

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

Жалпы білім беретін пәндер кафедрасы

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1. Қ.Жұбанов атындағы Ақтөбе өңірлік университетінің ағылшын және неміс тілдері кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, PhD - А. Утегенова
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Бұл оқу-әдістемелік құрал 7М12301 - «Құқық қорғау қызметі» мамандығы бойынша білім алатын магистранттарға арналып әзірленген. Құрал шет тілін кәсіби мақсатта меңгеруге қажетті теориялық және тәжірибелік материалдармен қамтылған. Оқу құралының басты мақсаты - магистранттардың кәсіби қызметте шет тілінде тиімді қарым-қатынас жасау дағдыларын қалыптастыру. Бұл құрал магистранттарды халықаралық құқықтық ортада кәсіби әрекет етуге қажетті тілдік құзыреттілікті дамытуға бағытталған.

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Алғы сөз

Ұсынылып отырған оқу-әдістемелік құрал 7М12301 – «Құқық қорғау қызметі» даярлау бағыты бойынша білім алатын магистранттарға арналып әзірленген. Оқу құралы шет тілін кәсіби мақсатта меңгеруге қажетті теориялық және тәжірибелік материалдармен қамтылған, сондай-ақ кәсіби салада шет тілін тиімді қолдану дағдыларын қалыптастыруға бағытталған.

Шет тілін меңгеру қазіргі уақытта құқық қорғау қызметінің маңызды компоненті болып табылады, себебі халықаралық құқық, шетелдік тәжірибе және халықаралық байланыстар құқық қорғау саласының негізгі құрамдас бөліктеріне айналууда. Бұл оқу құралы магистранттарға кәсіби шет тілін меңгеру арқылы құқық қорғау саласында халықаралық деңгейде тиімді әрекет етуге қажетті тілдік дағдыларды дамытуға мүмкіндік береді.

Оқу құралының мазмұны практикалық жаттығулар, рөлдік және іскерлік ойындар, сауалнамалар, сұхбаттар мен басқа да тапсырмалар арқылы білім алушылардың шет тіліндегі коммуникативтік дағдыларын жетілдіруге бағытталған. Осылайша, құрал магистранттарды халықаралық құқықтық ортада кәсіби деңгейде қарым-қатынас жасауға және құқық қорғау қызметін жүзеге асыруға қажетті тілдік құзыреттілікпен қамтамасыз етуге бағытталған.

Бұл оқу құралы магистранттардың шет тілінде кәсіби қарым-қатынас дағдыларын дамытуға және халықаралық құқықтық ортада бәсекеге қабілетті маман ретінде қалыптасуына ықпал етеді.

Theme №1. Legal Terminology Basics. Areas of Law

The course of English Phonetics and Grammar is designed to enhance your understanding and proficiency in the phonetic and grammatical aspects of the English language. Throughout the course, you will learn about the sounds and pronunciation patterns in English, as well as the rules and structures that govern sentence formation and meaning. By studying phonetics, you will gain insights into the sounds of English and how they are produced, allowing you to improve your pronunciation and oral communication skills. Additionally, the course will delve into various aspects of English grammar, including tenses, verb forms, sentence structure, and word order, providing you with a solid foundation for constructing accurate and meaningful sentences.

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: Write a glossary on the terms below

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

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

A legal specialist is a professional who assists an organization's legal department or law office by performing administrative duties. They serve as the initial point of contact for clients, managing appointments and addressing inquiries about legal services. Legal specialists organize legal documents, draft contracts, and aid legal professionals in gathering information for cases. They must possess a comprehensive understanding of the legal industry, including law processes and federal regulations. Their responsibilities may include reviewing contracts, training staff on legal matters, attending department meetings, and providing legal insights.

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: 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

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a principal investigative agency of the federal government of the United States. The bureau is responsible for conducting investigations in cases where federal laws may have been violated, unless another agency of the federal government has been specifically delegated that duty by statute or executive fiat. As part of the Department of Justice (DOJ), the FBI reports the results of its investigations to the attorney general of the United States and his assistants in Washington, D.C., and to the United States attorneys' offices in the country's federal judicial districts. Although it is a federal agency, the FBI is not a national police force, and law enforcement in the United States remains principally the responsibility of state and local governments.

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 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

In this module, we will explore the systems of justice and law in four different countries: Great Britain, the USA, Russia, and Kazakhstan. We will examine the historical development, key principles, and institutions that shape these legal systems. You will gain insights into the common law tradition in Great Britain and the USA, the civil law tradition in Russia, and the hybrid legal system in Kazakhstan. We will analyze the roles of various legal actors, such as judges, lawyers, and juries, and the processes involved in adjudication and dispute resolution. By comparing and contrasting these legal systems, you will develop a comprehensive understanding of the different approaches to justice and law across these countries.

