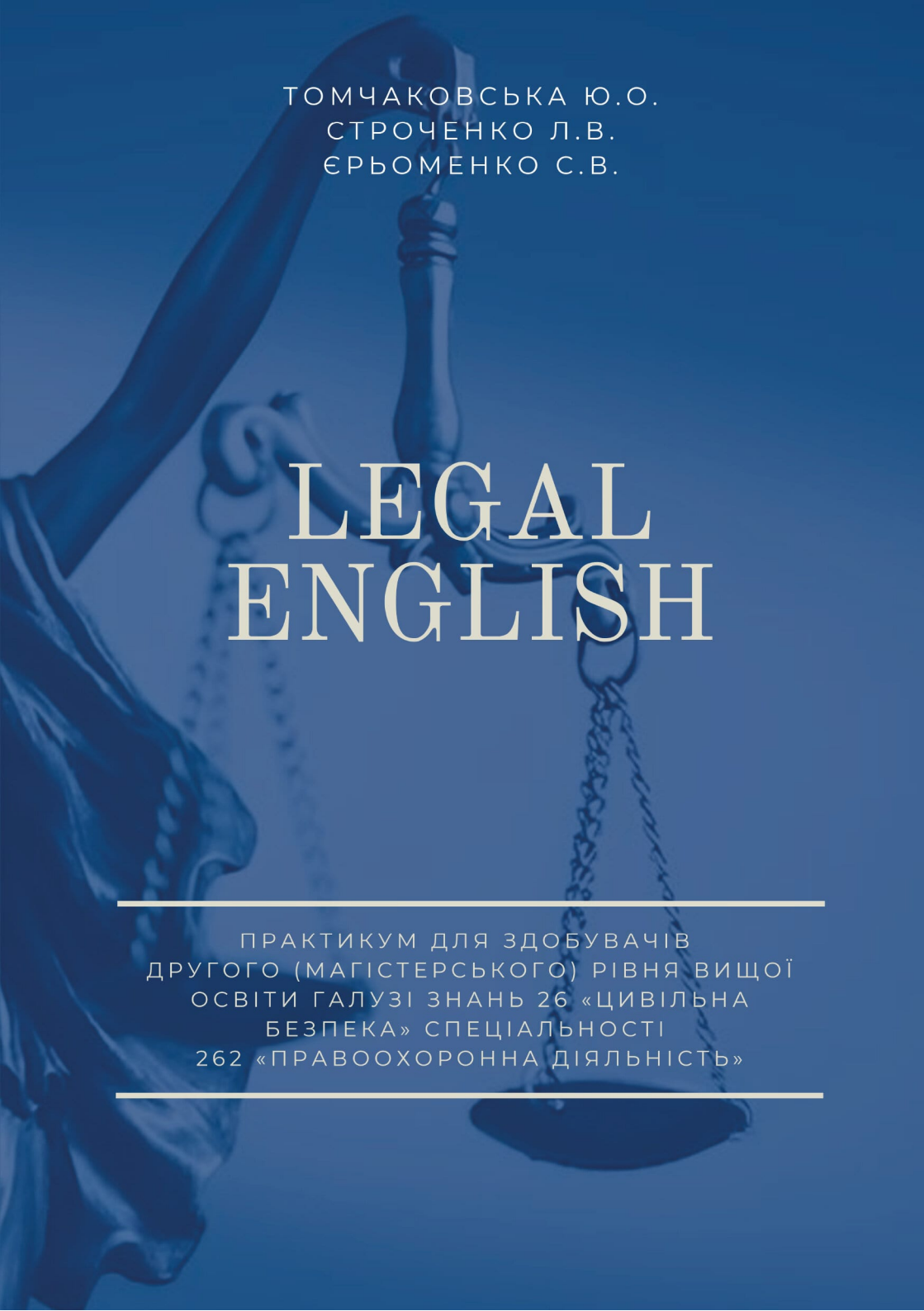




ТОМЧАКОВСЬКА Ю.О.
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LEGAL ENGLISH

