции в парламенте
- 430) back-bencher – рядовой член парламента, «заднескамеечник»
- 431) preside over – председательствовать
- 432) speaker – спикер (старшее должностное лицо в палате общин; председательствует на её заседаниях, следит за соблюдением правил парламентской процедуры и порядком дебатов; избирается из числа членов палаты; не принимает участия в дебатах и голосовании, за исключением тех случаев, когда голоса делятся поровну; тогда его голос является решающим)
- 433) House of Lords – палата лордов upper house – верхняя палата
- 434) lords spiritual – «духовные лорды» (епископы – члены палаты лордов)
- 435) lords temporal – «мирские лорды» (светские члены палаты лордов)
- 436) fix – устанавливать; фиксировать
- 437) hereditary peer – наследственный пэр
- 438) life peer – пожизненный пэр
- 439) pass on – передавать, оставлять (по наследству и т. п.)
- 440) examine – рассматривать; изучать
- 441) revise – видоизменять, изменять, модифицировать, перерабатывать, пересматривать
- 442) delay – задерживать, замедлять; препятствовать
- 443) prevent – препятствовать, мешать, не допускать
- 444) proposed legislation – предложенный законопроект
- 445) insist on – настаивать на
- 446) majority party – партия большинства

- 447) government business – государственные заказы
- 448) ministry – ведомство, департамент, министерство
- 449) spokesperson – представитель; лицо, выступающее от чьего–л. имени, оратор
- 450) nucleus – ядро; центр
- 451) cabinet minister – член совета министров
- 452) vary – изменять(ся), менять(ся)
- 453) integrate – объединять, интегрировать
- 454) submission – передача на рассмотрение, представление документов
- 455) in private – наедине; конфиденциально
- 456) deliberation – рассмотрение, обсуждение, дискуссия
- 457) unanimity – единодушие
- 458) collective responsibility – коллективная ответственность (принцип управления, при котором каждый член органа, принимающего решения, сохраняет свое членство только при условии принятия на себя полной ответственности за все решения данного органа)
- 459) single man – одно лицо, единый субъект
- 460) resign – уходить в отставку, подавать в отставку; оставлять пост
- 461) shadow cabinet – «теневой кабинет» (парламентский комитет главной оппозиционной партии, состоящий из ведущих деятелей этой партии, которые занимаются теми же вопросами, что и члены кабинета)
- 462) framework – структура, строение
- 463) federalism – федерализм
- 464) respect for – уважение; почтительное отношение
- 465) rule of law – принцип господства права
- 466) be subject to – подчиняться, находиться под действием, зависеть от
- 467) distinct – отдельный; особый, индивидуальный
- 468) provide – обеспечивать, предоставлять
- 469) law and order – правопорядок
- 470) public health – здравоохранение
- 471) concern – касаться, относиться; затрагивать
- 472) day-to-day – будничный, обыденный, повседневный
- 473) be concerned with – занятый чем–л.; связанный с чем–л.; имеющий отношение к чему–л.
- 474) foreign affairs – международные отношения; внешняя политика
- 475) matter – тема, вопрос, предмет
- 476) commerce – торговля; коммерция
- 477) safeguards – мера безопасности
- 478) means – средства, механизм
- 479) popular participation – участие населения, народное соучастие
- 480) agency – орган, учреждение, организация, ведомство
- 481) law-making power – право законодательства, право законодательствовать
- 482) governor – губернатор
- 483) state supreme court – верховный суд штата

- 484) county – округ, графство, губерния
- 485) special-purpose area – территориальное подразделение, образованное для конкретной цели (округ, ответственный за охрану экологии крупного природного объекта; округ с едиными требованиями в общем образовании и т.п.)
- 486) congress – конгресс check – ограничивать, сдерживать, обуздывать, регулировать
- 487) balance – сохранять равновесие; уравнивать (что–л.; чем–л.)
- 488) effective – зд.: действующий; фактический
- 489) leap year – високосный год
- 490) vice-president – вице-президент
- 491) unexpired – неистекший (о сроке)
- 492) presiding officer – председательствующее лицо, лицо, наблюдающее за правильностью подсчёта голосов
- 493) national government – центральное, национальное правительство
- 494) increase – увеличивать; усиливать
- 495) share – делить, распределять; разделять, делиться
- 496) responsibility – ответственность; обязанность; обязательство
- 497) comprise – включать, заключать в себе, содержать
- 498) department of state – государственный департамент (министерство иностранных дел США)
- 499) department of treasury – министерство финансов
- 500) department of justice – министерство юстиции
- 501) department of commerce – министерство торговли
- 502) department of health and human services – министерство здравоохранения и социальных услуг [социального обеспечения]
- 503) department of transportation – министерство транспорта
- 504) department of energy – министерство энергетики
- 505) senate – сенат (верхняя палата конгресса США)
- 506) house of representatives – палата представителей (нижняя палата)
- 507) senator – сенатор, член сената США
- 508) provision – положение, условие (договора и т. п.)
- 509) not subject to amendment – не допускающий поправок, не подлежащий изменению
- 510) census – перепись населения, сбор сведений
- 511) court of appeal – апелляционный суд
- 512) circuit court – федеральный окружной суд
- 513) district court – федеральный районный суд (первой инстанции)
- 514) tax court – налоговый суд
- 515) court of veterans' appeals – суд, рассматривающий обращения ветеранов
- 516) interpret – объяснять, толковать, интерпретировать
- 517) administrative regulation – административное предписание
- 518) statutory construction – толкование закона
- 519) violate – нарушать, попира́ть, преступать

