

# Criminal Law

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades, including light lime green, medium green, and dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the page, framing the central text. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

# Words and words combinations

1. bailiff- бейлиф, судебный пристав
2. counsel- адвокат
3. crime – преступление
4. defence – защита
5. examination-in-chief/direct examination(US)- основной допрос
6. indictment- обвинительный акт
7. leading question – наводящий вопрос
8. offence – правонарушение; преступление
9. penalty – наказание, штраф
10. prosecution – обвинение (сторона в судебном процессе); судебное преследование
11. punishment – наказание
12. testimony – свидетельское показание
13. to charge with – обвинять в чем-то
14. to commit a crime – совершить преступление
15. to deliberate a verdict – обсуждать вердикт
16. to discharge a jury – освободить присяжных от рассмотрения дела и вынесения вердикта

# EXERCISES

**Ex.1: Read and translate the words.**

arsonist

assault

blackmail

burglar

embezzlement

forgery

hijacking

kidnapping

manslaughter

murder

perjury

pickpocket

**Ex.2 Fill in the table with the words from ex.1 use word formation**

Verb	Crime	Criminal
1. to set fire		
2.	assault	
3. to blackmail		
4.		burglar
5. to embezzle		
6.	forgery	
7. to hijack		
8.		kidnapper
9. to murder		
10.		perjurer
11. to pickpocket		
12.	rape	
13. to rob		
14.	shoplifting	
15. to smuggle		
16.		thief
17. to trespass		

**Ex.3.: Write the word according to its definition.**

1. s..... a. the action of importing or exporting goods illegally
2. r..... b. the crime of stealing money or property from a bank, shop, or vehicle, often by using force or threats
3. f..... c. the crime of forging money, documents, or paintings
4. m..... d. the illegal killing of a person by someone who did not intend to kill them
5. b..... e. illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft
6. b..... f. the action of threatening to reveal a secret about someone, unless they do something you tell them to do, such as giving you money
7. c..... g. an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law
8. t..... h. the crime of stealing
9. p..... i. the offense of willfully telling an untruth in a court after having taken an oath
10. s..... j. untrue spoken statement about someone which is intended to damage their reputation

**Ex.4: Read the text and translate it.**

1. Crime is a term that refers to misconduct forbidden by law. Every crime consists of two elements: an *actus reus* and a *mens rea*. The *actus reus* is simply an act or it may be an omission to act. It must be accompanied by a particular mental state — the *mens rea*. Common examples of *mens rea* are recklessness, negligence and intent on to cause a particular consequence.
2. Crimes may be classified in various ways. For statistical purposes, many governments divide crimes into offences against people, against property, and against public order or public morality. Other important kinds of crime include organized crime and white-collar crime.
3. Crimes against people include assault, kidnapping, murder, and sexual attacks. Such crimes usually bring severe punishment.
4. Crimes against property include arson, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, theft, and vandalism. In most countries, these crimes carry lighter penalties than do crimes against people.
5. Crimes against public order or morality include disorderly conduct, illegal gambling, prostitution, public drunkenness, and vagrancy.
6. Organized crime consists of large-scale activities by groups of gangsters or racketeers. These activities include gambling, prostitution, the illegal sale of drugs, and loan-sharking.
7. White-collar crime includes criminal acts committed by business and professional people, such as cheating in the payment of taxes, and stock market swindling.
  
8. From the point of view of procedure, criminal offences may be divided into indictable, summary and “either way” offences. Indictable offences are those which may be tried on indictment, that is, by a judge and a jury. This category includes all the most serious offences. A summary offence is one which is triable summarily, that is, by a magistrates’ court. An “either way” offence is one which is tried summarily or on indictment.