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: 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

A criminal proceeding is a legal process that takes place when someone is accused of committing a crime. It involves multiple stages, starting from the investigation and leading up to the verdict and potential punishment. These proceedings play a vital role in upholding justice and maintaining law and order within a society.

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: 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

A police service is a public force empowered to enforce the law and to ensure public and social order through the legitimized use of force.

The term is most commonly associated with police services of a state that are authorized to exercise the police power of that state within a defined legal or territorial area of responsibility.

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: 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

Criminal procedure is the adjudication process of the criminal law. While criminal procedure differs dramatically by jurisdiction, the process generally begins with a formal criminal charge with the person on trial either being free on bail or incarcerated, and results in the conviction or acquittal of the defendant. Criminal procedure can be either in form of inquisitorial or adversarial criminal procedure.

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: 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

Civil procedure is the body of law that sets out the rules and regulations along with some standards that courts follow when adjudicating civil lawsuits. These rules govern how a lawsuit or case may be commenced; what kind of service of process is required; the types of pleadings or statements of case, motions or applications, and orders allowed in civil cases; the timing and manner of depositions and discovery or disclosure; the conduct of trials; the process for judgment; the process for post-trial procedures; various available remedies; and how the courts and clerks must function.

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: 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

International law is the set of rules, agreements and treaties that are binding between countries. When sovereign states enter into agreements that are binding and enforceable, it's called international law. Countries come together to make binding rules that they believe benefit their citizens. International laws promote peace, justice, common interests and trade. International laws apply to governments.

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?

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

Democracy provides an environment that respects human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in which the freely expressed will of people is exercised. Women and men have equal rights and all people are free from discrimination. These values are embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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: 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

A prison, also known as a jail, penitentiary, detention center, correction center, correctional facility, remand center, hoosegow, and slammer, is a facility where people are imprisoned against their will and denied their liberty under the authority of the state generally as punishment for various crimes. Authorities most commonly use prisons within a criminal-justice system: people charged with crimes may be imprisoned until their trial; those who have pled or been found guilty of crimes at trial may be sentenced to a specified period of imprisonment.

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?

Task: 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

The illegal drug trade, drug trafficking, or narcotrafficking is a global black market dedicated to the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of prohibited drugs. Most jurisdictions prohibit trade, except under license, of many types of drugs through the use of drug prohibition laws.

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: 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: 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?

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

Terrorism, in its broadest sense, is the use of violence against non-combatants to achieve political or ideological aims. The term is used in this regard primarily to refer to intentional violence during peacetime or in the context of war against non-combatants. There are various different definitions of terrorism, with no universal agreement about it. Different definitions of terrorism emphasize its randomness, its aim to instill fear, and its broader impact beyond its immediate victims.

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: 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

Corruption is a form of dishonesty or a criminal offense that is undertaken by a person or an organization that is entrusted in a position of authority to acquire illicit benefits or abuse power for one's gain. Corruption may involve many activities which include bribery, influence peddling, and embezzlement, Lobbying and it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries. Political corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain.

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: 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

Writing Involves:

- Summarization, categorization, scrutiny, critiques, and comparison.
- The analysis, evaluation, and comparison involve using theories, ideas, and research relevant to the article's subject area.
- It is worth bearing in mind that a review does not give new information but rather presents a response to another author's work.
- Look at other samples to acquire a better understanding of how to review an article.

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:

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?



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.

List of questions

1. Choose the right variant: A part of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects and ideas?

- A. Noun
- B. Adjective
- C. Verb
- D. Preposition
- E. Adverb

2. Choose the right variant: What questions does the noun answer?

- A. Who? What?
- B. Where?
- C. When?
- D. Which?
- E. Why? How?

3. Choose the right variant: What's the plural of «child»?

- A. Children
- B. Childs
- C. Childrens
- D. Childes
- E. Дұрыс жауап жоқ

4. Choose the right variant: Which word below is a singular noun?

- A. Desk
- B. Men
- C. Dogs
- D. Geese
- E. Kitties

5. Choose the right variant: Which word below is a plural noun?

- A. People
- B. Computer
- C. Issue
- D. Dress
- E. Foot

6. Choose the right variant: Which of the following is the plural form of «alumnus»?

- A. Alumni
- B. Alumna
- C. Alumnae
- D. Alumnis

E. Alumnuses

7. Choose the right variant: Which word below is the correct plural form of the word «bus»?

- A. Buses
- B. Busses
- C. Buss
- D. Bussies
- E. Дұрыс жауап жоқ

8. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: Frank has a perfect driving record. He has never had a

- A. Traffic violation
- B. Sentence
- C. Fine
- D. Crime
- E. Capital punishment

9. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: You saw the accident, so you may have to go to court as a

- A. Witness
- B. Bail
- C. Jury
- D. Judge
- E. Charge

10. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: The thief received a ten year for his crime.

