

Saint – Petersburg Law Academy

Saint – Petersburg Law Academy was founded in 1997.

It trains highly qualified specialists in Law.

The aim of teaching at the Academy is to develop professional knowledge and job performing ability.

The term of training is 4 years.

The students study different humanity and law subjects.

Our Academy has well-equipped classrooms, lecture-halls, libraries, dormitories, gymnasium

After graduation from the Academy the students get the diploma of a lawyer.

My Future Profession

It was not an easy task to make the right choice of a job.

I have chosen the profession of a lawyer.

I've entered SPb Law Academy because I'd like to be a lawyer (a detective, an advocate, a prosecutor).

My dream is to work in the court (police, Criminal Investigation Department)

The work of a lawyer is difficult and dangerous, but it is necessary and important, while crime exists.

The main aim of our activity is crime prevention.

At our academy we master special means, methods, forms of crime prevention.

We study various branches of law and many special subjects.

To be a good specialist we must have many professional skills: examine the crime scene, take fingerprints, interrogate criminals, interview witnesses.

Our future work is noble and necessary.

Our objective is to protect life and property of people.

Police work in the UK

1. Police forces of the UK began with the establishment of London Metropolitan Police in 1829.
2. They are responsible for
 - crime prevention
 - crime investigation
 - initial legal proceedings for offences
3. The purposes of the police are to
 - uphold the law
 - detect and prevent crime
 - pursue and bring to justice lawbreakers
 - apprehend suspected criminals
 - help to protect citizens
4. Policemen have also other jobs such as
 - traffic control
 - keeping large crowds in order
 - preventing
 - unlawful street trading
 - selling of intoxicants
 - car parking on public roads

5. The work of the police is regulated by the Discipline Code.

It demands of the police officers to be



- fair
- impartial
- honest

6. UK police officer are normally unarmed except for a wooden truncheon which is carried out of sight.

7. The UK doesn't have a national police force but there are some functions carried out nationally.

British Police

1. Some of the basic rules of British constitution is known as the “RULE of LAW”.

2. The idea of the “Rule of Law” was given by those everyday sayings:

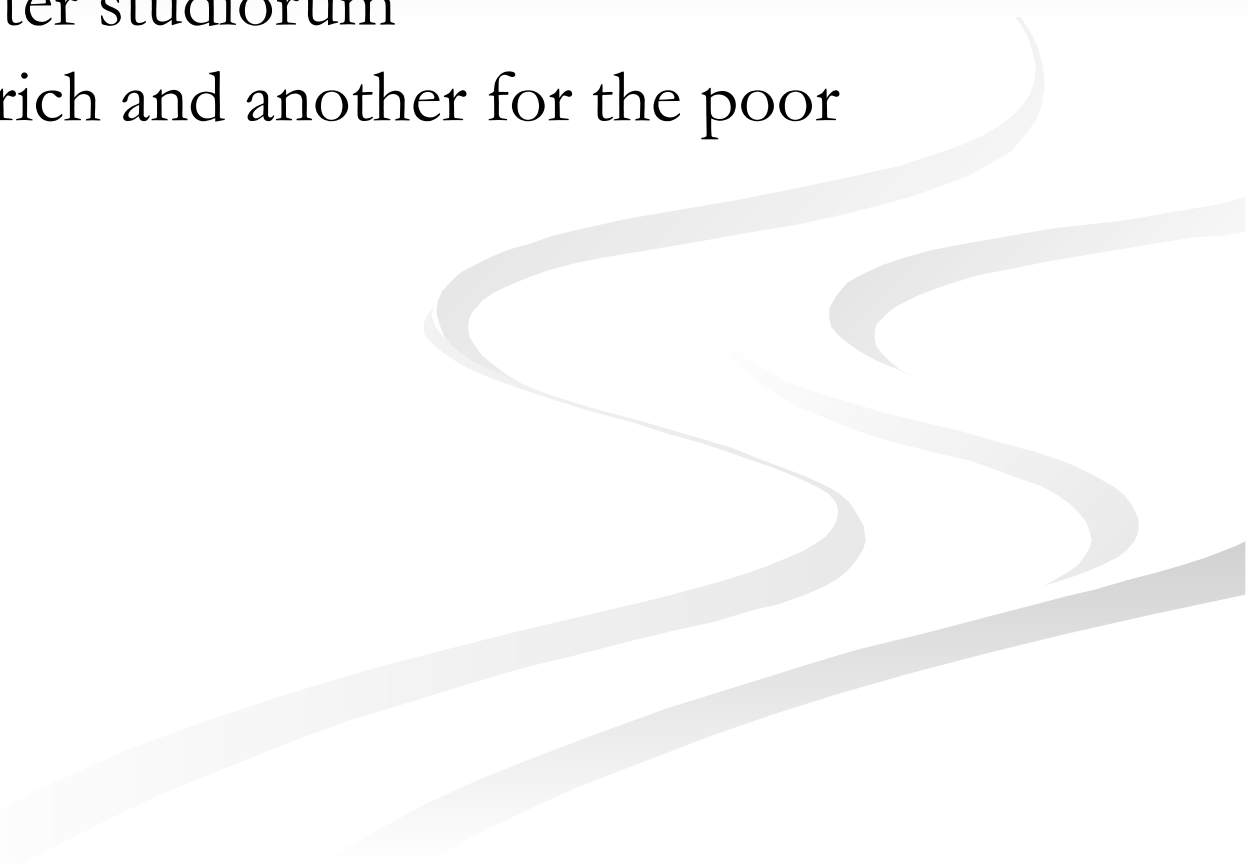
- Everybody is free under the law. (Все свободны по закону)
- No-one is above the law. (Никого нет над законом)
- No-one may be punished unless by law. (Никто не может быть наказан кроме, как по закону)