- 520) judicial review – судебный контроль
- 521) arrangement – структура, организация, мероприятие, сделка
- 522) unilateral – односторонний the very existence – само существование
- 523) international security – международная безопасность
- 524) disarmament – демилитаризация, разоружение
- 525) open seas – открытое море, нейтральные воды
- 526) space exploration – космические исследования; космонавтика
- 527) common borders – общие границы
- 528) legal aid – правовая помощь, юридическая помощь
- 529) dual citizenship – двойное гражданство
- 530) intergovernmental – межправительственный, межгосударственный
- 531) transnational – транснациональный
- 532) money laundering – отмывание денег
- 533) drug trafficking – контрабанда наркотиков, незаконный оборот наркотиков
- 534) action – иск, исковое требование, претензия; судебное дело, судебный процесс; судебное преследование; обвинение
- 535) appeal – апелляция, апелляционная жалоба; обжалование
- 536) civil procedure – гражданский процесс, гражданское судопроизводство; гражданско–процессуальное право
- 537) complaint – иск, жалоба, претензия; прошение; официальное обвинение
- 538) contract – договор, соглашение, контракт (устное или письменное соглашение между двумя и более сторонами, направленное на установление, изменение или прекращение гражданских прав или обязанностей)
- 539) copyright – авторское право; издательское право; право литературной собственности
- 540) damages – возмещение убытков, компенсация за убытки
- 541) duration – срок действия, продолжительность, срок полномочий
- 542) evidence – 1) средство или средства доказывания; доказательство, доказательства; подтверждение; улика; свидетельские показания | служить доказательством, подтверждать, доказывать; свидетельствовать, давать показания
- 543) intellectual property law – закон об интеллектуальной собственности (концепция юридической защиты оригинальных произведений; касается товарных знаков, патентов, авторского права)
- 544) jurisdiction – 1) отправление правосудия; юрисдикция 2) подсудность; подведомственность; подследственность 3) судебная практика 4) судебный округ 5) орган власти 6) территория в подведомственности органа власти
- 545) jury – присяжные, состав присяжных; коллегия присяжных; суд присяжных
- 546) injury – вред, повреждение, порча, убыток, ущерб; нарушение права другого лица
- 547) issue – спорный вопрос, предмет спора, разногласие; проблема

548) licence – лицензия; разрешение на использование материалов, защищенных патентным или авторским правом || разрешать, давать разрешение, лицензировать

549) litigation – гражданский судебный спор, тяжба, судопроизводство, процесс

550) obligation – обязательство, долг, обязанность; принудительная сила (закона, договора) ownership – собственность; владение; обладание, право собственности

551) party – (участвующая) сторона; лицо, участвующее в сделке или заключающее соглашение, участник судебного процесса; юридическая сторона

552) patent – патент (охранный документ на изобретение, удостоверяющий признание предложения изобретением, его приоритет и исключительное право на него патентообладателя)

553) pleading – 1) предварительное производство по делу, обмен состязательными бумагами 2) состязательные бумаги (которыми обмениваются стороны на предварительной стадии судебного разбирательства) 3) выступление стороны или адвоката в суде 4) судоговорение

554) proof – доказательство, доказывание, судебное следствие

555) property – имущество; собственность; состояние, хозяйство

556) registered design – зарегистрированный промышленный образец, внесенный в реестр промышленный образец

557) relationship – отношение, взаимоотношение; взаимосвязь

558) responsibility = accountability, liability – ответственность, способность отвечать за содеянное; вменяемость

559) review – пересмотр, рассмотрение, проверка || пересматривать (судебное дело)

560) seek damages – требовать возмещения убытков (компенсации), обращаться в суд с иском о возмещении ущерба

561) sue – 1) преследовать судом 2) подавать в суд 3) возбуждать иск 4) предъявлять иск или обвинение, искать в суде, 5) преследовать по суду, 6) выступать в качестве истца или обвинителя

562) suit = suit in law, lawsuit – 1) иск; преследование по суду; 2) судебное дело; судебная тяжба; судебный процесс; судопроизводство, 3) прошение, ходатайство, обращение

563) tort – деликт, гражданское правонарушение

564) trade mark – товарный (торговый, фирменный) знак

565) trade secret – коммерческая тайна, производственный секрет; засекреченная технология

566) trial – судебное разбирательство, судебный процесс, слушание дела по существу

567) venue – 1) место рассмотрения дела, территориальная подсудность; подсудность по месту совершения действия 2) часть искового заявления, содержащая указание на территориальную подсудность

