

## Практическое занятие № 10

**Тема:** Правовые понятия. Сферы применения законов и правил

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков перевода текста с целью извлечения информации на английском языке.

**Содержание работы:**

1. Прочитать текст, выписать слова, отмеченные жирным шрифтом с переводом. Ответить на вопросы
2. Перевести текст письменно
3. Сопоставьте эти слова с их определениями. Перевести

**criminal responsibility** – уголовная ответственность

**duties and obligations** – обязанности и обязательства

**a body of laws** – совокупность правовых норм

**to refer to** – относится к чему-либо

**to govern/government** – 1) правительство; 2) управление

**administrative agencies of government** – административные органы управления

**customary law** – обычное право

**possessions** – владения, зависимая территория

**legitimate** – законный; соответствующий законодательству

**harm** - вред, убыток, урон, ущерб

**tort law** - деликатное право

**a civil wrong** - гражданское правонарушение

**to entitle** – давать право

**to bring a suit** - предъявлять иск

**valid** – юридически действительный; имеющий юридическую силу; правомерный

**to contradict the Constitution** –противоречить конституции

**Ex.1 Read the text and answer the questions.**

### Kinds of Law

**Law** is a system of rules that controls and regulates the behavior of members in the society.

One important distinction made in all countries there is between private (civil) and public law. Private law concerns with disputes among citizens within a country, and public law concerns with disputes between citizens and the state, or between one state and another.

The system of law consists of different categories of Law.

**Constitutional Law** is a leading category of the whole system of Law. Its principal source is the country Constitution. Most countries have a formal written Constitution describing how laws are to be made and enforced.

Many countries face similar social, economic and political problems. Nations have always signed political and economic treaties with each other. **International Law** is created to regulate relations between governments and also between private citizens of one country and those of another.

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

**Civil Law** deals with individual rights, duties and obligations towards one another.

**Administrative Law** refers to a body of laws which governs the activities of administrative agencies of government and is exercised by the executive branch of the government. This body of laws regulates international trade, manufacturing, pollution, taxation and the like.

**Commercial Law** covers business and commerce relations including sales and business.

**Common Law** is derived from Anglo-Saxon customary law. It is a system of laws used in England, in many of the states of the United States (except California and Louisiana) and in other former British possessions such as Australia, Canada, India and Ireland.

Law is to be public, effective, and legitimate and it has to be available to the knowledge of the citizens.

**Answer the questions:**

1. *What does the Law itself provide?*
2. *What does the system of law consist of?*
3. *What is the principal source of Constitutional Law?*
4. *What does Criminal Law define?*

5. *What does Civil Law deal with?*
6. *By what branch of the government is Administrative Law administered?*
7. *In what countries is Common Law used?*

**Ex.2 Translate the following text in a written form.**

Law is a system of rules a society sets to maintain order and protect harm to persons and property. Laws are enforced by the police, supported by the court and prison systems. Laws are written by legislators, such as senators or congressmen. Laws must not contradict the Constitution.

There are many categories of law. These include contract law, property law, tort law, criminal law, constitutional law, administrative law, and international law. Each of these sets the rules for a distinct area of human activity.

Tort law is a branch of the law which deals with civil wrongs. Under tort law, if someone suffers a physical, legal, or economic harm, he or she may bring a suit. If the suit is valid, damages may be awarded to the victim to compensate for his or her troubles. Most tort laws are found in regional, state, and national civil codes.

**Ex.3 Match these words to their definitions.**

1. to enforce the law	1. an amount of money as punishment for breaking the law
2. to obey the law	2. someone who committed a crime
3. to break a rule	3. a place where legal cases are decided
4. law court	4. a punishment for breaking a rule or law
5. a penalty	5. not to obey a rule
6. to prohibit	6. to do something according to the law
7. a term of imprisonment	7. definite or clearly true
8. an offender	8. to officially stop something from being done, especially by making it illegal
9. a fine	9. to punish people who do not obey the law
10. code	10. a set of rules about how something should be done or how people should behave
11. precise	11. to state officially what should be done in a particular situation
12. to prescribe	12. the period of time that someone must spend in prison