3. It means that even people like Parliament members, Judges may be arrested and prosecuted.

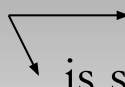
The exceptions are: the Monarch, foreign diplomats and heads of state.


Police officers are no exception to this rule. Police officers have extra powers, that's why they must live and work according to the law especially.

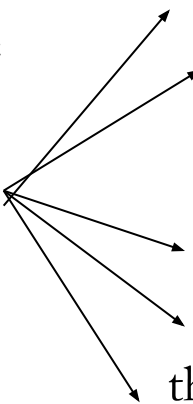
Latin and English proverbs

- Dura lex, sed lex
 - Ignoratio non est argumentum
 - Repetitio est mater studiorum
 - One law for the rich and another for the poor
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Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard  is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police;
is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament.

Its  jurisdiction extends over 740 square miles;
name originates from the plot of land possessing Whitehall Palace where, in about the 14th century, the Scotland royalty and nobility stayed when visiting the English Court.

Sections of the Metropolitan Police are 

- crime detection and emergency service «999 system»;
- the Map Room (here is the Central Crime Map, the Deaths by Violence Map, the Accidents Map and the Vehicles Recovered Map);
- the Mounted Branch, with its strength of about 200 horses;
- the branch of Police Dogs;
- the River Police or Thames Division, which has its own crime investigation officers who handle all crimes occurring within its river boundaries.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