- A. Sentence
- B. Criminal
- C. Deter
- D. Law
- E. Order

11. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: Arman had to pay a 50 000 tenge for driving through the red light.

- A. Fine
- B. Assassin
- C. Crime Scene
- D. Money
- E. Suspect

12. 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.

- A. Capital punishment
- B. Education
- C. Work
- D. Conflict
- E. Disagreement

13. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: It only took the 5 hours to decide that the man was guilty.

- A. Jury
- B. Accident
- C. Member
- D. Colleague
- E. Assassin

14. Choose the right variant: Singular - plural forms of some words are given below. Which one is incorrect?

- A. Pen-pencil
- B. Person-people
- C. Woman-women
- D. Child-children
- E. Foot-feet

15. Which of the following is the plural form of «datum»?

- A. Data
- B. Dati
- C. Datums
- D. Datas
- E. Datumes

16. Give English equivalent to the following word: «үкім-приговор»

- A. Sentence
- B. Law
- C. Jury
- D. Judge
- E. Accident

17. Give English equivalent to the following word: «күдікті-подозреваемый»

- A. Suspect
- B. Government
- C. Damage

- D. Morality
- E. Witness

18. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: «заң шығару»

- A. To make laws
- B. To enforce laws
- C. To do laws
- D. To make rules
- E. To study laws

19. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: «заңды бұзу»

- A. To break laws
- B. To obey laws
- C. To be in law
- D. To propose laws
- E. To repeal laws

20. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: «заңға бағыну»

- A. To obey law
- B. To lay down the law
- C. To make law
- D. To enforce law
- E. To study law

21. Which of the nouns is used with article an:

- A. Umbrella
- B. Game
- C. Rose
- D. Table
- E. Plane

22. Find the correct Plural form: These ... are teachers:

- A. Women
- B. A men
- C. A woman
- D. Man
- E. Woman

23. Choose the correct word: Astana is the.....

- A. capital
- B. small city

- C. country
- D. state
- E. village

24. Indicate the correct answer: What is the capital of England?

- A. London
- B. Cardiff
- C. Belfast
- D. Dublin
- E. Birmingham

25. Choose the right answer in a possessive case:

- A. Jack's coat
- B. Jacks coat
- C. Jaks coat
- D. Jackes coat
- E. Jack coat

26. Find the personal pronoun for the underlined words: My brother works at an office.

- A. He
- B. We
- C. They
- D. You
- E. She

27. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: His original death was commuted to life in prison.

- A. Sentence
- B. Evidence
- C. Jury
- D. Assassin
- E. Guilt

28. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: She hired an to eliminate her rival.

- A. Assassin
- B. Police
- C. Thief
- D. Victim
- E. Gun

29. Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence: The police didn't have enough to convict him.

- A. Evidence
- B. Laws
- C. Rules
- D. News
- E. Scene

30. Which of the following is the plural form of «chief»?

- A. Chiefs
- B. Chiefes
- C. Chieves
- D. Chievs
- E. Дұрыс жауап жоқ

31. Choose the appropriate preposition: Last year at this time, Eric was Korea. This year he's Spain.

- A. in/in
- B. from/ from
- C. on/on
- D. to/to
- E. in/on

32. Choose the appropriate preposition: We are living the 21st century.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. at
- D. into
- E. for

33. Choose the appropriate preposition: My birthday is December 18.

- A. on
- B. to
- C. from
- D. too
- E. in

34. Choose the appropriate article to complete the sentence: My father is police officer.

- A. a
- B. the
- C. an
- D. -
- E. a/an

35. Choose the right variant: Official rules and regulations, generally found in the Constitution?

- A. Law
- B. Government
- C. Country
- D. Rules
- E. Дұрыс жауап жоқ

36. Choose the right variant: The organization of people set up to protect the community and enforce its rules?

- A. Government
- B. Court
- C. Group
- D. Parliament
- E. Дұрыс жауап жоқ

37. 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

- A. Monarchy
- B. Democracy
- C. Dictatorship
- D. Oligarchy
- E. Дұрыс жауап жоқ

38. Choose the right variant: A government with one ruler

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Socialism
- C. Oligarchy
- D. Statism
- E. Дұрыс жауап жоқ

39. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: Сот билігі-Судебная власть

- A. Judicial Branch
- B. Law Branch
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Local Court
- E. Federal Court