ПРАКТИКУМ ДЛЯ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ
ДРУГОГО (МАГІСТЕРСЬКОГО) РІВНЯ ВИЩОЇ
ОСВІТИ ГАЛУЗІ ЗНАНЬ 26 «ЦИВІЛЬНА
БЕЗПЕКА» СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ
262 «ПРАВООХОРОННА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ»

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія»

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Legal English

Практикум для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня
вищої освіти галузі знань 26 «Цивільна безпека»
спеціальності 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність»



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Практикум для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти галузі знань 26 «Цивільна безпека» спеціальності 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність». У практикумі пропонується комплекс вправ для проведення практичних занять з «Іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням» та вдосконалення навичок володіння іноземною мовою здобувачами правничих спеціальностей.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Мовна компетентність магістра передбачає використання навичок письма і читання для дослідження, навчання і спілкування в академічному та професійному середовищі. Дисципліна «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» має практичне спрямування щодо вдосконалення студентами англомовної комунікативної компетентності. Це здійснюється шляхом інтеграції мовленнєвих умінь та мовних знань у рамках тематичного та ситуативного контексту.

Метою дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» є формування мовних компетентностей, достатніх для здійснення усної та письмової комунікації англійською мовою з високим рівнем техніки, логічності та грамотності мовлення для вирішення різноманітних фахових завдань, як під час подальшого академічного навчання в аспірантурі, так і у майбутній професійній діяльності.

Пропонований практикум призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти другого (магістерського) освітнього рівня факультету прокуратури та слідства спеціальності «Правоохоронна діяльність». Практикум складається з восьми розділів, які містять тексти для читання та перекладу, а також низку вправ для закріплення лексичного матеріалу, зокрема на заповнення пропусків, визначення синонімів та антонімів, визначення дефініцій тощо. Окремо пропонуються теми для виконання письмових завдань. Тематично розділи розподілені за такими темами, як кримінальна юстиція та кримінальний процес, цивільний процес, подача позову у цивільному процесі, кар'єра у юридичній сфері, правники та їх асоціації, судова система України, Великої Британії, США, судовий процес та його особливості, судді, підготовка суддів, юридична англійська тощо.

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Unit 1. Criminal justice and criminal proceedings. Criminal justice.

Categories of criminal offence. Criminal court proceedings

Read the text

Criminal Justice and Criminal Proceedings

Criminal Justice

Criminal justice is the system by which crimes are identified, investigated, prosecuted, and punished. It ensures social order and public safety while protecting the rights of both victims and accused individuals. This system is composed of various institutions, such as law enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional facilities. The main goal is to maintain fairness and justice through the enforcement of laws. Law enforcement officers play a crucial role in detecting and preventing criminal activities. Prosecutors and defense attorneys represent the interests of the state and the accused, respectively, during court proceedings. The judiciary ensures impartiality and upholds the rule of law. Corrections systems, such as prisons and rehabilitation centers, focus on punishment and reform of offenders. Criminal justice also addresses broader issues like the reintegration of offenders into society. Effective criminal justice systems rely on collaboration among all stakeholders to achieve their objectives.

Categories of Criminal Offence

Criminal offences are categorized based on their severity and the harm caused. These categories typically include felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions. Felonies are the most serious crimes, such as murder, rape, or armed robbery, and often result in long-term imprisonment. Misdemeanors are less severe offences, like petty theft or vandalism, usually punishable by fines or short-term imprisonment. Infractions, also known as violations, include minor offences like traffic violations and typically result in fines. Different legal systems may have additional categories or subcategories. Some jurisdictions distinguish between violent and non-violent crimes. White-collar crimes, such as fraud and embezzlement, are often treated separately due to their financial impact. Organized crime involves activities like drug trafficking or human smuggling, often

requiring specialized legal measures. Hate crimes are categorized based on the perpetrator's bias against certain groups. Cybercrimes, such as hacking or identity theft, represent a growing category in the digital age. Understanding these categories is essential for effectively addressing and preventing criminal activities.