568) utilize – использовать, употреблять

569) law books – юридическая литература, кодексы

- 570) background or color – происхождение или цвет кожи
- 571) principal and agent – доверитель и доверенный, принципал и его агент
- 572) borrower and lender – ссудополучатель и ссудодатель
- 573) wholesaler and retailer – оптовик и розничный торговец
- 574) mortgagor and mortgagee – должник по закладной (ипотеке) и кредитор по залому
- 575) carriage – перевозка, стоимость перевозки; провоз
- 576) bill of lading – транспортная накладная, коносамент
- 577) bill of exchange – переводный вексель
- 578) consumer protection – охрана прав потребителей, защита потребителей
- 579) business – зд. предприятие, фирма, компания
- 580) be an issue – иметь принципиальное значение
- 581) enforceable – имеющий исковую силу; обеспеченный правовой санкцией
- 582) discharge – исполнять, выполнять, осуществлять (обязанности по договору); прекращать (обязательство); освобождать от обязательств
- 583) cancel – аннулировать, отменять; отказываться
- 584) partnership – товарищество, партнерство (некорпорированная фирма, которой управляют несколько компаньонов)
- 585) business entity – предприятие
- 586) outside parties – зд. лица, не являющиеся членами/работниками фирмы (компании, предприятия) restrictions – ограничения
- 587) competency testing – проверка обученности
- 588) employment law – трудовое право, закон о занятости
- 589) employment – работа по найму, личный наём
- 590) unfair dismissal – несправедливое увольнение
- 591) industrial action – забастовочное движение
- 592) admission to – приём в, поступление в
- 593) expulsion – исключение
- 594) trade union – профсоюз, объединение профессиональных союзов
- 595) environmental law – закон по охране окружающей среды, экологическое законодательство
- 596) interaction – взаимодействие; взаимосвязь
- 597) pollution – загрязнение (окружающей среды)
- 598) remediation – рекультивация земель
- 599) resource conservation – охрана природных ресурсов
- 600) domestic relations – семейные отношения
- 601) marriage – брак, супружество; замужество; женитьба
- 602) marital property – имущество супругов
- 603) child custody – содержание и забота о ребенке
- 604) guardianship – опека; попечительство
- 605) adoption – усыновление, удочерение
- 606) termination – прекращение; окончание
- 607) divorce – развод, расторжение брака

- 608) property settlement – урегулирование имущественных споров
- 609) child visitation – посещение ребёнка, оставленного судом у одного из супругов, другим супругом
- 610) alimony – алименты; содержание
- 611) insurance law – страховое право
- 612) disability insurance – страхование на случай потери трудоспособности
- 613) law of evidence – доказательственное право
- 614) testimony – свидетельское показание (показание, данное в устной или письменной форме под присягой или скреплённое торжественной декларацией)
- 615) admissible – возможный, допустимый, приемлемый
- 616) exhibits – вещественные доказательства
- 617) media law – законодательство о СМИ
- 618) libel – клевета (в печати), диффамация
- 619) privacy – частная жизнь, неприкосновенность частной жизни
- 620) censorship – цензура (государственный надзор за печатью и средствами массовой информации)
- 621) access to – доступ к
- 622) court records – материалы судебного заседания
- 623) real property – недвижимое имущество, «реальное» (в отличие от «персонального») имущество
- 624) personal property – движимое имущество, «персональное» (в отличие от «реального») имущество; личное имущество
- 625) safeguard – защищать; гарантировать; охранять
- 626) copyrights – авторские права
- 627) trade secrets – секреты производства, засекреченная технология, коммерческая тайна
- 628) tax – государственный налог
- 629) taxation – налогообложение; взимание налога
- 630) income – (годовой) доход; заработок
- 631) business profits – прибыли предприятия
- 632) real estate – недвижимая собственность
- 633) tort law – деликтное право, закон о гражданских правонарушениях
- 634) intentional – намеренный, преднамеренный, умышленный
- 635) negligent – халатный, беспечный; небрежный
- 636) discovery – предоставление документов суду
- 637) post-trial – разбирательство после рассмотрения дела судом первой инстанции
- 638) in rem action – вещный иск
- 639) in personam action – иск в отношении конкретного лица
- 640) seek relief – искать судебной защиты, обращаться за защитой в суд
- 641) entity – организация–субъект права, юридическое лицо, самостоятельная правовая единица
- 642) statutory limitation – соответствующий закону, предусматриваемый законом, предписанный законом
- 643) burdensome – обременительный; тягостный

- 644) proper – правильный; должный; надлежащий, соответствующий, уместный
- 645) decline – отклонять, отказывать
- 646) caption – заголовок судебного документа, заголовок
- 647) designation – обозначение, наименование, маркировка
- 648) jurisdictional allegation – относящееся к юрисдикции утверждение, заявление
- 649) invoke – ссылаться на что-л.; требовать применения чего-л.; применять (норму, статью, оговорку, прецедент)
- 650) subject matter – содержание, предмет, существо, предмет изучения
- 651) body – главная, основная часть (документа), текстовый блок; текстовая часть
- 652) sought – искомый, желаемый, необходимый, запрашиваемый
- 653) prayer for relief – прошение о предоставлении судебной защиты; ходатайство об удовлетворении требования
- 654) subscription – подпись, подписание
- 655) lawyer – юрист; адвокат; консультант по вопросам права
- 656) jury trial – суд присяжных, судебное разбирательство с участием присяжных заседателей
- 657) opening statement – вступительная речь
- 658) cross-examination – перекрёстный допрос (свидетеля противной стороны)
- 659) rebuttal evidence – контрдоказательство, опровергающее доказательство
- 660) closing argument – решающий довод, заключительное слово
- 661) adjudication – разрешение дела, вынесение судебного решения; судебное решение или приговор remedy – средство защиты права, средство судебной защиты
- 662) award of damages – решение суда о возмещении убытков
- 663) special damages – реальные убытки, определяемые особыми обстоятельствами дела
- 664) general damages – общий ущерб; генеральные убытки (являющиеся необходимым прямым следствием вреда безотносительно к особым обстоятельствам дела)
- 665) exemplary damages – денежное возмещение в виде наказания ответчика для примера
- 666) injunction – судебный запрет
- 667) rectification – внесение исправления
- 668) specific performance – исполнение договора в натуре, реальное исполнение
- 669) rescission – аннулирование, расторжение, прекращение
- 670) retrial – новое слушание дела, повторное слушание дела; повторное расследование
- 671) ruling – постановление, решение (суда, председателя собрания)

672) estate – 1) имущество; собственность 2) вещно–правовой титул, право вещного характера, вещно–правовой интерес; имущественный интерес в недвижимости

673) estate for years – 1) владение имуществом в течение определённого срока, аренда на срок, 2) срочное арендное право