**Ex.5: Choose the right answer:**

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- a. to explain what the crime is and to determine its main elements
- b. to describe types of criminal offences and elements of the crime
- c. to introduce different classifications of crimes and punishment
- d. to give the definition of the crime, its elements and to introduce different classifications of crimes

**Ex.6: Find in the text the English equivalents to these word combinations:**

Неправомерное поведение-

Преступное бездействие-

Намерение-

Преступления среди служащих-

Поведение, нарушающее общественный порядок-

Присвоение или растрата имущества-

Азартная игра, запрещенная законом-

Суровое наказание-

Мошенничество на фондовой бирже-

Преступление, преследуемое по обвинительному акту-

Подлежащий рассмотрению в суде-

Преступление, преследуемое в порядке суммарного производства-

Преступления, преследуемые в альтернативном порядке-

Бродяжничество-

**Ex.7: Find out in sentences 1-10 what the crime is. Choose a term from the list of words:**

mugging; shoplifting; vandalism; illegal parking; football violence; murder; terrorism; rape; theft; manslaughter

1. A wealthy woman takes a bottle of olive oil from a supermarket.
2. A husband stabs his wife after finding out she was having an affair.
3. A group of men kill six clients in a cafe by leaving a bomb there.
4. A group of students break all the windows in a telephone box and damage the telephone.
5. A drunken motorist knocks down and kills a pedestrian.
6. An office worker helps himself to pens and paper from his office for his own personal use.
7. A group of young men take a woman's handbag after threatening to attack her in a dark street.
8. A motorist parks in a no-parking area and obstructs the traffic so that an ambulance cannot get past.
9. Two groups of rival football supporters start a battle and are arrested.
10. A man attacks a girl in a park and has sex with her against her will.



**Ex.8: Match the English words to their Russian equivalents.**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. trial        | a. обвинение                           |
| 2. jury         | b. суд присяжных                       |
| 3. prosecution  | с. защита                              |
| 4. parties      | d. зал судебных заседаний              |
| 5. valid        | с. старшина присяжных                  |
| 6. instructions | f. пристав                             |
| 7. foreman      | g. стороны (судебного разбирательства) |
| 8. bailiff      | h. юридически действительный           |
| 9. courtroom    | i. судебное разбирательство            |
| 10. defence     | ж. напутствие судьи присяжным          |

**Ex.9: Match the English word combinations to their Russian equivalents.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. to make objections to               | a. давать свидетельские показания в суде     |
| 2. to sustain the objection            | b. представлять доказательства               |
| 3. to overrule the objection           | с. удаляться в комнату присяжных             |
| 4. to testify at trial                 | d. отклонять возражение                      |
| 5. to present evidence                 | e. напутствовать присяжных                   |
| 6. to instruct the jury                | f. принимать возражение                      |
| 7. to retire to the jury room          | g. освободить присяжных от рассмотрения дела |
| 8. to discharge the jury from the case | h. заявить возражение                        |

**Ex.10: Match the words or word combinations to their explanations.**

1. lawyers
  2. to prove
  3. parties
  4. to be entitled
  5. to testify
  6. evidence
  7. valid
  8. instructions
- 
- a. to have a legal right
  - b. barristers or solicitors
  - c. to give evidence in court
  - d. to establish the truth

**Ex.11: Read the text and match the paragraphs (1-5) with their headings (A-E)**

- A. Presentation of evidence
- B. Instructions
- C. Opening statements
- D. Jury deliberation
- E. Closing arguments

**WHAT HAPPENS DURING THE TRIAL**

The usual order of the events of the trial is the following:

Step 1. Selection of the jury.

Step 2. (1)..... The lawyers for each side discuss their views of the case and present a general picture of what (they intend to prove about the case.

Step 3. (2).....All parties are entitled to present evidence. The testimony of witnesses who testify at trial is evidence. Evidence may also take the form of physical exhibits, such as a gun or a photograph.

During the trial the lawyers may make objections to evidence presented by the other side or to questions asked by the other lawyer. If the objection is valid, the judge sustains the objection. If the objection is not valid, the judge overrules the objection. These rulings do not reflect the judge's opinion of the case.

The duty of the jury is to decide the importance of evidence or testimony allowed by the judge.

Step 4. (3).....The lawyers in the closing arguments summarize the case from their point of view. They discuss the evidence or comment on the credibility of the witnesses.

