

Предисловие

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов среднего профессионального образования, обучающихся по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения, укрупненной группы специальностей 40.00.00 Юриспруденция. Пособие также может быть использовано широким кругом лиц, желающих самостоятельно совершенствовать практическое владение иностранным языком в сфере юриспруденции. Цель издания — содействовать овладению общекультурными и профессиональными компетенциями через последовательное и взаимосвязанное развитие навыков и умений в таких видах речевой деятельности, как чтение, говорение, письмо и аудирование (в том числе в рамках юридической тематики).

Пособие состоит из 7 разделов. Система упражнений в каждом разделе соответствует схеме процесса усвоения речевого материала и включает в себя задания по развитию навыков чтения, говорения, письма, аудирования, задания по грамматике и развитию лексических навыков.

В данном пособии предложены задания, основанные на традиционных и современных интерактивных методах, связанные с работой в парах, группах и нацеленные на развитие продуктивных иноязычных умений. В результате освоения данного курса английского языка студент приобретает необходимую коммуникативную компетенцию.

Unit 1. What is law?

1.1. The need for law

1. How do you understand the difference between the following terms?

Read and check.

- A law and a rule.
- Criminal law and civil law.
- Law and morality.

The need for law

Law is a system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with crime, business agreements and social relationships. It is also a set of rules for good behaviour which is considered right and important by the majority of people as well as supported by the power of the government for moral, religious and emotional reasons.

The main function of law is a regulative one. Law basically serves two functions in a modern society. First, it serves to order and regulate the relations between all “persons”: individuals, businesses or governments. Secondly, law acts as a standard of conduct and morality. Through both of these functions law forms and regulates the pattern of behaviour of a given society in order to achieve a broad range of social objectives. A modern society cannot exist without law as there would be anarchy in this society then.

Law is “invisible” for ordinary people and is noticed only when somebody violates its order. If our neighbours play loud music late at night we will probably try to settle the matter in a reasonable and informal way without going to the police. Only when an informal discussion breaks down we will start thinking about law.

Relations and transactions in modern societies are so complex that often we cannot deal with them without seeking legal advice. We use it when we buy or sell property, settle disputes with our employers, demand a refund for a defective product, try to hold somebody liable for damaging or stealing our possessions. Thus there are different types of law: civil law, criminal law, law of contracts, law of property, labour law, etc.

Life of a modern society is changing very fast and every day new phenomena appear. Therefore, there is always a demand for new laws to regulate new spheres of life. For example, two hundred years ago there were no cars, so people didn’t need any laws for roads and traffic. With the invention of the car there appeared a need for driving regulations and we cannot imagine our life without these rules. The same happened with the advent of the computer. When the first computer crime took place, no one could be punished for it as there was no law for it; only after this case the need for law on computer crime and later on cybercrime appeared and they started to be developed.

Every country tries to provide laws which will help its citizens to live safely and as comfortably as possible but no country has been successful in producing such laws which are completely satisfactory. But as you can see life in a civilized society, not in anarchy, is impossible without law, so it is much better to live with the imperfect laws which we have than if we had none at all.

2. Match the words or phrases on the left with their equivalents on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1) society | a) общество |
| 2) government | b) нарушать |
| 3) regulative | c) юридическая консультация |
| 4) anarchy | d) правительство |
| 5) violate | e) сделка |
| 6) transaction | f) регулятивный |
| 7) legal advice | g) изобретение |
| 8) property | h) анархия |
| 9) invention | i) собственность |
| 10) labour law | j) трудовое законодательство |

3. Match each word on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) liable | a) the people living in a region as an organized group |
| 2) objective | b) is what you are trying to achieve |
| 3) crime | c) an argument between people |
| 4) society | d) legally responsible |
| 5) dispute | e) an illegal action punished by law |

4. Use the correct form of these words to complete the second column of the chart. Use a good dictionary to help you.

Noun	Adjective
1) crime	1) ...
2) society	2) ...
3) ...	3) powerful
4) individual	4) ...
5) ...	5) moral
6) modernity	6) ...
7) informality	7) ...
8) ...	8) liable
9) regulation	9) ...
10) ...	10) successful