40. Give English equivalent to the following word: заңнамалық-законодательный

- A. Legislative
- B. Judicial
- C. Supreme

- D. Inferior
- E. Law

41. Give English equivalent to the following word: бостандық-свобода

- A. Liberty
- B. Law
- C. Courage
- D. Administer
- E. Branch

42. Choose the cardinal numeral?

- A. thirteen
- B. the second
- C. the sixth
- D. the fifth
- E. the first

43. Choose the right variant: 8579

- A. Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine
- B. Eighteen thousand five hundreds seventy nine
- C. Eight thousand five hundred seventy nines
- D. Eighteen thousand five hundred seventy nine
- E. Eight thousands five hundred seventy nine

44. Choose the right variant: How do you say the number "101"?

- A. One hundred and one
- B. One thousand ones
- C. Ones hundreds one
- D. One and one hundred
- E. One hundreds one

45. Find the plural form of «Fish»:

- A. Fish
- B. Fishes
- C. Fishs
- D. Fishies
- E. Fishis

46. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: Қылмыстық процесс -Уголовный процесс

- A. The criminal proceedings
- B. The criminal Law
- C. Arresting
- D. Suspect

E. Local Court

47. Choose the right variant: The adjudication process of the criminal law?

- A. Criminal process
- B. Criminal Law
- C. Criminal scene
- D. Criminal action
- E. Criminal case

48. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: Үкім шығару процесі-Процесс вынесения приговора

- A. The adjudication process
- B. The new process
- C. Learning process
- D. Business process
- E. Law making process

49. What is the purpose of Criminal Law?

- A. to punish people who commit crimes
- B. to make Law
- C. to find proof
- D. to make decision
- E. to solve problems

50. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: Қылмыстық қудалау-уголовное преследование

- A. Criminal prosecution
- B. Criminal action
- C. Criminal
- D. Crime scene
- E. Commit a crime

51. Give English equivalent to the following word: айыппұл-штраф

- A. fine
- B. money
- C. salary
- D. deposit
- E. cash

52. Give English equivalent to the following word: жәбірленуші-пострадавший

- A. Victim
- B. Criminal
- C. Suspect

- D. Murder
- E. Jury

53. Give English equivalent to the following word: куәгер-свидетель

- A. Witness
- B. Judge
- C. Court
- D. Law
- E. Victim

54. Fill in the gap: There were only pupils in the classroom.

- A. seventeen
- B. seventh
- C. seventeenth
- D. seventies
- E. seventeens

55. Fill in the gap: Show me page.

- A. the third
- B. the threeth
- C. threeth
- D. three
- E. third

56. Choose the right variant: $\frac{5}{6}$ %

- A. five sixths per cent
- B. five fifths per cent
- C. fifth sixth per cent
- D. six fifth per cent
- E. five six per cent

57. Fill in the gap: Your third essay is better than

- A. the second
- B. second
- C. two
- D. twoth
- E. the two

58. Choose the right variant: 43.6

- A. Four three point six
- B. Forty-three point six
- C. Forty-three and six
- D. Forty-three stop six
- E. Four three and six

59. Choose the right variant: 2286

- A. Two thousands two hundred and eighty-six
- B. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-six
- C. Second thousands two hundred and eighty six
- D. Two thousand a two hundred and eighty-six
- E. Two thousand two hundred and eight-six

60. The 21st of October 1983

- A. The twenty-first of October nineteen eighty-three
- B. The twenty-one of October one thousand nine hundred eighty three
- C. The twenty-onest of October nineteen eighty three
- D. Twenty-one of October one thousand nine hundred eighty three
- E. The twenty-first of October nineteen eighty three

61. A group of people who are elected to govern a country or a city is

.....

- A. Council
- B. Majilis
- C. Jury
- D. Parliament
- E. Soviet

62. What is the main Law of the country?

- A. Constitution
- B. Rules
- C. Law book
- D. Regulation
- E. System

63. What is the lower House of Kazakhstan Parliament?

- A. Majilis
- B. Senate
- C. Court
- D. Parliament
- E. Council

64. What is the upper House of Kazakhstan Parliament?

- A. Senate
- B. Government
- C. Majilis
- D. Action
- E. Case

65. How many sections has the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
- A. 9
 - B. 91
 - C. 10
 - D. 6
 - E. 12
66. How many Articles has the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
- A. 99
 - B. 96
 - C. 100
 - D. 9
 - E. 101
67. When did Kazakhstan become an Independent?
- A. 1991
 - B. 1992
 - C. 1998
 - D. 1990
 - E. 1995
68. Who is the Head of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
- A. President
 - B. Minister
 - C. Prime Minister
 - D. Council
 - E. Chancellor
69. What are the symbols of the state?
- A. State flag, arms and anthem
 - B. A snow – leopard
 - C. Capital and currency
 - D. Freedom
 - E. Eagle
70. What does blue colour of the flag symbolize?
- A. Peace and clear sky
 - B. International understanding
 - C. War and peace
 - D. Home
 - E. True friends
71. What does the Sun of the state flag symbolize?
- A. Serenity and wealth