Criminal Court Proceedings

Criminal court proceedings are the processes through which criminal cases are adjudicated. These proceedings typically begin with an arraignment, where the accused is formally charged and enters a plea. Pretrial hearings may follow to address procedural matters, such as evidence admissibility. If the case proceeds to trial, both the prosecution and defense present their arguments, evidence, and witness testimonies. Trials may be held before a judge or jury, depending on the legal system and severity of the offence. The prosecution must prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The defense, in turn, aims to create doubt or establish innocence. After hearing arguments, the judge or jury delivers a verdict of guilty or not guilty. Sentencing occurs if the accused is found guilty, determining the appropriate punishment. Appeals may follow if either party contests the trial outcome. Criminal court proceedings aim to balance justice, fairness, and due process.

Tasks on the Vocabulary

1. Match the Definitions

- Match the following terms to their definitions:
 - **Criminal justice**
 - **Felony**
 - **Misdemeanor**
 - **Infraction**
 - **Arraignment**
 - **Prosecution**
 - **Defense**
 - **Verdict**
 - **Sentencing**
 - **Appeal**

2. Fill in the Blanks

- Complete the sentences using the vocabulary:

0. The accused pleaded guilty during the _____ and awaited trial.
1. A _____ is considered a minor violation, often resulting in a fine.
2. The judge delivered the _____ after the jury found the defendant guilty.
3. _____ is responsible for proving the defendant's guilt in court.
4. More severe crimes, such as murder, are classified as _____.
5. The _____ attorney argued for a lighter punishment, citing the defendant's clean record.
6. The process of reviewing a case in a higher court is called an _____.
7. _____ ensures fairness by maintaining law and order in society.
8. Petty theft is typically classified as a _____.
9. The _____ phase determines the punishment for a convicted offender.

3. Synonyms and Antonyms

- Identify synonyms and antonyms for the following words:
 - Prosecution (synonym: _____, antonym: _____)
 - Guilty (synonym: _____, antonym: _____)
 - Felony (synonym: _____, antonym: _____)
 - Defense (synonym: _____, antonym: _____)
 - Appeal (synonym: _____, antonym: _____)

4. Sentence Construction

- Use the following words to create meaningful sentences:
 - Arraignment
 - Verdict
 - Infraction
 - Sentencing
 - Prosecution

5. Categorize the Vocabulary

- Place the terms into the appropriate categories:
 - **People:** Prosecutor, _____, _____
 - **Processes:** Arraignment, _____, _____
 - **Crimes:** Felony, _____, _____
 - **Outcomes:** Verdict, _____, _____
 - **Punishments:** Sentencing, _____, _____

Unit 2. Civil procedure. Civil procedure rules. Proceeding with a claim

Read the text

Civil Procedure

Civil Procedure

Civil procedure governs the legal process for resolving non-criminal disputes between individuals, organizations, or entities. It provides the rules and framework for handling cases such as contract disputes, property disagreements, and family law matters. Unlike criminal cases, civil cases typically involve one party seeking monetary compensation or specific performance from another party. The objective is to ensure a fair resolution through a structured process. Civil courts handle these disputes, and the burden of proof is typically "on the balance of probabilities." Parties in a civil case are referred to as the plaintiff (the one bringing the claim) and the defendant (the one responding to the claim). Civil cases can be resolved through settlement negotiations, mediation, or a court judgment. The process also emphasizes procedural fairness and the opportunity for both sides to present evidence and arguments. Appeals may be made to higher courts if either party is dissatisfied with the decision. Civil procedure aims to uphold justice while maintaining efficiency and clarity in the legal process.

Civil Procedure Rules

Civil procedure rules are a set of regulations that dictate how civil cases are conducted in court. These rules ensure uniformity, fairness, and consistency across legal proceedings. They outline key aspects such as how to file a claim, the timelines for submissions, and the exchange of evidence between parties. Adhering to these rules is crucial for avoiding delays or dismissals in a case. The rules also include provisions for pretrial conferences and case management to streamline proceedings. Specific rules govern how evidence is presented, ensuring it is admissible and relevant to the case. Parties are required to follow guidelines for submitting motions, including requests for summary judgment or case dismissal. Deadlines for responses and court filings are strictly enforced. Procedural rules often differ depending on the jurisdiction but generally aim to facilitate a fair hearing. Understanding and following these rules is essential for legal

practitioners and parties involved in civil litigation. Non-compliance can lead to significant legal disadvantages or penalties.