5. Use one of the adjectives or nouns above to complete the sentences.

- 1) She always wants to be the best. She is always looking for
- 2) He regularly breaks norms and rules and sometimes acts violently. His behaviour can be considered anti-... .
- 3) He likes people to feel comfortable and relaxed during a meeting. An ... atmosphere is very important to him.
- 4) In modern legislation there are many different methods of punishment for ... acts.
- 5) He has always wanted to get high positions in the government — he has always wanted more and more

6. Match the antonyms.

- 1) legal
- 2) social
- 3) perfect
- 4) possible
- 5) modern
- 6) moral
- 7) right
- 8) important
- 9) anarchy
- 10) civilized

- a) unimportant
- b) impossible
- c) law and order
- d) uncivilized
- e) asocial
- f) imperfect
- g) wrong
- h) traditional
- i) illegal
- j) immoral

7. Check that you know the meanings of the adjectives below.

Lawful, reliable, economical, popular, practical, successful, attractive, realistic, balanced, usual.

8. Antonyms are sometimes formed by prefixes -un, -im, -in. Write adjectives with the opposite meaning from the exercise above.

-un	-im	-in

9. Answer the questions on the texts.

- 1) What is law?
- 2) What is the main function of law? How is it put into practice?
- 3) Why cannot a society exist without law?
- 4) In what situations do we usually need to seek legal advice?
- 5) What types of law do you know?
- 6) Why do new laws appear?
- 7) Why does every country try to provide laws?

10. Comment on the following statements. Give reasons for your answer.

- 1) There are good laws and bad laws.
- 2) Should we *obey* the law which we disagree with or which we consider to be stupid and unnecessary?
- 3) Are there any laws you would like to change or *abolish*?
- 4) Are there any new laws you would like to introduce?
- 5) Everybody must be equal before the law, *regardless of* their wealth, social status or position.

1.2. The first laws

1. Read the text and translate the words and phrases in bold.

The first laws

Rules and laws have been a part of human life ever since people started living in large settled communities. One of the most detailed ancient legal codes was drawn up in about 1758 B. C. by Hammurabi, a king of Babylonia. The code was carved into a great stone pillar so that it could be read by every citizen. The pillar is now in the Louvre museum in Paris.

The laws were about most spheres of life and punishments under the code were often harsh. The principle of revenge was observed: an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Not only murderers but also thieves and false accusers faced the death penalty. Hammurabi's laws outlawed private blood feuds and represented an advance on earlier tribal customs, because the penalty could not be harder than the crime.

The ancient Greeks were among the first to develop a concept of law that separated everyday law from religious beliefs — they believed that laws were made by the people and for the people. In the seventh century B. C., Draco drew up Greece's first written code of laws. Under Draco's code death was the punishment for most offenses. Thus, the term *draconian* usually applies to extremely hard punishments.

Several decades passed before Solon — poet, military hero, and Athens' statesman — devised a new code of laws. Trial by jury, an ancient Greek tradition was retained, but enslaving debtors was prohibited. Most of the harsh punishments of Draco's code (except that on homicide) were prohibited or changed to make them more humane.

Roman Law is one of the greatest systems that have ever existed. It was based upon custom. Greeks and Romans believed in "natural law" — certain basic principles that are above the laws of a nation and arise from the nature of people. Roman Law and Greek Law had a strong influence on the law of most European countries and on Anglo-Saxon law.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What were the first two known ancient law systems?
- 2) What principle were they based on? How do you understand this principle?
- 3) Why do you think Hammurabi decide to carve his laws into a pillar?
- 4) What is the origin and the meaning of the word "*draconian*"?
- 5) Why were Hammurabi's laws an advance on ancient tribal traditions?
- 6) What was the Greek concept of law?
- 7) What was Solon's Contribution to ancient law?

3. Read the text paying attention to the pronunciation section below.

Draconian laws (Draconic code)

Драконовы законы (Драконовские меры)

Draconian laws are extremely harsh and cruel laws. They are called after Draco, an Athenian law-giver of the 7th century B. C.

Draco devised a code of laws, which were so severe that, as a Greek orator said, they were written in human blood. Every violation of a law was made a capital offense in this code. Idleness, as well as murder, was punished with death, and when Draco was asked to give his reason for this, he replied that even the smallest crimes deserved death, and there could be no higher punishment for the greater ones.