- B. Anxiety
- C. Strength
- D. Peace
- E. Freedom

72. Who is the founder of the Metropolitan Police Service in London?

- A. Robert Peel
- B. Floyd Mann
- C. Theodore Roosevelt
- D. J. Edgar Hoover
- E. Joe Friday

73. An unexpected and dangerous situation that must be solved immediately?

- A. emergency
- B. problem
- C. crime
- D. peaceful rally
- E. concilium

74. The act of reading out an official list of names to check who is there?

- A. roll call
- B. survey
- C. interrogation
- D. interview
- E. conversation

75. A situation in which a large crowd of people are behaving in a violent and uncontrolled way

- A. riot
- B. peaceful rally
- C. concilium
- D. competition
- E. event

76. Someone, who is being looked for by police?

- A. Witness
- B. Evidence
- C. Victim
- D. Applicant
- E. Wanted

77. The place from which military operations are controlled?

- A. Headquarters

- B. Court
- C. Parliament
- D. Center
- E. Police station

78. How many police services are there in the UK?

- A. 48
- B. 30
- C. 35
- D. 42
- E. 52

79. Give English equivalent to the following word-combination: полиция
бөлімшесі- полицейский участок

- A. Police force
- B. Emergency station
- C. Police center
- D. Crime scene
- E. Police service

80. A person who commits vandalism?

- A. vandalist
- B. vandal
- C. law breaker
- D. assassin
- E. suspect

81. A person who sells drugs?

- A. drug dealer
- B. joyrider
- C. murderer
- D. robbery
- E. drug dealing

82. A person who steals things from a shop without paying?

- A. shoplifter
- B. robber
- C. vandal
- D. murder
- E. thief

83. A person who enters your home, grabs the most valuable items and escapes?

- A. burglar

- B. thief
- C. joyrider
- D. robber
- E. murder

84. Choose the right variant: The UK can be divided into 4 parts:

- A. Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- B. Scotland, Greenland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- C. Sweden, England, Wales and Northern
- D. California, Scotland, England and Wales
- E. Australia, England, Wales and Scotland

85. Fill in a suitable word: Among the most popular are basketball, football, hockey.

- A. sports
- B. movies
- C. concert
- D. books
- E. papers

86. Choose the right variant: The house was constructed in the century.

- A. nineteenth
- B. nineteen
- C. nine
- D. ninety
- E. nineties

87. Find the antonym: Day

- A. Night
- B. Week
- C. Midday
- D. Year
- E. Month

88. Choose the right variant: 17759

- A. seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine
- B. seventeen thousand seventy hundred fifty nine
- C. seventeens thousand seven hundred fifty nine
- D. seven thousand seven hundred fifty nine
- E. seventeen thousands seven hundred fifties nine

89. Choose the right variant: From the years 1941 to 1945

- A. Nineteen forty-one to nineteen forty-five

- B. Ninety fourty one to nineteen fourty five
- C. Nineteen fourty one to ninety fourty five
- D. Nineteen four one to nineteen fourty five
- E. Nineteens fourty one to nineteen fourty fives

90. Choose the right number: He lives on (7) floor.

- A. the seventh
- B. seven
- C. the fourth
- D. the fifth
- E. the sixth

91. Choose the correct answer: The Titanic sank in ... Atlantic Ocean.

- A. the
- B. on
- C. -
- D. a
- E. an

92. Choose the right variant: I fine.

- A. am
- B. is
- C. were
- D. are
- E. be

93. Find the right variant: «to be»: What... your hobby?

- A. is
- B. am
- C. been
- D. are
- E. be

94. Choose the word that does not belong to colours:

- A. clean
- B. brown
- C. blue
- D. red
- E. black

95. Choose the right variant: 8579

- A. Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine
- B. Eighteen thousand five hundreds seventy nine
- C. Eight thousand five hundred seventy nines

- D. Eighteen thousand five hundred seventy nine
- E. Eight thousands five hundred seventy nine

96. A person who has committed a crime:

- A. Criminal
- B. Convict
- C. Solicitor
- D. Witness
- E. Assassin

97. He was sentenced ...5 years.

- A. to
- B. for
- C. with
- D. before
- E. on

98. Find an extra word:

- A. felony
- B. Burglary
- C. Robbery
- D. Shoplifting
- E. vandalism

99. The judge ... murderer to life imprisonment.

- A. sentenced
- B. convicted
- C. prosecuted
- D. accused
- E. decided

100. Choose the right variant: The person charged with crime:

- A. defendant
- B. witness
- C. prosecutor
- D. jury
- E. judge

101. Choose the right variant. What is «White house»?

- A. The residence of president
- B. The exhibition of president
- C. University
- D. House where people live
- E. The resident of Indians

