

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ІШКІ ІСТЕР МИНИСТРЛІГІ**  
**М.БӨКЕНБАЕВ атындағы АҚТӨБЕ ЗАҢ ИНСТИТУТЫ**

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы

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**ШЕТ ТІЛІ**  
**(кәсіби)**

Оқу құралы

**Ақтөбе 2024**

**ӘОЖ 811.111**  
**КБЖ 81.2Англ**  
**М92**

*Қазақстан Республикасы ІІМ М.Бөкенбаев атындағы Ақтөбе заң институтының  
Ғылыми кеңесінде басып шығаруға ұсынылды*

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М92 Шет тілі (кәсіби): оқу құралы / А.К. Мухтарова. – Ақтөбе: Қазақстан Республикасы ІІМ М.Бөкенбаев атындағы Ақтөбе заң институты, 2024. – 100 б.

**ISBN 978-601-384-015-5**

Шет тілі (кәсіби) оқу құралы құқық қорғау органдарының қызметкерлерінің қажеттіліктерін ескере отырып, мемлекеттік білім беру стандартының талаптарына және оқу жоспарына сәйкес жасалған. Осы оқу құралы негізгі білімге ықпал ететін практикалық жаттығуларды қарастырады: рөлдік және іскерлік ойындар, сауалнамалар, сұхбаттар, берілген тақырып бойынша топтағы рөлдік ситуациялар, диалогтар және т.б.

Оқу құралы «7М12301-Құқық қорғау қызметі» білім беру бойынша білім алатын магистранттарды даярлау үшін әзірленген.

ISBN 978-601-384-015-5

ӘОЖ 811.111  
КБЖ 81.2Англ

## **Preface**

This study guide has been specifically prepared for master's degree students in the "Law Enforcement" program, aiming to develop professional-level proficiency in a foreign language. Mastering a foreign language is essential for professionals in law enforcement, as it plays a crucial role in enhancing their professional skills. In today's world, the increasing international cooperation in law enforcement and the need to work with foreign-language documents require law enforcement officers to possess a solid command of foreign languages.

This study guide is designed to provide the necessary foundation for professional communication in a foreign language. It focuses on terminology related to law enforcement and equips students with the skills to work with legal documents, interpret legal norms, and apply them effectively in an international context. Understanding legal texts and working with foreign legal terminology is of utmost importance for effective law enforcement.

The primary goal of this textbook is to familiarize students with legal terms in a foreign language and to help them develop the skills to comprehend and translate professional texts correctly. Through this study guide, master's degree students will become proficient in working with legal documents, interpreting laws, and engaging in international legal communication.

The material provided throughout this textbook will introduce them to the social and legal vocabulary of law enforcement, enhancing their ability to navigate legal frameworks and strengthen their communication skills in a globalized legal environment. By studying this book, master's degree students will be able to explore international legal practices and understand the principles of international law.

## **Theme №1. Legal Terminology Basics. Areas of Law**

### **Text A**

Legal terminology is fundamental to the practice of law. It encompasses a wide range of terms used to describe legal concepts, processes, and procedures. Understanding these terms is essential for anyone working in the legal field, as it ensures precision in communication, helps prevent misunderstandings, and upholds the integrity of legal processes.

Legal terms can be divided into several categories depending on the area of law. Some of the most common categories include:

1. General Legal Terms: These are broad terms that are used across many areas of law. Examples include:

- Law – a system of rules that are created and enforced through social or governmental institutions.

- Justice – the concept of fairness and the legal pursuit of what is right.

- Court – a place where legal cases are heard and decided.

- Defendant – a person accused or charged with a crime or legal wrongdoing.

2. Criminal Law Terms: These are terms specific to criminal law, used when dealing with crimes and punishments. Some common terms are:

- Felony – a serious crime, often punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

- Misdemeanor – a less serious crime, punishable by fines or imprisonment for less than a year.

- Prosecution – the act of bringing a criminal case against someone.

- Sentencing – the formal decision made by a judge regarding the punishment of a convicted criminal.

3. Civil Law Terms: These terms are related to legal matters that do not involve criminal activity, typically dealing with disputes between individuals or organizations. Examples include:

- Plaintiff – the person who brings a case against another in a court of law.

- Defendant – the person being accused or sued.

- Litigation – the process of taking legal action or engaging in a lawsuit.

- Damages – monetary compensation awarded to a person for loss or injury caused by another's actions.

4. Legal Procedure Terms: These terms are related to the formal steps or stages in a legal case. Some common procedural terms include:

- Appeal – a process in which a higher court reviews the decision of a lower court.

- Verdict – the decision made by a judge or jury in a legal case.

- Subpoena – a legal order requiring a person to attend court or produce evidence.

### **Questions**

1. What is the role of legal terminology in the legal profession?

2. List three categories of legal terms and provide one example from each.

3. Why is it important for legal professionals to use precise legal terminology?

4. What does the term "litigation" refer to, and how does it differ from criminal cases?

5. Explain the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor.

### **New Vocabulary**

Law – A system of rules established by a governing authority.

Justice – Fairness in the treatment of individuals within legal proceedings.

Court – A place where legal disputes are resolved.

Defendant – A person who is being accused or sued in a legal case.

Plaintiff – A person who brings a legal action or lawsuit against another.

Prosecution – The legal party responsible for presenting the case against an accused person.

Verdict – The formal decision made by a judge or jury in a case.

Litigation – The process of taking legal action or engaging in a lawsuit.  
 Damages – Compensation awarded to a party in a legal case for loss or injury.  
 Felony – A serious crime typically punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.  
 Misdemeanor – A less serious crime, usually punishable by a fine or short-term imprisonment.  
 Breach – The violation or non-fulfillment of a legal obligation or contract.  
 Subpoena – A legal order requiring a person to appear in court or produce evidence.  
 Appeal – A process in which a higher court reviews the decision of a lower court.  
 Sentence – The punishment given to someone found guilty of a crime.  
 Injunction – A court order requiring a person to do or cease doing a specific act.  
 Arbitration – A method of resolving disputes outside the courts by appointing an independent third party.  
 Contract – A written or spoken agreement between parties that is legally binding.  
 Testimony – A formal statement given by a witness in a legal proceeding.  
 Pro bono – Legal work undertaken without charge, usually for the public good.

## **Text B**

The legal field is vast and diverse, with various branches, each dealing with specific legal issues and subject matters. Understanding the different areas of law helps individuals navigate legal systems, whether they're pursuing a career in law or simply seeking to understand their rights and obligations.

Some of the major areas of law include:

1. **Criminal Law:** This area deals with offenses against the state or society as a whole. It involves the prosecution of individuals who are accused of committing crimes. Examples of criminal law include:

- Robbery
- Assault
- Drug trafficking

2. **Civil Law:** Civil law addresses disputes between individuals or organizations. It includes a broad range of legal issues, from contracts to property disputes. Common types of civil law include:

- Torts – Civil wrongdoings like negligence, defamation, and personal injury.
- Contracts – Legal agreements between two or more parties.
- Property Law – Deals with ownership rights, leases, and land use.

3. **Family Law:** Family law governs legal matters related to family relationships. This includes the legalities surrounding marriage, divorce, child custody, and adoption. Common issues include:

- Divorce
- Child support
- Adoption

4. **Constitutional Law:** Constitutional law involves the study of government structures, powers, and individual rights as outlined in the constitution. It covers:

- Fundamental rights – Like freedom of speech and equal protection under the law.
- Separation of powers – Division of authority between the branches of government.
- Judicial review – The power of courts to declare laws unconstitutional.

5. **Administrative Law:** Administrative law deals with the actions of government agencies and the regulations they enforce. It covers:

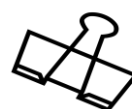
- Regulatory compliance – Ensuring businesses and individuals comply with laws.
- Licensing – Governing who can and cannot engage in certain professional activities.
- Disciplinary hearings – Proceedings to address violations of government regulations.

## **Questions**

1. What are the main areas of law, and why is it important to understand them?
2. Give an example of an issue covered by criminal law and explain its significance.
3. How does civil law differ from criminal law?
4. What are some common legal issues addressed by family law?
5. Describe the role of constitutional law in protecting individual rights.

### **New Vocabulary**

1. Criminal Law – A branch of law that deals with actions that are harmful or dangerous to society and are punishable by law.
2. Civil Law – A branch of law concerned with the rights and duties between individuals, organizations, or entities.
3. Tort – A civil wrongdoing that results in harm or injury to another party.
4. Contract Law – The body of law that governs agreements between individuals or entities.
5. Property Law – The area of law related to the ownership and use of real property and personal property.
6. Family Law – A legal area that addresses family relationships, including marriage, divorce, and child custody.
7. Divorce – The legal dissolution of a marriage.
8. Adoption – The legal process through which an individual or couple becomes the legal parents of a child.



## **Grammar: Introduction into the course of English**

### **Phonetics and Grammar. Noun. Plural forms of Nouns. Possessive case of Nouns**

Table 1.1

#### **English alphabet**

<b>Letter</b>	<b>Transcription</b>	<b>Letter</b>	<b>Transcription</b>
<b>Aa</b>	[eɪ]	<b>Nn</b>	[en]
<b>Bb</b>	[bi:]	<b>Oo</b>	[əʊ] or /ou]
<b>Cc</b>	[si:]	<b>Pp</b>	[pi:]
<b>Dd</b>	[di:]	<b>Qq</b>	[kju:]
<b>Ee</b>	[i:]	<b>Rr</b>	[ɑ:r]
<b>Ff</b>	[ef]	<b>Ss</b>	[es]
<b>Gg</b>	[dʒi:]	<b>Tt</b>	[ti:]
<b>Hh</b>	[etʃ]	<b>Uu</b>	[ju:]
<b>Ii</b>	[aɪ]	<b>Vv</b>	[vi:]
<b>Jj</b>	[dʒeɪ]	<b>Ww</b>	[ˈdʌblju:]
<b>Kk</b>	[keɪ]	<b>Xx</b>	[eks]
<b>Ll</b>	[el]	<b>Yy</b>	[waɪ]
<b>Mm</b>	[em]	<b>Zz</b>	[zed]

Table 1.2

#### **Ағылшын тіліндегі дауысты дыбыстардың оқылуының төрт түрі**

	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Әріптер</b>	<b>Ашық буын</b>	<b>Тұйық буын</b>	<b>Буын <i>r</i> әрпіне аяқталады, одан кейін дауыссыз</b>	<b>Буын <i>r</i> әрпіне аяқталады, одан кейін дауысты</b>

			келеді	келеді
<b>a</b>	[ei]	[æ]	[a:]	[eə]
<b>o</b>	[ou]	[o]	[o:]	[o:]
<b>e</b>	[i:]	[e]	[ə:]	[iə]
<b>u</b>	[ju:]	[ʌ]	[ə:]	[ju:ə]
<b>i</b>	[ai]	[i]	[ə:]	[aiə]
<b>y</b>	[ai]	[i]	[ə:]	[aiə]

**Y** - әрпі дауыссыз дыбысты да білдіреді: сөздің басында дауыстының алдында [j] болып оқылады.

Table 1.3

### Екпінді дауысты дыбыстар қосындыларының оқылуы

Әріптің қосылуы	Оқылуы	Мысалы	Әріптің қосылуы	Оқылуы	Мысалы
<b>ai</b> <b>ay</b>	[ei]	main pay	<b>oo</b>	[u:]	too
<b>ea</b> <b>ee</b>	[i:]	tea queen	<b>ou</b> <b>ow</b>	[au]	out brown
<b>ew</b>	[ju:]	few	<b>ai+r</b>	[εə]	chair
<b>oi</b> <b>oy</b>	[oi]	point boy	<b>ee+r</b>	[iə]	engineer
<b>oo</b>	[u]	book	<b>ou+r</b>	[auə]	our
<b>ar</b>	[a:]	arm	<b>oo+r</b>	[o:]	door

Table 1.4

### Екі түрлі оқылуы бар дауыссыздар

Әріп	Орналасуы	Оқылуы	Мысалы
c [si:]	e, i, y әріптердің алдында	[s]	cent, city, icy
	a, o, u әріптердің алдында, барлық дауыссыздардың және сөздің соңында.	[k]	cat, coin, current
g [dzi:]	e, i, y әріптердің алдында	[dʒ]	stage, giant, gypsy
	a, o, u әріптердің алдында, барлық дауыссыздардың және сөздің соңында	[g]	goose, groom, dog
s [es]	сөздің басында, қатаң дауыссыздардың алдында және сөздің соңында қатаң дауыссыздардан кейін	[s]	sit, student, list
	дауысты дыбыстылардың арасында, сөздің соңында дауыссыз дыбыстар және үнді дауыссыздардан кейін.	[z]	please, ties, pens
x [eks]	дауысты дыбыстардың алдында, және сөздің соңында	[ks]	text, six

	екпінді дауыстылардың алдында	[gz]	exam
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Table 1.5

**Дауысты және дауыссыз дыбыстарының қосындыларының оқылуы**

Әріптер	Орналасуы	Оқылуы	Мысалы
al	<i>k</i> екпінді буынының алдында	[o:]	talk
	барлық екпінді дауыссыздардан кейін	[o:l]	wall, also
wor	екпінді дауыссыз дыбыстың алдында	[wə]	work, word
wwa	<i>r</i> әрпінен басқа дауыссыз дыбыстылардың алдында	[wo]	want
	<i>r</i> әрпінің алдында.	[wo:]	warm
igh	Кез келгені	[ai]	light

Table 1.6

**Дауыссыз дыбыстар қосындысының оқылуы**

Әріптер	Орналасуы	Оқылуы	Мысалы
sh	кез келгені	[ʃ]	she
ch	кез келгені	[tʃ]	chess
tch	қысқа дауыстылардан кейін	[tʃ]	match
ck	қысқа дауыстылардан кейін	[k]	black
th	сөздің басында және аяғында	[θ]	thick, myth
	есімдіктің алдында, демеуліктер және екі дауысты әріптің ортасында.	[ð]	this, bath
wh	сөздің басында, барлық дауыстылардың алдында, <i>o</i> әрпінен басқа.	[w]	what
	<i>o</i> әрпінің алдында	[h]	who
qu	дауысты дыбыстылардың алдында.	[ð]	question
ng	сөздің соңында	[ŋ]	long
nk	кез келгені	[ŋk]	thank
wr	сөздің басында	[r]	write



## Plural of Nouns

### 1. Regular Plural Nouns

For most nouns, the plural is formed by adding -s to the singular form.

Cat → Cats

### 2. Nouns Ending in -s, -x, -z, -ch, -sh

For nouns that end in -s, -x, -z, -ch, or -sh, add -es to make the plural.

Bus → Buses

### 3. Nouns Ending in a Consonant + -y

For nouns ending in a consonant + -y, change -y to -ies to form the plural.

City → Cities

### 4. Nouns Ending in a Vowel + -y

For nouns ending in a vowel + -y, simply add -s to make the plural.

Boy → Boys

### 5. Irregular Plurals

Some nouns have irregular plural forms. These do not follow standard pluralization rules and must be memorized.

Man → Men

Woman → Women

Child → Children

Foot → Feet

Tooth → Teeth

Goose → Geese

### 6. Nouns Ending in -f or -fe

For some nouns ending in -f or -fe, the -f changes to -v and then adds -es to form the plural. However, this is not true for all nouns ending in -f.

Wolf → Wolves

### 7. Nouns Ending in -o

For nouns ending in -o, there are two possibilities for forming the plural:

- If the noun is borrowed from another language (especially Italian or Spanish), it may take -s:

Piano → Pianos

- If the noun is a common English word, it often takes -es:

Hero → Heroes

### 8. Nouns with the Same Form for Singular and Plural

Some nouns have the same form in both singular and plural.

Sheep → Sheep

Fish → Fish

Deer → Deer

Series → Series

### 9. Compound Nouns

For compound nouns (nouns made up of two or more words), the plural is usually formed by making the main noun (the last word) plural.

Mother-in-law → Mothers-in-law

### 10. Foreign Words

Some nouns borrowed from Latin or Greek follow the original pluralization rules:

- Latin examples:

Cactus → Cacti

Focus → Foci

- Greek examples:

Criterion → Criteria

Thesis → Theses

## The possessive case of nouns

The possessive case of nouns shows ownership or a relationship between the noun and something else. In English, we generally form the possessive case by adding an apostrophe (') and sometimes -s to a noun.

Rules for forming the possessive case:

1. For singular nouns: Add -'s to show possession.
  - The teacher's book (the book belonging to the teacher).
  - The dog's tail (the tail belonging to the dog).
2. For plural nouns ending in -s: Add only an apostrophe (') after the -s.
  - The teachers' books (the books belonging to multiple teachers).
  - The dogs' bones (the bones belonging to multiple dogs).
3. For plural nouns not ending in -s: Add -'s after the noun.
  - The children's toys (the toys belonging to the children).
  - The men's coats (the coats belonging to the men).



### Exercise 1. Match the following legal terms to the correct area of law.

1. Tort
2. Criminal Law
3. Contract Law
4. Family Law
5. Property Law

A. Deals with disputes between individuals regarding personal injury or harm.

B. Deals with the transfer and ownership of property, including land and real estate.

C. Focuses on agreements between parties and the enforcement of legally binding contracts.

D. Involves legal relationships and issues between family members, such as divorce, child custody, and inheritance.

E. Concerned with laws relating to the punishment of individuals who commit crimes.

### Exercise 2. Read the description and select the correct area of law

A person is accused of theft and is being prosecuted in a criminal court for stealing a car.

Which area of law is involved?

- A. Property Law
- B. Criminal Law
- C. Family Law
- D. Tort Law

### Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct legal terminology.

Statement: A person who enters into a written agreement to buy a house from another person is entering into a legally binding \_\_\_\_\_. The laws governing this agreement fall under \_\_\_\_\_ Law.

### Exercise 4. Read the following statements and determine if they are true or false.

1. Property Law deals with the legal rights related to real estate and personal property.
2. Family Law governs criminal cases such as theft, robbery, and assault.
3. Contract Law applies when an individual is injured due to another person's negligence.

4. Tort Law addresses civil wrongs and harm, such as defamation, and allows individuals to seek compensation.

**Exercise 5. Read the following scenarios and identify the area of law involved.**

Scenario 1: A person sues another individual for breaching an agreement to provide a service, which results in financial loss.

Scenario 2: A married couple files for divorce, and there is a dispute over child custody.

Scenario 3: A person is accused of assaulting someone outside of a nightclub.

Scenario 4: A landlord and tenant dispute the terms of a lease agreement, leading to eviction proceedings.

**Exercise 6. Identify the nouns in the following sentences. Then, rewrite each sentence, changing the noun to its plural form or possessive case as indicated.**

1. The detective examined the evidence in the case.
2. The police officer's badge was shiny and new.
3. The lawyer reviewed the client's statement before the trial.
4. The criminal's action resulted in serious consequences.
5. The patrol car arrived at the scene of the accident.

**Exercise 7. Complete the sentences by changing the singular nouns to their correct plural form.**

1. The criminal was detained by the police officer.
2. The investigator examined the clue left at the crime scene.
3. The judge gave the sentence in the courtroom.
4. The witness gave a testimony about the incident.
5. The criminal law was discussed during the meeting.

**Exercise 8. Convert the following sentences to show the possessive case for the appropriate noun.**

1. The lawyer of the defendant presented strong arguments.
2. The decision of the judge was final.
3. The uniform of the officer was well-maintained.
4. The investigation of the case took several weeks.
5. The testimony of the witness was key to the trial.

**Exercise 9. Transcribe the following words into their phonetic symbols. Pay special attention to the plural and possessive forms and how they may change in pronunciation.**

1. Officer (Singular)
2. Officers (Plural)
3. Criminal's (Possessive)
4. Evidence (Singular)
5. Witnesses (Plural)

**Exercise 10. Identify and correct any mistakes related to plural forms or possessive cases in the following sentences.**

1. The lawyer's presentation were impressive.
2. The defendant's actions were carefully analyzed by the officers.
3. The policemen were investigating the crime scene.
4. The criminal's rights were violated during the arrest.
5. The witnesses testimony was critical in the case.

**Task for IWM: Write a glossary on the terms below**

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. law                        | 19. to produce a law      |
| 2. a body of rules            | 20. satisfactory          |
| 3. to support                 | 21. (in)formal            |
| 4. to govern                  | 22. to settle disputes    |
| 5. government                 | 23. legal                 |
| 6. to behave                  | 24. legal obligations     |
| 7. behaviour                  | 25. legal means           |
| 8. society, modern society    | 26. legal implications    |
| 9. to make laws               | 27. legal standards       |
| 10. citizen                   | 28. principles            |
| 11. social control            | 29. to discuss            |
| 12. justice                   | 30. to consult the police |
| 13. just                      | 31. lawyer                |
| 14. implementation of justice | 32. court                 |
| 15. to establish              | 33. to seek legal advice  |
| 16. public law                | 34. on the whole          |
| 17. civil law                 | 35. to regulate           |
| 18. to appear                 | 36. transaction           |

## **Theme №2. Legal Education. Legal profession. Applying for a job**

### **Text A**

Legal education is essential for individuals pursuing a career in law. It provides the foundation for understanding legal systems, interpreting laws, and applying legal principles effectively. Typically, legal education begins with an undergraduate law degree (LLB), followed by postgraduate studies such as a Master's degree or professional qualifications depending on the country.

Legal students study a variety of subjects, including constitutional law, criminal law, civil law, contract law, and family law. The curriculum also includes developing critical thinking, legal research, and ethical decision-making skills. Practical experience, such as internships or clerkships, is crucial for gaining hands-on knowledge and understanding of real-world legal practice.

After completing their studies, graduates can pursue various roles within the legal profession, such as lawyers, legal advisors, or judges. Continuing education and professional development are key for maintaining expertise in a constantly evolving field.

#### **Questions**

1. What is the importance of legal education in preparing for a career in law?
2. What are the typical educational requirements for entering the legal profession?
3. What are some areas of law that students usually study in law school?
4. Why are internships or clerkships considered important for law students?
5. How does legal education contribute to the development of critical thinking and research skills?

#### **New Vocabulary**

Legal Education – The process of learning about the law and legal systems.

LLB – Bachelor of Laws, an undergraduate degree in law.

Postgraduate Studies – Education pursued after completing an undergraduate degree, such as a Master's degree.

Clerkship – A temporary position for law students to gain practical legal experience by working with legal professionals.

Curriculum – The set of courses and content offered in an educational program.

Critical Thinking – The ability to analyze and evaluate information objectively.

Legal Research – The process of finding and studying legal materials to solve legal problems.

Professional Development – Activities or training aimed at improving one's skills and knowledge in a particular profession.

### **Text B**

The legal profession provides a wide range of career opportunities, including roles such as solicitors, barristers, judges, and legal advisors. Legal professionals are responsible for providing advice, representing clients, and ensuring the law is properly applied. The qualifications and requirements for entering the legal profession vary from country to country, but they often include a law degree followed by passing professional exams.

When applying for a job in the legal field, candidates must showcase their educational background, relevant qualifications, and skills. Employers typically seek applicants with strong analytical, communication, and problem-solving skills. A solid understanding of legal procedures, ethics, and the ability to conduct thorough legal research are also essential.

In addition to formal education, networking, internships, and clerkships can provide valuable experience and connections within the legal industry. The job application process

typically includes submitting a resume or curriculum vitae (CV), a cover letter, and possibly completing written assessments or interviews.

### Questions

1. What types of roles can one pursue in the legal profession?
2. What are some essential skills employers look for when hiring legal professionals?
3. How can networking and internships help in securing a job in the legal field?
4. What steps are generally involved in the job application process for the legal profession?
5. Why is it important to demonstrate a strong understanding of legal procedures and ethics when applying for a legal job?