Pronunciation and stress:

- Draco ['dreikəʊ]
- Draconian [drei'kəʊnjən]
- Athenian [ə'ti:njən]
- dragon ['drægən]

4. Do the following two-way translation.

— Скажите, что такое Драконовы законы? Они имеют какое-нибудь отношение к сказочному чудовищу?

— Oh, no. The Draconian laws are called after Draco. The mythical dragon has nothing to do with them, as far as I know.

— Видимо, Дракон был законодателем. И давно он жил?

— He lived in the 7th century B. C.

— Ну, конечно, опять древняя история, мое уязвимое место. Наверное, Ассирия или Вавилония?

— No, Draco was an Athenian law-giver. He lived in Athens, one of the foremost cities of Greece.

— И чем же особенным отличались его законы? Почему он так прославился?

— It was notoriety that he earned, not fame. His laws were extremely harsh and cruel. He made every crime a capital offense. The laws set terrible penalties even for minor offenses and the smallest crimes.

Unit 2. Crime and punishment

2.1. Crime

1. Introduction. Analyze the dictionary definitions of “crime”, underline the differences and circle the similarities. Give your own definition of “crime”.

- “Crime — an offence for which one may be punished by law”. (Oxford Advanced Learner’s dictionary)
- “Crime — an offence which is punishable by law”. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)
- “Crime — an action which is against the law, or, more generally, (an example of) bad or unacceptable behavior”. (Cambridge International Dictionary of English)

2. Read the text and match the headings with the sections of the text below.

- Psychological and psychiatric theories.
- Genetic and biological theories.
- Social environment theories.
- Theological and ethical theories.
- Multiple causation theory.
- The theory of choice.

Why do we commit crimes?

All adults at some time or another commit a crime, sometimes by accident, but why do some people intentionally commit crimes? Here are some theories that try to explain the causes of criminal behaviour:

1) No one knows why crime occurs. The oldest theory, based on theology and ethics, is that criminals are perverse persons who deliberately commit crimes or who do so at the instigation of the devil or other evil spirits. Although this idea has been discarded by modern criminologists, it persists among uninformed people.

2) The idea that some people commit crimes because of biological factors has a long tradition. This theory suggests that criminals are born, not made. It was developed in the 19th century by the Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso, who believed that crimes were committed by persons who are born with certain recognizable hereditary physical traits. Among the things he considered important were skull and ears shapes, colour of the hair and the eyes, etc. Although experts today no longer believe this, they argue that human behaviour can be linked to an individual’s genes. Studies of adopted children who show criminal behaviour suggest that their behaviour is more similar to their biological parents’ behaviour than their adoptive parents’, showing a genetic link.

3) Many prominent criminologists of the 19th century stated that a person’s surroundings such as poverty, lack of privacy and poor sanitation influence their behaviour. These conditions engender feelings of deprivation and hopelessness and are conducive to crime as a means of escape. More modern scientists point out that just as children learn good behaviour from their parents, so children can learn bad behaviour from their families and friends. It is a vicious circle, as one expert states: “Problem children tend to grow up into problem adults, and problem adults tend to produce more problem children”.

4) Studies of the 20th century investigators indicated that about one-fourth of a typical convict population is psychotic, neurotic, or emotionally unstable and another one-fourth is mentally deficient. These emotional and mental conditions do not automatically make people criminals, but make them more prone to criminality. Recent studies of criminals state that emotional disturbances may lead to criminal behavior.

5) The central idea of this theory is that crime is a career decision, an alternative way of making a living. The theory argues that most criminals are rational people, who know what they want and the different ways of getting it. They are able to balance the risks of committing a crime, such as going to prison, against its benefits, i. e. what they gain if they aren't caught. The conclusion is: if there are more benefits than risks, — do it; but if there are more risks than benefits, — don't do it.

6) Since the mid-20th century experts have inclined to the so-called multiple causation theory. They reason that crime springs from a multiplicity of influences — biological, psychological, cultural, economic and political. The multiple causation explanations seem more credible than the earlier, simpler theories. An understanding of the causes of crime is still elusive, however, because the interrelationship of causes is difficult to determine.

To protect its citizens laws are made to regulate human behaviour and the State provides crime prevention policies, remedies and sanctions if the laws are broken. However, research is continuing into people's motivation for committing crimes, because understanding this may help us apply the correct punishments for crime. With more knowledge, it will be easier to prevent crime and to help criminals to lead a more useful life.

3. Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1) link | a) intentionally |
| 2) deliberately | b) to go on |
| 3) to occur | c) to cause |
| 4) prominent | d) to happen |
| 5) to lead to | e) important, noticeable |
| 6) to argue | f) conduct |
| 7) to continue | g) connection |
| 8) behaviour | h) to state |

4. Match the antonyms.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) adult | a) minor |
| 2) by accident | b) stable |
| 3) the oldest | c) wealth |
| 4) uninformed | d) irrational |
| 5) similar to | e) on purpose |
| 6) poverty | f) the latest |
| 7) unstable | g) different from |
| 8) rational | h) literate |

5. Use the appropriate form of the antonyms above in the following sentences.

1) You can't go to the pub with me because you are only fifteen and ... are not allowed to enter such places.

- 2) In old times ... people used to believe that the Earth was flat.
 3) Many criminals usually don't look very ... ordinary people.
 4) The judge was sure that the arsonist set his neighbour's house on fire ...:
 it was clearly an act of revenge.
 5) I wouldn't send John to the terrorists as a negotiator: he is too nervous and
 emotionally

6. Match the following Russian words and expressions to the English equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1) совершать преступления | a) mentally deficient |
| 2) намеренно | b) gain |
| 3) узнаваемые наследуемые черты | c) recognizable hereditary physical traits |
| 4) недостаток личного пространства | d) interrelationship |
| 5) порочный круг | e) emotionally unstable |
| 6) эмоционально нестабильный | f) vicious circle |
| 7) бедность | g) commit crimes |
| 8) преимущество, выгода | h) intentionally |
| 9) взаимоотношения | i) to be prone to |
| 10) извлечь выгоду, нажать | j) benefit |
| 11) умственно неполноценный | k) poverty |
| 12) быть склонным к | l) lack of privacy |

7. Match each word on the left with the appropriate definition on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1) an arsonist | a) attacks and robs people, often in the street |
| 2) a shop-lifter | b) sets fire to property illegally |
| 3) a mugger | c) is anyone who breaks the law |
| 4) an offender | d) breaks into houses or other buildings to steal |
| 5) a vandal | e) steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer |
| 6) a burglar | f) kills someone |
| 7) a murderer | g) deliberately causes damage to property |
| 8) a kidnapper | h) steals things from people's pockets in crowded places |
| 9) a pickpocket | i) gets secret information from another country |
| 10) an accomplice | j) buys and sells drugs illegally |
| 11) a drug dealer | k) takes away people by force and demands money for their return |
| 12) a spy | l) helps a criminal in a criminal act |
| 13) a terrorist | m) uses violence for political reasons |
| 14) an assassin | n) causes damage or disturbance in public places |
| 15) a hooligan | o) hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey |
| 16) a stowaway | p) takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course |
| 17) a thief | q) murders for political reasons or a reward |
| 18) a hijacker | r) is someone who steals |
| 19) a forger | |
| 20) a robber | |
| 21) a smuggler | |
| 22) a traitor | |

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 23) a gangster | s) makes counterfeit (false) money or signatures |
| 24) a deserter | t) is a member of a criminal group |
| 25) a bigamist | u) steals money, etc. by force from people or places |
| 26) a drug smuggler | v) marries illegally, being married already |
| | w) is a soldier who runs away from the army |
| | x) brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax |
| | y) illegally carries drugs into another country |
| | z) betrays his or her country to another state |

8. Continue the table with the words from Task 7 where possible. The first few are done for you. Consult a dictionary when necessary.

Crime	Criminal	Criminal Act
<i>treason</i>	<i>traitor</i>	<i>to betray</i>
<i>theft</i>	<i>thief</i>	<i>to steal</i>
<i>murder</i>	<i>murderer</i>	<i>to murder</i>

9. Provide the appropriate names of crimes or criminals for the following situations.

1) It was typically an The police found some stranger's footmarks at the back of the burnt house and an empty canister of petrol nearby.

2) When walking down the street at night he was hit by some heavy object and robbed. It was so dark that he couldn't see the face of the

3) The woman suffered from kleptomania and was several times caught with ... in the city shops.

4) The ... entered the bank, pointed their guns at the teller and demanded money.

5) Although sturgeon roe is illegal for selling on the territory of the country, several tons ... every year from the nearby territories.