102. Choose the right variant: I (not) watch TV very often.

- A. do not
- B. not
- C. does
- D. do
- E. are

103. Choose the right variant: How often ... you go shopping?

- A. do
- B. am
- C. is
- D. are
- E. not

104. Choose the right variant: She always (to have) lunch at school.

- A. has
- B. have
- C. haves
- D. having
- E. haved

105. Choose the right variant: (To be) you swimming?

- A. Are
- B. Am
- C. Is
- D. Was
- E. Does

106. Choose the right variant: My red pen (to be) on the floor.

- A. is
- B. am
- C. are
- D. were
- E. do

107. Choose the right variant: She (not like) her job. She (to want) to be a singer.

- A. does not like/wants
- B. like/is
- C. likes/does
- D. like/want
- E. like/does want

108. Choose the right variant: you know that girl?

- A. Do
- B. Are
- C. Was
- D. Is
- E. Be

109. Choose the right variant: He (to be) in a hurry.

- A. is
- B. -
- C. am
- D. be
- E. to be

110. Choose the right variant: Dad often (to help) Mummy about the house.

- A. helps
- B. help
- C. do help
- D. -
- E. to help

111. Choose the right variant: you play piano? No, I (not).

- A. Do/do not
- B. Is/am
- C. Are/am not
- D. Does/do
- E. Does/does

112. Choose the right variant: I (to be) a football fan.

- A. am
- B. are
- C. is
- D. do
- E. does

113. Choose the right variant: you (to know) where your uncle is?

- A. Do/know
- B. Am/know
- C. Is/know
- D. Know/is
- E. Дұрыс жауап жоқ

114. Choose the right variant: The weather is usually good here. It (snow) very often.

- A. snows

- B. snow
- C. snowes
- D. snowe
- E. do snow

115. Choose the right variant: Kate Jones speak German?

- A. Does
- B. Do
- C. Дұрыс жауап жоқ
- D. Dos
- E. -

116. Choose the right variant: Polly and Jessica (to be) from Los Angeles.

- A. are
- B. am
- C. is
- D. do
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

117. Choose the right variant: Helen (to eat) a lot of vegetables.

- A. eats
- B. eat
- C. eates
- D. to eat
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

118. Choose the right variant: Jane lives not far from us, but we (not see) her often.

- A. do not see
- B. do see
- C. not see
- D. does see
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

119. Choose the right variant: I (to be) happy.

- A. am
- B. do
- C. does
- D. don't
- E. be

120. Choose the right variant: The Pitts (to be) a nice farm in the country.

- A. is
- B. be

- C. to be
- D. am
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

121. Choose the right variant: They (to be) English.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. am
- D. to be
- E. is not

122. Finish the sentence: The USA is a republic.

- A. parliamentary
- B. theocratic
- C. monarchy
- D. dictatorship
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

123. Answer the question: How many branches is the US Government divided on?

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 7
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

124. Answer the question: What does the US Senate represent?

- A. states
- B. rights
- C. laws
- D. countries
- E. Constitution

125. Answer the question: How many houses are there in the US Congress?

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 1
- E. 3

126. Finish the sentence: The US Senate consists of members.

- A. 100
- B. 120
- C. 140

- D. 150
- E. 155

127. Finish the sentence: The US House of Representatives consists of members.

- A. 435
- B. 400
- C. 200
- D. 300
- E. 500

128. Finish the sentence: The presiding officer of the Senate is the of the United States.

- A. Vice-President
- B. Minister
- C. Prime Minister
- D. President
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

129. Name the important committees of the US Congress.

- A. Appropriations Foreign Relations, Finance, Armed Services
- B. Appropriations Foreign Relations
- C. Finance
- D. Armed Services
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

130. Answer the question: Who represents the executive branch of the US Government?

- A. The President and his Administration
- B. Minister
- C. Society
- D. Armed Services
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

131. Name the main political parties of the USA.

- A. Democratic and Republican
- B. Labour parties
- C. National parties
- D. Democratic
- E. Republican

132. Give the definition to the word: Barristers

A. a type of lawyer in the UK who is qualified to represent clients in higher courts of law

- B. an official chosen to preside over a meeting or assembly
- C. government official in charge of a specific department
- D. a law enforcement officer with the primary duty of investigating crimes
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

133. Give the definition to the word: Solicitors

- A. a lawyer who is qualified to advise clients on legal matters
- B. a sworn body of people convened to hear evidence
- C. a person who presides over court proceedings, either alone or as a part of a panel of judges
- D. a law enforcement officer with the primary duty of investigating crimes
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