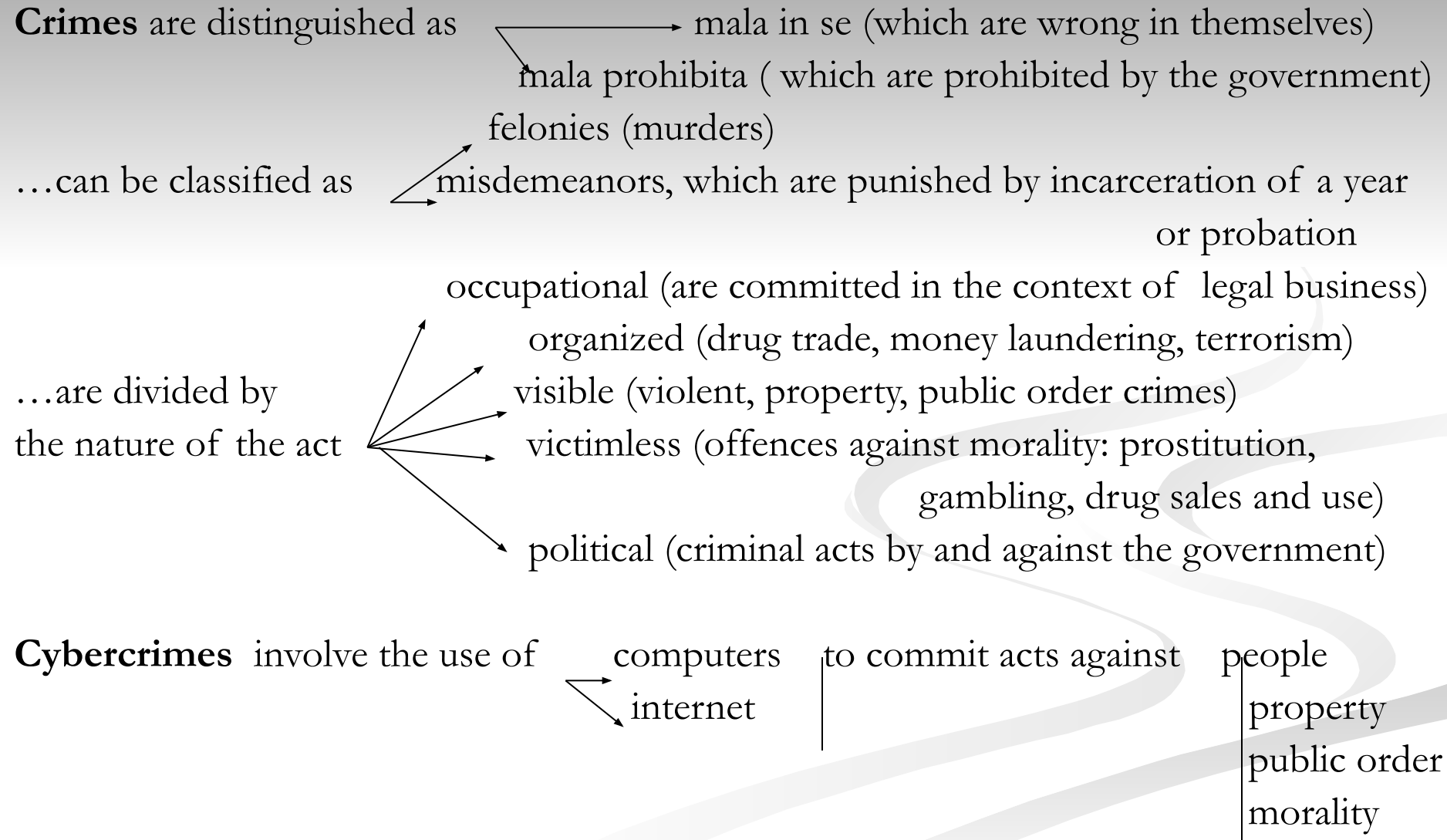
The FBI → was established in 1908 to maintain law, order, to fight crime;
→ is headed by Robert Müller

It → is subordinated to the Department of Justice, headed by the Attorney General;
→ combines functions of criminal and secret police
→ is responsible for matters of internal security; violations committed on the President of the USA, Federal Officers, Government property.

The Bureau → gathers information on criminal matters;
→ investigates espionage, sabotage, matters of internal security;
→ exercises police jurisdiction over all crimes, which are not the special concern of the other federal agencies;
→ uses the following measures in its work: wiretapping, spying on private citizens and organizations, attacks on the freedom of press.

The FBI → is an effective instrument for suppressing any opposition in the country by all means.

Types of crimes



Clichés:

Let me tell about – разрешите рассказать о...

I would like to tell – я бы хотел рассказать ...

Could you say a few words about – не могли бы вы сказать несколько слов о...

I would add that – я бы добавил, что ...

I'd like to sum up - я бы хотел подвести итог ...

I fully agree with you – я полностью согласен с вами ...

I can't agree with you – я не могу согласиться с вами ...

In my opinion – по моему мнению ...

It is necessary to note – необходимо отметить ...

I should like to draw your attention to –я бы хотел привлечь ваше внимание к ..

It is possible to say that – можно (правомерно) сказать, что ...

As far as I remember – насколько я помню ...

Let me see for a moment – дайте подумать минутку ...

It is difficult to say – трудно сказать ...

From my point of view – с моей точки зрения ...

The thing is that – дело в том, что ...

To tell the truth – по правде говоря ...

Sorry, let me see – извините, пожалуйста, дайте сообразить...

Starting a Presentation

In modern English, Presentations tend to be much less formal than they were even twenty years ago. Most audience these days prefer a relatively informal approach. However, there is a certain structure to the opening of a Presentation that you should observe.