Step 5. (4).....The judge instructs the jury on the laws that are to guide the jury in their deliberations on a verdict

Step 6. (5).....The jury retires to the jury room and elects the foreman.

When a verdict has been reached, the foreman signs it and informs the bailiff.

The jury returns to the courtroom and the foreman presents the verdict. The judge discharges the jury from the case and pronounces the sentence.

**Ex.12: Find words in the text which mean the following.**

1. a legal action, especially one to be decided in a court of law
2. a formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime
3. a formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law
4. an official decision made by a judge or court
5. the group of people who have been chosen from the general public to listen to the facts about a crime and to decide whether the person accused is guilty or not
6. formal discussions of the jury verdict
7. the decision that is given by the jury at the end of a trial
8. a person giving testimony to a court of law
9. a person who presides over a jury and speaks on its behalf
10. the punishment that a person receives after he/she has been found guilty of a crime.

**Ex.13: Unscramble the words in the brackets, write the correct words in the blanks and translate the sentences in to Russian.**

1. The convicted person can appeal to a higher.....(rtuco) against the sentence or conviction.
2. The prosecution proves that there is a case against the.....(tnafdeedn).
3. The jury passes a.....(crdevti).
4. The parties make their.....(gicosln) arguments.

**Ex.14:**

**a) Match the English words to their Russian equivalents.**

1.witness box

2.oath

3.leading questions

4.perjury

5.examination-in-chief

6.re-examination

a. клятва

b. главный допрос

c. лжесвидетельство

d. повторный допрос свидетеля

e. место для дачи свидетельских показаний

f. наводящие вопросы

**b) Match the terms to their definitions.**

1. witness

2. to cross-examine

3. to re-examine

4. prosecution

5. defence

6. examination-in-chief

a. questioning of a witness by the party which has called that witness to give evidence in support of the case being made.

b. the case presented by or on behalf of the party accused of a crime or being sued in a civil law-suit

c. the party instituting or conducting legal proceedings against someone in a lawsuit

d. to examine (one's own witness) again, after cross-examination by the opposing counsel

e. to question (a witness called by the other party) in a court of law to challenge or extend testimony already given

f. someone who appears in a court of law to say what they know about a crime or other event

# Numeral

## Имя числительное

**Числительным** называется слово, обозначающее количество или порядок предметов по счету. Числительные в английском языке, так же как и в русском, делятся на количественные и порядковые.

- ▶ **Количественные числительные** обозначают количество предметов и отвечают на вопрос *How many?* - Сколько?
- ▶ **Порядковые числительные** обозначают порядок предметов при счете и отвечают на вопрос *Which?* - Который?

# Numeral

## Имя числительное

По структуре они подразделяются на простые, производные и составные:

Простые (Simple)	One, two, twelve
Производные (Derived)	Fourteen, sixty, twenty
Составные (Compound)	twenty –one, forty-seven



# Numeral

## Имя числительное

Количественные числительные = Cardinal Numerals

ПРОСТЫЕ			СОСТАВНЫЕ
o-u	13 — 19 (+ teen)	20 — 90 (+ty). 100; 1,000; 1,000,000	
0 — zero. nought ( <i>BrE</i> )	13 — thirteen	20 — twenty	1. 20—100: 25 — twenty-five, 93 — ninety-three.
1 — one	14 — fourteen	30 — thirty	2. From 101: 375 — three hundred <i>and</i> seventy-five;
2 — two	15 — fifteen	40 — forty	2,941 — two thousand nine hundred <i>and</i> forty-one
3 — three	16 — sixteen	50 — fifty	
4 — four	17 — seventeen	60 — sixty	
— five	18 — eighteen	70 — seventy	
— six	19 — nineteen	80 — eighty	
— seven		90 — ninety	
— eight		100 — one/a hundred	
— nine		1,000 — one/a thousand	
— ten		1,000,000 — one/a million	
— eleven		1,000,000,000 — one/a billion	
— twelve			