6) The robber couldn't commit the crime alone — he definitely needed an

7) He has always hated the army — so after serving only for one week, he escaped but was caught the next day and charged as a

8) After studying the documents, Helena realized that John had married her being already married. He was a ...!

9) After the criminals demanded ransom for the girl and fixed the time and place of the meeting, the police came and arrested the

10) For several months the ... paid for everything using banknotes which they printed on special paper on a high-quality colour printer. And no cashier suspected anything strange.

10. Look at this list of "crimes". Try and rate each crime on a scale from 1 to 10 (1 is a minor misdemeanour, 10 is a very serious crime). They are in no order.

- Speeding.
- Common assault (e. g. a fight in a disco-club).
- Drinking and driving.

- Malicious wounding (e. g. stabbing someone in a fight).
- Murdering a policeman during a robbery.
- Murdering a child.
- Causing death by dangerous driving.
- Smoking marijuana.
- Selling drugs (such as heroin).
- Stealing £1,000 from a bank, by fraud.
- Stealing £1,000 worth of goods from someone's home.
- Rape.
- Grievous bodily harm (almost killing someone).
- Shop-lifting.
- Stealing £1,000 from a bank, by threatening someone with a gun.
- Possession of a gun without a license.
- Homicide.

11. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What concepts formed the basis of the earliest criminological theories?
- 2) How did the biological theories develop?
- 3) What views on crime predominated in the 19th century? What factors were considered the most probable causes of criminal behaviour?
- 4) How did criminological theories develop in the 20th century?
- 5) What is the relationship between the mental and emotional state of a person and his or her inclinations to crime?
- 6) What are the latest views on the causes of crime?
- 7) What theory, do you think, best explains the causes of crime?

12. Comment on the following statements. Give reasons for your answer.

- 1) Criminals are born, not made.
- 2) Most criminals are perverted people.
- 3) Crime doesn't pay.
- 4) Petty crimes lead to serious crimes.
- 5) Once a criminal — always a criminal.
- 6) Violence in films and television programmes is a major cause of crime.

13. Read and give a summary of the following newspaper articles (some vocabulary notes are provided below for you). Comment on the cases.

Text 1

Off-duty cop shoots, injures man

A five-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department was justified in shooting a man who pulled a replica handgun on him after the off-duty officer confronted the man about tampering with a car, police said.

The 19-year-old man, whom police did not identify, was shot about 03.30 a. m. Sunday and was being treated in Advocate Christ Medical Center in Oak Lawn after he was admitted in serious condition.

A consultation among police commanders about the circumstances of the shooting Sunday found the officer's actions were in compliance with state law and police procedure, police spokesman Sgt. Robert Cargie said.

The off-duty officer's girlfriend woke him up to tell him a man was outside in the 7700 block of South Keating Avenue, tampering with a car, police spokesman Hector Alfaro said.

After grabbing his gun and identification, the officer went out to find the man, police said.

The officer approached the man and identified himself as a police officer,

When the man walked away, the officer ordered him to stop and again told him he was an officer.

At that point, the man said, "I'm a police officer too", Alfaro said.

When the officer told the man to show his identification, the man pulled out a gun replica, Alfaro said, adding that the off-duty police officer, thinking the replica was real, fired at least one shot at the man.

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Vocabulary:

- veteran — сотрудник, работающий долгое время
- pull — вытащить
- off-duty — не на службе, не при исполнении служебных обязанностей
- tamper — возиться
- shoot — shot — shot (= fire) — стрелять
- circumstances — обстоятельства
- in compliance with — в соответствии с
- grab (= take) — брать
- identification — удостоверение
- approach — приблизиться, подойти

Text 2

British court jails man for bomb joke

LONDON — A businessman who joked that he had a bomb aboard a plane and sparked an expensive security alert was jailed for two months on Tuesday.

Police, a negotiation team and other emergency services were called after Peter Aldred, 41, of Hitchin, north of London, told a stewardess on a low-cost easyJet flight waiting to take off from Scotland's Inverness Airport on Dec. 12 that he had a bomb in his carrier bag.

All 124 passengers on the flight bound for London's Luton Airport were evacuated. A search of Aldred's bag found two toys and some candy.

The flight finally left for Luton three hours late.

Judge Alastair MacFadyen ordered the sentence, telling Aldred that the two-month term was the only response to his "irresponsible and reckless conduct".