### New Vocabulary

**Solicitor** – A type of lawyer who gives legal advice, represents clients, and prepares legal documents.

**Barrister** – A lawyer who represents clients in higher courts, typically in cases that involve litigation.

**Legal Advisor** – A professional who provides advice on legal matters, often working for corporations or government agencies.

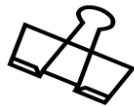
**Curriculum Vitae (CV)** – A detailed document highlighting a person's qualifications, work experience, and skills.

**Analytical Skills** – The ability to critically analyze and solve complex problems.

**Communication Skills** – The ability to effectively convey information through speaking or writing.

**Networking** – The process of interacting with professionals in the same field to exchange information and create connections.

**Written Assessment** – A test or task used to assess an applicant's writing abilities, often used during the hiring process.



## Grammar: Article

### 1. Zero Article

The **Zero Article** is used when no article is needed before a noun. It usually applies to:

- Plural nouns
- Uncountable nouns
- Proper nouns (names of places, people, or institutions)

*Examples of Zero Article:*

- I love cats. (plural noun)
- He drinks water every day. (uncountable noun)
- Paris is beautiful. (proper noun)

### 2. Indefinite Article (a / an)

The **Indefinite Article** is used when referring to something **non-specific** or **general**. It has two forms:

**"a"** is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.

**"an"** is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

*Examples of Indefinite Article:*

- I saw a dog. (unspecific dog)
- She wants an apple. (unspecific apple)

### 3. Definite Article (the)

The **Definite Article** is used when referring to something **specific** or **known**. It is used when both the speaker and the listener know what is being talked about.

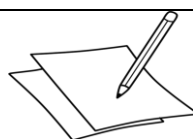
*Examples of Definite Article:*

- The dog is barking. (specific dog, known to both)
- The book on the table is mine. (specific book)
- The sun is shining. (unique, known object)

Table 2.1

**Article summary table**

Type of Article	Usage	Example
<b>Zero</b>	Used with plural and uncountable nouns, and proper nouns.	I love cats. Paris is beautiful.
<b>Indefinite</b>	Used with singular, non-specific, or general nouns.	She bought a book. He needs an umbrella.
<b>Definite</b>	Used with singular or plural nouns when they are specific or known.	The book is on the table. The sun is shining.



**Exercise 1. Match the legal term to the corresponding job title in the legal profession.**

1. Litigator
2. Paralegal
3. Judge
4. Solicitor
5. Prosecutor
- A. Represents the government in criminal cases.
- B. Provides legal advice to clients and drafts legal documents.
- C. Responsible for overseeing court trials and making legal rulings.
- D. Represents clients in court and handles disputes.
- E. Assists lawyers with legal research, document preparation, and case management.

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct legal job-related word.**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ (person who practices law in court) handles the courtroom cases.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ (assistant to a lawyer) supports lawyers by researching case law and organizing documents.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ (legal advisor) offers advice to clients, often in business or family matters.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (official who makes decisions in court) listens to cases and ensures a fair trial.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ (legal expert in criminal law) ensures the accused receives a fair trial and prosecutes cases for the state.

**Exercise 3. Imagine you are applying for a paralegal position at a law firm.** Write a short cover letter, introducing yourself and explaining why you're interested in the job. Focus on your skills, qualifications, and why you're a good fit for the position.

**Exercise 4. Read the statements below and determine whether they are true or false.**

1. A solicitor can represent clients in all types of legal matters, including courtroom representation.
2. A paralegal is only responsible for attending court hearings.
3. A judge is responsible for interpreting and applying the law, and issuing rulings in

court.

4. A prosecutor represents individuals who are accused of crimes in criminal court.
5. A litigator is someone who only works in corporate law and never handles courtroom cases.

**Exercise 5. Imagine you're attending an interview for a legal profession role (e.g., paralegal, solicitor).**

Write short answers to the following questions, focusing on your legal knowledge, experience, and skills.

1. Why do you want to work in the legal profession?
2. What skills do you have that make you suitable for this position?
3. How do you handle pressure and deadlines in a legal setting?
4. Can you describe a situation where you had to solve a difficult legal problem?
5. What do you think is the most important quality for a legal professional?

**Exercise 6. Select the correct article (*a, an, or the*) for each sentence.**

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ officer in the police department.
2. She is \_\_\_\_\_ experienced lawyer with a specialization in criminal law.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ law requires lawyers to act ethically.
4. I would like to have \_\_\_\_\_ apple before dinner.
5. This is \_\_\_\_\_ book I was telling you about.

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with *a, an, or the* where needed.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ police officer arrived at the scene of the crime.
2. I need \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer to help me with my case.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ investigation showed that the defendant was guilty.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible.
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ urgent matter to discuss with you.

**Exercise 8. Identify and correct the mistakes in the following sentences regarding article use.**

1. I spoke with a lawyer about my case.
2. She was hired as an manager at the firm.
3. The lawyer gave me an excellent advice.
4. I need to file a urgent application tomorrow.
5. We are meeting with a police officer at 10 a.m.

**Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with the appropriate article.**

1. She works as \_\_\_\_\_ criminal defense attorney.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ judge's decision was final.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ case is being investigated by the detectives.
4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ idea for the new legal project.
5. Can you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ pen on the desk?

**Exercise 10. Choose the correct article for the legal terms and phrases below.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer must have a deep understanding of \_\_\_\_\_ law to advise clients effectively.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ defendant was found guilty in \_\_\_\_\_ court.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ investigation into the officer's conduct is ongoing.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ police officer is responsible for enforcing \_\_\_\_\_ law.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ judge issued \_\_\_\_\_ sentence after hearing the case.



**Task for IWM: Answer the questions**

1. What is law?
2. Why isn't it possible to have a society without laws?
3. Who makes laws?
4. What are the motives in making and enforcing laws?
5. What do public laws ensure?
6. What do civil laws provide?
7. What decision is just?
8. Why do new laws appear?
9. Why are laws imperfect?
10. When do people start thinking about law?
11. What is a train ticket from the lawyer's point of view?
12. Do people often make contracts in their everyday life?
13. In what transactions do people seek legal advice and why?
14. What are people becoming accustomed to doing?
15. Why is it important to internationalize legal standards?
16. How do people treat law?

### **Theme №3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation**

#### **Text A**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a key federal agency in the United States responsible for investigating and solving a wide variety of crimes. Its primary role is to enforce federal laws and maintain national security. The FBI works on cases involving terrorism, organized crime, cybercrime, corruption, drug trafficking, and other violations of federal laws.

One of the FBI's major responsibilities is conducting investigations that involve multiple states or international borders. This often requires collaboration with other law enforcement agencies, both domestic and foreign. The FBI gathers intelligence, analyzes evidence, and works with prosecutors to bring criminals to justice.

The FBI also plays a crucial role in solving complex criminal cases that require specialized skills, such as forensic analysis, digital forensics, and criminal profiling. Through its specialized units, including the Behavioral Analysis Unit (BAU) and Cyber Division, the FBI is equipped to handle a wide range of criminal activities, from serial crimes to online fraud.

#### **Questions**

1. What is the FBI's primary role in solving crimes?
2. How does the FBI collaborate with other law enforcement agencies during investigations?
3. What types of criminal activities does the FBI handle?
4. Why is forensic analysis important in criminal investigations?
5. What is the role of the Behavioral Analysis Unit (BAU) in crime-solving?

#### **New Vocabulary**

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – The primary federal law enforcement agency in the United States, responsible for investigating and enforcing federal laws.

National Security – The protection of a nation from threats such as terrorism, espionage, and cyberattacks.

Organized Crime – Criminal activities carried out by criminal organizations, often involving illegal drugs, extortion, and other illicit businesses.

Cybercrime – Crimes involving the use of computers or the internet, such as hacking, online fraud, and identity theft.

Forensic Analysis – The scientific examination of evidence used in legal investigations.

Criminal Profiling – A technique used by law enforcement to identify characteristics of unknown criminals based on their behaviors.

Digital Forensics – The recovery and investigation of material found in digital devices, typically used in cybercrime investigations.

Collaboration – Working together with other agencies or entities to achieve a common goal.

#### **Text B**

The FBI was established in 1908 under the leadership of Attorney General Charles Bonaparte. Initially, it was a small agency tasked with investigating specific federal crimes, such as antitrust violations and land fraud. Over the years, the FBI expanded its mission and resources to address the increasing complexity of crimes and national security threats.

Throughout its history, the FBI has been involved in solving some of the most high-profile cases in American history. One of the earliest and most famous cases was the capture of notorious bank robber John Dillinger in the 1930s. Dillinger's criminal exploits made him a legend in American crime history, and his capture marked a turning point for the FBI in terms of public recognition.

In more recent history, the FBI played a significant role in investigating the 9/11 terrorist attacks and continues to work on counterterrorism efforts. The Unabomber case also remains one of the most infamous FBI investigations, with the FBI tracking down Kaczynski after he carried out a series of deadly bombings over several years.

Other notable cases include the investigation into Watergate, which ultimately led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon, and the investigation of James "Whitey" Bulger, a notorious crime boss involved in organized crime in Boston.

### Questions

1. When was the FBI established, and what was its initial mission?
2. Who was John Dillinger, and why is his capture significant in FBI history?
3. How did the FBI contribute to the investigation of the 9/11 terrorist attacks?
4. What was the Unabomber case, and why is it famous in FBI history?
5. What role did the FBI play in the Watergate scandal?

### New Vocabulary

Watergate – a political scandal involving a break-in at the democratic national committee headquarters, leading to the resignation of president richard nixon.

James "whitey" bulger – a notorious gangster and leader of the winter hill gang in boston, involved in organized crime, and a fugitive sought by the fbi.

Antitrust violations – crimes involving practices that restrict free competition in the marketplace, such as price-fixing or monopolistic behavior.

National recognition – public acknowledgment or fame at the level of a nation.

Counterterrorism – activities undertaken by governments and agencies to prevent or respond to terrorist threats and attacks.

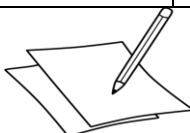


## Grammar: Pronouns (personal, demonstrative, possessive, indefinite)

Table 3.1

### Pronouns

Type of Pronoun	Examples	Explanation
Personal	I, you, he, she, it, we, they	Represent specific people or things. Used as the subject or object in a sentence.
Possessive	Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs	Show ownership or possession.
Demonstrative	This, that, these, those	Used to point to specific things or people.
Indefinite	Anyone, anything, everyone, everything, somebody, nobody, etc.	Refer to non-specific people or things.



### Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct personal pronoun.

1. The FBI agent was able to solve the case because \_\_\_\_\_ had access to important evidence.
2. The team of FBI agents investigated the case, and \_\_\_\_\_ found new clues.
3. The suspect was arrested, and \_\_\_\_\_ was taken to the FBI headquarters for questioning.

4. The FBI worked with local police, and \_\_\_\_\_ assisted them in gathering intelligence.
5. The FBI's special agents made sure that \_\_\_\_\_ were not seen during the operation.

**Exercise 2. Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun (this, that, these, those) to complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the building where the FBI's headquarters is located.
2. The FBI is known for solving cases like \_\_\_\_\_ of international importance.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ agents are specialized in investigating cybercrimes.
4. The FBI's team solved the case, and \_\_\_\_\_ led to a major breakthrough.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very interesting case involving organized crime that the FBI solved.

**Exercise 3. Identify and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.**

1. The FBI agent gave their report to the supervisor.
2. This were the most challenging case the FBI had ever faced.
3. The FBI agents showed him their badges when they entered the building.
4. The detective worked hard, and they was able to solve the case.
5. Those suspects were arrested by the FBI, and they were later charged.

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive pronoun.**

1. The FBI agents arrived at the scene, and the evidence they found was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The agents took \_\_\_\_\_ job seriously when investigating the case.
3. This is the FBI's responsibility to handle, but the information will be shared with \_\_\_\_\_ department.
4. The FBI's efforts paid off, and \_\_\_\_\_ was the key to solving the case.
5. The agent kept \_\_\_\_\_ notes in the secure file.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using an appropriate indefinite pronoun.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ at the FBI was excited about the new developments in the case.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ from the department was responsible for leading the investigation.
3. The FBI needed \_\_\_\_\_ to testify as a witness in the case.
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ about the suspect's whereabouts that the FBI must investigate.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ knows about the case, but the details are kept confidential.

**Exercise 6. Write a sentence for each of the 10 terms listed, showcasing how they would be used in an FBI context.**

1. Surveillance
2. Interrogation
3. Undercover
4. Counterintelligence
5. Evidence
6. Fugitive
7. Forensics
8. Protocol
9. Agent
10. Operation

**Exercise 7. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct pronouns.**

1. The FBI agents were working hard, and the FBI agents solved the case.
2. The case was very challenging, but the case was eventually solved by the FBI.

3. The special agent asked the witness for their testimony, and the special agent thanked the witness for helping.

**Exercise 8. Substitute the nouns in each sentence with the correct pronouns.**

1. The FBI agents interviewed the suspect, and the FBI agents took notes.
2. The detective looked for clues, and the detective found a critical piece of evidence.
3. The witness provided information to the FBI, and the witness signed a report.

**Exercise 9. Choose the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.**

1. The FBI is conducting an investigation, and \_\_\_\_\_ expects to make an arrest soon.
2. If \_\_\_\_\_ has any information, please contact the FBI immediately.
3. The FBI agents entered the building, and \_\_\_\_\_ were able to identify the suspect quickly.
4. The case was closed because \_\_\_\_\_ had sufficient evidence to prosecute the defendant.
5. The detective handed \_\_\_\_\_ the report, which had been thoroughly investigated.

**Exercise 10. Identify the type of pronoun used in the sentences below.**

1. They will brief the FBI director on the investigation.
2. This is the most important clue in the case.
3. The FBI conducted an investigation, and everyone was impressed with the results.
4. The agent reviewed his notes before the meeting.
5. Anyone who knows anything about the case should contact the FBI.

**Task for IWM:**

**Task 1: Study the branches of the FBI**

**Task 2: Supply Kazakh-Russian equivalents:**

to settle disputes legal obligations  
to seek legal advice  
to become accustomed to doing smth to solve problems  
basic knowledge  
to cooperate informally to define justice  
to enforce laws  
to refuse to do smth complex transactions

**Task 3: Give other words with the same root:**

Agreement, discussion, just, to govern, to interact, definition, application, informal, production, success, regulation, cooperation, involvement, refusal, to oblige, to internationalize, citizenship, lawyer.

## **Theme №4. Justice and Law in Great Britain, the USA, Russia and Kazakhstan.**

### **Introduction of special law terms.**

#### **Compiling glossary with special terms**

#### Text A

##### 1. Justice and Law in Great Britain, the USA, Russia, and Kazakhstan

The concept of justice and law differs across various countries, each with its own legal system, principles, and practices.

Great Britain follows a common law system, where legal precedents (previous court decisions) are used to guide judgments. The legal system is characterized by a strong emphasis on case law and the role of judges in interpreting laws. The Magna Carta, signed in 1215, laid the groundwork for the development of legal systems in England and the wider common law world. In Britain, the legal process is adversarial, with both the prosecution and defense presenting their case before a judge and jury.

The USA operates under a similar common law system, but with a distinct federal structure. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the country is governed by both federal and state laws. The U.S. legal system places great importance on individual rights and liberties, and courts have the authority to interpret and enforce these rights.

Russia uses a civil law system, where laws are written and codified into comprehensive legal codes. The Russian Constitution serves as the fundamental law of the country, and it guarantees the rights and freedoms of citizens. Russia's legal system is inquisitorial, meaning the judge plays a more active role in the investigation and questioning of witnesses compared to common law systems.

Kazakhstan also follows a civil law system, similar to Russia's, with laws codified in extensive legal frameworks. The legal system is based on the Kazakhstan Constitution, and the country emphasizes the rule of law in both civil and criminal matters. Kazakhstan's judiciary is independent, and the country has made significant reforms to ensure fair trials and justice.

Each country's legal system reflects its historical, cultural, and political development, and the principles of justice are interpreted in ways that fit their unique contexts.

#### **Questions**

1. What is the main difference between the common law system and the civil law system?
2. How does the U.S. legal system differ from Great Britain's legal system?
3. What role does the Magna Carta play in Great Britain's legal system?
4. How does the Russian legal system work, and how is it different from the U.S. and Great Britain's systems?
5. What are the similarities and differences between the legal systems of Kazakhstan and Russia?

#### **New Vocabulary**

1. Common Law System – A legal system where the law is developed by judges through decisions in court cases.
2. Case Law – Law established by previous court decisions that guide the rulings in future cases.
3. Magna Carta – A historical document signed in 1215 in England, which laid the foundation for modern legal and political systems.
4. U.S. Constitution – The supreme law of the United States, establishing the framework of the federal government and the rights of citizens.
5. Civil Law System – A legal system based on written codes or laws, as opposed to case law, commonly used in many European and some non-European countries.
6. Inquisitorial System – A legal system where the judge plays an active role in investigating the case and questioning witnesses.

7. Constitution – The fundamental laws and principles that define a country's government and legal framework.
8. Rule of Law – The principle that all individuals and institutions are subject to and accountable under the law, which should be fairly applied and enforced.

### Text B

Legal professionals use specific terminology that allows them to communicate complex legal concepts clearly and precisely. Special legal terms vary depending on the area of law being practiced and the legal system in question. For example, in criminal law, terms like “defendant” and “prosecution” are essential, while in contract law, terms like “consideration” and “breach” are important.

Creating a glossary of special legal terms is crucial for legal professionals, as it ensures that communication is precise and consistent. Some of the most common legal terms used across various areas of law include:

- Defendant – The person being accused or sued in a legal case.
- Plaintiff – The person who brings a legal case against another person or entity.
- Prosecution – The legal party responsible for bringing criminal charges against the defendant.
- Breach – A violation or non-fulfillment of a legal duty or obligation.
- Consideration – The value that is exchanged in a contract, which makes the contract legally binding.
- Tort – A wrongful act or infringement of a right (other than a breach of contract) leading to civil legal liability.
- Subpoena – A legal order requiring a person to appear in court or produce evidence.
- Testimony – A formal statement made by a witness under oath during legal proceedings.

### Questions

1. What are some examples of special terms used in criminal law?
2. What is the role of a defendant in a legal case?
3. How does consideration make a contract legally binding?
4. What is the difference between tort and contract law?
5. Why is it important for legal professionals to use specific legal terminology?



### Grammar: Numeral. Prepositions of time, place and direction

A numeral is a word, figure, or symbol used to represent a number. Numerals can be categorized into two main types:

1. Cardinal Numerals (used to indicate quantity or "how many")
2. Ordinal Numerals (used to indicate position or "which one in a series")

Table 4.1

### Cardinal / Ordinal Numerals

Cardinal Numerals		Ordinal Numerals	
1	one	1st	the first
2	two	2nd	the second
3	three	3rd	the third
4	four	4th	the fourth

5	five	5th	the fifth
10	ten	10th	the tenth
100	one hundred	100th	the hundredth
1000	one thousand	1000th	the thousandth

Table 4.2

**Prepositions of Time indicate when something happens**

Preposition	Usage	Example	Kazakh Translation
<b>at</b>	Specific time (hours, moments)	at 7:00, at night, at the weekend	Сағат 7-де, кешкі уақытта, демалыс күндері
<b>on</b>	Days and dates	on Monday, on 15th February	Дүйсенбі күні, 15 ақпан күні
<b>in</b>	Months, years, seasons	in January, in 2025, in summer	Қаңтарда, 2025 жылы, жазда

Table 4.3

**Prepositions of Place indicate where something is located**

Preposition	Usage	Example	Kazakh Translation
<b>at</b>	Specific point or place	at the door, at the bus stop	Есік алдында, автобус аялдамасында
<b>on</b>	Surface or position on a surface	on the table, on the wall	Үстелде, қабырғадан
<b>in</b>	Inside a space or area	in the room, in the car	Бөлмеде, көлікте

Table 4.4

**Prepositions of Movement describe the direction or motion of something**

Preposition	Usage	Example	Kazakh Translation
<b>to</b>	Direction towards a place	Go to the store, travel to London	Дүкенге бару, Лондонға саяхат жасау
<b>into</b>	Movement from outside to inside	Walk into the room, jump into the pool	Бөлмеге кіру, бассейнге секіру
<b>from</b>	Starting point of movement	Come from the store, move from here	Дүкеннен келу, мына жақтан кету
<b>onto</b>	Movement to a surface	Jump onto the table, climb onto the roof	Үстелге секіру, шатырға көтерілу
<b>through</b>	Movement inside something (through a space)	Walk through the door, drive through the tunnel	Есік арқылы өту, туннельден өту

**Exercise 1. Below is a list of legal terms from Great Britain, the USA, Russia, and Kazakhstan. Match the term to the country where it is most commonly used.**

Terms:

1. Magistrate's Court
2. District Court
3. Arbitrazh Court
4. Court of Appeals
5. Constitutional Court

Countries:



- A. Great Britain
- B. USA
- C. Russia
- D. Kazakhstan

**Exercise 2. Below is a list of legal terms related to Justice and Law. Write a brief definition for each term.**

- 1. Common Law (UK)
- 2. Civil Law (Russia)
- 3. Due Process (USA)
- 4. Jury Trial (USA)
- 5. Constitutional Review (Kazakhstan)

**Exercise 3. Make the crossword puzzle using the law-related terms.**

**Exercise 4. Compile a glossary with 5 special legal terms related to Justice and Law used in each of the following countries. For each term, write the country where it is used and a brief explanation of its meaning.**

**Exercise 5. Read the following statements and decide if they are True or False based on your knowledge of Justice and Law in Great Britain, the USA, Russia, and Kazakhstan.**

- 1. In the USA, a jury trial is a fundamental right in all criminal cases.
- 2. Russia uses the common law system, which is based on judicial precedents.
- 3. Kazakhstan has a Constitutional Court that reviews the constitutionality of laws and acts of government.
- 4. The Magistrate's Court in Great Britain handles only the most serious criminal cases.
- 5. The District Court in the USA can only hear cases related to state law and civil disputes.

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the numeral.**

- 1. The trial will begin on \_\_\_\_\_ (March 15).
- 2. She was the \_\_\_\_\_ (3rd) person to arrive at the courtroom.
- 3. The judge presided over \_\_\_\_\_ (five) cases yesterday.
- 4. The detective has worked for \_\_\_\_\_ (ten) years in the field.
- 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (first) witness was called to the stand during the trial.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct preposition of time to complete the sentences.**

- 1. The meeting will take place \_\_\_\_\_ Monday at 9 a.m.
- 2. The crime occurred \_\_\_\_\_ the night.
- 3. The hearing is scheduled \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
- 4. The legal proceedings will be completed \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks.
- 5. We have a break \_\_\_\_\_ 12:00 p.m. during the trial.

**Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition of place.**

- 1. The defendant was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the table during the trial.
- 2. The judge's office is located \_\_\_\_\_ the second floor of the courthouse.
- 3. The lawyers will meet \_\_\_\_\_ the law firm's conference room.
- 4. The police officers stood \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance of the courtroom.
- 5. The documents were placed \_\_\_\_\_ the desk for review.

**Exercise 9. Choose the correct preposition of direction to complete each sentence.**

- 1. The defendant walked \_\_\_\_\_ the courtroom after the break.

2. The witness was called \_\_\_\_\_ the stand to testify.
3. The officers were heading \_\_\_\_\_ the building to secure the area.
4. The judge pointed \_\_\_\_\_ the evidence displayed on the screen.
5. The legal team went \_\_\_\_\_ the law library to gather more research.