Get people's attention

Welcome them

Introduce yourself

State the purpose of your presentation

State how you want to deal with questions

1. Get people's attention

- Perhaps we should begin?
- Let's get started.

2. Welcome them

- Thank you for coming today.
- Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
- On behalf of Intel, I'd like to welcome you.

Starting a Presentation

3. Introduce yourself

- My name's Jane Shaw. I'm responsible for travel arrangements.
- For those of you who don't know me, my name's Tom Stotter.
- As you know, I'm in charge of public relations.
- I'm the new Marketing Manager.

4. State the purpose of your presentation

- This morning I'd like to present our new processor.
- Today I'd like to discuss our failures in the Japanese market and suggest a new approach.
- This afternoon, I'd like to report on my study into the German market.
- What I want to do this morning is to talk to you about our new mobile telephone system.
- What I want to do is to tell you about our successes and failures in introducing new working patterns.
- What I want to do is to show you how we've made our first successful steps in the potentially huge Chinese market.

Starting a Presentation

5. State how you want to deal with questions.

- If you have any questions, I'll be happy to answer them as we go along.
- Feel free to ask any questions.
- Perhaps we can leave any questions you have until the end?
- There will be plenty of time for questions at the end.
- Of course, these are only suggestions and other language is possible. Even within this limited group of phrases, just choose a few you feel comfortable with and learn and use those.

I. Match English and Russian equivalents:

1. Amendment	a) закон, право;	12. to propose	l) иск;
2. Custom	b) юрисконсульт;	13. to institute	m) судопроизводство;
3. Gain	c) судебное решение;	14. to violate	n) дело;
4. Income	d) обычай;	15. to pass	o) устанавливать;
5. Independence	e) поправка;	16. to elect for	p) предлагать;
6. Law	f) независимость;	17. Procedure	q) избирать на...;
7. Legal adviser	g) выгода;	18. Claim	r) нарушать;
8. Poverty	h) безработица;	19. to sign	s) столкнуться;
9. Unemployment	i) бедность;	20. to face	t) подписывать;
10. Verdict	j) власть;	21. Case	u) наделять;
11. Power	k) доход;	22. to vest in	v) принимать

II. Find synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Court | a) Misdemeanor |
| 2. Petty crime | b) Authority |
| 3. Offender | c) Trial |
| 4. Government | d) Criminal |
| 5. Decision | e) Prison |
| 6. To carry out | f) Justice |
| 7. Judge | g) Solution |
| 8. Jail | h) Property |
| 9. Estate | i) Tax |
| 10. Fee | j) to execute |