Prosecutors said the incident had cost easyJet \$45,000 because some passengers missed connecting flights and the airline had to pay to accommodate them in London overnight.

By Associated Press. Copyright © Chicago Tribune

Vocabulary:

- security alert — аварийный вызов служб безопасности
- emergency services — аварийно-спасательные службы
- term — тюремный срок
- connecting flights — пересадочные рейсы

2.2. Punishment

1. Can you answer these questions?

- 1) What is punishment?
- 2) Why punish?
- 3) What kinds of punishments do you know?

2. Read the text to check your answers. Translate the words and phrases in bold. Make a list of reasons for punishment.

Types and purposes of punishment

Punishment describes the imposition (by some authority) of a **deprivation** on a person who has violated a law, a rule, or another norm. When the violation is of the criminal law there is a **formal process of accusation and proof** followed by **imposition of a sentence** by an official, usually a judge. Informally, any organized group — most typically the family, may punish the **wrongdoers**. Because punishment is both painful and **guilt-producing**, its application calls for a justification. In Western culture, four basic justifications have been given: **retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, and incapacitation**.

Deterrence means preventing someone from committing a crime, by making the punishment severe enough that the benefit gained from the offence is outweighed by the cost (and probability) of the punishment. Some punishments include work **to reform** and **rehabilitate** the wrongdoer so that they will not commit the offense again. The goal here is to change the offender's attitude to what they have done, and make them come to accept that their behaviour was wrong.

Incapacitation means physically preventing offenders from committing crimes outside prison, i. e. protecting the community.

For some petty crimes, punishment in the form of fines and compensation payments may be considered a sort of "**restitution**". In more serious cases retribution sets an important standard on punishment — the criminal must get what he deserves, but no more. Therefore, a thief put to death is not retribution; a murder put to death is. Here the concept is the mirror punishment ("an eye for an eye"), which reflects the nature or means of the crime in the means of (mainly corporal) punishment.

Most penal historians note that sentences in Western countries have become much softer. **Capital and corporal punishments**, widespread in the early 19th century, are seldom used in modern society.

Furthermore, since the mid-1970s, punitive actions see retribution and incapacitation as the goals of criminal punishment. Criminal sentences ordinarily include four basic types of punishment. In descending order of severity these are: **incarceration, community supervision, fine, and restitution**. The death penalty is now possible only for certain types of murders and treason.

3. Explain the following terms and make up your own sentences with them.

- Deterrence.
- Incapacitation.
- Retribution.
- Incarceration.
- Fine.
- Death penalty.
- Accusation.

4. Choose the correct variant and provide the necessary prepositions.

Note! The terms above are normally followed by the fixed prepositions:
accuse smb. of charge smb. with convict smb. of try smb. for acquit smb. of

- 1) He was (accused/charged) ... a serious crime, but (convicted/acquitted) in a law court.
- 2) They were (acquitted/convicted/accused) ... murder and sent to prison.
- 3) Tomorrow he will be (tried/accused) ... his crimes in Chicago District Court.
- 4) My neighbour (convicted/charged/accused) me ... not locking the front door for the night.
- 5) "How dare you (charge/accuse/acquit) me ... something I haven't done?" he said to his parent.
- 6) In the 1960s they were (accused/charged) ... oath-breaking, convicted and sworn to secrecy. Only after the collapse of the USSR they were (tried/acquitted/convicted) and rehabilitated.
- 7) The prosecutors (convicted/charged/acquitted) the man ... theft and presented evidence to the judge and jury.
- 8) The police found that he had prior (convictions/accusations/charges) for unlawful use of drugs and spent in Texas prison 8 years in total.
- 9) After the witness' testimony all the (accusations/charges/convictions) were dismissed and they were (convicted/charged/acquitted) and released in the court room.
- 10) When I was leaving the shop, the security guard (acquitted/accused/charged) me ... stealing some chocolates.
- 11) He was arrested by the police and (charged/acquitted/accused) ... a criminal offence but released on a \$200,000 bail. However, he escaped from the state and didn't appear in court on the fixed day of (conviction/accusation/trial).
- 12) The fact that he had no prior (convictions/charges/trials) was taken into account by the judge.

