

Практическое занятие № 17

Тема: Право и справедливость. Защита прав граждан. Суды.

Цель: Работа с текстом профессиональной направленности.

Содержание работы:

1. Переписать слова по теме
2. Прочитать текст, устно перевести
3. Выполнить задания

Vocabulary

court суд

to administer justice- осуществлять правосудие

bail- залог

fine штраф

forfeiture конфискация

clerk секретарь суда

complainant- истец, заявитель

to decide legal guilt установить юридическую виновность

to defend защищать на суде, выступать защитником

to find (found) guilty признать виновным

to find (found) innocent признать невиновным

guilt вина, виновность

imprisonment тюремное заключение

judge судья

lawsuit иск

life imprisonment пожизненное заключение

prosecutor обвинитель

restitution возмещение убытков

to resolve conflicts разрешать конфликты

trial судебный процесс

The Courts

The court is a government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice. The court resolves conflicts involving individuals, organizations, and governments. It also decides the legal guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes and sentences the guilty. All courts are presided over by judges. Judges decide all questions of law, including what evidence is fair to use and state how criminals should be punished. In many cases, the judge also decides the truth or falsity of each side's claims. The claimant or complainant is the party who initiates a lawsuit (also known as an action) before a court. A defendant, also known as the accused, is someone that has been charged with a criminal offence.

Witnesses are a vital part of the justice system. Their evidence helps the judge determine the truth and make a fair decision. The legal process in which a court of law decides whether or not someone is guilty of a crime is a trial. The trial when the case is heard by a judge alone is called a bench trial. The judge decides whether to keep the defendant in jail until the trial or to release the person on bail. Bail is a promise to come back to court for the trial or sentence. Bail may include special conditions such as reporting to police regularly, or surety, that means someone will put up money or property to guarantee the defendant's appearance in court. A defendant who cannot put up bail must stay in jail until the trial. The courts cannot require bail so high that no one can furnish it. But the judge may deny bail to a person considered likely not to return for trial. Some states also prohibit bail for individuals who are accused of such serious crimes as espionage and murder. In other cases, a jury decides any questions of fact. Usually jury consists of twelve ordinary people. However, in some states the juries may have as few as 6 members. Cases of murder, kidnapping, or other especially serious crimes may be presented to a grand jury. This panel, which consists of 16 to 23 citizens in most states, decides if the evidence against the defendant justifies bringing the case to trial. The purpose of the grand jury is to protect the defendant from being accused of a crime with insufficient evidence.

A lawyer who tries to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime in a court of law is a prosecutor. A law professional who tries to show that the defendant is innocent and not guilty of a crime is a defender. If the defendant is found not guilty, he or she is released. If the defendant is found guilty, the judge pronounces sentence. Sentence is a penalty a person must pay if convicted in court of committing a crime.

Punishment is the practice of imposing something unpleasant on a subject as a response to some unwanted or immoral behavior or disobedience that the subject has displayed. A sentence may be determined by a judge or a jury, or by a law. Convicted criminals may be required to pay a fine, to repay the victim (to pay restitution), their property can be forfeited, can get community corrections (community service, community work), can be placed on probation, sent to prison, or executed. In some cases, criminals may be fined in addition to being placed on probation or imprisoned. Sentences have several purposes, for example, a sentence puts a criminal in prison to prevent the person from hurting others. Some law enforcement experts believe sentences deter (discourage) crime by showing a potential criminal the result of breaking the law. Many people think the main purpose should be to punish criminals. They also believe the harshness of a sentence should depend on the seriousness of the crime. Others believe sentences should rehabilitate criminals – that is, change them into law-abiding citizens.

1. Complete the following sentences (Завершите следующие предложения)

1. The government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice is _____.
2. The presiding officer of a court is _____.
3. A lawyer who tries to prove that the accused is guilty of a crime in a court of law is a _____.
4. The legal process in which it is decided if someone is guilty or innocent of a crime is _____. 5. Bench trial is the trial when the case is heard by _____.
6. A person who is accused of a crime _____.
7. A law professional who tries to prove the innocence of the defendant is _____.
8. The defendant will be released if he or she is found _____.
9. The accused will be punished if he or she is found _____.
10. A penalty a person must pay if he is found guilty is a _____.

2. Make the right choice/выберите верный вариант, переведите.

1. Punishment is a _____.

- a) defendant
- b) penalty
- c) prison

2. Crime is _____.

- a) misconduct, forbidden by law
- b) a room, where trial is held
- c) a penalty

3. Bail is _____.

- a) a sentence
- b) a judge
- c) money, paid so that the defendant can leave prison till trial

4. A person accused of a crime is a _____.

- a) sentence
- b) group of people in a court who decide if the accused is guilty
- c) person who is supposed to commit the crime

5. Law-breaker is a _____.

- a) person, who does something illegal
- b) a person, obeying laws
- c) set of rules, people must follow

6. A building for imprisoning persons convicted of a crime is _____.

- a) a prison
- b) a court room
- c) a jail

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the word «court» mean?
2. What disputes are settled in the court?
3. What are the main functions of the court?
4. Who is the presiding officer in court?
5. What are the main duties of a judge?
6. What is trial?
7. What trial is called a bench trial?

8. What is bail?
9. How many members are there in a jury?
10. Who defends a person accused of a crime?
11. Who can determine the sentence?
12. What are the goals of punishment?