**Exercise 10. Write sentences using both numerals (cardinal or ordinal) and prepositions of time, place, or direction.**

**Task for IWM: Give antonyms and translate following words:**

1. possible
2. fair
3. just
4. legal
5. formal
6. agreement
7. important
8. necessary

## **Theme №5. Criminal proceedings**

### **Text A**

#### **1. Stages of Criminal Proceedings**

Criminal proceedings are the legal steps taken to prosecute individuals accused of committing crimes. The process is designed to ensure that justice is served while protecting the rights of both the defendant and the society. The stages of criminal proceedings typically include the following:

1. Investigation – This is the initial stage, where law enforcement agencies gather evidence to determine if a crime has occurred. The police may interview witnesses, collect forensic evidence, and search for clues. If there is enough evidence, they may arrest the suspect.

2. Charging – If the investigation provides enough evidence, the case is taken to the prosecutor, who decides whether to charge the defendant with a crime. This decision is based on the strength of the evidence and whether there is probable cause to proceed.

3. Arraignment – This is the first court appearance for the defendant after being charged. During the arraignment, the defendant is informed of the charges against them, and they may enter a plea (guilty, not guilty, or no contest).

4. Pre-Trial – The pre-trial phase includes legal motions, hearings, and discovery. The defense and prosecution exchange evidence, and both sides may file motions to resolve legal issues before the trial.

5. Trial – If the case goes to trial, both the defense and prosecution present their evidence and arguments. A judge or jury will evaluate the facts of the case and determine the defendant's guilt or innocence.

6. Sentencing – If the defendant is found guilty, the court will proceed to the sentencing stage, where the judge imposes a penalty or punishment. Sentences can include imprisonment, fines, or other forms of punishment.

7. Appeal – If the defendant believes there was an error in the trial process or the verdict, they may appeal the case to a higher court for review. The higher court can uphold, reverse, or modify the original decision.

#### **Questions**

1. What are the main stages of criminal proceedings?
2. At what stage is the defendant informed of the charges against them?
3. What happens during the investigation stage of criminal proceedings?
4. What is the purpose of the pre-trial phase in criminal proceedings?
5. What can the defendant do if they are unhappy with the trial's outcome?

#### **New Vocabulary**

1. Investigation – The process of gathering evidence to determine if a crime has occurred.

2. Charging – The formal decision made by the prosecutor to accuse someone of committing a crime.

3. Arraignment – The first court appearance where the defendant is formally charged and enters a plea.

4. Pre-Trial – The legal processes that occur before the trial, including motions, hearings, and discovery.

5. Trial – The formal court process in which both sides present their case before a judge or jury.

6. Sentencing – The stage where the court imposes punishment on the convicted defendant.

7. Appeal – The process of requesting a higher court to review the decision of a lower court.

8. Verdict – The final decision made by a judge or jury regarding the defendant’s guilt or innocence.

### **Text B**

The rights of the accused are essential for ensuring a fair and just criminal trial. In democratic legal systems, these rights are protected to prevent wrongful convictions and to uphold the principles of justice. The rights of the accused typically include the following:

1. Right to a Fair Trial – The accused is entitled to a fair and public trial by an impartial judge or jury. This ensures that the legal process is transparent and just.

2. Right to Legal Counsel – The accused has the right to be represented by a lawyer during criminal proceedings. If the defendant cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided by the state (public defender).

3. Right to Remain Silent – The accused has the right not to testify or make statements that could incriminate themselves. This is protected by the Miranda rights in the U.S. legal system.

4. Right to be Informed of Charges – The accused must be informed of the criminal charges against them, as well as the evidence supporting those charges, to prepare a defense.

5. Right to a Speedy Trial – The accused has the right to be tried within a reasonable time to avoid prolonged detention without a resolution.

6. Right to Confront Witnesses – The accused has the right to cross-examine witnesses who testify against them, ensuring the credibility and reliability of the evidence presented.

7. Right to Appeal – If convicted, the accused has the right to appeal the conviction or sentence to a higher court for review.

8. Protection from Double Jeopardy – The accused cannot be tried twice for the same offense once acquitted or convicted.

### **Questions**

1. Why is the right to a fair trial important in criminal proceedings?

2. What is the Miranda right, and why is it significant?

3. How does the right to remain silent protect the accused?

4. What is the role of legal counsel in criminal proceedings?

5. What does the right to confront witnesses allow the accused to do?

### **New Vocabulary**

1. Fair Trial – A trial that is conducted impartially and in accordance with the law, ensuring that the accused has a chance for a just outcome.

2. Legal Counsel – A lawyer who provides legal advice and representation to a person involved in a legal matter.

3. Miranda Rights – The rights of a suspect in the U.S. to remain silent and have an attorney, which must be read to them upon arrest.

4. Right to Remain Silent – The right of an accused person not to testify or speak in a way that could incriminate themselves.

5. Speedy Trial – The right of an accused person to be tried within a reasonable time to prevent prolonged pre-trial detention.

6. Cross-Examine – To question a witness who has testified for the opposing party in a court case.

7. Double Jeopardy – The constitutional protection preventing a person from being tried twice for the same offense after a conviction or acquittal.

8. Appeal – A legal process in which a higher court reviews the decision of a lower court.

**Grammar: Verb. Present Indefinite Tense.**  
**Verb *to be*. Phrases with *to be***



Table 5.1

**The verb “to be”**

Form	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Affirmative	I <b>am</b> You <b>are</b> He/She/It <b>is</b> We <b>are</b> They <b>are</b>	I <b>was</b> You <b>were</b> He/She/It <b>was</b> We <b>were</b> They <b>were</b>	I <b>will be</b> You <b>will be</b> He/She/It <b>will be</b> We <b>will be</b> They <b>will be</b>
Negative	I <b>am not</b> You <b>are not</b> He/She/It <b>is not</b> We <b>are not</b> They <b>are not</b>	I <b>was not</b> You <b>were not</b> He/She/It <b>was not</b> We <b>were not</b> They <b>were not</b>	I <b>will not be</b> You <b>will not be</b> He/She/It <b>will not be</b> We <b>will not be</b> They <b>will not be</b>
Interrogative	<b>Am</b> I? <b>Are</b> you? <b>Is</b> he/she/it? <b>Are</b> we? <b>Are</b> they?	<b>Was</b> I? <b>Were</b> you? <b>Was</b> he/she/it? <b>Were</b> we? <b>Were</b> they?	<b>Will</b> I be? <b>Will</b> you be? <b>Will</b> he/she/it be? <b>Will</b> we be? <b>Will</b> they be?

**Exercise 1. Put the stages of criminal proceedings in the correct order.**

- Trial
- Investigation
- Arrest
- Sentencing
- Appeal

**Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the correct terms related to criminal proceedings.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ presents evidence against the accused in a criminal trial.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the person accused of committing a crime.
3. During the trial, the \_\_\_\_\_ provides testimony that supports the case.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ represents the accused and works to defend their rights.
5. If the defendant disagrees with the verdict, they may file an \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 3. Read the statements below and determine whether they are True or False.**

1. A criminal trial always includes a jury.
2. The defense attorney can ask the judge to drop the charges at any stage of the trial.
3. The prosecutor can present new evidence during the sentencing phase.
4. The defendant has the right to remain silent during police interrogation.
5. An appeal automatically leads to a new trial.

**Exercise 4. Match the role in a criminal proceeding to the correct description.**

1. Prosecutor
2. Defense Attorney

3. Judge
4. Defendant
5. Witness

A. The person accused of committing the crime.

B. A legal professional representing the state or government, bringing the case against the defendant.

C. The legal professional who defends the rights of the accused.

D. The individual who testifies in court about what they saw or know regarding the crime.

E. The person who makes legal rulings and ensures that the trial is conducted fairly.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the correct rights of the accused.**

1. The accused has the right to be informed of \_\_\_\_\_ charges against them.

2. The accused has the right to a lawyer, even if they cannot afford one, through \_\_\_\_\_ representation.

3. The accused has the right to a trial by \_\_\_\_\_ in serious criminal cases.

4. The accused has the right to remain \_\_\_\_\_ during questioning, meaning they are not required to testify against themselves.

5. The accused has the right to appeal a \_\_\_\_\_ if they believe the trial was unfair or the verdict was wrong.

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in the Present Indefinite Tense.**

1. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ (to review) the evidence every morning.

2. The lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ (to argue) their case in the courtroom.

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) on the case for several weeks.

4. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (to investigate) the crime scene.

5. The defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (to deny) all the charges against him.

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to be.**

1. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ experienced in criminal law.

2. The trial \_\_\_\_\_ scheduled for next Monday.

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for the judge's decision.

4. The witness \_\_\_\_\_ not available at the moment.

5. The court \_\_\_\_\_ in session at 9:00 AM every day.

**Exercise 8. Decide whether the sentences are True or False. Correct the false sentences.**

1. The Present Indefinite tense is used for actions happening right now.

2. The verb "to be" can only be used as a linking verb.

3. In the Present Indefinite tense, we add -s to the verb in the third person singular.

4. "Am" is used with you in the present tense.

5. The verb "to be" is never used in the Present Indefinite tense.

**Exercise 9. Match the phrase with the correct form of "to be" based on the subject.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ late for the meeting.

2. The defendant \_\_\_\_\_ in the courtroom now.

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ planning to appeal the decision.

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most respected lawyers in the city.

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ preparing for the next phase of the trial.

**Exercise 10. Use the words to form complete sentences in the Present Indefinite Tense and with the verb "to be".**

1. The judge / to announce / the verdict
2. The witness / to testify / in court
3. The police / to investigate / the crime
4. The defendant / to deny / the accusations
5. The trial / to begin / next Monday

**Task for IWM: Write a glossary:**

1. to develop, to develop gradually
2. Common law / Case law
3. Continental law / Roman law
4. to adopt a law, a system
5. Commonwealth countries
6. former socialist countries
7. custom
8. to be based on
9. court ruling
10. doctrine of precedent
11. essential elements

## **Theme №6. Police service. Search, persecution, investigative activities**

### **Text A**

The police service plays a critical role in maintaining law and order, protecting citizens, and ensuring public safety. Police officers are responsible for enforcing the law, preventing crime, and investigating criminal activities. The police service is organized into various units, each specializing in different aspects of law enforcement. The key functions of the police service include:

1. Crime Prevention – Police officers patrol neighborhoods, respond to emergencies, and take proactive measures to deter criminal activities.
2. Law Enforcement – Police officers have the authority to arrest individuals suspected of breaking the law and bring them to justice.
3. Investigation – Police conduct investigations into crimes, collect evidence, question witnesses, and identify suspects to solve criminal cases.
4. Public Safety – Police are responsible for responding to emergencies, managing public events, and ensuring that the public is safe from harm.
5. Community Policing – This approach emphasizes building strong relationships between the police and the community to create safer environments and trust.

#### **Questions**

1. What are the main functions of the police service?
2. How does community policing differ from traditional law enforcement methods?
3. Why is crime prevention important in police service?
4. What is the role of police officers in criminal investigations?
5. How do police contribute to maintaining public safety during large events?

#### **New Vocabulary**

1. Patrol – The act of regularly moving through an area to monitor and ensure safety.
2. Crime Prevention – Measures taken to reduce or deter criminal activities.
3. Law Enforcement – The process of ensuring laws are obeyed and taking action against those who break the law.
4. Investigation – The process of gathering evidence and facts to solve a crime.
5. Suspect – A person who is believed to have committed a crime.
6. Arrest – The act of detaining someone suspected of committing a crime.
7. Community Policing – A law enforcement strategy that focuses on building relationships and partnerships between the police and the community.
8. Public Safety – The protection of citizens from crime, harm, or accidents.

### **Text B**

In law enforcement, search, persecution, and investigative activities are critical tools used to detect and investigate crimes. Each activity plays a role in ensuring that criminals are brought to justice while respecting the rights of individuals. The following explains each activity in detail:

1. Search – A search refers to the examination of a person, place, or vehicle for evidence of criminal activity. Law enforcement officers typically need a search warrant issued by a judge to conduct a legal search, although certain circumstances, like emergencies, may allow for searches without a warrant.
2. Persecution (Prosecution) – This term often refers to the legal process of pursuing a criminal case against an individual. The prosecution is responsible for presenting evidence in court to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Prosecutors represent the state or government in criminal cases.



3. Investigative Activities – Investigative activities involve the collection and analysis of evidence to determine the facts of a crime. These activities include interviewing witnesses, collecting physical evidence, surveillance, and working with experts like forensic analysts. The goal is to build a case that can be presented in court.

4. Forensic Science – Forensic science plays an important role in criminal investigations. It involves the application of scientific methods to analyze physical evidence such as DNA, fingerprints, and ballistics to help solve crimes.

5. Surveillance – Surveillance refers to the monitoring of individuals or locations to gather information about potential criminal activity. This can include physical surveillance, like following a suspect, or electronic surveillance, like monitoring phone calls or emails.

### Questions

1. What is the role of a search in criminal investigations?
2. How does the prosecution contribute to criminal trials?
3. What are some types of investigative activities conducted by law enforcement?
4. How does forensic science help solve crimes?
5. What is the purpose of surveillance in criminal investigations?

### New Vocabulary

1. Search Warrant – A legal document that authorizes law enforcement officers to search a specific location for evidence.

2. Persecution (Prosecution) – The act of bringing charges against someone for committing a crime in court.

3. Evidence – Information, documents, or objects used to prove or disprove facts in a criminal investigation.

4. Forensic Science – The use of scientific methods and techniques to solve crimes, such as DNA analysis and fingerprinting.

5. Surveillance – Monitoring individuals or locations to gather information for criminal investigations.

6. Interrogation – The process of questioning a suspect or witness to obtain information or confessions.

7. Suspect – A person believed to be involved in criminal activity but not yet proven guilty.

8. Warrant – A legal order issued by a judge that allows law enforcement to take specific actions, such as arresting a person or searching a location.



### Grammar: Therei/are constructions. Impersonal sentences

The construction "*There + to be*" is used to indicate the existence of something or to describe the presence of something in a particular place or situation. It's often used for introducing new information.

Table 6.1

Structure of the construction "*There + to be*"

Form	Structure	Example	Kazakh Translation
<b>Affirmative</b>	There + is/are + subject	There is a book on the table.	Үстелде кітап бар.
<b>Negative</b>	There + is/are + not + subject	There is not any milk in the fridge.	Мұздатқышта сүт жоқ.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Is/Are + there + subject?	Is there a pen in the bag?	Сөмкеде қалам бар ма?

## Impersonal sentences

Impersonal sentences in English are sentences where there is no specific subject, or the subject is not a person. These types of sentences are often used to describe general situations, weather conditions, or actions that are not attributed to a particular person.

Types of Impersonal Sentences:

1. Sentences with "It" as the Subject:

The word "it" is used as the subject, but it doesn't refer to a specific thing. It is often used to talk about time, weather, distance, and general facts.

Examples:

It is raining outside.

It is 5 o'clock.

2. Sentences with Verbs in the Passive Voice:

Some sentences are impersonal because they use a passive construction, meaning the action is emphasized, not the doer.

Examples:

The law is enforced.

The decision was made last week.

3. Using "There" to Begin a Sentence (There is / There are):

These are used to describe the existence of something or to introduce new information.

Examples:

There is a book on the table.

There are many students in the room.

General Structure of Impersonal Sentences:

- It + verb + complement (for time, weather, and general conditions).
- There + verb + complement (for existence and location).
- Passive voice construction (for actions or processes).

Examples in Different Contexts:

1. Weather and Time:

It is snowing.

It is 10 AM.

It is very windy today.

2. Existence:

There is a problem with the computer.

There are many challenges in the case.

3. Passive Voice:

The law is respected by all citizens.

The rules are followed strictly.

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct terms related to police service and investigative activities.**

1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (to search) the suspect's house for evidence of the crime.
2. The officer presented the \_\_\_\_\_ (evidence) to the court to support the charges.
3. The detective \_\_\_\_\_ (to investigate) the case of the missing person for weeks.
4. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrest) the suspect after receiving a warrant.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (prosecution) brought the case to trial after collecting enough evidence.

**Exercise 2. Match the terms related to police service, search, persecution, and investigative activities with their correct definitions.**

1. Warrant
2. Suspect

3. Interrogation
4. Forensic Evidence
5. Persecution
  - A. A formal request by the police to search a property.
  - B. The act of questioning a suspect or witness.
  - C. A person believed to have committed a crime.
  - D. Evidence obtained through scientific methods, such as DNA analysis.
  - E. Unjustified and persistent legal actions taken against someone.

**Exercise 3. Read the statements and decide if they are True or False.**

1. A police officer must have a search warrant to search a suspect's home.
2. Investigative activities are only conducted after a suspect is arrested.
3. Persecution can refer to both legal prosecution and unjust treatment.
4. A suspect is automatically considered guilty after being interrogated.
5. Forensic evidence can play a key role in solving crimes during police investigations.

**Exercise 4. Based on the descriptions, identify the investigative activity.**

1. The police gather DNA samples from a crime scene to identify the perpetrator.
2. Officers approach a suspect and ask detailed questions about the crime.
3. The authorities obtain a court order to search a house for illegal items.
4. A person is repeatedly brought to court on charges that have no valid evidence.
5. Detectives examine financial records to find connections between a crime and the suspects.

**Exercise 5. Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) describing the police service process, including search, persecution, and investigative activities. Include the steps from an investigation to the potential prosecution of a suspect.**

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with There is or There are based on the subject.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting scheduled for tomorrow morning.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ two new cases assigned to the detective today.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of evidence found at the crime scene.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a new officer in the department.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ many important documents missing from the file.

**Exercise 7. Read the sentences below and determine if they are True or False.**

1. "There is" is used for plural nouns.
2. "There are" is used when referring to one object or person.
3. "There is" is correct for singular and uncountable nouns.
4. "There are" is used for singular, countable nouns.
5. "There is" can be used for both countable and uncountable nouns.

**Exercise 8. Rewrite the following sentences using There is or There are in the correct form.**

1. A report on the incident was submitted by the officer. → \_\_\_\_\_ a report on the incident submitted by the officer.
2. Three suspects were arrested during the investigation. → \_\_\_\_\_ three suspects arrested during the investigation.
3. The detective found several clues in the suspect's house. → \_\_\_\_\_ several clues found in the suspect's house.
4. Evidence was collected at the crime scene. → \_\_\_\_\_ evidence collected at the crime scene.

5. The police officer is waiting outside the courtroom. → \_\_\_\_\_ a police officer waiting outside the courtroom.

**Exercise 9. Complete the following impersonal sentences using the correct form of "it is", "there is", or "there are".**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ important to follow the legal procedures during an investigation.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ clear that the defendant was not guilty.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ not easy to solve this case without proper evidence.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to gather all facts before making a decision.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous to interfere with police operations during an investigation.

**Exercise 10. Write 5 sentences using "There is" or "There are" for describing situations in a police investigation or courtroom setting. Then, write 3 impersonal sentences describing general situations, for example, "It is important to remain calm in a courtroom."**

**Task for IWM: Answer the following questions:**

1. Why are systems of law different in different countries?
2. What are the two main traditions of law in the world?
3. What is common law based on?
4. What is the most important concept of common law?
5. What is precedent?
6. What are the judges guided by when they make a decision?
7. Do governments make new laws? Why?
8. What do judges do with new laws?
9. Do judges make laws? In what cases?
10. Why did the tradition of equity appear?
11. What types of courts existed in England until 1873?
12. Why were the two systems of courts unified?
13. What are continental systems often called?
14. What have continental systems resulted from?
15. What did the lawmakers want to show?
16. Could judges make law in continental systems?
17. Why is continental law often called Roman law?
18. What is a statute?
19. What is the difference between common law and continental law?

**Theme №7. Criminal trials. Criminal procedure.**  
**The system of punishment in Great Britain.**  
**Punishment executing bodies**

**Text A**

Criminal trials and criminal procedure are the fundamental processes through which individuals accused of crimes are tried and judged. Criminal procedure refers to the rules and guidelines that govern how criminal trials are conducted, ensuring fairness and justice. Criminal trials consist of several stages, each designed to ensure a thorough and impartial examination of the evidence.

1. Investigation – The criminal procedure starts with the investigation phase, where law enforcement authorities gather evidence to support or refute allegations. This may include interviews with witnesses, forensic testing, and searching for physical evidence.

2. Arrest – If there is enough evidence to suggest a crime has been committed, the police may arrest the suspect. An arrest is the formal act of taking a person into custody.

3. Pre-Trial Hearings – Before the trial begins, there may be pre-trial hearings. These hearings address legal matters, such as bail, motions to suppress evidence, and decisions regarding the admissibility of evidence.

4. Trial – The trial is where the case is presented before a judge (or jury) who will determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Both the defense and the prosecution present their arguments, evidence, and witnesses.

5. Verdict – After hearing the evidence, the judge or jury will deliver a verdict of guilty or not guilty. If the verdict is guilty, sentencing will follow.

6. Appeals – If the defendant believes there has been an error during the trial, they can file an appeal to a higher court to review the case and potentially overturn the conviction or sentence.

**Questions**

1. What are the key stages in the criminal procedure?
2. What happens during the pre-trial hearings?
3. What is the role of the judge and jury in a criminal trial?
4. What can a defendant do if they are not satisfied with the verdict?
5. How is a guilty or not guilty verdict determined?

**New Vocabulary**

1. Investigation – The process of gathering evidence and facts to determine if a crime has been committed.

2. Arrest – The act of taking a person into custody based on suspicion of committing a crime.

3. Pre-Trial Hearings – Legal proceedings before the trial that address issues such as bail or evidence admissibility.

4. Trial – The court proceeding where evidence is presented, and the case is argued before a judge or jury.

5. Verdict – The formal decision made by a judge or jury on the defendant's guilt or innocence.

6. Appeal – A request for a higher court to review and potentially overturn a lower court's decision.

7. Prosecution – The party responsible for presenting the case against the defendant in a criminal trial.

8. Defense – The legal representation of the accused in a criminal case.

## Text B

The criminal justice system in Great Britain has a well-established system of punishment that aims to deter crime, rehabilitate offenders, and protect the public. The system of punishment is executed by various bodies, each having specific roles in the administration of justice.

1. Types of Punishment – In Great Britain, punishments vary based on the severity of the crime. Common types include imprisonment, community service, fines, and probation. The aim is not only to punish the offender but also to rehabilitate them and reduce the risk of re-offending.

2. Prison System – One of the main forms of punishment is imprisonment. The prison system in Great Britain is divided into different types of facilities, including high-security prisons for dangerous offenders and lower-security institutions for less serious offenders. The system also focuses on rehabilitation through education, work programs, and therapy.

3. Probation and Parole – Some offenders are given a sentence of probation, where they are allowed to serve their sentence outside prison but under supervision. Parole allows prisoners who have served part of their sentence to be released under strict conditions before completing their entire term.

4. Executing Bodies – The execution of punishments is carried out by different governmental and institutional bodies. These include the Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS), which oversees prisons and probation services in the UK, and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), which prosecutes cases in court.

5. Capital Punishment – Capital punishment, or the death penalty, was abolished in the UK in 1965. Before its abolition, it was used for the most serious crimes such as murder, but now the system focuses on life imprisonment for those convicted of such crimes.

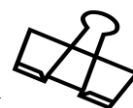
### Questions

1. What are the different types of punishment used in Great Britain's criminal justice system?
2. What is the role of Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS)?
3. How does the probation system work in Great Britain?
4. Why was capital punishment abolished in Great Britain, and what is the current system for serious crimes?
5. What is the purpose of rehabilitation programs within the prison system?

### New Vocabulary

1. Imprisonment – The act of being confined in prison as punishment for committing a crime.
2. Community Service – A form of punishment where the offender performs unpaid work for the benefit of the community.
3. Probation – A sentence that allows an offender to remain in the community under supervision instead of being imprisoned.
4. Parole – The conditional release of a prisoner before they have served their full sentence, subject to supervision.
5. Rehabilitation – The process of helping an offender reintegrate into society through education, therapy, and vocational training.
6. Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) – The agency responsible for prosecuting criminal cases in England and Wales.
7. Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) – The government department responsible for the administration of prisons and probation services in the UK.
8. Capital Punishment – The legal execution of an individual as punishment for a crime, now abolished in the UK.