Vocabulary:

- dare — осмелиться
- oath-breaking — нарушение присяги
- prior — (зд.) прежде, ранее
- testimony — показания
- release on bail — отпустить под залог

5. Scan the text and choose the only correct answer.

- 1) The formal process of accusation is followed by ...
 - a) violation of law
 - b) imposition of a sentence
- 2) Application of punishment calls for a justification because it is ...
 - a) painful producing
 - b) guilty producing
 - c) painful and guilt producing
- 3) ... punishment is rarely used by modern society.
 - a) corporal
 - b) barbaric
 - c) humane

4) Criminal sentences embrace ... basic modes of punishment.

- a) 4
- b) 14
- c) 40

5) The death penalty nowadays is possible for ... types of crimes.

- a) all
- b) certain
- c) a lot of

6. Complete the following text using these words and phrases. Name the main purposes of punishment.

wrongdoer; misdeeds; deterrent; retribution; death penalty; corporal punishment; rehabilitate; reform; barbaric; law-abiding; humane; crime doesn't pay

What is the purpose of punishment? One purpose is obviously to 1 the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and antisocial behavior and to 2 him or her, which means to assist the offender to return to normal life as a useful member of the community.

Punishment can also be seen as a 3 because it warns other people of what will happen if they are tempted to break the law and prevents them from doing so. However, the third purpose of punishment lies, perhaps, in society's desire for 4 which basically means revenge. In other words, don't we feel that a 5 should suffer for his 6?

The form of punishment should also be considered. Some people believe that we should "make the punishment fit the crime". Those who steal from others should be deprived of their own property to ensure that criminals are left in no doubt that 7. For those who attack others 8 should be used. Murderers should be subject to the principle "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" and automatically receive the 9.

On the other hand, it is said that such views are unreasonable, cruel and 10 and that we should show a more 11 attitude to punishment and try to understand why a person commits a crime and how society has failed to enable him to live a respectable, 12 life.

7. Here is a list of several types of punishment. Translate them and answer the questions: Which are normally applied for the list of offences in your country? Do you know any countries where these offences are punished differently? You are free to suggest any other punishments which are not on the list.

life in prison, caning/flogging, doing some extra work for free, fine, refund, sack, prohibition to hold the same or analogous position in future, shooting/hanging, beating to death by stones, pay cut, short-term imprisonment, mid-term imprisonment, long-term imprisonment, suspended sentence, community service, free reparation, property confiscation, suspension of driving license

- Murder.
- Adultery.
- Speeding.
- Selling defective/expired products.

- Mugging.
- Treason.
- Bribery.
- Avoiding paying fines or alimony.
- Drinking and driving.
- Breaking into smb.'s house.
- Abusing smb.'s powers.
- Rape.
- Selling commercial secrets to your competitors.
- Illegal parking.
- Ignoring your duties at work.
- Damaging smb.'s property (e. g. breaking shop/car windows).
- Another person's injury as a result of not looking properly after your pets.
- Setting your neighbour's house on fire as a revenge for smth.
- Secretly emptying poisonous production waste into the local river.
- Hi-jacking a plane.
- Deliberately infecting other people with a serious illness.
- Involuntary manslaughter.
- Killing smb. in self-defence.
- Battery.
- Selling drugs.

8. Discuss the following points.

- 1) Have you ever been punished? How, for what? Do you think the punishment was just or unjust?
- 2) Do you think corporal punishment should be applied in today's world?
- 3) Do you think the principle "an eye for an eye" is applicable in modern society?
- 4) In what cases a person must be punished and in what cases a warning could be enough?
- 5) Should different categories of people be punished differently for the same offence (e. g. ordinary people, politicians, judges and policemen, the military)?
- 6) Do you think the system of punishment in our country is ok, too hard or too lenient?

9. What do you think would be an appropriate punishment for...

- 1) ...a woman who left some kittens in a forest?
- 2) ...people caught speeding in a residential area?
- 3) ...a man who was caught carrying a loaded gun in the street?
- 4) ...some teenagers who vandalized a school bus?
- 5) ...noisy neighbours who play rock music very loudly at all hours?

10. Read the first four paragraphs of the article. What sentence did Judge Cicconetti give these people? Why? Do you think his sentences would be more effective than yours?

Making the punishment fit the crime

Mike Cicconetti, a US judge with a difference...

When Michel Murray was arrested for leaving some kittens in a forest, she expected to get a fine. Instead she was sentenced to spend the night in the same cold,

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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