Proceeding with a Claim

The process of proceeding with a claim begins when a plaintiff files a complaint or claim in civil court. The complaint outlines the dispute, the legal basis for the claim, and the relief sought. The defendant is then served with a copy of the complaint and a summons to appear in court. The defendant must respond within a specified timeframe, either by admitting, denying, or disputing the allegations. Once the case proceeds, both parties engage in a pretrial process called discovery. Discovery involves the exchange of evidence, depositions, and written questions to gather facts. Pretrial motions may be filed to resolve specific legal issues before the trial begins. If the case is not settled during this phase, it proceeds to trial, where both parties present their evidence and arguments. After hearing the case, the judge or jury delivers a verdict or judgment. If the plaintiff wins, the court may order the defendant to pay damages or fulfill specific obligations. Either party can appeal the decision if they believe there was an error in the proceedings.

Vocabulary Tasks

1. Match the Definitions

Match the following terms to their definitions:

- **Plaintiff**
- **Defendant**
- **Discovery**
- **Complaint**
- **Summons**
- **Pretrial motion**
- **Verdict**
- **Appeal**
- **Civil procedure**
- **Relief**

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the vocabulary:

0. The _____ is the party bringing the claim to court.
1. A _____ outlines the dispute and the relief being sought.
2. During _____, both parties exchange evidence and gather facts.
3. The _____ is served with a summons to respond to the claim.
4. The court issued a _____, requiring the defendant to appear in court.
5. The plaintiff requested monetary _____ for the damages incurred.
6. A _____ is a request made to resolve legal issues before the trial.
7. The _____ in the case ordered the defendant to pay compensation.
8. An _____ can be made if a party disagrees with the judgment.
9. _____ ensures fairness and efficiency in resolving disputes.

3. True or False

Determine whether the following statements are true or false:

0. The plaintiff is the party responding to the claim.
1. Discovery is a process that takes place before the trial.
2. A summons informs the defendant about the plaintiff's victory.
3. Civil procedure rules vary depending on jurisdiction.
4. The burden of proof in civil cases is "beyond a reasonable doubt."
5. A pretrial motion can result in dismissal of a case.
6. The verdict determines whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.
7. The defendant must always admit to the allegations in a claim.
8. Appeals are not allowed in civil cases.
9. Relief refers to the resolution or compensation sought by the plaintiff.

4. Sentence Construction

Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- Plaintiff
- Defendant
- Complaint
- Discovery
- Summons

5. Categorize the Vocabulary

Place the terms into the appropriate categories:

- **People:** Plaintiff, _____, _____
- **Documents:** Complaint, _____, _____
- **Processes:** Discovery, _____, _____
- **Outcomes:** Verdict, _____, _____
- **Legal Actions:** Appeal, _____, _____

Unit 3. Career in Law. Legal Professionals.

Training and qualifications of practising lawyers

Read the text

Career in Law

Career in Law

A career in law offers diverse opportunities for individuals interested in the legal system and justice. Lawyers, judges, and other legal professionals play crucial roles in shaping society and upholding the rule of law. Legal careers can vary widely, from practicing as a corporate lawyer to working in criminal defense, family law, or intellectual property. Many legal professionals also work in government roles or as legal advisors in organizations. The field is known for its demanding nature, requiring analytical skills, strong communication, and critical thinking. Lawyers must also remain updated on evolving legal statutes and precedents. The legal profession often offers competitive salaries, though it is also characterized by long hours and high levels of responsibility. Specializations allow lawyers to focus on particular areas of interest, such as environmental law or human rights. A legal career can be both intellectually rewarding and financially stable, making it an attractive choice for many. However, it requires significant commitment and dedication to succeed.