## Grammar: Verb to have/has got



The verb "have" is commonly used in English to express possession, relationships, and certain states or conditions. Both "have" and "has got" are used to indicate ownership or possession, but there are some differences in usage, especially in terms of formality and structure.

Table 7.1

### Verbs "to have" / "has got"

Form	Usage	Examples
Have	Used with I, you, we, they (plural subjects)	- I have a car. - We have two dogs.
Has	Used with he, she, it (singular subjects)	- She has a meeting at 10 AM. - He has a new job.
Have got	Informal and used for possession, especially in British English.	- I have got a headache. - They have got a beautiful house.
Has got	The same as "have got", but used with singular subjects.	- She has got a new phone. - It has got a good review.

### Key Differences Between "have" and "has got":

#### 1. Formality:

"Have got" is more common in informal English, especially in British English.

"Have" (without "got") is more formal and commonly used in American English.

#### 2. Structure:

"Have got" is a present perfect structure and is often used in affirmative sentences.

"Have" is used for various purposes, including possession, relationships, and auxiliary use in present perfect tense, and it is more flexible across different tenses.

#### 3. Short Forms:

"Have" (I've, you've, we've, they've) and "Has" (he's, she's, it's) are often contracted.

"Have got" can be contracted to "I've got", "you've got", etc. in informal speech.

### Examples in Different Contexts:

#### Possession (Have / Has Got):

- I have a pen. (formal)
- She has got a new car. (informal)

#### Relationships:

- They have two children.
- He has got a sister.

#### States/Conditions:

- I have a headache.
- He has got a cold.

### Exercise 1. Read the statements below and decide if they are True or False.

1. In Great Britain, criminal trials are generally conducted by a judge alone, without a jury.
2. The system of punishment in Great Britain includes life imprisonment as the most severe sentence for some serious crimes.
3. The jury decides the verdict, but the judge determines the sentence in a criminal trial.
4. In the UK, corporal punishment (e.g., flogging) is still used as a method of punishment.

5. Punishment execution is carried out by specialized bodies, such as the police or probation services, rather than the court.

**Exercise 2. Match the criminal procedure or punishment term with its definition.**

1. Prosecution
2. Defendant
3. Sentencing
4. Probation
5. Parole

A. The formal process in a trial where a person is sentenced to a particular penalty.

B. A court official who represents the state and tries to prove that the defendant is guilty.

C. A person accused of a crime, being tried in court.

D. A form of early release from prison under supervision, before completing the full sentence.

E. A supervised release option for those convicted of crimes, allowing them to avoid prison or reintegrate into society under certain conditions.

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms related to criminal procedure in Great Britain.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for bringing the case against the defendant in a criminal trial.

2. A criminal trial usually involves a judge, and if the case is serious, \_\_\_\_\_ may also participate to decide the verdict.

3. After the defendant is found guilty, the judge will announce the \_\_\_\_\_.

4. In some cases, the defendant may be granted \_\_\_\_\_, which allows them to serve their sentence outside of prison under supervision.

5. The system of punishment in Great Britain aims to \_\_\_\_\_ offenders to deter crime and ensure justice.

**Exercise 4. Answer the following questions based on the criminal procedure in Great Britain.**

1. What are the key stages of a criminal trial in Great Britain?

2. What is the role of a judge in a criminal trial, and how does it differ from the role of the jury?

3. What types of punishments can be imposed on a person convicted of a crime in the UK?

4. Explain the difference between probation and parole in the criminal justice system.

5. How are the execution of punishments handled in the UK? Who is responsible for carrying them out?

**Exercise 5. Write a short essay (5-7 sentences) describing the system of punishment in Great Britain, including the types of punishments available, the role of the court in determining punishment, and the bodies responsible for executing these punishments.**

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with have or has got.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new phone.

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the police station tomorrow.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting at 2 PM.

4. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ two brothers.

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work to do today.



**Exercise 7. Decide whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the false sentences.**

1. "Has got" is used with the subject "I".
2. "Have" is used with the subjects "he", "she", and "it".
3. "Has got" is informal and commonly used in spoken English.
4. The verb "have" is used in questions like "Do you have a pen?"
5. "Has got" and "have got" both express possession.

**Exercise 8. Rewrite the sentences using "have" or "has got" where appropriate.**

1. She possesses a car. → She \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
2. They own a house near the beach. → They \_\_\_\_\_ a house near the beach.
3. He has two children. → He \_\_\_\_\_ two children.
4. I possess a lot of experience. → I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of experience.
5. We own several books about law. → We \_\_\_\_\_ several books about law.

**Exercise 9. Complete the questions with "have" or "has got".**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a lawyer?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ a criminal record?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ any information about the case?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ any evidence to present?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ enough time to finish the investigation?

**Exercise 10. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a good understanding of the case.  
a) have  
b) has got
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ to follow the legal procedure carefully.  
a) have  
b) has got
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the right to remain silent.  
a) have  
b) has got
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new idea for solving the problem.  
a) have  
b) has got
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of experience in law enforcement.  
a) have  
b) has got

**Task for IWM: Give other words with the same root:**

adoption, difference, continent, development, to decide, legislature, judicial, production, money, satisfied, to solve, weak, to act, flexible, interpretation, equitable, to perform, to originate.

## **Theme №8. Civil proceedings. Civil Court in the USA, Great Britain and Kazakhstan. Administration of Justice. Legal professions**

### **Text A**

Civil proceedings refer to legal actions between individuals, organizations, or government bodies regarding non-criminal matters such as disputes over contracts, property, or family issues. These proceedings aim to resolve conflicts, protect rights, and provide compensation for harm or loss.

1. Civil Courts in the USA – In the USA, civil proceedings are handled by state and federal courts. The process typically involves the plaintiff (the party bringing the case) and the defendant (the party being accused). Civil cases often start in a trial court, and if a party disagrees with the ruling, they can appeal the decision to an appellate court.

2. Civil Courts in Great Britain – In Great Britain, civil cases are usually heard in county courts or the High Court, depending on the complexity of the case. The claimant (the person bringing the case) and the defendant participate in the litigation process. The Civil Procedure Rules (CPR) guide the process, ensuring fairness, efficiency, and transparency in civil proceedings.

3. Civil Courts in Kazakhstan – In Kazakhstan, civil cases are heard in district courts or regional courts, depending on the subject matter and the value of the claim. The Civil Procedure Code outlines the procedure for civil cases. Like in other countries, civil disputes may involve individuals, organizations, or the government, and they are resolved through litigation.

4. Stages of Civil Proceedings – Civil proceedings generally follow a series of stages, including the filing of a complaint, the exchange of evidence and documents, pre-trial hearings, the trial, and finally, the judgment. Some cases may be resolved through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods, such as mediation or arbitration.

### **Questions**

1. What is the primary difference between civil and criminal proceedings?
2. How do civil courts differ in the USA, Great Britain, and Kazakhstan?
3. What are the main stages of civil proceedings?
4. What role do alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods play in civil cases?
5. How does the Civil Procedure Code in Kazakhstan guide civil proceedings?

### **New Vocabulary**

1. Plaintiff – The person who brings a case against another in a court of law (in civil cases).
2. Defendant – The person who is accused or sued in a civil case.
3. Claimant – A person making a claim in a civil case (especially used in the UK).
4. Litigation – The process of taking legal action in court.
5. Civil Procedure Rules (CPR) – The rules that govern civil litigation in the UK.
6. Complaint – A formal legal document filed by the plaintiff to initiate a civil case.
7. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) – A process for resolving disputes outside of the court system, such as mediation or arbitration.
8. Civil Procedure Code – The set of laws that govern civil proceedings in Kazakhstan.

### **Text B**

The administration of justice refers to the process of ensuring that laws are applied fairly and consistently, with respect for due process. The system of justice involves various legal professions that work together to uphold the rule of law, including judges, lawyers, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials.

1. Judges – Judges are impartial individuals who preside over court cases, interpret the law, and ensure that proceedings follow the proper legal procedures. In criminal and civil trials, judges are responsible for determining the facts, issuing rulings, and delivering sentences.

2. Lawyers (Attorneys) – Lawyers provide legal advice, represent clients in court, and help draft legal documents. They can specialize in various areas of law, such as criminal law, civil law, corporate law, or family law. In some countries, lawyers are also known as attorneys or solicitors.

3. Prosecutors – Prosecutors are legal professionals who represent the government in criminal cases. They are responsible for presenting evidence to prove the guilt of the defendant. In civil cases, a public prosecutor may represent the state in certain matters such as child custody disputes or property issues.

4. Defense Attorneys – Defense attorneys represent individuals accused of committing crimes or involved in legal disputes. They provide a defense against charges or claims brought by the plaintiff or the government.

5. Law Enforcement Officers – These are individuals who work with the judicial system to enforce the law. Police officers, detectives, and investigators play crucial roles in gathering evidence, making arrests, and ensuring the safety of citizens.

6. Paralegals – Paralegals assist lawyers in preparing legal documents, researching case law, and managing client files. They do not represent clients in court but provide valuable support to attorneys in the legal process.

### Questions

1. What is the role of judges in the administration of justice?
2. How do lawyers contribute to the legal process?
3. What is the difference between a prosecutor and a defense attorney?
4. What roles do law enforcement officers play in the justice system?
5. How do paralegals support the work of lawyers and judges?

### New Vocabulary

1. Judge – An official who presides over court proceedings and makes rulings based on the law.

2. Lawyer – A legal professional who provides advice, drafts legal documents, and represents clients in court.

3. Attorney – A lawyer who is authorized to practice law and represent clients in legal matters.

4. Prosecutor – A legal professional who represents the government and seeks to prove the defendant's guilt in criminal cases.

5. Defense Attorney – A lawyer who defends the accused in criminal or civil cases.

6. Law Enforcement Officer – A person responsible for enforcing the law, such as a police officer or detective.

7. Paralegal – A legal assistant who helps lawyers with legal research, drafting documents, and case preparation.

8. Due Process – The fair treatment of all individuals in legal matters, ensuring that laws are applied consistently.



## Grammar: Simple Tenses (Present, Past, Future)

Table 8.1

### Present Indefinite Tense

Person	Positive Sentence	Negative Sentence	Question Sentence
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	I <b>work</b> every day.	I <b>do not</b> work on Sundays.	<b>Do I work</b> every day?

1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	We <b>study</b> English.	We <b>do not</b> study French.	<b>Do</b> we <b>study</b> English?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	You <b>eat</b> lunch at noon.	You <b>do not</b> eat dinner at night.	<b>Do</b> you <b>eat</b> lunch at noon?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	You <b>watch</b> movies on weekends.	You <b>do not</b> watch TV in the morning.	<b>Do</b> you <b>watch</b> movies on weekends?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	He/She <b>plays</b> tennis.	He/She <b>does not</b> play football.	<b>Does</b> he/she <b>play</b> tennis?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	They <b>work</b> in the office.	They <b>do not</b> work from home.	<b>Do</b> they <b>work</b> in the office?

Table 8.2

### Past Indefinite Tense with Regular Verbs

Person	Positive Sentence	Negative Sentence	Question Sentence
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	I <b>worked</b> yesterday.	I <b>did not</b> work yesterday.	<b>Did</b> I <b>work</b> yesterday?
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	We <b>played</b> soccer last weekend.	We <b>did not</b> play soccer last weekend.	<b>Did</b> we <b>play</b> soccer last weekend?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	You <b>studied</b> for the exam.	You <b>did not</b> study for the exam.	<b>Did</b> you <b>study</b> for the exam?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	You <b>arrived</b> early.	You <b>did not</b> arrive early.	<b>Did</b> you <b>arrive</b> early?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	He/She <b>watched</b> a movie.	He/She <b>did not</b> watch a movie.	<b>Did</b> he/she <b>watch</b> a movie?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	They <b>visited</b> the museum.	They <b>did not</b> visit the museum.	<b>Did</b> they <b>visit</b> the museum?

Table 8.3

### Past Indefinite Tense with Irregular Verbs

Person	Positive Sentence	Negative Sentence	Question Sentence
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	I <b>went</b> to the store yesterday.	I <b>did not</b> go to the store yesterday.	<b>Did</b> I <b>go</b> to the store yesterday?
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	We <b>saw</b> a great movie last night.	We <b>did not</b> see a great movie last night.	<b>Did</b> we <b>see</b> a great movie last night?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	You <b>ate</b> lunch at noon.	You <b>did not</b> eat lunch at noon.	<b>Did</b> you <b>eat</b> lunch at noon?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	You <b>drank</b> coffee this morning.	You <b>did not</b> drink coffee this morning.	<b>Did</b> you <b>drink</b> coffee this morning?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	He/She <b>had</b> a meeting at 10 a.m.	He/She <b>did not</b> have a meeting at 10 a.m.	<b>Did</b> he/she <b>have</b> a meeting at 10 a.m.?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	They <b>took</b> a trip to the beach.	They <b>did not</b> take a trip to the beach.	<b>Did</b> they <b>take</b> a trip to the beach?

Table 8.4

### Structure of Future Indefinite

Sentence Type	Structure	Example	Kazakh Translation
Affirmative	Subject + will + Base form of verb	They <b>will travel</b> to Paris.	Олар Парижге <b>саяхат жасайды</b> .

Negative	Subject + will not (won't) + Base form of verb	He <b>will not</b> come to the party.	Ол кешке <b>келмейді</b> .
Interrogative	Will + Subject + Base form of verb?	<b>Will</b> you <b>call</b> me?	Сіз маған <b>қонырау</b> <b>шаласыз</b> ба?

Table 8.5

### Future Indefinite Tense

Person	Positive Sentence	Negative Sentence	Question Sentence
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	I <b>will go</b> to the market tomorrow.	I <b>will not</b> go to the market tomorrow.	<b>Will I go</b> to the market tomorrow?
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	We <b>will visit</b> the museum next week.	We <b>will not</b> visit the museum next week.	<b>Will we visit</b> the museum next week?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	You <b>will study</b> for the exam.	You <b>will not</b> study for the exam.	<b>Will you study</b> for the exam?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	You <b>will travel</b> abroad next year.	You <b>will not</b> travel abroad next year.	<b>Will you travel</b> abroad next year?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	He/She <b>will read</b> the book later.	He/She <b>will not</b> read the book later.	<b>Will he/she read</b> the book later?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	They <b>will arrive</b> at 6 p.m.	They <b>will not</b> arrive at 6 p.m.	<b>Will they arrive</b> at 6 p.m.?

**Exercise 1. Read the following statements and decide if they are True or False. If the statement is false, correct it.**

1. In the USA, civil courts are responsible for resolving disputes between individuals, organizations, or the government.
2. In Great Britain, civil cases are typically heard by a jury.
3. The civil court system in Kazakhstan is similar to that of the USA, where judges have significant power to make decisions in cases.
4. The role of civil courts is to resolve criminal matters and not civil disputes.
5. In Great Britain, civil cases are generally heard in the County Court or the High Court depending on the complexity of the case.

**Exercise 2. Match each country to its appropriate civil court system or administration of justice description.**

1. USA
  2. Great Britain
  3. Kazakhstan
  4. General administration of justice
  5. Legal professions
- A. Judges and juries resolve civil cases involving disputes between private parties.
  - B. Judges in the civil courts play a central role, with few cases involving juries.
  - C. The judicial system is responsible for ensuring fair proceedings in civil cases, and courts are organized by levels of authority.
  - D. Lawyers, judges, and other professionals are integral to the legal process, ensuring representation, fairness, and justice.
  - E. The system involves civil cases related to family law, business disputes, and property rights, with a well-defined court structure.

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms related to civil proceedings.**

1. In civil cases, the party that brings the case to court is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The person or entity that defends the claim in a civil case is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Civil cases in \_\_\_\_\_ are typically heard in either the County Court or the High Court.
4. In Kazakhstan, civil disputes often fall under the jurisdiction of \_\_\_\_\_ courts.
5. The process of filing a lawsuit in a civil court is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 4. Answer the following questions about the role of legal professionals in civil proceedings.**

1. What is the role of a lawyer in civil proceedings in the USA?
2. How do solicitors and barristers in Great Britain differ in their roles in civil cases?
3. In Kazakhstan, who typically represents individuals in civil court, and what is their function?
4. What is the role of a judge in civil court proceedings in the USA, and how does it differ from other countries like Great Britain and Kazakhstan?
5. Why is the independence of legal professionals important in the administration of justice?

**Exercise 5. Write a short essay (5-7 sentences) comparing the civil court systems in the USA, Great Britain, and Kazakhstan. Address the role of judges, the structure of the courts, and the importance of legal professionals in these systems.**

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Simple, Past Simple, or Future Simple.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the court every day.
2. Last week, they \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) the suspect after the investigation.
3. By next year, I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my law degree.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not, like) to speak in public.
5. Yesterday, the police \_\_\_\_\_ (find) new evidence in the case.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct form of the verb (Present, Past, or Future) to complete the sentences.**

1. The detective \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) the crime for two weeks.  
a) investigates  
b) investigated  
c) will investigate
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the court hearing tomorrow.  
a) attend  
b) attended  
c) will attend
3. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ (submit) the report yesterday.  
a) submits  
b) submitted  
c) will submit
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not, work) as a prosecutor last year.  
a) does not work  
b) did not work  
c) will not work
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) with the judge at 3 PM tomorrow.  
a) meet

- b) met
- c) will meet

**Exercise 8. Rewrite the sentences using the correct tense.**

1. I (work) as a lawyer last year. → I \_\_\_\_\_ as a lawyer last year.
2. The judge (decide) the case tomorrow. → The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the case tomorrow.
3. They (solve) the case last week. → They \_\_\_\_\_ the case last week.
4. The police (find) the suspect's location next week. → The police \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect's location next week.
5. She (not, attend) the meeting today. → She \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting today.

**Exercise 9. Decide if the following sentences are True or False. If the sentence is false, correct it.**

1. The Present Simple tense is used for actions happening right now.
2. The Past Simple tense is used for actions that happened in the past and are finished.
3. The Future Simple tense is used to describe regular actions or habits.
4. "She will attend the trial tomorrow" is an example of the Future Simple tense.
5. The Present Simple tense is used for scheduled events or fixed plans.

**Exercise 10. Create sentences using the following verbs in the appropriate tense (Present Simple, Past Simple, or Future Simple).**

1. (attend, law course)
2. (arrest, yesterday, suspect)
3. (investigate, next week, case)
4. (not, like, the defendant)
5. (meet, in the courtroom, tomorrow)

**Task for IWM: Combine two sentences into one using "as":**

*Example.* Every country has its own system of law. Each country has developed differently. - Every country has its own system of law **as** each country has developed differently.

1. Judges make new laws. Their interpretations are precedents for other courts to follow.
2. The two systems were unified. It was inconvenient for people to start an action in two different courts.
3. Continental systems are often called codified law systems. They have resulted from government attempts to produce a set of codes to govern every legal aspect of life.
4. It is important not to exaggerate the differences between these two traditions of law. Many countries use both.
5. Continental law is often called Roman law. The lawmakers were influenced by the codes produced in the 7-th century under the direction of Roman Emperor Justinian.
6. The principle of equity developed. People of England were dissatisfied with the inflexibility of common law.
7. New laws appear. Our life is changing.
8. There are attempts to internationalize legal standards. Countries cooperate more and more.

## **Theme №9. International aspects of modern Law**

### **Text A**

International Human Rights Law is a body of international law designed to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. It is grounded in the belief that all people are entitled to certain basic rights and freedoms regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, religion, or other status. The primary sources of international human rights law are international treaties, conventions, declarations, and customary international law.

#### **1. Key Instruments of International Human Rights Law:**

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) – Adopted by the United Nations in 1948, the UDHR sets out fundamental human rights that are universally protected.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – A key treaty that protects civil and political rights such as freedom of expression, the right to a fair trial, and the prohibition of torture.
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – This treaty focuses on ensuring access to basic needs like health, education, and adequate living standards.
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) – A treaty aimed at eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms.

#### **2. Human Rights Protection Mechanisms:**

- UN Human Rights Council – A body responsible for promoting and protecting human rights globally, which monitors and addresses human rights violations.
- International Criminal Court (ICC) – The ICC prosecutes individuals for crimes of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

#### **3. Challenges in Human Rights Protection:**

- State Sovereignty vs. Human Rights – Some governments prioritize national sovereignty over international human rights norms, leading to conflicts.
- Human Rights Violations – Despite international efforts, human rights violations such as forced labor, discrimination, and genocide continue in various parts of the world.

### **Questions**

1. What are the main sources of international human rights law?
2. How does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) protect individuals?
3. What role does the UN Human Rights Council play in promoting human rights?
4. What are some challenges to the protection of human rights at the international level?
5. How does the International Criminal Court (ICC) contribute to justice in cases of human rights violations?

### **New Vocabulary**

1. Human Rights – Basic rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to, such as freedom of speech, right to education, and the right to life.
2. Treaty – A formal and legally binding agreement between countries.
3. Convention – A multilateral agreement between states that establishes rights and obligations.
4. Civil and Political Rights – Rights that protect individual freedoms such as the right to a fair trial, freedom of speech, and the right to vote.
5. Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights – Rights that ensure access to basic needs such as education, healthcare, and an adequate standard of living.
6. Sovereignty – The authority of a state to govern itself without outside interference.
7. International Criminal Court (ICC) – A permanent international court established to prosecute individuals for crimes such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.
8. Genocide – The deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular ethnic group or nation.



## **Text B**

International Trade and Business Law regulates the commercial relations between nations, companies, and individuals involved in cross-border business activities. The primary goal is to facilitate trade, resolve disputes, and ensure the legal protection of business transactions across borders.

1. International Trade Agreements:

➤ World Trade Organization (WTO) – The WTO is an international organization that regulates trade between nations and ensures that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible.

➤ Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) – Bilateral or multilateral agreements between countries to reduce or eliminate trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas.

2. International Business Contracts:

➤ International Sales Contracts – These contracts govern the sale of goods between businesses in different countries. They are often governed by international conventions such as the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG).

➤ Arbitration Clauses – International business contracts often include arbitration clauses, which require disputes to be resolved through arbitration rather than through national courts.

3. Regulatory Bodies and Legal Frameworks:

➤ International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) – The ICC is an international organization that provides a range of services to businesses, including the establishment of global standards and arbitration services for resolving disputes.

➤ International Trade Law – Refers to the body of laws and regulations that govern international trade, including import/export regulations, tariffs, and intellectual property protections.

4. Dispute Resolution in International Trade:

➤ Arbitration – A popular form of dispute resolution in international trade, where an independent third party is appointed to resolve the dispute.

➤ Mediation – Another method of dispute resolution where a neutral third party helps the parties reach a mutually acceptable solution without binding decisions.

### **Questions**

1. What is the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in international trade?
2. How do Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) benefit businesses?
3. What is the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG)?
4. How does arbitration differ from mediation in international trade disputes?
5. What legal protections do international business contracts offer?

### **New Vocabulary**

1. International Trade – The exchange of goods and services between countries.
2. World Trade Organization (WTO) – An international organization that oversees global trade rules and resolves trade disputes between countries.
3. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) – An agreement between countries to remove or reduce trade barriers, such as tariffs or quotas, to encourage free trade.
4. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) – A global business organization that promotes international commercial standards and facilitates trade dispute resolution.
5. International Sales Contract – A legally binding agreement between businesses in different countries for the sale of goods or services.
6. Arbitration – A form of dispute resolution in which an independent third party makes a legally binding decision to resolve a dispute.
7. Mediation – A non-binding form of dispute resolution where a neutral third party helps the parties negotiate a solution.

