

## Практическое занятие № 15

**Тема: Право и справедливость. Закон и общество. Понятия равенства всех перед законом. Уважение прав человека.**

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

**Содержание работы:**

1. Переписать слова и выражения в тетрадь
2. Прочитать текст, перевести устно.
3. Выполнить задания к тексту.

**Useful Words and Expressions for Speech Practice** (Полезные слова и выражения для речевой практики)

**legal** – правовой

**law** – право (в объективном смысле), общее право; закон

**civil law** – гражданское право

**criminal law** – уголовное право

**a criminal case** – уголовное дело

**a civil case** – гражданское дело

**common law** – общее право (Англии), обычное право; неcodифицированное право; неписанный закон

**case law** – прецедентное право

**judicial** – судебный, законный

**authority** – власть, полномочия

**to decide a case** – принять решение по делу

**to apply the law** – применять закон

**justice** – 1) справедливость; 2) правосудие,

юстиция (**to bring smb to justice** - **отдать кого-либо под суд**); 3) судья (**Justice of the Peace** – **мировой судья**); 4) член Верховного суда (в Англии)

**to administer / to dispense justice** – отправлять, правосудие

**judicature** – отправление правосудия

(**Supreme Court of Judicature** – Верховный суд

Англии); суд; судебная корпорация

**to investigate** – расследовать

**evidence** – улики, свидетельские показания

**testimony** - свидетельские показания

### LAW AND SOCIETY

When the world was at a very primitive stage of development there were no laws to regulate life of people. If a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband that was their own business and no one interfered officially.

But things never stay the same. The life has changed. We live in a complicated world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities, make them more involved. Now we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community living.

Though laws are based on the reasonable needs at the community we often don't notice them. If our neighbor plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, the lawyer or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations. But to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on a train or a TV set to watch.

Only when a neighbor refuses to behave reasonably or when we are injured in a train accident, the money wasn't repaid, the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return money or replace it, we do start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities.

You may wish to take legal action to recover your loss. You may sue against Bert who didn't pay his debt. Thus you become a plaintiff and Bert is a defendant. At the trial you testified under oath about the loan. Bert, in his turn, claimed that it was a gift to him, which was not to be returned. The court after the listening to the testimony of both sides and considering the law decided that it was a loan and directed that judgment be entered in favor of you against Bert.

Some transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. For example, buying or selling a house, setting up a business, or deciding whom to give our property to when we die.

On the whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Were there any laws when the world was at a very primitive stage of development?
2. Why do we need rules and regulations nowadays?
3. Do we notice laws? Why?
4. When do we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities?
5. In what case may we sue against Berth?
6. Where do we testify under oath?
7. Did Berth win or lose the case?
8. In what cases do people seek legal advice?
9. Why do companies employ lawyers?

**3. Прочитайте определения слов и догадайтесь, о каких словах из текста идет речь.**

**Полученные предложения перевести.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the party that is accused in court of a crime or a civil offence.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the party that starts or carries out civil proceedings. It is usually a private citizen or a company.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a civil legal proceeding against someone.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an official court decision on the case.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are an official body whose job is to make sure that people obey the law, to catch criminals, and to protect people and property.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal documents or represent people in court.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a house or a room where all the information about the crime is given so that it can be judged.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sum of money that you owe somebody.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal statement that something is true, such as the one a witness makes in court of law.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is money that has been lost by a business, a person or a government.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is legal means (documents) regulating relations between companies.

**4. Подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ из предложенных вариантов и обоснуйте свой выбор двумя - тремя предложениями. Начните свой ответ одним из следующих выражений.**

**Model:**

- a) I quite agree with the statement that \_\_\_\_\_ because ...
- b) Just what I think .... because .....

**1. Relations between people are regulated by \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) government
- b) prescriptive laws
- c) people's experience
- d) customs and traditions

**2. If we always break the rules, other members of society may \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) refuse to have anything to do with us
- b) carry precise penalties
- c) use a system of courts
- d) consult the police

**3. When governments make laws for their citizens \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) they use the power of the police to enforce them
- b) they use justice
- c) they observe public opinion
- d) they try to implement common sense.