# Numeral

## Имя числительное

### Порядковые числительные = Ordinal Numerals

ПРАВИЛО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ	ПРИМЕР
1. Перед порядковыми числительными обычно употребляется определенный артикль	the tenth
2. В составных порядковых числительных суффикс <b>-th</b> присоединяется к последнему слову	forty-sixth
3. Десятки, имеющие конечное <b>-y</b> , меняют его на <b>-ie-</b>	ninety — ninetieth
Исключения:	the first, the second, the third, the fifth, the ninth, the twelfth

# Numeral

## Имя числительное

Дроби = Fractions

$1/2$	one/a half	$2/3$	two thirds
$1/3$	one/a third	$3/4$	three fourths/quarters
$1/4$	one/a fourth/quarter	$4/7$	four sevenths
$1/5$	one/a fifth	$7/18$	seven eighteenths
$1/10$	one/a tenth	$9/10$	nine tenths
$1/25$	one/a twenty-fifth	$2\ 1/2$	two and a half
$1/100$	one/a hundredth	$3\ 1/4$	three and a quarter/fourth
$1/1225$	one/a thousand two hundred and twenty-fifth	$2/5$ ton	two fifths of a ton
		$1/4$ kilometre	quarter of a kilometre
		$1/2$ kilometre	half a kilometre

# Numeral

## Имя числительное

В составных числительных в пределах каждого трех разрядов перед десятками (а если их нет, то перед единицами) ставится союз **and**,

- ▶ например: 3,516,436 - three million five hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six

Однако в **американском** варианте произношения союз **and опускается**, например: 375 - three hundred seventy-five.

При обозначении **количественных числительных** при помощи цифр каждые три разряда (справа налево) отделяются запятой, например:

- ▶ 1,534; 3,580,000.

**Запятая** в английской системе арифметических знаков указывает на разряд, а в русской системе записи это знак десятичной дроби.

**Точка** между цифрами в английской системе является знаком десятичной дроби, а в русской системе указывает на разряд числа.

- ▶ Например:

Английская система	Русская система
3, 851.355 kilometers	3.851,355 километра
4.5 tons	4,5 тонны

# Numeral

## Имя числительное

В английском языке слова **hundred** сто, **thousand** тысяча, **million** миллион являются существительными, поэтому, если они **используются в ед. числе**, перед ними обязательно ставится неопределенный **артиклъ а** или числительное **one**,

например:

- ▶ a hundred или one hundred -(одна) сотня,
- ▶ 1,025 - a (one) thousand and twenty-five - (одна) тысяча двадцать пять.

Они **не** принимают окончание **множественного числа -s**, когда перед ними стоит числительное,

- ▶ например:
- ▶ two hundred две сотни, двести
- ▶ three thousand три тысячи
- ▶ five million пять миллионов

Однако они **принимают окончание множественного числа -s**, если они выражают неопределенное количество сотен, тысяч, миллионов, а после них употребляется существительное с предлогом of.

- ▶ hundreds of lawyers - сотни юристов
- ▶ thousands of criminal cases- тысячи уголовных дел

# Exercises

**Ex.2: Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.**

- |                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. seventy-two                   | a) 31  |
| 2. thirteen                      | b) 11  |
| 3. fifty-six                     | c) 660 |
| 4. eighty                        | d) 72  |
| 5. eighteen                      | e) 315 |
| 6. twenty-three                  | f) 100 |
| 7. eleven                        | g) 13  |
| 8. ninety                        | h) 49  |
| 9. twelve                        | i) 925 |
| 10. twenty                       | j) 18  |
| 11. nineteen                     | k) 80  |
| 12. forty-nine                   | l) 504 |
| 13. one hundred                  | m) 217 |
| 14. thirty-one                   | n) 410 |
| 15. four hundred and ten         | o) 90  |
| 16. six hundred and sixty        | p) 56  |
| 17. five hundred and four        | q) 23  |
| 18. nine hundred and twenty five | r) 20  |

# Exercises

**Ex.3: Решите пример и напишите ответ словами.**

► Ex.: twenty + fifty-eight = seventy-eight (20+58=78)

1. sixty-two + fourteen = ...

2. fifteen + two hundred and forty-six = ...

3. ninety + ten = ...

4. thirty-one + nineteen = ...