8. Tariffs – Taxes imposed on imported goods to protect domestic industries and generate government revenue.



### Grammar: Continuous Tenses (Present, Past, Future)

Table 9.1

#### Present Continuous Tense

Person	Positive	Negative	Question
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	I am working now.	I am not working now.	Am I working now?
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	We are eating dinner.	We are not eating dinner.	Are we eating dinner?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	You are studying for the exam.	You are not studying for the exam.	Are you studying for the exam?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	You are playing football.	You are not playing football.	Are you playing football?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	He/She is reading a book.	He/She is not reading a book.	Is he/she reading a book?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	They are watching TV.	They are not watching TV.	Are they watching TV?

Table 9.2

#### Past Continuous Tense

Person	Positive Sentence	Negative Sentence	Question Sentence
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	I was reading a book yesterday.	I was not reading a book yesterday.	Was I reading a book yesterday?
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	We were watching a movie last night.	We were not watching a movie last night.	Were we watching a movie last night?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	You were studying all day.	You were not studying all day.	Were you studying all day?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	You were playing football yesterday.	You were not playing football yesterday.	Were you playing football yesterday?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	He/She was working at that time.	He/She was not working at that time.	Was he/she working at that time?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	They were walking in the park.	They were not walking in the park.	Were they walking in the park?

Table 9.3

#### Future Continuous Tense

Person	Positive Sentence	Negative Sentence	Question Sentence
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	I will be working at 6 p.m. tomorrow.	I will not be working at 6 p.m. tomorrow.	Will I be working at 6 p.m. tomorrow?
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	We will be traveling next month.	We will not be traveling next month.	Will we be traveling next month?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	You will be studying for the exam tomorrow.	You will not be studying for the exam tomorrow.	Will you be studying for the exam tomorrow?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	You will be waiting for the bus at 8 a.m.	You will not be waiting for the bus at 8 a.m.	Will you be waiting for the bus at 8 a.m.?

3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	He/She will be working when we arrive.	He/She will not be working when we arrive.	Will he/she be working when we arrive?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	They will be playing football at 4 p.m.	They will not be playing football at 4 p.m.	Will they be playing football at 4 p.m.?

**Exercise 1. Read the statements and decide if they are True or False. If the statement is false, correct it.**

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a binding international treaty for all countries.
2. International human rights law is enforced exclusively by the United Nations.
3. The International Criminal Court (ICC) can prosecute individuals for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.
4. States have the option to ignore international human rights treaties they have signed if they do not align with their domestic laws.
5. Human rights protections are universal and apply to all individuals, regardless of nationality or location.

**Exercise 2. Match the following terms with their descriptions.**

1. World Trade Organization (WTO)
  2. Bilateral Trade Agreement
  3. Free Trade Area
  4. European Union (EU) Trade Policy
  5. Trade Dispute Resolution Mechanism
- A. An agreement between two countries to regulate trade relations and remove trade barriers.
  - B. A system for resolving conflicts arising from trade disputes, often involving international arbitration.
  - C. A body that regulates international trade, ensuring trade policies are fair and transparent.
  - D. A group of countries that allow for free trade among themselves while imposing common tariffs on external countries.
  - E. A trade policy governing trade between member states, focusing on the elimination of tariffs and promoting trade.

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the correct term from the list below: *International Law, ICC, WTO, Bilateral Agreement, Treaty*.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ regulates global trade by establishing rules for international commerce.
2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal and legally binding agreement between two or more countries on a specific matter.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for trying individuals accused of international crimes like genocide and war crimes.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a trade agreement between two nations designed to reduce barriers to trade between them.
5. Countries must comply with \_\_\_\_\_ when they sign human rights conventions and agreements.

**Exercise 4. Answer the following questions related to international trade and law.**

1. What role does the World Trade Organization (WTO) play in regulating global trade?
2. What is the significance of bilateral trade agreements in international law?
3. How does the European Union's trade policy affect member countries?
4. What is the role of international dispute resolution in the context of global commerce?

5. How can international trade agreements help developing countries participate in global trade?

**Exercise 5. Write a short essay (5-7 sentences) discussing the role of international human rights law in the modern world. Focus on its impact, challenges, and the institutions that enforce it.**

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in Present Continuous, Past Continuous, or Future Continuous.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a report right now.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) the case when new evidence appeared.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the court session at 3 PM tomorrow.
4. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for his defense this week.
5. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the documents, the prosecutor \_\_\_\_\_ (give) his speech.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct form of the verb (Present Continuous, Past Continuous, or Future Continuous) to complete the sentences.**

1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (search) for the suspect at the moment.  
a) is searching  
b) was searching  
c) will be searching
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not, work) on the case yesterday.  
a) isn't working  
b) wasn't working  
c) won't be working
3. By next month, I \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the investigation.  
a) will be completing  
b) am completing  
c) was completing
4. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (review) the evidence, the lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) his closing statement.  
a) reviewed, prepared  
b) were reviewing, prepared  
c) were reviewing, was preparing
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not, arrest) the suspect next week.  
a) are not arresting  
b) weren't arresting  
c) will not be arresting

**Exercise 8. Rewrite the following sentences using the appropriate continuous tense (Present, Past, or Future).**

1. I (attend) the trial now. → I \_\_\_\_\_ the trial now.
2. The police (investigate) the crime when they found new evidence. → The police \_\_\_\_\_ the crime when they found new evidence.
3. Tomorrow, they (interview) witnesses. → Tomorrow, they \_\_\_\_\_ witnesses.
4. The prosecutor (not, question) the defendant yesterday. → The prosecutor \_\_\_\_\_ the defendant yesterday.
5. I (analyze) the case next week. → I \_\_\_\_\_ the case next week.

**Exercise 9. Decide if the following statements are True or False. If the sentence is false, correct it.**

1. The Present Continuous tense is used for actions happening at the current moment.
2. The Past Continuous tense is used for actions that were happening at a specific time in the past.
3. The Future Continuous tense is used to describe actions that will happen in the future and are in progress at a specific time.
4. "She is preparing the case yesterday" is an example of the Present Continuous tense.
5. Continuous tenses can only be used for physical actions, not mental activities or processes.

**Exercise 10. Answer the following questions using the correct continuous tense.**

1. What are you doing right now in your law studies?
2. What were the police doing when you last heard about the investigation?
3. What legal work will you be doing next week?
4. What tasks are the prosecutors currently working on for the upcoming case?
5. What action was the defendant taking during the trial yesterday?

### **Tasks for IWM**

**Task 1: Change the following word combinations using adverbs.**

*Example:* a gradual development - to develop gradually.

1. Reasonable behavior
2. A fair decision
3. A different development
4. A quick adoption
5. A clear interpretation
6. An equitable agreement
7. A formal refusal
8. A legal government

### **Task 2: Translate**

Although courts continually have to find ways of interpreting existing common law for new cases, legislation has become the most important source of new law. When the government feels that existing common law, equity, or statutes are in need of revision or clarification, it passes new legislation. In this way courts avoid the obligation to follow precedent. Parliament passes hundreds of new laws every year on matters that need to be regulated more precisely than the common law has been able to do and on matters that never arose when the common law was developed. For example, modern society has produced crimes such as business fraud and computer theft which require complex and precise definitions. Some modern legislation is so precise and comprehensive that it is rather like a code in the Continental system.

## **Theme №10. Democracy. Human rights. Conflicts and World agreements**

### **Text A**

Democracy is a system of government where power is vested in the people, who rule either directly or through elected representatives. The key principle of democracy is that every citizen has the right to participate in political decisions that affect their lives. This principle is deeply connected to the concept of human rights, as democracy aims to ensure that all individuals have equal rights and freedoms under the law.

Human rights are fundamental rights and freedoms that every person is entitled to. These rights are universally recognized and protected by international law. In a democracy, human rights include the right to free speech, the right to a fair trial, the right to vote, and the right to education, among others. These rights are essential for ensuring the dignity and equality of all individuals.

Key principles of democracy:

- Rule of Law: In a democracy, everyone is subject to the law, and the law is applied equally to all.

- Equality: All citizens are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection and benefit from the law.

- Participation: Citizens have the right to participate in the political process, such as voting or running for office.

International Protection of Human Rights:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR): Adopted by the United Nations in 1948, it sets out fundamental human rights that should be universally protected.

- European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR): A regional treaty that protects human rights in Europe.

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): A treaty that guarantees civil and political rights.

### **Questions**

1. What is democracy, and how is it linked to human rights?
2. What are the key principles of democracy?
3. How do human rights ensure equality and dignity for individuals?
4. What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and why is it important?
5. How does international law protect human rights?

### **New Vocabulary**

1. Democracy – A system of government where power is vested in the people, either directly or through elected representatives.

2. Human Rights – The basic rights and freedoms to which all individuals are entitled, such as freedom of speech, right to education, and the right to a fair trial.

3. Rule of Law – The principle that all individuals and institutions, including the government, are subject to and accountable under the law.

4. Equality – The state of being equal, especially in rights, status, and opportunities.

5. Participation – The act of taking part in something, such as voting in elections or engaging in political activities.

6. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) – A landmark document adopted by the United Nations in 1948, setting out the fundamental human rights that should be universally protected.

7. Civil Rights – The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.

8. Political Rights – Rights that allow individuals to participate in political activities, such as voting and running for office.

## **Text B**

Conflicts between countries, groups, or individuals have been a part of global history, often leading to disputes over resources, territory, or ideologies. Resolving conflicts requires diplomatic efforts and the establishment of agreements that are intended to ensure peace, cooperation, and mutual benefit. World agreements are legally binding treaties or protocols between countries designed to resolve disputes, promote cooperation, and prevent future conflicts.

### **Types of World Agreements:**

- **Peace Treaties:** Agreements between countries that officially end hostilities and outline the terms for peace. Examples include the Treaty of Versailles and the Camp David Accords.
- **Trade Agreements:** Agreements designed to regulate and promote trade between countries. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements are examples.
- **Environmental Agreements:** Treaties aimed at addressing global environmental issues. The Paris Agreement on climate change is an example of such an agreement.
- **Humanitarian Agreements:** Agreements focused on human rights and humanitarian aid, such as the Geneva Conventions, which protect individuals during times of war.

### **International Conflict Resolution:**

- **Diplomacy:** The practice of negotiating and managing international relations to resolve conflicts peacefully.
- **Arbitration:** A method of resolving disputes where an independent third party makes a binding decision.
- **United Nations (UN):** An international organization established to promote peace, security, and cooperation among member states. The UN Security Council plays a key role in conflict resolution.

### **Questions**

1. What are some of the main types of world agreements?
2. How do peace treaties help resolve conflicts between countries?
3. What is diplomacy, and how does it contribute to conflict resolution?
4. What role does the United Nations play in resolving international conflicts?
5. Why are environmental agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, important?

### **New Vocabulary**

1. **Conflict** – A serious disagreement or argument, often between countries, groups, or individuals.
2. **Peace Treaty** – An agreement between parties, often countries, to formally end a conflict and establish terms for peace.
3. **Diplomacy** – The practice of managing international relations through negotiation and peaceful discussion.
4. **Trade Agreement** – A treaty between countries to regulate and facilitate trade relations, including tariffs, quotas, and regulations.
5. **Arbitration** – A method of resolving disputes where an independent third party makes a binding decision.
6. **United Nations (UN)** – An international organization established to promote peace, security, and cooperation among member states.
7. **Humanitarian Agreement** – An agreement focused on human rights, humanitarian aid, and the protection of civilians.
8. **Geneva Conventions** – A series of international treaties that establish standards for humanitarian treatment during wartime, such as protection of civilians and prisoners of war.

## Grammar: Present Perfect Tenses

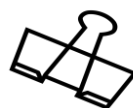


Table 10.1

### Present Perfect Tense

Form	Structure	Usage	Examples
<b>Affirmative</b>	Subject + has/have + past participle	Used to describe actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past but have relevance to the present.	- I <b>have</b> finished my homework. - She <b>has</b> gone to the store.
<b>Negative</b>	Subject + has/have + not + past participle	Used to describe actions that have not happened.	- I <b>haven't</b> seen that movie. - He <b>hasn't</b> visited us yet.
<b>Question</b>	Has/Have + subject + past participle?	Used to ask about actions that have happened or not happened in the past but have an effect on the present.	- <b>Have</b> you ever been to Paris? - <b>Has</b> she finished her work?
<b>Short Answers</b>	Yes, subject + has/have. / No, subject + hasn't/haven't.	Used to answer yes/no questions in the present perfect tense.	- Yes, I <b>have</b> . - No, he <b>hasn't</b> .
<b>Signal Words</b>	Just, already, yet, ever, never, for, since	Used with the present perfect to indicate time or frequency of an event.	- I <b>have just</b> eaten. - They <b>have never</b> traveled abroad.

#### Key Points:

- Present Perfect Tense connects the past with the present. It refers to past actions or events that have an effect on or relevance to the present moment.
- "Have" is used with I, you, we, they (plural) and "has" is used with he, she, it (singular).
- The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed (e.g., worked, played), while irregular verbs have unique past participles (e.g., gone, seen, done).

**Exercise 1. Read the following statements and decide if they are True or False. If the statement is false, correct it.**

1. Democracy guarantees the protection of human rights and freedoms for all citizens.
2. In a democracy, the government has the right to limit free speech in certain circumstances.



3. International human rights laws are enforceable by any country's legal system, regardless of local laws.
4. Democracy means that all political parties must have equal representation in government.
5. The United Nations is an international organization that supports the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide.

**Exercise 2. Match each term with its appropriate description.**

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
  2. The Geneva Conventions
  3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
  4. The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
  5. International Criminal Court (ICC)
- A. A treaty that defines and protects civil and political rights of individuals worldwide.
  - B. A set of treaties that provide protections during armed conflict, ensuring humane treatment of prisoners and civilians.
  - C. A key document that sets out fundamental human rights and freedoms to be universally protected.
  - D. A judicial body that prosecutes individuals accused of the most serious crimes, such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.
  - E. A treaty ensuring the protection of human rights for citizens of European countries.

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the correct terms from the list below. (Human rights, democracy, conflict, treaties, peacekeeping)**

1. The United Nations is tasked with maintaining global \_\_\_\_\_ and resolving international conflicts.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of government where power is vested in the people, often through elected representatives.
3. International \_\_\_\_\_, such as the Geneva Conventions, aim to protect people in times of armed conflict.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ organizations play a crucial role in maintaining the basic rights of individuals worldwide.
5. After years of negotiation, the two countries signed a \_\_\_\_\_ to end their prolonged conflict.

**Exercise 4. Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. What are the key principles that define a democratic government?
2. How do international human rights agreements help protect individuals in conflict zones?
3. What role does the United Nations play in promoting democracy and protecting human rights globally?
4. Can a country that is not democratic still respect and protect human rights? Explain.
5. How do world agreements like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights influence national laws?

**Exercise 5. Write a short essay (5-7 sentences) discussing the relationship between democracy, human rights, and the role of world agreements in resolving conflicts. Consider how democratic governments are more likely to uphold human rights and how international agreements contribute to peace and conflict resolution.**

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in Present Perfect.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) her legal research for the case.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not, submit) their reports yet.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the seminar on human rights this week.
4. The court \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the testimony of the witnesses.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (already, send) the legal documents to the client.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct form of the verb (Present Perfect) to complete the sentences.**

1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) the case recently.  
a) have solved  
b) solved  
c) are solving
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not, decide) on the verdict yet.  
a) haven't decided  
b) didn't decide  
c) aren't deciding
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) several witnesses so far.  
a) have interviewed  
b) interviewed  
c) are interviewing
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (never, work) on a criminal case before.  
a) has never worked  
b) never worked  
c) will never work
5. The defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (plead) guilty to all charges.  
a) has pleaded  
b) pleaded  
c) is pleading

**Exercise 8. Decide if the following statements are True or False. If the sentence is false, correct it.**

1. The Present Perfect tense is used to describe actions that happened at a specific point in the past.
2. The Present Perfect tense is used when an action has relevance or effect on the present moment.
3. "I have written the report" is an example of the Present Perfect tense.
4. The Present Perfect tense can be used with specific time expressions like "yesterday" or "last year."
5. The Present Perfect tense is often used to describe experiences that have occurred at an unspecified time in the past.

**Exercise 9. Choose whether to use the Present Perfect or Present Simple tense to complete the sentences.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the law firm for 5 years now.
2. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) the case thoroughly before the trial starts.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) many legal workshops in the past.
4. The court \_\_\_\_\_ (not, make) a final ruling on the case yet.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the defendant for a long time.

**Exercise 10. Use the following verbs to create sentences in the Present Perfect tense. Make sure the sentences are related to legal or judicial matters.**

1. attend

2. finish
3. investigate
4. sign
5. discover

**Task for IWM: Discuss the following statements**

1. We should make a clear distinction between the two law traditions.
2. The main purpose of law is to protect property ownership.

## **Theme №11. Prisons**

### **Text A**

Prisons are institutions used by the state to detain individuals who have been convicted of crimes. They serve as a critical part of the criminal justice system, with the primary purpose of punishing, rehabilitating, and deterring criminal behavior. Prisons are designed to house individuals who are sentenced to incarceration after a trial, and they vary in size, function, and security.

There are several reasons why individuals are sent to prison. Some may be imprisoned for committing serious offenses like murder, robbery, or drug trafficking, while others may serve time for less severe offenses. In addition to punishment, prisons also aim to rehabilitate offenders, providing education, job training, and psychological counseling to help reintegrate them into society after their release.

Prisons also serve as a deterrent, with the intention of preventing individuals from committing crimes in the future. However, there are debates about the effectiveness of prisons in reducing crime, with some advocating for alternative forms of punishment, such as restorative justice or community service.

#### **Key Aspects of Prisons:**

- **Incarceration:** The act of confining someone in prison as a punishment for a crime.
- **Rehabilitation:** The process of helping offenders reform through education, therapy, or skill development.
- **Deterrence:** The goal of discouraging crime by making an example of those who are incarcerated.
- **Security Levels:** Prisons are classified based on their security levels, which range from low to maximum security.

#### **Questions**

1. What is the primary purpose of prisons in the criminal justice system?
2. How do prisons contribute to the rehabilitation of offenders?
3. Why is incarceration considered a form of punishment?
4. What are the different security levels of prisons, and why are they important?
5. How do some critics view the effectiveness of prisons in reducing crime?

#### **New Vocabulary**

1. **Incarceration** – The act of confining someone in prison as a punishment for a crime.
2. **Rehabilitation** – The process of helping offenders reform through education, therapy, or skill development.
3. **Deterrence** – The goal of discouraging crime by making an example of those who are incarcerated.
4. **Prison Sentence** – The punishment given by a court, involving time spent in prison for committing a crime.
5. **Reform** – The process of making changes to improve the behavior or condition of prisoners, often through educational or therapeutic means.
6. **Correctional Facility** – Another term for prison or jail, a place where people are detained after being convicted of crimes.
7. **Prisoner** – A person who is confined in prison as a result of a legal sentence.
8. **Solitary Confinement** – The practice of isolating a prisoner in a single cell, often as a punishment or for security reasons.

### **Text B**

Prisons are classified into different categories based on factors such as security needs, the nature of the offenders, and the type of rehabilitation programs offered. The classification system

helps ensure that prisoners are housed in appropriate conditions and that the safety of both inmates and staff is maintained.

#### Common Categories of Prisons:

- **Maximum Security Prisons:** These prisons are for individuals who have committed serious crimes and are considered a threat to society. They are highly secure, with numerous barriers to prevent escape and strict supervision of inmates. Inmates in maximum security prisons often have limited privileges and are kept in isolated conditions.
- **Medium Security Prisons:** These prisons house offenders who are not considered to be a high risk but still require close supervision. The security is less intense than maximum security, and inmates may have more freedom of movement and access to rehabilitation programs.
- **Minimum Security Prisons:** These prisons house individuals who have committed less serious crimes and are considered low-risk offenders. They are less restrictive, and inmates may have more opportunities for work release, education, and rehabilitation programs.
- **Juvenile Detention Centers:** These are specialized facilities designed to house young offenders, typically under the age of 18. They focus more on rehabilitation than punishment, providing educational programs and counseling for young individuals.
- **Private Prisons:** Some prisons are privately owned and operated, often as a business venture. These facilities can range from low to high security, and there is ongoing debate about their effectiveness and ethics in the criminal justice system.

#### Factors in Classification:

- **Risk Assessment:** The level of threat an inmate poses to others and the likelihood of escape.
- **Crime Severity:** The nature and severity of the crime committed by the inmate.
- **Rehabilitation Needs:** The extent to which an inmate requires programs for education, mental health, or substance abuse treatment.

#### Questions

1. What are the main types of prisons based on security levels?
2. Why are maximum-security prisons considered the most secure?
3. What is the purpose of juvenile detention centers, and how do they differ from adult prisons?
4. How do private prisons differ from state-run prisons?
5. What factors are considered when classifying an inmate to a specific prison?

#### New Vocabulary

1. **Maximum Security Prison** – A high-security prison for individuals convicted of serious crimes, with the highest level of supervision and security measures.
2. **Medium Security Prison** – A prison for offenders who are not considered high risk but still require supervision; less secure than maximum security prisons.
3. **Minimum Security Prison** – A prison for low-risk offenders with fewer security measures and more freedom for inmates.
4. **Juvenile Detention Center** – A facility designed to house young offenders, focusing more on rehabilitation than punishment.
5. **Private Prison** – A prison operated by a private company rather than the government, often for profit.
6. **Risk Assessment** – The process of evaluating the level of threat an inmate poses to others and the likelihood of escape.
7. **Rehabilitation Programs** – Educational, therapeutic, or skill-based programs designed to help offenders reintegrate into society and reduce recidivism.
8. **Escape Prevention** – The measures taken to prevent prisoners from escaping from a facility, often including high fences, guard patrols, and surveillance.

## Grammar: Past Perfect Tenses

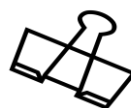


Table 11.1

### Past Perfect Tense

Form	Structure	Usage	Examples
Affirmative	Subject + had + past participle	Used to describe actions that were completed before another action in the past.	- I had finished my homework before the teacher arrived. - She had left when I called her.
Negative	Subject + had + not + past participle	Used to describe actions that had not happened before another action in the past.	- I hadn't seen him before the meeting. - They hadn't eaten lunch when I arrived.
Question	Had + subject + past participle?	Used to ask about actions that were completed before another action in the past.	- Had you finished the report before the deadline? - Had she ever been to London before?
Short Answers	Yes, subject + had. / No, subject + hadn't.	Used to answer yes/no questions in the past perfect tense.	- Yes, I had. - No, they hadn't.

#### Key Points:

- The Past Perfect Tense is used to show that one action was completed before another action in the past.
- It is formed using had (for all subjects) + the past participle of the main verb.
- The Past Perfect is typically used to emphasize which event occurred first in the past.

#### Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using the correct terms from the list below.

(Maximum-security, Medium-security, Minimum-security, Juvenile detention, Women's prison)

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is designed to house the most dangerous criminals, with high levels of surveillance and restricted movement.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ typically houses offenders who pose a lower risk to society and often allow more freedom of movement.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are facilities specifically designed for young offenders, focusing on rehabilitation rather than punishment.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are designed to meet the unique needs of female inmates, including access to gender-specific health care.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used for inmates who require psychiatric care and treatment for mental health disorders.

#### Exercise 2. Read the following statements and decide whether they are True or False. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Maximum-security prisons are for non-violent offenders who are close to release.
2. Women's prisons often offer programs specifically designed to support motherhood and family reunification.
3. Juvenile detention centers only house individuals who have committed violent crimes.
4. Medium-security prisons often allow inmates more freedom of movement and participation in educational programs.