674) fee simple = freehold – безусловное право собственности на недвижимость, неограниченное право собственности

675) intangible property – 1) неосязаемая собственность 2) нематериальные активы (напр. репутация фирмы) 3) нематериальное имущество, имущество в правах

676) interest in property – вещное имущественное право, право в имуществе

677) leasehold – 1) лизгольд, пользование на правах аренды; наем, 2) право использования арендованной собственности 3) арендованное имущество, арендованная собственность

678) life estate – 1) имущество, находящееся в пожизненном владении, 2) пожизненное право на недвижимое имущество

679) personal property = personal assets, personal wealth, personalty, personal estate, personal goods, movable property, movables, goods and chattels – индивидуальная [личная] собственность; движимое имущество, движимость (различные материальные и нематериальные активы, которые не относятся к недвижимому имуществу)

680) possess – владеть, иметь, обладать, располагать (какими–л. материальными объектами)

681) real property = realty, real asset, landed property, immovables, immovable property, real estate – недвижимое имущество, недвижимость, недвижимая собственность (имущество, использование которого по назначению и без ущерба его характеристикам исключает его перемещение: здания, сооружения, земельные участки и иное имущество, прикрепленное к земле и связанное с ней)

682) tangible property – 1) осязаемая собственность, 2) материальное имущество, осязаемое имущество, имущество в вещах

683) title – правовой титул; право собственности; право на имущество; основание права на имущество; документ о правовом титуле

684) capable – допускающий (что–л.), поддающийся (чему–л.), способный

685) property in the goods – право собственности на товар

686) life tenant – пожизненный землевладелец; человек, владеющий определенной долей доходов с владений недвижимостью только на время своей жизни

687) terminate – 1) прекращать (напр. действие, использование), завершать, 2) заканчиваться, завершаться (о времени, о сроках)

688) lease – аренда, сдача внаем; арендный договор, договор об аренде; срок аренды

689) concurrent tenancy – совместное владение недвижимостью

690) jurisdiction – территория в подведомственности органа власти

- 691) concurrency – одновременное (параллельное) владение
- 692) purely conceptual – исключительно воображаемый, чисто теоретический, полностью умозрительный
- 693) easement – сервитут (в гражданском праве право ограниченного пользования чужим земельным участком)
- 694) pass over – переходить через, пересекать
- 695) economics – экономика, экономическая наука, политическая экономия, хозяйственная жизнь
- 696) valuation – оценка, определение стоимости [ценности]
- 697) disposition – нахождение в чем–л. распоряжении, возможность воспользоваться чем–л., управление чем–л., передача
- 698) natural capital – природный капитал, физический капитал естественного происхождения (земля и природные богатства)
- 699) infrastructural capital – капитал, относящийся к инфраструктуре
- 700) improvements – внесение конструктивных улучшений, модернизация, элементы благоустройства
- 701) acquire title – приобретать право собственности
- 702) transfer – передача (имущества, права и т. п.); цессия; трансферт
- 703) court action – решение суда
- 704) accession – увеличение (имущества), присоединение, дополнение 50
- 705) accretion – естественное приращение недвижимости (например, наращение суши наносами)
- 706) fixtures – недвижимый инвентарь (неотделимый от здания или земли и юридически являющийся частью их)
- 707) will – завещание
- 708) disposes of – распоряжаться имуществом
- 709) succession – правопреемство, порядок наследования, наследственное право
- 710) deceased person – умершее лицо
- 711) occupancy – завладение
- 712) abandonment – отказ (от права): отказ от собственности без указания наследника
- 713) adverse possession – незаконное владение; владение, основанное на утверждении правового титула вопреки притязанию другого лица
- 714) civil law system – континентальная правовая система, римская/гражданская система права
- 715) common law system – система, основанная на общем/англо–саксонском праве
- 716) chattels – движимое имущество, неземельная собственность
- 717) negotiable instruments – оборотные кредитно–денежные документы
- 718) securities – ценные бумаги
- 719) chose in action – 1) имущество в требованиях; нематериальное имущество, на которое может быть заявлена претензия 2) право требования; право, могущее быть основанием для иска
- 720) cut timber – лесоматериалы; строевой лес; древесина

- 721) mined ore – добытая руда
- 722) be subject – подчиняться, зависеть, обуславливаться, быть подверженным
- 723) physical substance – материальное состояние, физическая форма, вещественное содержание
- 724) stocks – 1) акционерный капитал (капитал, привлеченный путем выпуска и размещения акций), 2) акции; пакет акций; 3) (долговые) фонды; (долговые) ценные бумаги bonds – облигация; гарантия (выполнения обязательств), поручительство; гарантийное обязательство
- 725) employment – наем, прием на работу, трудоустройство
- 726) utility services – коммунальное обслуживание
- 727) evince – доказывать, проявлять, показывать, указывать
- 728) stock certificate – свидетельство на долю участия в акционерном капитале, сертификат акции, акционерный сертификат
- 729) key – основной, ключевой; важнейший, ведущий, главный
- 730) capable – 1) могущий, способный 2) правоспособный, дееспособный 3) поддающийся
- 731) acquiring title – приобретение права собственности
- 732) donor – даритель, податель, жертвующий, жертвователь
- 733) donee – лицо, получающее дар, подарок
- 734) possession – добросовестное владение
- 735) mislaid – оставленное не в нужном месте
- 736) abandoned – оставленный, брошенный, покинутый
- 737) intellectual endeavor – интеллектуальный труд, умственные усилия
- 738) fixed in a tangible medium of expression – закреплённый в материальной форме, воплощенный в материальном объекте
- 739) reward – вознаграждение, награждение, поощрение
- 740) recording – звукозапись, видеозапись
- 741) broadcast – радиопередача; радиовещание, телевизионная передача; ТВ-вещание
- 742) computer software – компьютерное программное обеспечение
- 743) exclusive right – исключительное, эксклюзивное право; прерогатива
- 744) issuing copies – издание материалов; выпуск экземпляров, копий
- 745) adaptation – приспособление, адаптация; переделка; усовершенствование, улучшение
- 746) rental – прокат, аренда
- 747) royalty – авторский гонорар; лицензионный платеж
- 748) register – журнал, книга для записи, реестр, регистр; указатель
- 749) database – база данных (информация, определенным образом структурированная и классифицированная)
- 750) aesthetic value – эстетическая ценность, эстетическое значение
- 751) employer – наниматель, работодатель, хозяин
- 752) employee – (наемный) работник, сотрудник; служащий; рабочий
- 753) layout – макет, вёрстка; схема расположения; компоновка
- 754) exceptions to – исключение из, предусмотренное в законе изъятие