134. Finish the sentence: The judicial system in England and Wales include

- A. 5 levels
- B. 3 levels
- C. 4 levels
- D. 6 levels
- E. 7 levels

135. Translate: қорғау-защищать

- A. to defend
- B. to commit
- C. to prosecute
- D. to judge
- E. to break

136. Finish the sentence: The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is

- A. The House of Lords
- B. The House of Representatives
- C. Court
- D. Judicial system
- E. Government

137. Choose the right variant: Someone who sees a crime or an accident

- A. witness
- B. victim
- C. jury
- D. judge
- E. criminal

138. Answer the question: What is the function of the jury?

- A. to ensure the justice

- B. to make law
- C. to break law
- D. to govern the country
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

139. Put the verb “to be” in Past Simple: People at the party (be) very friendly yesterday.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. to be
- D. is
- E. am

140. Put the verb “to be” in Past Simple: There (be) a lot of people in the park yesterday.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. be
- D. are
- E. been

141. Put the verb “to be” in Past Simple: My sister (be) in California last summer.

- A. was
- B. were
- C. being
- D. be
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

142. Complete the sentence using Future Simple: The bus at 09.00.

- A. will arrive
- B. arrived
- C. to arrive
- D. arriving
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

143. Complete the sentence using Future Simple: In the coming days I my friend.

- A. will meet
- B. meet
- C. met
- D. meeting
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

144. Complete the sentence using Future Simple: We start English class at 11.00.

- A. will
- B. do
- C. does
- D. was
- E. were

145. Complete the sentence using Future Simple: Hold on a second, I the door for you.

- A. will open
- B. open
- C. opened
- D. to open
- E. have been opened

146. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: What are you (do) tonight?

- A. doing
- B. did
- C. done
- D. does
- E. do

147. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: Look! He ... (swim) so well. He will be a winner.

- A. is swimming
- B. swim
- C. to swim
- D. am swimming
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

148. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: I ... (go) to call my sister. She is travelling around the world now.

- A. am going
- B. going
- C. gone
- D. to go
- E. go

149. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: Don't make some much noise. I ... (try) to sleep.

- A. am trying
- B. trying

- C. try
- D. to try
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

150. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: I ... still (write) a letter to my sister.

- A. am writing
- B. to write
- C. wrote
- D. writes
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

151. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: My father always ... (lose) his things.

- A. is losing
- B. loses
- C. to lose
- D. losing
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

152. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: Linda constantly ... (complain) about nothing.

- A. is complaining
- B. complains
- C. complained
- D. complaining
- E. to complain

153. Complete the sentence using Present Continuous: What (to be) you doing?

- A. are
- B. is
- C. am
- D. to be
- E. be

154. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: She (write) the letter when the lights went out.

- A. was writing
- B. was write
- C. is write
- D. to write
- E. write

155. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: When I was a teenager I (play) in the school basketball team.

- A. was playing
- B. play
- C. played
- D. plays
- E. to play

156. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: We (write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.

- A. were writing
- B. to write
- C. write
- D. writes
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

157. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: She (read) the whole evening yesterday.

- A. was reading
- B. read
- C. reads
- D. to read
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

158. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: My parents (go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.

- A. were going
- B. goes
- C. to go
- D. gone
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

159. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: Jane (do) homework when her mother came home.

- A. was doing
- B. does
- C. done
- D. to do
- E. did

160. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: Jill (play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday.

- A. was playing
- B. plays

- C. played
- D. to play
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

161. Complete the sentence using Past Continuous: We (watch) TV at this time yesterday.

- A. were watching
- B. watched
- C. watch
- D. to watch
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

162. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: He (to sleep) ... when you come back tonight.

- A. will be sleeping
- B. sleep
- C. sleeping
- D. be sleeping
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

163. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: I (to prepare) ... for my exam on Philosophy all day tomorrow.

- A. will be preparing
- B. preparing
- C. to prepare
- D. prepared
- E. prepares

164. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: Next Friday, the President (to celebrate)... ten years in power.

- A. will be celebrating
- B. celebrate
- C. to celebrate
- D. celebrated
- E. celebrates

165. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: I (to speak) ... more about that topic in my next lecture.

- A. will be speaking
- B. speaks
- C. spoke
- D. to speak
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

166. Complete the sentence using Future Continuous: We (to ask) ... you in half an hour.

- A. will be asking
- B. ask
- C. to ask
- D. asked
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

167. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: The woman (just/ buy) the flowers.

- A. has just bought
- B. buys
- C. bought
- D. buying
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

168. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: The policeman (not/ find) the robber yet.