5. Psychiatric prisons are designed for those convicted of minor crimes but who need mental health treatment.

**Exercise 3. Match each term to its appropriate description.**

1. Maximum-security prison
2. Minimum-security prison
3. Women's prison
4. Juvenile detention center
5. Psychiatric prison
- A. A facility where young offenders receive rehabilitation and education.
- B. A prison that accommodates individuals with mental health issues requiring specialized care.
- C. A high-security facility for violent offenders or those with a high escape risk.
- D. A prison that addresses the needs of female offenders, including parenting programs and gender-sensitive health care.
- E. A prison for less dangerous offenders who can have more freedom, work release programs, and rehabilitation opportunities.

**Exercise 4. Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. What is the primary difference between a maximum-security prison and a minimum-security prison?
2. How do juvenile detention centers differ from adult prisons in terms of rehabilitation programs?
3. Why are women's prisons designed differently from male prisons?
4. What special provisions are made in psychiatric prisons for inmates with mental health conditions?
5. What are the ethical concerns surrounding the use of privately-run prisons?

**Exercise 5. Use the following terms to create sentences that describe different types of prisons. Include the purpose or characteristics of each.**

1. Maximum-security prison
2. Medium-security prison
3. Juvenile detention center
4. Women's prison
5. Psychiatric prison

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in Past Perfect.**

1. By the time the judge arrived, the lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) their arguments.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (already, leave) the courthouse when we arrived.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (never, witness) such a complicated case before.
4. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) the suspect before the trial began.
5. By the end of the day, the defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to his lawyer several times.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct form of the verb in the Past Perfect tense.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the investigation before the trial started.
  - a) had completed
  - b) completed
  - c) has completed
2. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (already, meet) with the witness when I arrived at the office.
  - a) had already met

- b) already met
- c) meets already
- 3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the sentencing before the judge left the court.
  - a) had finished
  - b) finished
  - c) has finished
- 4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not, receive) the documents before the meeting began.
  - a) had not received
  - b) have not received
  - c) did not receive
- 5. By the time the defendant confessed, the police \_\_\_\_\_ (gather) all the evidence.
  - a) had gathered
  - b) gathered
  - c) were gathering

**Exercise 8. Read the following statements and decide whether they are True or False. If the statement is false, correct it.**

- 1. The Past Perfect tense describes actions that happened before another action in the past.
- 2. The Past Perfect tense is used to show a sequence of events in the present.
- 3. "By the time the jury arrived, the judge had already left the courtroom" is an example of the Past Perfect tense.
- 4. The Past Perfect tense is often used with time expressions like "before," "after," and "when."
- 5. The Past Perfect tense is the same as the simple past tense, but it is used to describe actions that happened at a specific point in the past.

**Exercise 9. Rewrite the following sentences using the Past Perfect tense.**

- 1. He (leave) by the time I arrived at the office. → He \_\_\_\_\_ by the time I arrived at the office.
- 2. The police (arrest) the suspect before the trial started. → The police \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect before the trial started.
- 3. They (never, see) a case like this before. → They \_\_\_\_\_ a case like this before.
- 4. We (not, hear) the verdict when the news broke. → We \_\_\_\_\_ the verdict when the news broke.
- 5. She (already, finish) her testimony when the lawyer asked her another question. → She \_\_\_\_\_ her testimony when the lawyer asked her another question.

**Exercise 10. Answer the following questions using the Past Perfect tense.**

- 1. Had the lawyer already filed the petition when the trial began?
- 2. Had you ever worked on a criminal case before you joined the legal team?
- 3. By the time you arrived, had the jury made a decision?
- 4. Had the police gathered all the evidence before they arrested the suspect?
- 5. By the time the judge ruled, had all the witnesses testified?

*IWM – 2 hours*

**Task for IWM: Answer the following questions.**

- 1. What is the main distinction between public and private law?
- 2. What are the main categories of private law?
- 3. What do they deal with?
- 4. What are the main categories of public law?



5. What do they deal with?
6. How do criminal and civil procedures differ?
7. What are the parties in a civil action?
8. What are the parties in a criminal action?

## **Theme №12. Drugtraffic**

### **Text A**

The fight against drug trafficking is a global issue, requiring a well-coordinated legal and enforcement framework at both national and international levels. Governments around the world have established laws and regulations to combat the illegal production, distribution, and sale of narcotics.

At the international level, one of the most important instruments for combating drug trafficking is the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. This treaty established global controls over the production, distribution, and consumption of drugs, aiming to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) plays a central role in coordinating global efforts against drug trafficking.

National governments also implement strict laws to deter drug trafficking within their borders. These laws typically include severe penalties for drug possession, trafficking, and manufacturing. In many countries, special law enforcement agencies, such as drug enforcement administrations and border patrol units, are tasked with investigating, apprehending, and prosecuting drug traffickers.

In addition to criminal penalties, legal frameworks often include preventive measures such as public awareness campaigns, drug addiction treatment programs, and international cooperation to dismantle drug trafficking networks.

#### **Key Legal Instruments:**

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) – An international treaty aimed at limiting the production and distribution of narcotic drugs.
- United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) – A legal framework for combating transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking.
- Drug Enforcement Agencies – Specialized law enforcement agencies tasked with combating drug trafficking and distribution.
- Extradition Laws – Legal agreements between countries to transfer drug traffickers for trial or punishment.

#### **Questions**

1. What international legal instrument plays a central role in combating drug trafficking?
2. What are the main responsibilities of drug enforcement agencies in the fight against drug trafficking?
3. How do national governments enforce laws against drug trafficking?
4. Why is international cooperation important in combating drug trafficking?
5. What are some preventive measures in the legal framework for fighting drug trafficking?

#### **New Vocabulary**

1. Drug Trafficking – The illegal production, distribution, and sale of drugs.
2. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs – An international treaty aimed at limiting the use of narcotics to medical and scientific purposes.
3. UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – An international body that coordinates global efforts to combat drug trafficking and other crimes.
4. Extradition – The legal process of transferring a suspected criminal from one country to another to face trial or punishment.
5. Drug Enforcement Agencies – Specialized law enforcement agencies responsible for investigating and stopping drug trafficking activities.
6. Transnational Organized Crime – Criminal activities that occur across national borders, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, and arms smuggling.
7. Preventive Measures – Actions taken to stop drug trafficking before it occurs, such as public awareness campaigns and drug prevention education.

8. Narcotics – Drugs that are illegal to produce or distribute, typically due to their harmful effects on health and society.

### **Text B**

Drug trafficking has significant social and economic consequences for individuals, families, communities, and entire nations. The illegal drug trade fuels organized crime and violence, contributing to instability in affected regions. The social impact of drug trafficking includes increased addiction rates, family breakdown, and the spread of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, as a result of drug use and sharing needles.

From an economic perspective, drug trafficking negatively affects legitimate businesses, discourages investment, and can lead to increased law enforcement and healthcare costs. Governments spend billions annually on combatting drug-related crime, while the loss of productivity from individuals addicted to drugs can impact the workforce.

The presence of drug trafficking organizations often leads to corruption among public officials, as traffickers bribe law enforcement and government figures to facilitate their operations. This corruption undermines the rule of law, weakens democratic institutions, and exacerbates inequality.

Despite these challenges, some regions have implemented harm reduction strategies to mitigate the social impacts of drug trafficking. These strategies include drug treatment programs, harm reduction education, and efforts to integrate former drug offenders into society.

#### **Key Social and Economic Impacts:**

- **Addiction Rates** – The prevalence of drug dependence within a society due to trafficking and drug availability.
- **Organized Crime** – Criminal groups that engage in illicit activities such as drug trafficking.
- **Corruption** – The abuse of power by public officials for personal gain, often facilitated by drug trafficking organizations.
- **Healthcare Costs** – The financial burden on the healthcare system due to drug addiction treatment and drug-related diseases.
- **Loss of Productivity** – Economic losses resulting from individuals being unable to work due to addiction.

#### **Questions**

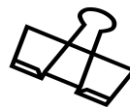
1. What are the main social consequences of drug trafficking in communities?
2. How does drug trafficking contribute to organized crime and violence?
3. Why does drug trafficking lead to corruption among public officials?
4. What are some economic impacts of drug trafficking on a country's economy?
5. How can harm reduction strategies help mitigate the social impacts of drug trafficking?

#### **New Vocabulary**

1. **Addiction** – The physical and psychological dependence on a substance, such as drugs, leading to compulsive use.
2. **Organized Crime** – Criminal activities carried out by groups that engage in illegal enterprises, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering.
3. **Corruption** – The abuse of power by government officials or public servants for personal gain, often facilitated by bribes or illegal activities.
4. **Healthcare Costs** – The financial expenditures related to treating drug addiction, drug-related diseases, and health crises arising from drug abuse.
5. **Loss of Productivity** – The economic cost of individuals being unable to work due to addiction, leading to lower economic output.
6. **Harm Reduction** – Strategies aimed at reducing the negative social and health consequences of drug use, such as needle exchange programs or drug rehabilitation.

7. Social Stability – The degree to which a society maintains order, safety, and well-being, which can be disrupted by drug trafficking.

8. Public Health – The health and well-being of a population, often affected by widespread drug abuse and related diseases.



## Grammar: Future Perfect Tenses

Table 12.1

### Future Perfect Tense

Form	Structure	Usage	Examples
Affirmative	Subject + will have + past participle	Used to describe actions that will be completed before a specific point in the future.	- By 2025, I will have finished my degree. - She will have left by the time you arrive.
Negative	Subject + will not have + past participle	Used to describe actions that will not be completed before a specific point in the future.	- I will not have completed the project by next week. - They won't have finished the meeting by noon.
Question	Will + subject + have + past participle?	Used to ask about actions that will be completed before a specific point in the future.	- Will you have finished your homework by tomorrow? - Will she have left by the time I get there?
Short Answers	Yes, subject + will. / No, subject + won't.	Used to answer yes/no questions in the future perfect tense.	- Yes, I will. - No, they won't.

#### Key Points:

- The Future Perfect Tense describes an action that will be completed by a certain point in the future.
- It is formed using will have + the past participle of the main verb.
- The Future Perfect is often used with time expressions like by, by the time, before, and in to indicate the specific time the action will be completed.

#### Exercise 1. Match each term related to the legal framework for combating drug trafficking with its correct definition.

1. Extradition
2. Asset forfeiture
3. Interpol
4. United Nations Convention (1988)
5. DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)

A. An international law enforcement agency that facilitates cooperation between police forces worldwide.

B. The process of surrendering a criminal to another jurisdiction for prosecution or punishment.

C. The international treaty that aims to combat drug trafficking and organized crime globally.

D. A U.S. federal agency responsible for enforcing drug laws and investigating drug trafficking networks.

E. The legal process through which the government seizes assets derived from criminal activity, including drug trafficking.

**Exercise 2. Read the statements below and determine whether they are True or False. If false, correct the statement.**

1. Drug trafficking does not have significant economic consequences, as it mainly affects criminal organizations.
2. Drug trafficking contributes to social instability, often leading to violence and corruption in affected regions.
3. Drug trafficking has no effect on public health, as illegal drugs are typically controlled by healthcare systems.
4. Asset forfeiture is a process used to seize illicit profits from drug trafficking organizations.
5. The United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances aims to promote drug trafficking.

**Exercise 3. Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.**

Case Study: In 2020, the Sinaloa Cartel, one of the largest drug trafficking organizations in the world, was involved in smuggling methamphetamine into the U.S. Authorities in both Mexico and the U.S. worked together through Interpol to dismantle the network.

1. How did international cooperation between countries help combat the trafficking efforts of the Sinaloa Cartel?
2. What role did Interpol play in this case, and why is its involvement crucial in drug trafficking investigations?
3. Discuss the importance of extradition treaties between countries in bringing criminals to justice across borders.

**Exercise 4. In pairs, one person will be a prosecutor, and the other will be a defense attorney in a simulated drug trafficking trial. The prosecutor will present a case of drug trafficking, while the defense attorney will argue that their client (an accused drug trafficker) should be released. After 10 minutes, the roles will switch.**

- Prosecutor's Task for IWM: Argue that the evidence collected by law enforcement is sufficient to convict the accused, using legal terms related to drug trafficking.
- Defense attorney's Task for IWM: Argue that the evidence is circumstantial or improperly obtained, and request the release of the accused based on the lack of concrete proof.

**Exercise 5. In small groups, discuss the following questions and present your answers to the class.**

1. What are the economic costs of drug trafficking to a country? Consider healthcare, law enforcement, and loss of productivity.
2. How does drug trafficking contribute to social instability and the spread of violence and corruption in certain regions?
3. What impact does drug trafficking have on public health? Discuss the rise of addiction and the burden on healthcare systems.
4. How can education and prevention programs help reduce the impact of drug trafficking in society?

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in Future Perfect.**

1. By the time the judge arrives, the lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their opening statements.
2. By next year, the police \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) all the suspects involved in the crime.

3. By the time you read this letter, I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the country.
4. In two weeks, the investigators \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) all the evidence they need.
5. By the time the trial starts, the defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) in court several times.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences in the Future Perfect tense.**

1. By the end of this month, the police \_\_\_\_\_ (have) arrested more suspects.  
a) will have  
b) will be having  
c) had
2. In 2025, they \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the new law enforcement facility.  
a) will have completed  
b) will complete  
c) have completed
3. By the time the trial begins, the judge \_\_\_\_\_ (read) all the evidence.  
a) will have read  
b) will read  
c) has read
4. By the time I arrive, they \_\_\_\_\_ (already, leave) the office.  
a) will have already left  
b) will leave  
c) have already left
5. By next month, the police \_\_\_\_\_ (track) the movements of the suspects for six months.  
a) will have tracked  
b) will track  
c) have tracked

**Exercise 8. Rewrite the following sentences using the Future Perfect tense.**

1. By the time the trial ends, the jury will have made a decision. → By the time the trial ends, the jury \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a decision.
2. We will finish the investigation before the court hearing. → We \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the investigation before the court hearing.
3. The police will have collected the evidence by tomorrow. → The police \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) the evidence by tomorrow.
4. He will testify in court by the time we call him. → He \_\_\_\_\_ (testify) in court by the time we call him.
5. The officers will arrest all suspects before the investigation concludes. → The officers \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) all suspects before the investigation concludes.

**Exercise 9. Choose between Future Perfect or Simple Future to complete the sentences.**

1. By the time you arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my report.
2. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) the case by next week.
3. By the time the trial ends, the defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (plead) guilty.
4. In 10 years, they \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) new technology to combat crime.
5. By 2023, the legal team \_\_\_\_\_ (resolve) all pending cases.

**Exercise 10. Answer the following questions using the Future Perfect tense.**

1. By the time the police arrest the suspects, how long will they have been investigating the case?
2. What will you have achieved by the time you graduate?

3. By next year, how many criminal cases will have been tried in court?
4. By the time the judge rules, what will the jury have done?
5. How long will law enforcement have been working on drug trafficking cases by the end of the year?

**Tasks for IWM:**

**Task 1: Give other words with the same root.**

a crime, to prosecute, to internationalize, to arrange, to own, a regulation, to operate, citizenship, an accusation, to defend, to govern, a constitution, an administration, wrongful.

**Task 2: Fill in the gaps with missing words:**

1. The state usually starts ... actions
2. Individuals usually start... actions.
3. The party bringing a civil action is called the ... .
4. The party bringing a criminal action is called the ... .
5. The party accused of a crime or a civil offence is called ... .
6. The law concerning arrangements for dealing with property after the owner's death is called ... .
7. ....deals with wrongs committed against the individual's person, property or reputation.
8. Criminal law deals with wrongs which .... of society.
9. Law of contracts deals with ... agreements between people or companies.

## **Theme №13. International terrorism**

### **Text A**

Counterterrorism refers to the measures and actions taken by governments, international organizations, and law enforcement agencies to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. Globally, counterterrorism efforts involve a combination of intelligence sharing, military operations, and legal frameworks to prevent terrorist activities and dismantle terrorist organizations.

International Cooperation is a key element of effective counterterrorism strategies. Organizations like the United Nations and INTERPOL facilitate cooperation between countries to share intelligence, develop joint counterterrorism plans, and ensure that terrorists cannot operate freely across borders.

Governments also implement counterterrorism laws, which enable authorities to track suspects, freeze assets, and prevent terrorist financing. This includes measures like the Patriot Act in the United States, which grants law enforcement agencies broad surveillance powers to identify and disrupt terrorist plots.

Military and Security Actions are often part of global counterterrorism strategies. Military forces may be deployed to dismantle terrorist networks, disrupt training camps, or combat insurgencies linked to terrorism. The Global Coalition Against Daesh is an example of international military cooperation targeting terrorist organizations like ISIS.

Preventive Measures also play a critical role. These include counter-radicalization programs aimed at preventing individuals from joining terrorist groups, and public awareness campaigns to encourage reporting suspicious activities.

Key elements of global counterterrorism efforts include:

- Intelligence Sharing – The exchange of information between governments and agencies to identify and prevent terrorist threats.
- Terrorist Financing Laws – Legal regulations that prevent funding from reaching terrorist organizations.
- Military Cooperation – Joint military efforts to combat terrorist organizations, especially in conflict zones.
- Counter-Radicalization Programs – Programs aimed at stopping the recruitment of individuals into terrorist groups.

### **Questions**

1. Why is international cooperation important in counterterrorism efforts?
2. What role does intelligence sharing play in preventing terrorism?
3. How do counterterrorism laws help to prevent terrorist attacks?
4. Give an example of a global military initiative aimed at combating terrorism.
5. What are counter-radicalization programs, and how do they prevent terrorism?

### **New Vocabulary**

1. Counterterrorism – Actions and strategies designed to prevent and respond to terrorism.
2. Intelligence Sharing – The exchange of sensitive information between governments and agencies to prevent terrorist activities.
3. Terrorist Financing – The process by which funds are raised and provided to support terrorist organizations.
4. Radicalization – The process by which individuals adopt extremist ideologies, often leading to involvement in terrorism.
5. Counter-Radicalization – Programs aimed at preventing individuals from becoming involved in terrorism by addressing the root causes of radicalization.
6. Military Cooperation – Joint efforts by military forces from different countries to fight terrorism and eliminate terrorist networks.



7. Terrorist Networks – Organized groups that plan and carry out terrorist activities.
8. Global Coalition – A coalition of nations working together to address a common threat, such as terrorism.

### **Text B**

International terrorism refers to terrorist acts that are intended to cause harm or fear across national borders. These acts often have widespread impacts, both socially and politically, and are driven by various causes such as ideology, geopolitics, and economic factors.

Ideological Factors are among the most significant drivers of international terrorism. Terrorist groups often promote extremist ideologies, such as radical religious or political views, and use violence as a tool to achieve their goals. These ideologies can spread through media, propaganda, and recruitment efforts, fueling terrorism across borders.

Political and Geopolitical Factors also play a critical role in fostering international terrorism. Armed conflicts, foreign interventions, and perceived injustices often contribute to radicalization and the rise of terrorist groups. In regions where governance is weak, terrorist organizations can take advantage of the instability to recruit new members and expand their influence.

Economic and Social Factors such as poverty, lack of education, and social exclusion often create an environment conducive to terrorism. Individuals who feel marginalized or oppressed are more susceptible to extremist ideologies and may turn to terrorism as a form of protest or as a means of gaining power.

The impact of international terrorism is wide-reaching and devastating. It not only causes physical harm and loss of life but also leads to psychological trauma, the destruction of infrastructure, and economic instability. Governments often implement stricter security measures, leading to restrictions on civil liberties and increased surveillance. Terrorism can also strain international relations and fuel further conflicts.

#### **Key Causes of International Terrorism:**

- Ideological Factors – Radical beliefs or political views that drive individuals to commit terrorist acts.
- Political and Geopolitical Factors – Wars, foreign interventions, and political instability that create conditions for terrorism to thrive.
- Economic and Social Inequality – Poverty, unemployment, and lack of education that make individuals vulnerable to radicalization.

#### **Impacts of International Terrorism:**

- Loss of Life – The death and injury of civilians, law enforcement officers, and military personnel in terrorist attacks.
- Psychological Impact – The fear and trauma caused by terrorism, affecting the mental health of individuals and communities.
- Economic Consequences – The economic costs of terrorism, including damage to infrastructure, lost productivity, and increased security expenditures.

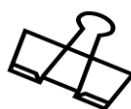
#### **Questions**

1. What are some of the ideological factors that contribute to international terrorism?
2. How do political and geopolitical conflicts contribute to the rise of terrorist organizations?
3. What role do economic and social factors play in fostering terrorism?
4. What are the main impacts of international terrorism on societies?
5. How do governments respond to the threat of international terrorism?

#### **New Vocabulary**

1. Ideological Factors – The beliefs or ideas that influence and drive individuals or groups to commit terrorism.

2. Geopolitical Factors – Political and strategic factors relating to geography, including conflicts, invasions, and foreign policies that fuel terrorism.
3. Radicalization – The process by which individuals adopt extreme views that lead them to support or engage in terrorism.
4. Terrorist Acts – Violent actions intended to create fear and achieve political or ideological goals.
5. Psychological Impact – The mental and emotional toll that terrorism takes on victims and communities, including trauma and fear.
6. Economic Consequences – The negative economic effects caused by terrorism, such as property damage, loss of business, and increased security costs.
7. Social Inequality – Disparities in wealth, education, and opportunity that may contribute to terrorism by creating grievances within society.
8. Counterterrorism Measures – Strategies and actions taken by governments to prevent and respond to terrorist activities.



### Grammar: Active / Passive Voice

Table 13.1

#### Active Voice Structure

Sentence Type	Structure	Example
<b>Affirmative</b>	Subject + Verb + Object	<b>She writes a letter.</b>
<b>Negative</b>	Subject + does not (don't) / did not (didn't) + Verb + Object	<b>They don't eat vegetables.</b>
<b>Interrogative</b>	Do/Does/Did + Subject + Verb + Object?	<b>Did she play tennis?</b>

Table 13.2

#### Active Voice

Person	Example Sentence	Explanation
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	I write a letter.	The subject (I) performs the action (write) directly on the object (a letter).
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	We read books every day.	The subject (We) performs the action (read) on the object (books).
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	You help your friend.	The subject (You) performs the action (help) on the object (your friend).
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	You make decisions.	The subject (You) performs the action (make) on the object (decisions).
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	He plays the piano.	The subject (He) performs the action (plays) on the object (the piano).
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	They build houses.	The subject (They) performs the action (build) on the object (houses).

Table 13.3

#### Passive Voice Structure

Sentence Type	Structure	Example
<b>Affirmative</b>	Subject + am/are/is/was/were + Past Participle + (by + Agent)	The letter was written by me.

Negative	Subject + am/are/is/was/were + not + Past Participle + (by + Agent)	The book is not read by us.
Interrogative	Am/Are/Is/Was/Were + Subject + Past Participle + (by + Agent)?	Is the lesson explained by her?

Table 13.4

### Passive Voice

Person	Example Sentence	Explanation
1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	A letter <b>is written</b> by me.	The subject (a letter) receives the action (is written) from the agent (me).
1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	Books <b>are read</b> by us every day.	The subject (books) receives the action (are read) from the agent (us).
2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	A favor <b>is done</b> by you.	The subject (a favor) receives the action (is done) from the agent (you).
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural	Decisions <b>are made</b> by you.	The subject (decisions) receives the action (are made) from the agent (you).
3 <sup>rd</sup> Singular	The piano <b>is played</b> by him.	The subject (the piano) receives the action (is played) from the agent (him).
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plural	Houses <b>are built</b> by them.	The subject (houses) receives the action (are built) from the agent (them).