5. seventy-three + eighty-two = ...

6. three thousand one hundred and twelve + ninety-nine = ...

# Exercises

**Ex.4: Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.**

► Ex: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1. two
2. eighty-three
3. seven hundred and sixteen
4. twelve
5. eleven
6. twenty-five
7. ninety-six
8. thirty-eight
9. ten
10. two thousand and nine



# Exercises

**Ex.5.: Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.**

► Ex: I was born on ..... (13.05.1976). (Я родился .....) – I was born **on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.**

1. My son was born on ..... (02.12.2000).
2. Our dog was born on ..... (21.08.2008).
3. My granddad was born on ..... (23.06.1900).
4. My granny was born on ..... (18.02.1910).

# Exercises

**Ex.6: Напишете дроби словами.**

► Ex:  $5/6$  – five sixths,  $2/3$  – two thirds

1.  $1/2$

5.  $9/10$

2.  $5/8$

6.  $11/12$

3.  $1/3$

7.  $2/5$

4.  $4/7$

8.  $3/4$

# TEST

## I : Insert the right numeral in each gap:

1. In Great Britain there are.....Inns of Court.
2. The government consists of.....branches.
3. There are.....months in a year.
4. January is.....month of the year.
5. May is.....month of the year.
6. There are.....months in winter.
7. December is.....month of the year and    month of winter.
8. There are.....days in a week: .....one is Monday,..... one is Tuesday,.....one is Wednesday,.....one is Thursday, ..... one is Friday, ..... one is Saturday and.....one is Sunday.
13. Sunday is.....day of the week in England and.....one in Russia.
14. Monday is.....day in Russia and.....in Great Britain.
15. There are.....hours in a day,.....minutes in an hour and.....seconds in a minute.
16. September, April, June and November have..... days. All the rest have.....except February.
17. There are.....days in February except the leap year. It's the time when February has.....days.

# TEST

## II. Read the text and answer the questions:

Alabama inmate Thomas «Tommy» Arthur was executed early Friday, in the eighth time an execution had been scheduled for him. Arthur, 75, was put to death for the 1982 murder of his lover's husband after the U.S. Supreme Court denied a stay of execution, spurring a dissent by Justice Sonia Sotomayor, report the Washington Post, AL.com and the Montgomery Advertiser. According to AL.com, the execution began at about 11:50 p.m. when Arthur received the first of three execution drugs. Arthur «slowly drifted off», AL.com says, «and his breathing became more shallow». He was pronounced dead at 12:15 a.m. Before the execution started, Arthur apologized to his children in a final statement. «I'm sorry I failed you as a father», he said. «I love you more than anything on Earth». The U.S. Supreme Court had initially stayed Arthur's execution on Thursday, then allowed it to proceed. Sotomayor expressed concern about use of the execution sedative midazolam in her dissent (PDF). «I continue to doubt whether midazolam is capable of rendering prisoners insensate to the excruciating pain of lethal injection and thus whether midazolam may be constitutionally used in lethal injection protocols», she wrote. «Here, the state has - with the blessing of the courts below - compounded the risks inherent in the use of midazolam by denying Arthur's counsel access to a phone through which to seek legal relief if the execution fails to proceed as planned». Sotomayor said there was no legitimate reason to bar Arthur's counsel from possessing a phone during the execution. «The state's refusal serves only to frustrate any effort by Arthur's attorneys to petition the courts in the event of yet another botched execution», she said. «Its action means that when Thomas Arthur enters the execution chamber tonight, he will leave his constitutional rights at the door.

Answer the following questions:

1) How old was the executed man? 2) When did the execution begin? 3) What were Arthur's last words? 4) What execution drugs were used for the injection? 5) What was Arthur's lawyer not allowed to do during the execution?

# TEST

## III. Translate:

1. обвинение
2. суд присяжных
3. защита
4. зал судебных заседаний
5. старшина присяжных
6. пристав
7. стороны (судебного разбирательства)
8. юридически действительный
9. судебное разбирательство
10. напутствие судьи присяжным
  
11. свидетельское показание
12. обвинять в чем-то