- 755) exercising – использование, осуществление (права), контроль
- 756) relevant – соответственный, соответствующий
- 757) industrial manufacture – промышленное производство, изготовление в промышленных масштабах
- 758) patentee – патентодержатель, владелец патента; лицо, имеющее право на получение патента
- 759) fee – комиссия, комиссионный сбор; плата за услуги, взнос
- 760) processing – изготовление, оформление, подготовка
- 761) disclose – раскрывать; объявлять; сообщать, разглашать (сведения)
- 762) patent office – патентное ведомство
- 763) application – заявление, просьба, обращение, требование, заявка
- 764) remuneration – вознаграждение; компенсация; заработная плата
- 765) spare parts – запасные детали, запасные части
- 766) registrable – подлежащий регистрации, регистрируемый
- 767) stand-alone – выдающийся, особенный, непревзойденный
- 768) competitor – конкурент, соперник; участник рынка
- 769) device – 1) способ, средство 2) рисунок; эмблема, символ; девиз
- 770) distinguishable – различимый
- 771) fraudulent use – мошенническое использование
- 772) incur – нести, терпеть (расходы, убытки); подвергаться чему–л.
- 773) penalty – взыскание; санкция; штраф; наказание; санкция
- 774) proprietary – составляющий или характеризующий чью–л. собственностью; частный
- 775) industrial property – промышленная собственность, промышленные права
- 776) adoption – усыновление, удочерение
- 777) alimony – 1) алименты (регулярные платежи, производимые одним из бывших супругов в пользу другого бывшего супруга во время раздельного проживания или после официального развода) 2) содержание, помощь
- 778) annulment – постановление о признании брака недействительным
- 779) child custody – попечение, забота о ребенке
- 780) decree of divorce – судебное решение о разводе супругов
- 781) divorce – расторжение брака, развод | расторгать брак; разводиться
- 782) family relationships – семейные отношения
- 783) file for divorce – подавать документа на развод
- 784) guardian = custodian – опекун (назначается судом для малолетних или неспособных управлять имуществом)
- 785) guardianship – опека и попечительство
- 786) infant – малолетний, несовершеннолетний
- 787) inheritance – 1) наследование 2) наследство, наследие
- 788) legal capacity – правоспособность, дееспособность
- 789) legal relationship – 1) родство, признанное законом; 2) правовые отношения
- 790) legitimation – усыновление, узаконивание; легитимация

- 791) marriage – брак, супружество; замужество, женитьба; бракосочетание, свадьба; вступление в брак, заключение брака
- 792) natural relationship – кровное родство; фактическое родство
- 793) parent – родитель, отец, мать
- 794) paternity – отцовство, происхождение по отцу
- 795) spouse – один из супругов
- 796) succession – преемственность; наследование, порядок наследования, наследственное право
- 797) relationship planning – регулирование/планирование родственных отношений
- 798) violence – жестокость, насилие
- 799) right of succession – право наследования
- 800) values – ценности
- 801) share – разделять
- 802) treat – обращаться, относиться, вести себя по отношению к кому–л.
- 803) mutual dependence – взаимная зависимость
- 804) undergo – переносить, претерпевать maturity – зрелость, совершеннолетие
- 805) valid – юридически действительный, имеющий силу; правомерный
- 806) requisite formalities – необходимые формальности
- 807) prohibited degrees of relationship – степени родства, при которых запрещается брак
- 808) wedding – вступление в брак, бракосочетание, женитьба
- 809) imperfectly constituted – не полностью соответствующий
- 810) annul – признавать недействительным
- 811) vitiating defect – дефект, лишаящий законной силы
- 812) subsequent discovery – более позднее выявление
- 813) terminate – прекращать действие
- 814) uncontested divorce – развод по обоюдному согласию
- 815) contested divorce – развод без согласия одного из супругов
- 816) no-fault divorce – развод без судебного обоснования причин
- 817) fault based divorce – развод на основании подтверждения веской причины
- 818) incompatibility – несовместимость
- 819) irremediable breakdown – непоправимый разрыв (отношений)
- 820) application – письменное ходатайство суду или судье
- 821) adultery – адюльтер, прелюбодеяние, нарушение супружеской верности, супружеская измена
- 822) habitual drunkenness – алкоголизм
- 823) felony – тяжкое уголовное преступление (фелония)
- 824) inhuman treatment – жестокое обращение
- 825) insanity – психическая болезнь; невменяемость
- 826) desertion – злонамеренное оставление одним супругом другого
- 827) separation – раздельное жительство супругов (фактическое прекращение брака без юридического оформления)