#### Exercise 1. Match each term with its correct definition.

1. Terrorist Financing
2. Interpol
3. UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
4. Counterterrorism Operations
5. NATO

A. An international treaty organization that promotes cooperation among law enforcement agencies in different countries to fight terrorism.

B. A strategy developed by the United Nations to assist member states in preventing and combating terrorism globally.

C. The military and intelligence operations aimed at disrupting and eliminating terrorist groups and their activities.

D. Organizations or individuals involved in providing resources or funding to terrorist activities.

E. A military alliance formed to provide collective defense and security for member countries, often involved in counterterrorism missions.

#### Exercise 2. In small groups, discuss the following questions and present your findings to the class.

1. What do you think are the main root causes of international terrorism?
2. How do terrorist groups recruit individuals, and what kind of ideologies do they often promote?
3. What impact do terrorist attacks have on the economy and security of affected countries?
4. In your opinion, how effective are current counterterrorism strategies in addressing these root causes?
5. How do terrorist activities affect the relationships between countries on the global stage?

**Exercise 3. Make a dialogue on this theme.**

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate words: political oppression, extremist ideologies, economic disparity, ethnic/religious conflicts.**

1. One major cause of international terrorism is \_\_\_\_\_, where people may resort to violence when their political freedoms are suppressed.
2. Terrorist groups often spread \_\_\_\_\_ to justify their actions and recruit followers.
3. High levels of \_\_\_\_\_ can lead to frustration and violence, making individuals more vulnerable to extremist rhetoric.
4. Many terrorist organizations emerge in regions suffering from \_\_\_\_\_, where different ethnic or religious groups are in conflict over power and resources.

**Exercise 5. Organize a debate on the effectiveness of current international counterterrorism efforts.**

- Proposition (Affirmative): Current counterterrorism efforts, including military operations, intelligence sharing, and international treaties, are effective in reducing global terrorism.

- Opposition (Negative): Despite efforts from international organizations and countries, terrorism continues to be a global threat, and current strategies are not sufficient.

Instructions for Debate:

- Research facts about international counterterrorism strategies, including examples from the UN, NATO, and Interpol.
- Present arguments, counterarguments, and evidence to support your position.
- Conclude by proposing alternative strategies or improvements to current measures.

**Exercise 6. Convert the following active voice sentences into passive voice.**

1. The police arrested the suspect.
2. The judge will announce the verdict tomorrow.
3. The officers have completed the investigation.
4. The prosecutor will present the evidence in court.
5. They caught the criminal last night.

**Exercise 7. Read the following sentences and decide if they are in the active voice or passive voice. Write A for active and P for passive.**

1. The investigation was conducted by the detectives.
2. The lawyer argued the case passionately.
3. The arrest was made at dawn.
4. The police will enforce the law strictly.
5. The defendant was represented by a public defender.

**Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in either active or passive voice.**

1. The law enforcement officers \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) the crime at the moment.
2. The criminal \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) by the police last week.
3. The defense attorney \_\_\_\_\_ (present) the argument during the trial.
4. The witness \_\_\_\_\_ (question) by the police during the investigation.
5. The jury \_\_\_\_\_ (deliberate) on the verdict tomorrow.

**Exercise 9. Convert the following passive voice sentences into active voice.**

1. The trial was conducted by the judge.
2. The case is being handled by the prosecutor.
3. The evidence will be examined by the experts.

4. The report was written by the legal team.
5. The law was enforced by the officers at the scene.

**Exercise 10. Choose whether to keep the sentence in active or change it into passive. Rewrite the sentence accordingly.**

1. The police arrested the suspect. → Passive or Active? (Rewrite it accordingly)
2. The judge will sentence the defendant next week. → Passive or Active? (Rewrite it accordingly)
3. They had repaired the vehicle before the investigation started. → Passive or Active? (Rewrite it accordingly)
4. The defendant was accused of the crime. → Passive or Active? (Rewrite it accordingly)
5. The officers are conducting a search. → Passive or Active? (Rewrite it accordingly)

**Task for IWM: Discuss the following statement:**

In English law an act of violence against a person may be treated both as a crime and as a civil wrong. Explain some of the differences between the two procedures.

## **Theme №14. Corruption**

### **Text A**

Corruption is a widespread problem that undermines the stability and effectiveness of governance and society. It involves the abuse of power for personal gain, such as bribery, embezzlement, and nepotism. Corruption can occur at various levels of government, from local to national, and within both the public and private sectors.

The impact of corruption on governance is profound. It erodes public trust in government institutions, leading to a lack of faith in the political system. Corruption distorts decision-making, often leading to the allocation of resources based on favoritism rather than merit, which weakens the efficiency and fairness of public services. When resources are diverted for personal gain, essential services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure suffer, leaving the population vulnerable.

In society, corruption exacerbates social inequality by benefiting the powerful and leaving the marginalized at a disadvantage. It hampers economic growth and development by discouraging investment and distorting markets. Furthermore, it perpetuates a cycle of poverty and instability, as corrupt leaders may prioritize personal enrichment over the welfare of their citizens. Corruption can also lead to human rights violations, as those in power may use their position to suppress opposition or exploit vulnerable populations.

The impact of corruption is not limited to individual nations; it can have international ramifications. Corruption can fuel organized crime, terrorism, and environmental degradation, as criminal organizations often rely on corrupt government officials to facilitate their operations. International cooperation is essential to combating corruption, as it often crosses borders and affects multiple countries.

#### **Questions**

1. How does corruption affect the functioning of government institutions?
2. What are some of the key consequences of corruption on public services?
3. In what ways does corruption contribute to social inequality?
4. How does corruption impact economic growth and development?
5. What are some international effects of corruption?

#### **New Vocabulary**

1. Corruption – The abuse of power for personal gain, often involving bribery, fraud, and nepotism.
2. Governance – The process of decision-making and the execution of authority in the management of public affairs.
3. Bribery – The act of giving or receiving something of value to influence the actions of an official or other person in power.
4. Embezzlement – The misappropriation of funds or property entrusted to someone's care, often by public officials.
5. Nepotism – Favoritism shown to relatives or close associates, especially in the appointment of jobs or positions.
6. Social Inequality – The unequal distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society.
7. Public Services – Essential services provided by the government, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure.
8. Human Rights Violations – Actions that violate the basic rights and freedoms guaranteed to individuals by law.

### **Text B**

In response to the pervasive issue of corruption, governments and international organizations have developed anti-corruption measures and legal frameworks aimed at preventing, detecting, and punishing corrupt practices. These efforts are crucial for promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance.

Anti-corruption laws are designed to prohibit activities such as bribery, fraud, and money laundering. Many countries have enacted anti-corruption legislation that holds public officials accountable for their actions and imposes severe penalties for corruption-related crimes. For example, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in the United States and the UK Bribery Act are two prominent pieces of legislation aimed at combating corruption in international business transactions.

In addition to domestic laws, international treaties and conventions play a critical role in combating corruption. The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), for example, promotes international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of corrupt practices and encourages countries to adopt effective anti-corruption measures.

Transparency and accountability mechanisms are also essential components of anti-corruption efforts. These mechanisms include whistleblower protection laws, which encourage individuals to report corruption without fear of retaliation, and audit and oversight bodies, which monitor government spending and activities to detect irregularities.

Anti-corruption measures also include public sector reforms aimed at increasing transparency and reducing the opportunities for corruption. These reforms may involve strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving public service recruitment processes, and establishing clear procedures for decision-making.

### **Questions**

1. What are some examples of anti-corruption legislation and their role in preventing corruption?
2. How do international treaties, such as the UNCAC, contribute to global anti-corruption efforts?
3. Why are transparency and accountability mechanisms important in combating corruption?
4. What role do whistleblower protection laws play in encouraging the reporting of corruption?
5. How can public sector reforms help to reduce corruption?

### **New Vocabulary**

1. Anti-Corruption Legislation – Laws and regulations aimed at preventing and punishing corruption, such as bribery and embezzlement.
2. Bribery Act – A law that criminalizes the act of offering, giving, or receiving bribes.
3. Money Laundering – The illegal process of concealing the origins of illegally obtained money, typically through transactions that make the funds appear legitimate.
4. Transparency – Openness and accountability in the actions of individuals and organizations, particularly in government.
5. Whistleblower Protection – Laws that protect individuals who report corruption or misconduct from retaliation or harm.
6. Audit – An official inspection or examination of accounts, records, or financial operations to ensure compliance and detect irregularities.
7. Public Sector Reforms – Efforts to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of government services and institutions.
8. Regulatory Framework – A set of rules and regulations designed to govern the behavior of individuals, organizations, or industries.

## Grammar: Conditional Sentences



Table 14.1

### Zero Conditional Sentences

Structure	If + Present Simple, Present Simple	Example Sentence
If-Clause (Condition)	If + Present Simple	If it rains, we stay inside.
Main Clause (Result)	Present Simple	If you heat ice, it melts.

Key Points of Zero Conditional:

- Zero conditional is used to talk about general truths or facts that are always true and happen as a result of certain conditions.
- It's used for things that are always true (e.g., scientific facts, laws of nature, etc.).
- The If-Clause (condition) and the Main Clause (result) both use the Present Simple tense.

Usage:

- Expresses facts that are always true.
- Describes general truths that are dependent on certain conditions.

Table 14.2

### First Conditional Sentences

Structure	If + Present Simple, will + Base Verb	Example Sentence
If-Clause (Condition)	If + Present Simple	If it rains, we will stay inside.
Main Clause (Result)	will + Base Verb	If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

Key Points of First Conditional:

- The First Conditional is used to talk about real or possible situations in the future, where the condition is likely to happen.
- It describes a possible result that will happen in the future if a certain condition is met.
- The If-Clause uses the Present Simple, and the Main Clause uses will + base verb.

Usage:

- First Conditional is used for real possibilities in the future, things that could happen or be true if the condition is met.
- It's often used when predicting future events based on a condition.

Negative Forms:

If + Present Simple, will + not + Base Verb (won't)

**Exercise 1. Match each term with its correct definition related to the impact of corruption.**

1. Embezzlement
  2. Bribery
  3. Public trust
  4. Economic growth
  5. Social instability
- A. The illegal misappropriation of funds or resources entrusted to someone's care.



- B. The willingness of citizens to trust and rely on public institutions.
- C. A crime where individuals or organizations offer or receive something of value to influence decision-making.
- D. The ability of a country's economy to expand and create wealth, often hindered by corruption.
- E. The breakdown of societal order due to corruption, leading to protests, inequality, and violence.

**Exercise 2. Read the statements below and determine whether they are True or False. If False, correct the statement.**

1. Corruption leads to an increase in public trust in government institutions.
2. Corruption hinders economic development by diverting resources from essential services.
3. Corruption has no impact on the quality of governance or law enforcement.
4. Corruption can lead to social unrest and instability within a society.
5. Strong anti-corruption laws always eliminate corrupt practices within a nation.

**Exercise 3. Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.**

Case Study: The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) is the only legally binding international anti-corruption instrument. Many countries have ratified it and enacted national laws to criminalize corruption, such as bribery, money laundering, and the abuse of power. Anti-corruption agencies in countries like India, Mexico, and South Africa are tasked with investigating corruption cases and holding individuals accountable.

1. How does the UNCAC help in the fight against corruption globally?
2. What role do national anti-corruption laws play in reinforcing the UNCAC?
3. Why are anti-corruption agencies crucial in tackling corruption?
4. Can international treaties and local laws be equally effective in reducing corruption?

Why or why not?

**Exercise 4. In pairs, role-play a debate between two legal experts. One will argue that international treaties (like UNCAC) are more effective in combating corruption, while the other will argue that national laws and local anti-corruption agencies are more successful in fighting corruption.**

- Proponent (International treaties): Argue that global cooperation and legally binding agreements are key to tackling corruption across borders.
- Proponent (National laws): Argue that corruption is best tackled through strong national laws and dedicated anti-corruption bodies.

Instructions for the debate:

- Research arguments for both positions.
- Present the benefits and challenges of each approach.
- Conclude with a recommendation on which approach is more effective and why.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct term: *Bribery, Whistleblower protection, Transparency, Asset recovery, International cooperation.***

1. Governments should promote \_\_\_\_\_ by ensuring that public officials disclose their financial interests and avoid conflicts of interest.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is crucial for protecting individuals who report corruption, allowing them to come forward without fear of retaliation.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an essential tool for tracing and recovering assets stolen through corrupt practices.
4. Countries must work together through \_\_\_\_\_ to strengthen enforcement of anti-corruption laws globally.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ involves offering or accepting money or favors to influence decision-making, often leading to injustices.

**Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb in the appropriate conditional tense.**

1. If the police \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) earlier, they would have caught the suspect.
2. If the judge \_\_\_\_\_ (issue) a warrant, the officers could have searched the premises.
3. If criminals \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the law, they face serious consequences.
4. If the prosecutor \_\_\_\_\_ (present) more evidence, the case would have been stronger.
5. If the court \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the defendant guilty, they will impose a heavy sentence.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences in the right conditional type.**

1. If the defense lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more time, she would have gathered more evidence.
  - a) had
  - b) has
  - c) will have
2. If the police \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) a tip-off, they will raid the warehouse immediately.
  - a) had received
  - b) receives
  - c) receive
3. If criminals \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) caught, they would have continued their illegal activities.
  - a) weren't
  - b) aren't
  - c) hadn't been
4. If law enforcement officers \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) the case thoroughly, they would have found more leads.
  - a) investigated
  - b) investigate
  - c) had investigated
5. If the judge \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more lenient, the defendant could have received a lighter sentence.
  - a) is
  - b) was
  - c) had been

**Exercise 8. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct conditional form.**

1. The police always catch criminals if they break the law. → The police \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) criminals if they break the law.
2. The case would have been dismissed if the defendant had hired a better lawyer. → If the defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (hire) a better lawyer, the case would have been dismissed.
3. If they arrest the suspect, they will interrogate him. → If the suspect \_\_\_\_\_ (be) arrested, they \_\_\_\_\_ (interrogate) him.
4. If the court gave the defendant a second chance, he would change his behavior. → The defendant \_\_\_\_\_ (change) his behavior if the court \_\_\_\_\_ (give) him a second chance.

5. If the officers had discovered the crime scene earlier, they might have caught the criminals. → If the officers \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) the crime scene earlier, they \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the criminals.

**Exercise 9. Match each situation with the appropriate conditional sentence.**

1. Situation A: The police didn't arrest the suspect in time, and he escaped.
2. Situation B: If the defense lawyer had presented more convincing arguments, the jury might have reached a different verdict.
3. Situation C: If law enforcement officers receive a tip-off, they can act immediately.
4. Situation D: If you commit a crime, you will be arrested.
5. Situation E: If the judge had been more lenient, the criminal might not have gone to prison.

**Exercise 10. Write one sentence for each conditional type related to law enforcement or the legal profession.**

**Task for IWM: Write a short story based on a legal or criminal case that involves a series of events influenced by conditional sentences (Zero, First, Second, Third, or Mixed Conditionals). The story should focus on a criminal investigation, courtroom drama, or a legal case, and creatively incorporate conditional sentences throughout the narrative.**

**Theme №15. Rendering texts. Clarification of social and political vocabulary.**  
**Writing reviews on articles**

**Text A**

Social media has revolutionized the way people communicate and access information, influencing various aspects of society, including politics. In recent years, social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram have become crucial tools for political movements and public discourse. Politicians and activists alike use these platforms to reach a broader audience, promote their ideas, and mobilize supporters.

One of the most significant impacts of social media is its ability to facilitate political activism. Social media allows individuals to quickly organize protests, share news, and raise awareness about social issues. For example, the Arab Spring of 2010 was largely fueled by social media, as activists used platforms like Twitter and Facebook to organize demonstrations and spread information about government corruption and human rights abuses. Social media has also provided a platform for marginalized groups to amplify their voices and demand change.

However, social media is not without its challenges. One concern is the spread of misinformation. In some cases, fake news or misleading information can be rapidly disseminated, influencing public opinion and political outcomes. Additionally, social media has been used as a tool for political manipulation, with some governments or political actors using these platforms to influence elections or suppress dissent.

Despite these challenges, social media remains a powerful force in shaping political landscapes worldwide. It has transformed how people engage with politics, offering new opportunities for participation and activism, while also presenting new risks and challenges that need to be addressed.

**Questions:**

1. How has social media impacted political activism in recent years?
2. What role did social media play in the Arab Spring of 2010?
3. What are some of the challenges associated with the use of social media in politics?
4. How can misinformation spread on social media influence political outcomes?
5. In what ways can social media be both a tool for political change and a tool for political manipulation?

**New Vocabulary:**

1. Social Media – Online platforms and tools used for communication, sharing content, and interacting with others (e.g., Twitter, Facebook).
2. Political Activism – The use of campaigning, protests, or other forms of direct action to bring about political or social change.
3. Arab Spring – A series of pro-democracy uprisings and protests that occurred in the Arab world starting in 2010, facilitated by social media.
4. Misinformation – False or inaccurate information spread unintentionally, often without the intent to deceive.
5. Political Manipulation – The use of deceptive tactics to influence political outcomes or public opinion.
6. Fake News – Deliberately fabricated information intended to mislead the public or create confusion.
7. Dissent – Disagreement or opposition to the established authority or government policies.
8. Mobilize – To organize people or resources for a specific purpose, often for social or political action.

## Text B

A free press is one of the cornerstones of a functioning democracy. It serves as a check on government power, provides information to the public, and ensures that citizens are informed about important political and social issues. Journalists play a vital role in gathering and disseminating information, holding those in power accountable, and providing a forum for public debate.

In democratic societies, the press is expected to be independent and impartial, offering a range of perspectives on important issues. The freedom of the press allows for criticism of government policies and officials, which is essential for maintaining transparency and preventing corruption. A well-informed electorate is crucial for making sound decisions in elections and for holding elected officials accountable for their actions.

However, in many parts of the world, the press is not free. In some countries, governments control the media or censor information that may be critical of the ruling regime. Media censorship can limit access to important information and hinder the public's ability to make informed decisions. Journalists may face threats, imprisonment, or even violence for reporting on sensitive topics.

Despite these challenges, the importance of a free press cannot be overstated. It is a vital component of democracy, providing citizens with the information they need to participate in political life and hold their leaders accountable.

### Questions:

1. Why is a free press important in a democracy?
2. What role do journalists play in ensuring a functioning democracy?
3. How does a free press contribute to transparency and the prevention of corruption?
4. What are some challenges faced by the press in countries with limited media freedom?
5. Why is media censorship harmful to democratic societies?

### New Vocabulary:

1. Free Press – The ability of the media to report and publish news without government interference or censorship.
2. Democracy – A system of government where power is vested in the people, who elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.
3. Transparency – Openness and accountability in government or organizations, ensuring that actions and decisions are made in a clear and understandable way.
4. Media Censorship – The suppression or restriction of content in the media, often by government authorities, to control public opinion or prevent the spread of certain information.
5. Impartial – Neutral and unbiased, not showing favoritism or prejudice.
6. Electorate – The body of eligible voters in a given area or country.
7. Accountability – The obligation of individuals or organizations to be answerable for their actions or decisions.
8. Journalism – The profession of gathering, writing, and reporting news and information to the public.

### Writing a Review on an Article:

To write a review on an article, follow these steps:

1. Introduction:
  - Mention the article's title, author, and where it was published.
  - Summarize the article's main idea or argument.
2. Analysis:
  - Evaluate the article's strengths and weaknesses.
  - Consider the clarity of the argument, the evidence presented, and the effectiveness of the author's writing.
  - Highlight any important points that stood out or were particularly convincing.
3. Conclusion:

- Offer your final opinion on the article.
- Discuss whether you agree or disagree with the author's conclusions.
- Suggest any improvements or areas for further exploration.

**Exercise 1: Match the social and political terms with their correct definitions.**

1. Lobbying
2. Civil rights
3. Social justice
4. Political campaign
5. Legislation
- A. The process of influencing decisions made by government officials.
- B. A legal process through which laws are made or amended.
- C. A set of rights and freedoms guaranteed to citizens.
- D. A movement aimed at ensuring fairness and equality in society.
- E. An organized effort to promote a political candidate or cause.

**Exercise 2: Read the following excerpt and rewrite it in your own words, maintaining the original meaning. Use a formal style and try to incorporate some of the social and political vocabulary terms from the previous task.**

*"In many democratic nations, the principle of social justice demands that all citizens have equal access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, regardless of their race, gender, or socioeconomic background. However, political lobbying by powerful organizations often undermines these efforts, leading to unequal policies that favor certain groups over others."*

**Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the appropriate social and political vocabulary words from the list below.**

Vocabulary List: lobbying, democracy, civil rights, policy, voter turnout

1. The government has introduced a new \_\_\_\_\_ to increase access to affordable housing for low-income families.
2. The act of \_\_\_\_\_ involves groups trying to influence decisions made by elected officials.
3. In a \_\_\_\_\_, citizens have the power to vote for their leaders in free and fair elections.
4. The campaign focused on raising awareness about \_\_\_\_\_ and ensuring all citizens' basic freedoms are protected.
5. Low \_\_\_\_\_ has been a significant problem, with fewer people participating in local elections.

**Exercise 4: Read an article about a recent political event (you can choose an actual article). After reading, write a review that includes:**

- A summary of the article's key points.
- An evaluation of the article's strengths and weaknesses.
- Personal reflection on how the article has influenced your understanding of the issue.
- Discuss the political implications raised in the article.

**Exercise 5: Below is a passage. Identify and highlight the social and political terms, then explain their meaning in the context.**

*"The government's new healthcare reform has sparked debates on social justice and equity. Proponents argue that it is a step toward ensuring equal access to medical services, while opponents claim it could lead to excessive governmental control and hinder individual*

*freedoms. This political controversy is further complicated by lobbying from powerful health organizations."*

**Exercise 6: Read a brief political article (select one of your choice). After reading, summarize it in your own words. Aim for clarity and conciseness while retaining the article's original meaning. Highlight key political points and terminology used.**

**Exercise 7: Choose and read two articles that discuss the same political issue (e.g., healthcare reform, climate change). Write a comparative review of both articles. Consider the following:**

- How do the articles differ in their approach or perspective?
- What vocabulary do they use to present the issue?
- Which article presents a more balanced or objective viewpoint? Why?

**Exercise 8: Read a political article from a specific news outlet (e.g., BBC, Fox News, The Guardian). After reading:**

- Identify any biased language or political slant.
- Write a critique, pointing out how language shapes the article's perspective on the issue.
- Suggest how the article could be rewritten to present a more balanced viewpoint.

**Exercise 9: Write an article on a current social justice issue (e.g., racial inequality, gender rights, poverty, education access). Your article should:**

- Include political terminology such as "legislation," "activism," "equality," and "rights."
- Offer a clear position on the issue.
- Discuss possible solutions and how they could impact society.

**Exercise 10: Listen to or watch a political speech or debate (e.g., a presidential address, a debate on social policies). Afterward:**

- Summarize the key arguments made by the speaker(s).
- Write a response to the speech, stating whether you agree or disagree with the points made.
- Identify any key social and political terms used in the speech and explain their meaning in context.

#### **Task for IWM:**

1. **Select an Article:** Choose a political article from a reliable source (e.g., BBC, The New York Times, Reuters) that discusses a current political event, issue, or policy.

2. **Summarize the Key Points:** Write a brief summary of the article, focusing on the main arguments, points, and conclusions presented.

3. **Vocabulary Focus:** Identify **5 social and political vocabulary terms** used in the article (e.g., lobbying, civil rights, democracy, policy, activism). Define these terms and explain how they are used in the context of the article.

4. **Personal Reflection:** After summarizing and analyzing the article, write a personal reflection:

- How has this article influenced your understanding of the issue?
- Do you agree or disagree with the article's perspective? Why?