- A. has not found
- B. finds
- C. finding
- D. have find
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

169. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: My father (never/ be) to Spain.

- A. has never been
- B. was
- C. to be
- D. am
- E. is

170. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: They (know) each other since their childhood.

- A. have known
- B. knew
- C. knows
- D. to know
- E. know

171. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: They (already/ learn) the poem.

- A. have already learnt
- B. learned

- C. learns
- D. learning
- E. to learn

172. Complete the sentence using Present Perfect: He (not/ come) back yet.

- A. has not come
- B. came
- C. comes
- D. coming
- E. did not come

173. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.

- A. had finished
- B. finished
- C. to finish
- D. finishes
- E. finishing

174. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: The teacher (to examine) all the students by three o'clock.

- A. had examined
- B. examining
- C. to examine
- D. examines
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

175. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: By 8 o'clock yesterday grandmother (not/ wash) the dishes.

- A. had not washed
- B. did not wash
- C. washing
- D. washed
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

176. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: Tim already (to eat) the ice-cream when I saw him.

- A. had eaten
- B. ate
- C. to eat
- D. eats
- E. eating

177. Complete the sentence using Past Perfect: Yesterday I found the book which I (to lose) in summer.

- A. had lost
- B. loses
- C. losing
- D. lost
- E. to lose

178. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: We (to come) ... the camp by 10 o'clock, I believe.

- A. will have come
- B. comes
- C. came
- D. to come
- E. coming

179. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: I hope, we (to overcome) ... half of our work by tomorrow.

- A. will have overcome
- B. overcome
- C. overcoming
- D. overcomes
- E. to overcome

180. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: We (to finish) decorating the room before you get back.

- A. will have finished
- B. finished
- C. finishing
- D. to finish
- E. finishes

181. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: By the end of August we (to move).

- A. will have moved
- B. moved
- C. to move
- D. moves
- E. moving

182. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: I hope they (to forget) this unpleasant episode by the time they meet again.

- A. will have forgotten
- B. forget

- C. to forget
- D. forgetting
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

183. Complete the sentence using Future Perfect: I hope we (to do) the market research by January.

- A. will have done
- B. did
- C. does
- D. to do
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

184. Answer the question: When was the first fingerprint classification introduced?

- A. 1823
- B. 1900
- C. 1950
- D. 1850
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

184. Choose the suitable modal verb: He ... open the window as it was stuck.

- A. could not
- B. have to
- C. need to
- D. must
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

185. Interpreters ... translate without dictionaries.

- A. must
- B. need to
- C. can
- D. may
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

186. Choose the suitable modal verb: ... I use me your bike for today?

- A. may
- B. must
- C. can't
- D. need to
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

187. Choose the suitable modal verb: ... you give me the recipe for this cake?

- A. could
- B. must
- C. have to
- D. need to
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

188. Complete the sentence: The number of young people who crimes has risen sharply in recent years.

- A. commit
- B. do
- C. make
- D. investigate
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

189. Complete the sentence: Another house was broken into last week. This is the third the area in the past month.

- A. burglary
- B. crime
- C. sentence
- D. evidence
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

190. Complete the sentence: After twelve hours, the Jury finally reached its: the prisoner was guilty.

- A. verdict
- B. sentence
- C. law
- D. crime
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

191. 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.

- A. proof
- B. witness
- C. jury
- D. judge
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

192. Complete the sentence: He parked his car in the wrong place and had to pay 10\$ parking

- A. fine
- B. money
- C. document

- D. court
- E. system

193. Complete the sentence: This is the fourth fire in the area recently. The police suspect

- A. arson
- B. investigation
- C. criminal
- D. victims
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

194. Complete the sentence: The shop decided to install closed-circuit television in an effort to combat the problem of

- A. shoplifting
- B. burglary
- C. arson
- D. murder
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

195. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence: A person who commits a criminal offence is called a criminal, or

- A. offender
- B. witness
- C. investigator
- D. detective
- E. judge

196. Choose the right variant: All the evidence, facts, things, etc. that a solicitor can use to prove a man is not guilty.

- A. witness box
- B. fingerprints
- C. footprints
- D. facts
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

197. If you physically hurt or injure the person you attack, you will be tried for unlawful assault causing

- A. wounding
- B. murder
- C. infanticide
- D. burglary
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

198. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence: If the injury you cause in the attack is very serious it is called

- A. grievous bodily harm
- B. manslaughter
- C. battery
- D. murder
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

199. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence: A police officer can arrest for a suspected crime carrying a maximum of five year imprisonment.

- A. without a magistrate's warrant
- B. by chance
- C. with an issued warrant
- D. with no evidence
- E. дұрыс жауап жоқ

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