- 828) decree nisi – условное решение суда; судебное постановление, вступающее в силу с определённого срока, если оно не отменено до этого срока
- 829) petitioner – проситель; истец
- 830) decree absolute – решение суда, окончательное и безусловно вступившее в силу accustomed – привычный, привыкший
- 831) make sense – иметь смысл, быть понятным
- 832) earn the income – зарабатывать, приносить доход
- 833) rearing – воспитание (детей)
- 834) adopted child – приёмный ребёнок, усыновлённый ребёнок
- 835) custody – присмотр; опека; попечение
- 836) chastise – подвергнуть наказанию
- 837) excessive – чрезмерный, излишний
- 838) qualified – пригодный, подходящий (для чего–л.)
- 839) intervention – вмешательство; посредничество, соучастие
- 840) met – учтен, соблюден, удовлетворен
- 841) failure – невыполнение, неосуществление, несостоятельность
- 842) paternity – отцовство
- 843) inherit – наследовать; получать наследство
- 844) illegitimate – незаконный; неузаконенный; незаконнорождённый; внебрачный
- 845) adoptive parent = adopter – приёмный родитель, усыновитель
- 846) intestacy – отсутствие завещания; наследство, оставленное без завещания
- 847) eligible – имеющий право (в силу соответствия определенным требованиям); подходящий, приемлемый, годный, пригодный
- 848) ward – лицо, находящееся под опекой
- 849) maintenance – поддержка, содержание, уход
- 850) deceased – умерший, скончавшийся, ушедший из жизни человек
- 851) successor – правопреемник, наследник
- 852) deed – документ, скрепленный печатью; документ с подписями и печатью
- 853) ward of court – лицо, находящееся под опекой суда
- 854) investments – затраты, расходы
- 855) acceptance – принятие (запроса); акцептование (стадия торгового договора: ответ лица, которому адресована оферта о ее принятии; согласие принять предлагаемые условия)
- 856) breach of contract – нарушение договора, невыполнение условий контракта
- 857) capacity of the parties – правоспособность сторон договора
- 858) consideration – встречное удовлетворение, компенсация, вознаграждение, возмещение, оплата (нечто ценное, предлагаемое одной стороной в обмен на определенное обещание или действие другой стороны)
- 859) contracting party – договаривающаяся сторона, контрагент, участник договора

- 860) contractual relationship – договорные отношения, контрактные отношения
- 861) counteroffer – встречное предложение, контрферта
- 862) express agreement – точно сформулированное соглашение, положительно выраженное соглашение
- 863) implied agreement – подразумеваемое соглашение; соглашение, выводимое из направленных на заключение договора действий; квазидоговор
- 864) legally enforceable agreement – соглашение, имеющее исковую силу; договор, могущий быть принудительно осуществленным в судебном порядке; соглашение, обеспеченное правовой санкцией
- 865) mutual promises – взаимные обязательства, обоюдные обещания
- 866) offer – оферта (предложение одного лица другому, сообщающее о желании заключить с ним договор)
- 867) party to contract – договаривающаяся сторона, контрагент
- 868) specific performance – реальное исполнение, исполнение в натуре
- 869) employment – наем, прием на работу, трудоустройство
- 870) agency – посредничество, представительство
- 871) commercial papers – кредитно–денежные документы
- 872) secured transaction – обеспеченная сделка, транзакция под гарантии
- 873) are met – осуществляются, учитываются, соблюдаются
- 874) remedy – средство правовой судебной защиты, средство защиты права; право на возмещение
- 875) injured party – сторона, понёсшая ущерб
- 876) sue for money damages – обращаться в суд с иском о денежной компенсации убытков rescission – расторжение договора
- 877) course of conduct – линия поведения, образ действия
- 878) meeting of minds – совпадение воли и желаний сторон (в процессе заключения договора) intention – намерение, стремление
- 879) binding – принудительный, обязательный, обязывающий
- 880) minor – несовершеннолетний; лицо, не достигшее совершеннолетия
- 881) public policy – общественное мнение, публичный порядок
- 882) quid pro quo – лат. услуга за услугу, встречное удовлетворение
- 883) promisor – лицо, дающее обещание; должник по договору
- 884) promisee – лицо, которому дают обещание; кредитор по договору
- 885) rely on – полагаться, надеяться; доверять, быть уверенным
- 886) affirmative – позитивный, положительный, утвердительный
- 887) refrain – сдерживаться, воздерживаться (от чего–либо); не совершать (что–либо)
- 888) negative unilateral contract – односторонний контракт о вознаграждении другой стороны в случае несовершения той стороной какого–либо действия
- 889) subject matter – содержание, предмет, существо, предмет договора
- 890) terms of contract – условия контракта, договорные условия, срок исполнения договора

891) valid contract – юридически действительный, имеющий силу; правомерный контракт; договор, достаточный с правовой точки зрения; неоспоримый контракт; надлежаще оформленный, надлежаще совершённый контракт

892) void – ничтожный; не имеющий юридической силы

893) voidable – оспоримый; могущий быть аннулированным, не обязательный к исполнению