Legal Professionals

Legal professionals include a wide range of roles that support the administration of justice and the legal system. Lawyers, also called attorneys or advocates, represent clients in legal matters and provide advice. Judges preside over court proceedings, ensuring fairness and the correct application of the law. Legal clerks assist judges by researching legal precedents and preparing case summaries. Paralegals support lawyers by drafting documents, managing case files, and conducting research. Solicitors and barristers are common roles in many jurisdictions, with solicitors handling legal paperwork and barristers specializing in court advocacy. Legal advisors work within organizations to ensure compliance with regulations and laws. Court reporters transcribe legal proceedings, maintaining an accurate record. Each of these roles requires a specific skill set and contributes to the smooth functioning of the legal system. Collaboration among legal professionals ensures justice is served efficiently and fairly.

Training and Qualifications of Practising Lawyers

The path to becoming a practicing lawyer typically involves several stages of education and training. The first step is obtaining an undergraduate degree, often in law or a related field. In some jurisdictions, a law degree, such as a Bachelor of Laws (LLB), is required. Others allow non-law graduates to complete a conversion course, such as the Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL). After academic studies, aspiring lawyers must complete practical training. This often involves an internship, known as a training contract or articles of clerkship, at a law firm. For barristers, the process includes attending a bar course and completing a pupillage. Lawyers must also pass professional exams to qualify for practice, such as the bar exam or solicitor qualifying examination (SQE). Continuous professional development (CPD) is often mandatory to keep skills and knowledge updated. Training emphasizes not only legal knowledge but also skills like negotiation, advocacy, and client management. This rigorous preparation ensures that lawyers are well-equipped to handle the complexities of legal practice.

Vocabulary Tasks

1. Match the Definitions

Match the following terms to their definitions:

- **Lawyer**
- **Judge**
- **Paralegal**
- **Solicitor**
- **Barrister**
- **Legal advisor**
- **Pupillage**
- **Training contract**
- **Bar exam**
- **Continuous professional development (CPD)**

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the vocabulary:

0. A _____ provides legal advice and represents clients in court.
1. Judges ensure _____ and correct application of the law during trials.
2. A _____ supports lawyers by drafting documents and conducting research.
3. In many jurisdictions, a _____ specializes in court advocacy.
4. Aspiring lawyers must complete a _____ to gain practical experience at a law firm.
5. The _____ is an essential examination for becoming a practicing lawyer.
6. During their _____, barristers gain hands-on experience under a senior barrister's guidance.
7. _____ helps legal professionals maintain updated skills and knowledge.
8. A _____ works within an organization to ensure compliance with legal regulations.
9. A _____ drafts contracts, handles legal paperwork, and often interacts directly with clients.

3. True or False

Determine whether the following statements are true or false:

0. A solicitor primarily specializes in representing clients in court.
1. Pupillage is a required step for all practicing lawyers.
2. Paralegals perform tasks such as document drafting and legal research.
3. Judges are responsible for presiding over court proceedings.
4. Continuous professional development is optional for most legal professionals.
5. Legal advisors work exclusively in law firms.
6. Passing the bar exam is necessary to practice law in most jurisdictions.
7. Barristers are typically involved in courtroom advocacy.
8. A training contract is a form of practical training for solicitors.
9. Court reporters are considered legal professionals.

4. Sentence Construction

Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- Lawyer
- Judge
- Barrister
- Training contract
- Continuous professional development (CPD)

5. Categorize the Vocabulary

Place the terms into the appropriate categories:

- **People:** Lawyer, _____, _____
- **Training Stages:** Pupillage, _____, _____
- **Examinations:** Bar exam, _____, _____
- **Professional Development:** CPD, _____, _____
- **Roles in Legal Systems:** Judge, _____, _____

Unit 4. Legal Professionals. Barristers. Organisation.