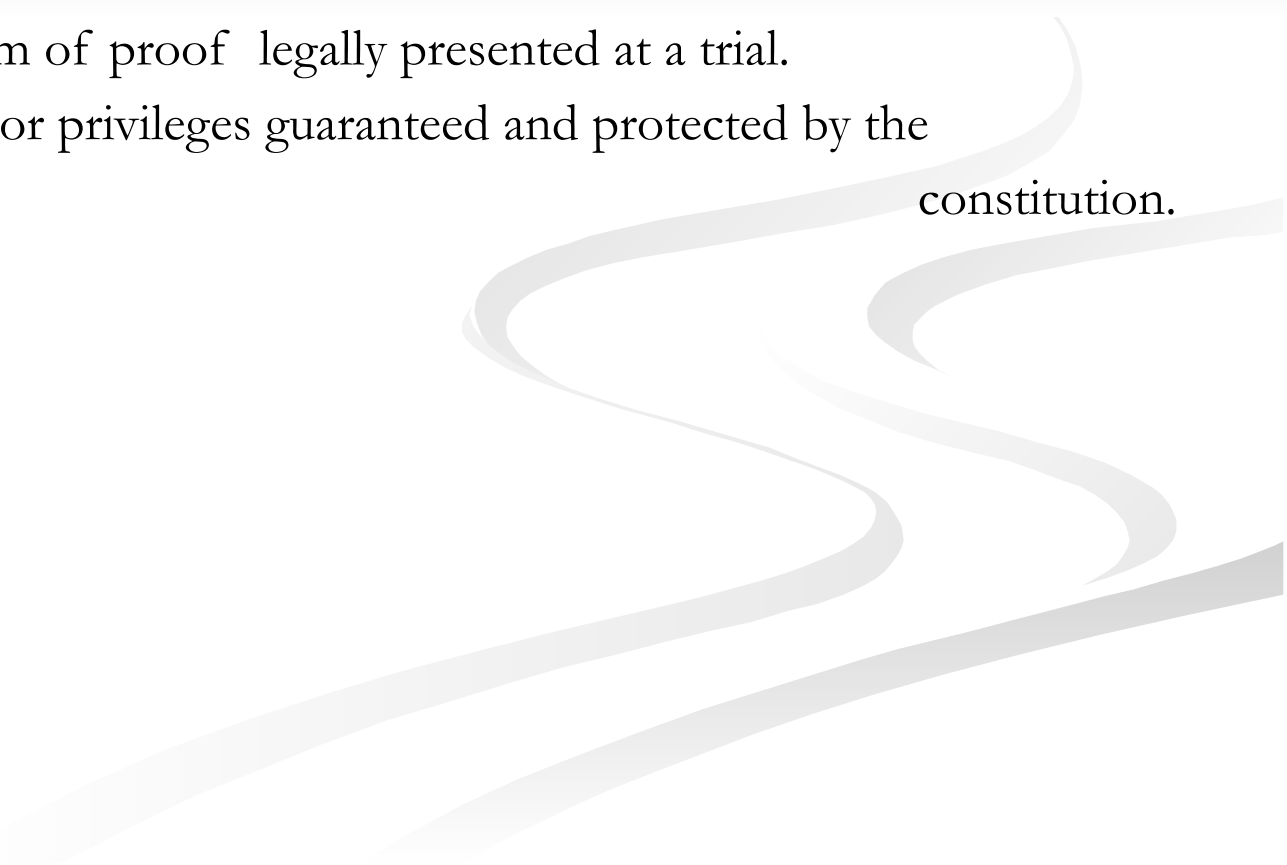
III. Find antonyms:

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|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Felony | a) Confinement |
| 2. Legal | b) Bill |
| 3. Freedom | c) Illegal |
| 4. to win | d) to forbid |
| 5. to allow | e) to break |
| 6. to compose | f) to loose |
| 7. Law | g) Peace |
| 8. to violate | h) to find |
| 9. Fight | i) Petty crime |
| 10. to loose | j) to observe |

IV. Choose the right translation:

1. Executive - a) исполнительный; b) законодательный; c) судебный.
2. Legislative – a) исполнительный; b) законодательный; c) судебный.
3. Judicial - a) исполнительный; b) законодательный; c) судебный.
4. Article – a) правило; b) статья; c) положение.
5. Rule – a) правило; b) статья; c) положение.
6. Regulation – a) правило; b) статья; c) положение.
7. Resident – a) постоянный житель; b) коренной житель; c) представитель.
8. Native-born – a) постоянный житель; b) коренной житель; c) представитель.
9. Representative – a) постоянный житель; b) коренной житель; c) представитель.
10. To suspect – a) освободить; b) обвинять; c) подозревать.
11. To accuse – a) подозревать; b) обвинять; c) освободить.
12. To release - a) подозревать; b) обвинять; c) освободить.

V. Match given words with their explanation:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Criminal | a) a formal procedure for voting. |
| 2. Civil rights | b) the act of breaking of right, duty or law. |
| 3. Elections | c) a person who has committed a crime. |
| 4. Violation | d) any form of proof legally presented at a trial. |
| 5. Evidence | e) powers or privileges guaranteed and protected by the constitution. |
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Interpol

1. The organization was founded in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission with the headquarters in Vienna.
In 1956 the commission became the Criminal Police Organization – Interpol.
2. It's a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals.
3. Its clients are 177 agencies throughout the world.
4. The functions of Interpol are :
 - to combat international crime and terrorism;
 - to lead the war on narcotics;
 - to assist in searching wanted Nazi war criminals.
5. Interpol does not have powers to arrest or any investigative rights.
6. Interpol is divided into four main bodies:
 - General Assembly, the Supreme Authority, which controls the policy of the organization;
 - the Executive Committee, which is made-up of the president, vice-president, six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.
 - the General Secretariat, located in Lyon – the business division.
 - the National Central Bureaus, which are located in various countries.