894) to depend on – зависеть

895) disabled –инвалид

896) to save money – экономить, копить деньги

897) savings – сбережения

898) to be able – быть в состоянии

899) to make money – зарабатывать деньги

900) security – безопасность, защита

901) to retire – уходить в отставку, на пенсию

902) retirement – пенсия, отставка

903) to pass an act – принять закон

904) insurance – страхование

905) employee – служащий

906) employer – работодатель

907) earnings – заработок, трудовой доход

908) monthly – ежемесячно

909) health insurance – медицинское страхование

910) hospital care – медицинское обслуживание

911) benefit – пособие, пенсия

912) needy – нуждающийся, бедствующий

913) dependent – иждивенец

914) blind – слепой

915) in ease of death – в случае смерти

916) survivors payment – социальные выплаты

917) disability payment – пособие по инвалидности

918) premium – страховой взнос

919) long-term illness – длительная болезнь

920) injury – увечье

921) family wage-earner – кормилец в семье

922) unemployment benefit – пособие по безработице

923) to cover – покрывать, охватывать

924) survivors' benefit – пенсия по случаю смерти кормильца

925) disability benefit – пенсия по инвалидности / нетрудоспособности

926) protection – защита

927) non-working widows and widowers – неработающие вдовы и вдовцы

928) monthly payments – ежемесячные выплаты

929) spouse – супруг / супруга

930) a payroll tax – налог на заработную плату

931) conditions – условия

- 932) to share the costs – делить, распределять расходы
- 933) job-connected injury or death – увечье или смерть, связанное с работой (на рабочем месте)
- 934) to meet the medical costs – покрыть медицинские расходы
- 935) dependant child – ребёнок, находящийся на иждивении
- 936) sickness – болезнь
- 937) accident – несчастный случай, авария
- 938) retirement pension – пенсия по выслуге лет
- 939) maternity pay – пособие по беременности и родам
- 940) maternity allowance – пособие в связи с рождением ребёнка
- 941) widow's pension – пенсия по потере кормильца
- 942) widowed mother's pension – пенсия по потере кормильца вдовствующим матерям
- 943) child benefit – детское пособие
- 944) housing benefit – жилищные выплаты
- 945) sickness benefit – пособие по болезни
- 946) death grants – выплаты по случаю смерти
- 947) family credit – семейный кредит
- 948) mobility allowance – льгота на приобретение транспортного средства
- 949) invalidity pension – пенсия по инвалидности
- 950) able-bodied – крепкий, здоровый
- 951) adequacy – достаточность
- 952) adequate – соответствующий, отвечающий требованиям
- 953) aid – помощь, пособие
- 954) legal aid – юридическая помощь
- 955) Aid to Families with Dependant Children (AFDC) – помощь семьям с детьми-иждивенцами (Федеральная программа помощи)
- 956) allot funds – распределять бюджетные ассигнования
- 957) allowance – денежное содержание, карманные деньги
- 958) family allowance – пособие многодетным семьям
- 959) apply for – обращаться за чем-либо
- 960) be entitled to – иметь право на что-либо
- 961) be in short supply – не хватать, быть дефицитным
- 962) benefit – выгода, польза, благо, пенсия, пособие
- 963) benefits – льготы, услуги, привилегии
- 964) cash benefit – денежное пособие
- 965) disability benefit – страховое пособие по нетрудоспособности
- 966) fringe benefits – (дополнительные льготы, дополнительные выплаты)
- 967) blind – слепой
- 968) breadwinner – кормилец
- 969) care – забота, попечение, уход, содержание
- 970) medical care – медицинская помощь, медицинское обслуживание, здравоохранение
- 971) charities – благотворительная деятельность

972) charity – благотворительность, благотворительное общество или учреждение

973) charitable – благотворительный

974) comfortable – достаточный, приличный, (напр. о зарплате) удобный

975) contribution – пожертвование, взнос, вклад

976) cost of living – прожиточный минимум, стоимость жизни

977) cover – охватывать, покрывать, защищать, страховать

978) create well-being – создавать благополучие (материальное)

979) crippled (person) – калека, инвалид

980) death – смерть, смертность

981) infant death – детская смертность

982) premature/untimely death – преждевременная смерть

983) death rate – коэффициент смертности

984) deduction – вычет, удержание

985) demand – требование, спрос

986) be in demand – пользоваться спросом

987) dependant – иждивенец, находящийся на иждивении

988) destitute – сильно нуждающийся, бедный, бедняк

989) disabled – нетрудоспособный, недееспособный

990) disability – неспособность, нетрудоспособность

991) disease – заболевание, болезнь

992) discharge – увольнять

993) distribution – распределение

994) earn a living – зарабатывать на жизнь

995) earnings – заработок, заработанные деньги, трудовой доход

996) Economic Opportunity Act – закон об экономических возможностях

997) education – образование

998) educational attainment – уровень образования, образовательная

подготовка

999) eligible – имеющий право, подходящий, приемлемый

1000) eligibility – обладание правом, право на избрание

1001) eliminate – устранять, исключать

1002) experience – опыт, практика, стаж

1003) food stamps – продовольственные талоны

1004) financial incentive – материальный стимул, денежное

вознаграждение

1005) family assistance plan – план помощи многодетным семьям (амер.)

1006) grant – субсидия, стипендия, грант

1007) guarantee – гарантировать, обеспечивать

1008) handicapped – имеющий физические недостатки, умственно неполноценный, инвалид

1009) health – здоровье

1010) housing – жилищное строительство, жилищные условия, обеспеченность жильём, жильё