### List of questions

1. A group of people who are elected to govern a country or a city is .....
2. A person who commits vandalism?
3. A person who enters your home, grabs the most valuable items and escapes?
4. A person who has committed a crime:
5. A person who sells drugs?
6. A person who steals things from a shop without paying?
7. A situation in which a large crowd of people are behaving in a violent and uncontrolled way
8. An unexpected and dangerous situation that must be solved immediately?
9. Answer the question: How many branches is the US Government divided on?
10. Answer the question: How many houses are there in the US Congress?
11. Answer the question: Is the USA a parliamentary republic?
12. Answer the question: What does the US Senate represent?
13. Answer the question: What is the function of the jury?
14. Answer the question: What was the first system of identification?
15. Answer the question: When was the first fingerprint classification worked out?
16. Answer the question: Who introduced dactyloscopy?
17. Answer the question: Who represents the executive branch of the US Government?
18. Choose the appropriate preposition: Last year at this time, Eric was ..... Korea. This year he's ..... Spain.
19. Choose the appropriate preposition: My birthday is ..... December 18.
20. Choose the appropriate preposition: We are living ..... the 21st century.
21. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence: A person who commits a criminal offence is called a criminal, or ..... .
22. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence: A police officer can arrest ..... for a suspected crime carrying a maximum of five year imprisonment.
23. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence: If the injury you cause in the attack is very serious it is called ..... .
24. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence: If you attack another person illegally you will be tried for unlawful ..... .
25. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence: The law can punish criminals in many different ways, but the worst is ..... .
26. Choose the cardinal numeral?
27. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: Arman had to pay a 50 000 tenge ..... for driving through the red light.
28. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: Frank has a perfect driving record. He has never had a ..... .
29. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: His original death ..... was commuted to life in prison.
30. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: It only took the ..... 5 hours to decide that the man was guilty.
31. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: Many countries have decided to end ..... . Instead, they sentence their very dangerous criminals to life in prison.
32. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: She hired an ..... to eliminate her rival.
33. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: The thief received a ten year ..... for his crime.
34. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: The police didn't have enough ..... to convict him.
35. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: You saw the accident, so you may have to go to court as a ..... .



36. Choose the correct word: Astana is the.....
37. Choose the right answer in a possessive case:
38. Choose the right number: He lives on (7) floor.
39. Choose the right variant. What is «White house»?
40. Choose the right variant: \_\_\_\_ you play piano? No, I \_\_\_\_.
41. Choose the right variant: \_\_\_\_ Kate Jones \_\_\_\_ German?
42. Choose the right variant: \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ swimming?
43. Choose the right variant: \_\_\_\_ you know that girl?
44. Choose the right variant: \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ where your uncle \_\_\_\_ ?
45. Choose the right variant: Dad often \_\_\_\_ Mummy about the house.
46. Choose the right variant: Helen \_\_\_\_ a lot of vegetables. She \_\_\_\_ carrots.
47. Choose the right variant: I \_\_\_\_ a football fan.
48. Choose the right variant: I \_\_\_\_ happy.
49. Choose the right variant: Jane lives not far from us, but we \_\_\_\_ her often.
50. Choose the right variant: My red pen \_\_\_\_ on the floor.
51. Choose the right variant: Polly and Jessica \_\_\_\_ from Los Angeles.
52. Choose the right variant: The Pitts \_\_\_\_ a nice farm in the country.
53. Choose the right variant: The weather is usually good here. It \_\_\_\_ snow very often.
54. Choose the right variant: 17759
55. Choose the right variant: 2286
56. Choose the right variant: 43.6
57. Choose the right variant: 5/6 %
58. Choose the right variant: 8579
59. Choose the right variant: 8579
60. Choose the right variant: A government with one ruler
61. Choose the right variant: A part of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects and ideas?
62. Choose the right variant: A political system in which supreme authority is vested in the MONARCH, an individual ruler who functions as head of state
63. Choose the right variant: From the years 1941 to 1945
64. Choose the right variant: He \_\_\_\_ in a hurry.
65. Choose the right variant: How do you say the number "101"?
66. Choose the right variant: How often ... you go shopping?
67. Choose the right variant: I \_\_\_\_ watch TV very often.
68. Choose the right variant: I .... fine.
69. Choose the right variant: Official rules and regulations, generally found in the constitution?
70. Choose the right variant: She \_\_\_\_ her job. She \_\_\_\_ to be a singer.
71. Choose the right variant: She always \_\_\_\_ lunch at school.
72. Choose the right variant: Singular - plural forms of some words are given below. Which one is incorrect?
73. Choose the right variant: The adjudication process of the criminal law?
74. Choose the right variant: The house was constructed in the ..... century.
75. Choose the right variant: The organization of people set up to protect the community and enforce its rules?
76. Choose the right variant: The person charged with crime:
77. Choose the right variant: The UK can be divided into 4 parts:
78. Choose the right variant: They \_\_\_\_ English.
79. Choose the right variant: What questions does the noun answer?
80. Choose the right variant: What's the plural of «child»?
81. Choose the right variant: Which of the following is the plural form of «alumnus»?
82. Choose the right variant: Which word below is a plural noun?
83. Choose the right variant: Which word below is a singular noun?

84. Choose the right variant: Which word below is the correct plural form of the word «bus»?
85. Choose the suitable modal verb: ... I use me your bike for today?
86. Choose the suitable modal verb: ... you give me the recipe for this cake?
87. Choose the suitable modal verb: He ... open the window as it was stuck.
88. Choose the suitable modal verb: Interpreters ... translate without dictionaries.
89. Choose the word that does not belong to colours:
90. Choose the correct answer: The Titanic sank in ... Atlantic Ocean.
91. Choose the appropriate article to complete the sentence: My father is ..... police officer.
92. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: He ... when you come back tonight.
93. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: I ... for my exam on Philosophy all day tomorrow.
94. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: I ... more about that topic in my next lecture.
95. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: Next Friday, the President ... ten years in power.
96. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: We ... you in half an hour.
97. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: By the end of August we'll
98. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: I hope, we ... half of our way by tomorrow.
99. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: We ... the camp by 10 o'clock, I believe.
100. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: We'll ... decorating the room before you get back.
101. Complete the sentence using Future Simple: Hold on a second, I ..... the door for you.
102. Complete the sentence using Future Simple: In the coming days I ..... my friend.
103. Complete the sentence using Future Simple: The bus ..... at 09.00.
104. Complete the sentence using Future Simple: We ..... start English class at 11.00.
105. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: Jane (do) homework when her mother came home.
106. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: Jill (play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday.
107. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: My parents (go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
108. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: She (read) the whole evening yesterday.
109. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: She (write) the letter when the lights went out.
110. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: We (watch) TV at this time yesterday.
111. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: We (write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
112. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: When I was a teenager I (play) in the school basketball team.
113. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: By 8 o'clock yesterday grandmother (not/ wash) the dishes.
114. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.
115. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: The teacher (to examine) all the students by three o'clock?
116. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: Tim already (to eat) the ice-cream when I saw him.
117. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.
118. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: Don't make some much noise. I ... (try) to sleep.
119. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: I ... (go) to call my sister. She ... (travel)

around the world now.

120. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: I ... still (write) a letter to my sister.

121. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: Linda constantly ... (complain) about nothing.

122. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: Look! He ... (swim) so well. He will be a winner.

123. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: My father always ... (lose) his things.

124. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: What ... you (do) tonight?

125. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: What you (do)? Nothing. I (lie) on the sofa.

126. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: He (not/ come) back yet.

127. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: My father (never/ be) to Spain.

128. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: The policeman (not/ find) the robber yet.

129. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: The woman (just/ buy) the flowers.

130. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: They (already/ learn) the poem.

131. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: They (know) each other since their childhood.

132. Complete the sentence: After twelve hours, the Jury finally reached its .....: the prisoner was guilty.

133. Complete the sentence: Although the police suspected that he had been involved in the robbery, since they had no definite ..... there was nothing they could do about it.

134. Complete the sentence: Another house was broken into last week. This is the third ..... the area in the past month.

135. Complete the sentence: He parked his car in the wrong place and had to pay 10\$ parking ..... .

136. Complete the sentence: The number of young people who ..... crimes has risen sharply in recent years.

137. Complete the sentence: The shop decided to install closed-circuit television in an effort to combat the problem of ..... .

138. Complete the sentence: This is the fourth fire in the area recently. The police suspect ..... .

139. Fill in a suitable word: Among the most popular ..... are basketball, football, hockey.

140. Fill in the gap: Show me ..... page.

141. Fill in the gap: There were only ..... pupils in the classroom.

142. Fill in the gap: Your third essay is better than ..... .

143. Find an extra word:

144. Find the antonym: Day

145. Find the personal pronoun for the underlined words: My brother works at an office.

146. Find the plural form of «Fish»:

147. Find the right variant: «to be»: What... your hobby?

148. Find the correct Plural form: These ... are teachers:

149. Finish the sentence: The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is

150. Finish the sentence: The judicial system in England and Wales include ...

151. Finish the sentence: The judicial system of Kazakhstan consists of three tiers of courts

152. Finish the sentence: The most common type of law court in England and Wales is ....

153. Finish the sentence: The presiding officer of the Senate is the ..... of the United States.

154. Finish the sentence: The US House of Representatives consists of ..... members.

155. Finish the sentence: The US Senate consists of ..... members.

156. Give English equivalent to the following word: «күдікті-подозреваемый»

157. Give English equivalent to the following word: «үкім-приговор»

158. Give English equivalent to the following word: айыппұл-штраф

159. Give English equivalent to the following word: бостандық-свобода

160. Give English equivalent to the following word: жәбірленуші-пострадавший

161. Give English equivalent to the following word: заңнамалық-законодательный
162. Give English equivalent to the following word: куәгер-свидетель
163. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: «заң шығару»
164. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: «заңға бағыну»
165. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: «заңды бұзу»
166. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: Қылмыстық процесс - Уголовный процесс
167. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: Қылмыстық қудалау-уголовное преследование
168. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: полиция бөлімшесі-полицейский участок
169. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: Сот билігі-Судебная власть
170. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: Үкім шығару процесі-Процесс вынесения приговора
171. Give the definition to the word: Barristers
172. Give the definition to the word: Solicitors
173. He was sentenced ...5 years.
174. How many Articles has the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
175. How many police services are there in the UK?
176. How many sections has the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
177. If you physically hurt or injure the person you attack, you will be tried for unlawful assault causing .....
178. Indicate the correct answer: What is the capital of England?
179. Name the important committees of the US Congress.
180. Name the main political parties of the USA.
181. Put the verb “to be” in Past Simple: My sister (be) in California last summer.
182. Put the verb “to be” in Past Simple: People at the party (be) very friendly yesterday.
183. Put the verb “to be” in Past Simple: There (be) a lot of people in the park yesterday.
184. Someone, who is being looked for by police?
185. The 21st of October 1983
186. The act of reading out an official list of names to check who is there?
187. The judge ... murderer to life imprisonment.
188. The place from which military operations are controlled?
189. What are the symbols of the state?
190. What does blue colour of the flag symbolize?
191. What does the Sun of the state flag symbolize?
192. What is the lower House of Kazakhstan Parliament?
193. What is the main Law of the country?
194. What is the purpose of Criminal Law?
195. What is the upper House of Kazakhstan Parliament?
196. When did Kazakhstan become an Independent?
197. Which of the following is the plural form of «chief»?
198. Which of the following is the plural form of «datum»?
199. Which of the nouns is used with article an:
200. Who is the founder of the Metropolitan Police Service in London?



## Situational tasks

1

### Scenario: Suspected Theft at a Shopping Mall

Task: You are an officer patrolling a local shopping mall. A store manager reports that a customer is acting suspicious and may have stolen an item.

- Write a report detailing the situation.
- Practice how to approach the suspect in English, questioning them while ensuring respect for their rights.
- Discuss how to handle the suspect's refusal to cooperate.

*Key Vocabulary: shoplifting, suspicion, probable cause, suspect, security footage.*

2

### Scenario: Domestic Dispute

Task: You are called to a residence where a domestic dispute is occurring. The situation seems tense, and both parties are shouting.

- Role-play a calm, effective conversation to de-escalate the situation.
- Write a statement summarizing the situation in a report.
- Use appropriate phrases for approaching the situation, such as "Please remain calm" or "I am here to help."

*Key Vocabulary: domestic violence, mediation, evidence, restraining order, escalation.*

3

### Scenario: Traffic Stop

Task: You pull over a vehicle for speeding. The driver appears nervous and is not complying with your instructions.

- Role-play how you would approach the driver and issue a ticket in a professional manner.
- Discuss your actions if the driver tries to flee or becomes aggressive.
- Write a short report on the incident, explaining the reasons for the stop and any actions taken.

*Key Vocabulary: speeding, traffic violation, compliance, warning, fine.*

4

### Scenario: Public Disorder

Task: A group of individuals is gathered in a public park, causing a disturbance. Some are verbally arguing, while others are filming the incident.

- Develop a strategy for approaching the group.
- Create a dialogue for how to manage the situation without escalating the conflict.
- Write a report detailing your actions and the resolution of the situation.

*Key Vocabulary: public disorder, crowd control, peaceful assembly, verbal confrontation, citation.*

5

### Scenario: Responding to a Call for Help

Task: You are responding to a call where a witness reports a possible fight at a local bar.

- Use English to ask the witness detailed questions about the event.
- Practice taking statements from people involved.
- Write a report based on the information you gather, including witness testimonies.

*Key Vocabulary: altercation, witness, interview, suspect, incident report.*

6

**Scenario: Search and Seizure**

Task: You are part of a team executing a search warrant at a suspected drug house.

- Discuss how to properly inform the suspect of the search and what the law requires.
- Use formal language in explaining the rights of the suspect (e.g., Miranda Rights).
- Write a report detailing the items seized and how they will be processed.

*Key Vocabulary: search warrant, probable cause, contraband, seize, evidence.*

7

**Scenario: Interviewing a Witness**

Task: You need to interview a witness to a car accident. The witness is nervous and unclear about the details.

- Use clear, structured English questions to gather information.
- Discuss how to handle a reluctant or uncooperative witness.
- Create a list of follow-up questions that might help clarify their testimony.

*Key Vocabulary: eyewitness, testimony, accident, details, clarification.*

8

**Scenario: Undercover Operation**

Task: You are part of an undercover operation and need to make contact with a suspect involved in illegal activities.

- Role-play a conversation where you need to gain the suspect's trust without revealing your true identity.
- Write a brief summary of your interactions with the suspect and any evidence gathered.

*Key Vocabulary: undercover, informant, operation, surveillance, covert.*

9

**Scenario: Courtroom Testimony**

Task: You are called as a witness in a courtroom for a case you investigated.

- Practice delivering clear and concise testimony in English, explaining what happened during the investigation and how the evidence supports the case.
- Discuss legal terms commonly used in court and how to respond to cross-examination.

*Key Vocabulary: testimony, cross-examination, defendant, prosecution, evidence.*

10

**Scenario: Responding to a Cybercrime Incident**

Task: You are part of a cybercrime unit, and you've received a report about an individual using a fake online identity to scam people out of money. The suspect is believed to be operating from a local café.

- Write a report on your findings, the evidence collected, and your next steps for tracking the suspect online.

11

**Scenario: Suspicious Vehicle at Night**

Task: You are patrolling a residential area when you notice a car parked in a dark spot, and the driver appears to be acting suspiciously.

- Write a report detailing the observation and the steps you took.
- Practice how you would approach the vehicle and question the driver politely but firmly.
- Discuss how to handle the situation if the driver refuses to provide identification.

*Key Vocabulary: vehicle check, identification, suspicious behavior, refusal, consent.*

12

**Scenario: Lost Child**

Task: You receive a call about a child found wandering alone in a busy shopping district.

- Role-play how you would approach the child to gather information without causing alarm.
- Write a report documenting the child's description and any steps taken to reunite them with their parents.
- Discuss the protocol for handling a situation where the parents cannot be located immediately.

*Key Vocabulary: missing, child welfare, identification, lost child, parent contact.*

13

**Scenario: Noise Complaint at a Party**

Task: You are dispatched to a house party where the neighbors have reported excessive noise late at night.

- Role-play how you would address the party host and request compliance with noise ordinances.
- Write a citation for the host if they refuse to cooperate.
- Discuss how to handle a situation where the host becomes combative or refuses to quiet the party.

*Key Vocabulary: noise ordinance, disturbance, compliance, citation, enforcement.*

14

**Scenario: Car Break-In Report**

Task: A local resident reports seeing someone break into a parked car. The suspect has fled the scene.

- Interview the witness and take a detailed statement about the suspect's appearance and actions.
- Write a report on the incident, including the time, location, and witness testimony.
- Discuss how to track down the suspect and investigate further.

*Key Vocabulary: break-in, witness statement, vehicle, description, investigation.*

15

**Scenario: Responding to a Mental Health Crisis:**

You are called to a scene where an individual is experiencing a mental health crisis and is behaving erratically.

- Role-play how to de-escalate the situation while maintaining safety for all parties.
- Write a report on the individual's behavior and the steps taken to ensure they receive appropriate care.
- Discuss the use of mental health professionals and how they could be integrated into the response.

*Key Vocabulary: mental health crisis, de-escalation, care, safety, response.*

16

**Scenario: Vandalism Incident**

Task: You arrive at a building where graffiti has been sprayed on the exterior walls. A witness claims to have seen the suspect.

- Interview the witness to gather information about the suspect and the vehicle they may have used.
- Write a report detailing the incident and any evidence of the vandalism.

➤ Discuss possible follow-up actions, such as reviewing surveillance footage or canvassing the neighborhood.

*Key Vocabulary: vandalism, graffiti, witness, evidence, surveillance.*

17

### **Scenario: Drug Possession Arrest**

Task: You stop an individual for a routine check and discover illegal substances in their possession.

➤ Role-play how you would explain the charges to the suspect and conduct a search according to the law.

➤ Write a report outlining the incident, including the reason for the stop, the discovery of drugs, and the suspect's arrest.

➤ Discuss what to do if the suspect claims the drugs belong to someone else.

*Key Vocabulary: drug possession, arrest, evidence, Miranda rights, search.*

18

### **Scenario: Responding to an Animal Control Issue**

Task: A neighbor reports that a dog is constantly barking and disturbing the peace.

➤ Role-play how to approach the dog owner and request that they address the situation.

➤ Write a report documenting the complaint and any actions you take, such as issuing a warning or citation.

➤ Discuss how to handle situations where the dog owner becomes defensive or refuses to cooperate.

*Key Vocabulary: animal control, disturbance, citation, barking, warning.*

19

### **Scenario: Public Drunkenness**

Task: You find an individual visibly intoxicated in a public area, and they are causing a disturbance.

➤ Role-play how you would approach the individual and ensure their safety without escalating the situation.

➤ Write a report on the individual's behavior, your actions, and any potential charges.

➤ Discuss how to determine whether the individual needs medical attention or if they should be detained.

*Key Vocabulary: intoxication, disturbance, public safety, arrest, medical assistance.*

20

### **Scenario: Bicycle Theft Report**

Task: A resident reports that their bicycle was stolen from their locked garage overnight.

➤ Interview the victim to gather details about the bicycle and any possible suspects or security footage.

➤ Write a report detailing the theft, including any relevant information such as the bike's make, model, and identifying features.

➤ Discuss the steps to take to track down the stolen bike, including checking pawn shops or online marketplaces.

*Key Vocabulary: bicycle theft, victim, security footage, identifying features, investigation.*

21

### **Scenario: Fraud Investigation**

Task: A local business owner reports that they were the victim of a fraudulent transaction. The suspect used a fake ID and counterfeit credit card.



- Interview the business owner and any witnesses to gather details about the transaction.
- Write a report that outlines the details of the fraud and any evidence gathered.
- Discuss the next steps in investigating and possibly tracking down the suspect through surveillance footage or credit card records.

*Key Vocabulary:* fraud, counterfeit, investigation, evidence, transaction.

**22**

### **Scenario: Trespassing Incident**

**Task:** You receive a call reporting an individual seen entering a closed construction site after hours.

- Role-play how you would approach the suspect and inquire about their presence on the property.
- Write a report detailing the trespassing incident, including any evidence, such as tools or items found on the site.
- Discuss what to do if the individual claims they were allowed on the property.

*Key Vocabulary:* trespassing, construction site, unauthorized entry, evidence, property owner.

**23**

### **Scenario: Stolen Vehicle Recovery**

**Task:** A stolen vehicle has been located in a nearby parking lot. You are dispatched to recover the vehicle.

- Role-play how you would secure the vehicle and check for signs of tampering or damage.
- Write a report on the recovery, noting any evidence such as fingerprints, items inside, or unusual markings on the vehicle.
- Discuss the steps to take in locating and arresting the individual who stole the vehicle.

*Key Vocabulary:* stolen vehicle, recovery, tampering, evidence, arrest.

**24**

### **Scenario: Active Shooter Threat**

**Task:** You receive an alert about a potential active shooter situation in a nearby office building.

- Role-play how you would approach the building, coordinate with other officers, and communicate with witnesses.
- Write a report on the situation, including details of the threat, actions taken, and any communication with bystanders.
- Discuss how to ensure the safety of civilians and evacuate the building, if necessary.

*Key Vocabulary:* active shooter, emergency response, evacuation, safety, communication.

**25**

### **Scenario: Disorderly Conduct at a Sports Event**

**Task:** During a local sporting event, two fans are engaged in a heated altercation that is disrupting the game.

- Role-play how you would intervene to de-escalate the situation and separate the individuals involved.
- Write a report on the altercation, including a description of the individuals, the cause of the dispute, and any action taken (e.g., ejection).
- Discuss how to handle the situation if the individuals resist your intervention.

*Key Vocabulary:* altercation, disorderly conduct, event, crowd management, ejection.

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## Content

Preface .....	3
1. Legal Terminology Basics. Areas of Law. Introduction into the course of English Phonetics and Grammar. Noun. Plural form of nouns. Possessive case of nouns .....	4
2. Legal Education. Legal profession. Applying for a job. Grammar: Articles.....	13
3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation. Pronouns (personal, demonstrative, possessive, indefinite) .....	18
4. Justice and Law in Great Britain, the USA, Russia and Kazakhstan. Introduction of special law terms. Compiling glossary with special terms. Numeral. Prepositions of time, place and direction .....	22
5. Criminal proceedings. Verb. Present Indefinite Tense. Verb to be. Phrases with to be .....	27
6. Police service. Search, persecution, investigative activities. There is/are construction. Impersonal sentences .....	32
7. Criminal trials. Criminal procedure. The system of punishment in Great Britain. Punishment executing bodies. Verb to have/has got. Review. Preparation for Mid-term 1 .....	37
8. Civil proceedings. Civil Court in the USA, Great Britain and Kazakhstan. Administration of Justice. Legal professions. Simple Tenses (Present, Past, Future).....	42
9. International aspects of modern Law. Continuous Tenses (Present, Past, Future).....	48
10. Democracy. Human rights. Conflicts and World agreements. Present Perfect Tenses.....	54
11. Prisons. Past Perfect Tenses .....	60
12. Drugtraffic. Future Perfect Tenses .....	66
13. International terrorism. Active and Passive Voice .....	72
14. Corruption. Conditional Sentences. Review. Preparation for Mid-term 2 .....	78
15. Rendering texts. Clarification of social and political vocabulary. ....	84
Writing reviews on articles.....	88
List of questions .....	93
Situational tasks.....	98
Пайдаланған әдебиеттер тізімі .....	98

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**ШЕТ ТІЛІ**  
**кәсіби**

**Оқу құралы**

**«02» тамыз 2024 ж. қол қойылды.**  
**Пішімі: 60x84<sub>/16</sub>**

**Ақтөбе 2024**