1011) hunger – голод

- 1012) incapacitated – недееспособный, нетрудоспособный
- 1013) income – доход, заработок
- 1014) attain income – получать доходы
- 1015) cash income – денежный доход
- 1016) comfortable income – приличный (хороший доход)
- 1017) continuing income – непрерывный доход
- 1018) low-income family – семья с низким доходом
- 1019) incomplete/broken family – неполная семья
- 1020) inefficiency – неспособность, неумение, неэффективность
- 1021) insecurity – необеспеченность
- 1022) insurance – гарантия, защита, страхование
- 1023) compulsory insurance – обязательное страхование
- 1024) group insurance – групповое (коллективное) страхование
- 1025) health insurance – страхование на случай болезни
- 1026) hospital insurance – основное страхование на случай госпитализации
- 1027) life insurance – страхование жизни
- 1028) major medical expenses insurance – страхование чрезвычайных
медицинских расходов
- 1029) national insurance – государственное страхование
- 1030) private insurance – личное (индивидуальное) страхование
- 1031) retirement insurance – страхование пенсии по старости
- 1032) social insurance – социальное страхование
- 1033) voluntary insurance – добровольное страхование
- 1034) voluntary medical insurance – дополнительное страхование
(считается добровольным, включает компенсацию за лабораторное лечение и
визиты к врачу)
- 1035) unemployment insurance – страхование по безработице
- 1036) insurance company – страховая компания;
- 1037) insure – страховать(ся), застраховать(ся), гарантировать;
- 1038) level/standard of living – (фактический) уровень жизни, жизненный
уровень;
- 1039) life expectancy – средняя продолжительность жизни;
- 1040) local – местный;
- 1041) local government – местная власть, местное самоуправление;
- 1042) longevity – долголетие, продолжительность жизни;
- 1043) maladjustment – неумение приспособиться к окружающей
обстановке;
- 1044) malnutrition – недоедание;
- 1045) manpower – рабочая сила, кадры, людские ресурсы;
- 1046) trained manpower – (профессионально) подготовленная рабочая
сила;
- 1047) skilled manpower – квалифицированная рабочая сила;
- 1048) manual labor – физический (ручной) труд;
- 1049) maternal mortality – материнская смертность;
- 1050) means – средства;

- 1051) lack of means – нехватка средств;
- 1052) means of living/means of subsistence – средства к существованию;
- 1053) Medicaid – «Медикейд», программа медицинской помощи неимущим (осуществляемая на уровне штатов при финансовой поддержке федеральных властей);
- 1054) Medicare – «Медикэр», федеральная программа льготного медицинского страхования (для лиц старше 65 лет и инвалидов);
- 1055) medically needy – без средств на медицинскую помощь;
- 1056) meet the requirements – отвечать требованиям;
- 1057) misery – нищета, бедность;
- 1058) mortality – смерть, смертность;
- 1059) infant mortality – детская смертность;
- 1060) mortality rate – коэффициент смертности;
- 1061) need – нуждаться, иметь надобность, потребность;
- 1062) need – надобность, нужда, бедность, нищета;
- 1063) meet the needs – удовлетворять потребности;
- 1064) needy – нуждающийся, бедный, живущий в нужде;
- 1065) old-age pension – пенсия по старости;
- 1066) old-age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) – программа страхования по старости, по потери кормильца и нетрудоспособности;
- 1067) ownership – совместная собственность, собственность, право собственности, владение;
- 1068) pay – платить, оплачивать;
- 1069) pay medical expenses – оплачивать медицинские расходы;
- 1070) payment – платёж, оплата, выплата пособия;
- 1071) lump-sum payment – единовременная выплата;
- 1072) down payment – первый аванс (при покупке), первоначальный взнос;
- 1073) payroll – общая сумма заработной платы;
- 1074) payroll tax – налог, взимаемый с заработной платы;
- 1075) policy – страховой полис;
- 1076) policy holder – застрахованное лицо, держатель страхового полиса;
- 1077) poor – бедный неимущий;
- 1078) poverty – бедность, нищета;
- 1079) below poverty level/line – за чертой бедности;
- 1080) premium – страховой взнос;
- 1081) prevent – предотвращать, не допускать;
- 1082) property – собственность, имущество;
- 1083) prosperity – процветание;
- 1084) provide – предоставлять, давать;
- 1085) provide for – обеспечивать, предусматривать;
- 1086) Public Assistance – государственная помощь (федеральная программа материальной помощи);
- 1087) qualification – квалификация, подготовленность;

- 1088) qualify for – обрести право на что-либо, отвечать требованиям, обладать правом;
- 1089) title – право на имущество, право собственности;
- 1090) training – обучение, подготовка;
- 1091) on-the-job training – обучение по месту работы, подготовка без отрыва от производства;
- 1092) training center – центр профессиональной подготовки;
- 1093) job/skills center – профессиональное обучение;
- 1094) tax – налог;
- 1095) social security tax – налог по программе социального страхования;
- 1096) negative income tax – негативный подоходный «налог» (выплата суммы из бюджета лицу с низким уровнем дохода);
- 1097) tax-payer – налогоплательщик;
- 1098) treatment – лечение, обращение, уход;
- 1099) unable – неспособный;
- 1100) unemployment – безработица;
- 1101) unemployment compensation – пособие по безработице;
- 1102) unemployed – безработный;
- 1103) utilities – коммунальные услуги, коммунальные службы;
- 1104) vocation – профессия;
- 1105) vocational training – профессиональная подготовка;
- 1106) wage(s) – заработная плата;
- 1107) wage-earner – кормилец;
- 1108) welfare – благосостояние, благополучие, достаток, социальное обеспечение, (государственное) пособие по социальному обеспечению;
- 1109) welfare State – «государство всеобщего благосостояния», с системой социального обеспечения, бесплатным обучением и т.д.;
- 1110) be on welfare – получать пособие, жить на пособие;
- 1111) public welfare – общественное благосостояние;
- 1112) welfare recipient – лицо, получающее пособие;
- 1113) work force – рабочая сила, число работающих;
- 1114) work part-time – быть занятым неполный рабочий день;
- 1115) work full-time – быть занятым полный рабочий день.