Training and qualifications of practising barrister

Read the text

Legal Professionals

Legal professionals are individuals who work within the legal system to uphold justice, provide legal advice, and represent clients. They play essential roles in ensuring that laws are interpreted and applied fairly. Among these professionals are barristers, solicitors, paralegals, and judges. Each role comes with specific responsibilities and qualifications. Barristers specialize in courtroom advocacy, representing clients in legal disputes before courts or tribunals. Solicitors often manage the initial stages of legal cases, including paperwork and client consultations. Paralegals assist lawyers by conducting research, preparing documents, and managing files. Judges oversee legal proceedings, ensuring that cases are conducted according to the law. All legal professionals must demonstrate a deep understanding of the law, ethical responsibility, and strong communication skills. While their functions may vary, collaboration among these roles is essential for the smooth functioning of the legal system. Legal professionals also adapt to changes in laws and regulations to provide the best services to their clients.

Barristers

Barristers are a type of legal professional who primarily focus on representing clients in court and providing specialist legal advice. They are experts in advocacy and are often called upon to handle complex cases requiring detailed legal arguments. Barristers work independently or as part of chambers, which are groups of barristers sharing administrative resources. They are usually instructed by solicitors on behalf of clients. Their responsibilities include drafting legal opinions, preparing case strategies, and appearing in court to advocate for clients. Unlike solicitors, barristers have limited direct contact with clients. They are highly skilled in public speaking, legal research, and negotiation. In some jurisdictions, barristers wear traditional court attire, such as wigs and gowns, as part of their professional identity. Barristers are regulated by professional bodies, such as the Bar Council, which ensures ethical and professional standards. Their role is vital in ensuring that clients receive expert representation in complex legal matters.

Organisation of Barristers

Barristers are typically organized into chambers, which serve as their professional base. Chambers are not law firms but rather a collective of independent barristers who share office facilities and administrative support. Each barrister in a chamber operates as a self-employed professional. The head of chambers, often a senior barrister, oversees the management and administration. Chambers employ clerks who handle administrative tasks, manage schedules, and assist in fee negotiations. The collective structure of chambers allows barristers to share resources while maintaining their independence. This organizational model is common in jurisdictions like the UK and Australia. Professional bodies, such as the Bar Council or Inns of Court, play a significant role in overseeing the profession. These organizations provide training, mentorship, and networking opportunities for barristers. They also ensure adherence to professional ethics and standards. This system supports the development of barristers and promotes excellence in advocacy.

Training and Qualifications of Practising Barristers

Becoming a barrister requires rigorous training and qualifications. The first step is obtaining a law degree or completing a conversion course, such as the Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL), for non-law graduates. After academic study, aspiring barristers must complete a Bar training course, which focuses on practical skills like advocacy, drafting, and ethics. Admission to an Inn of Court is also a requirement in some jurisdictions. These historic institutions provide additional training, support, and networking opportunities. After completing the Bar course, candidates undertake a pupillage, a one-year apprenticeship under the supervision of an experienced barrister. Pupillage is divided into two parts: the first six months involve observation and learning, while the second six months allow the trainee to take on cases independently. Once pupillage is completed, the barrister is eligible to practice independently. Continuous professional development (CPD) is mandatory to ensure skills remain current. This rigorous training process ensures barristers are well-equipped to handle complex legal cases.

Vocabulary Tasks

1. Match the Definitions

Match the following terms to their definitions:

- **Barrister**
- **Chambers**
- **Clerk**
- **Pupillage**
- **Bar training course**
- **Advocacy**
- **Bar Council**
- **Inn of Court**
- **Continuous professional development (CPD)**
- **Head of chambers**

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the vocabulary:

0. A _____ specializes in courtroom advocacy and legal advice.
1. Barristers are usually organized into _____, which share administrative resources.
2. The _____ assists barristers with scheduling and fee negotiations.
3. Aspiring barristers must complete a _____ to gain practical skills in advocacy and ethics.
4. A _____ is a one-year apprenticeship under a senior barrister.
5. The _____ oversees professional standards for barristers.
6. Joining an _____ is a requirement for barristers in some jurisdictions.
7. The _____ is responsible for managing the operations of a chamber.
8. _____ ensures that legal professionals maintain and update their skills.
9. Public speaking and argumentation are key components of _____.

3. True or False

Determine whether the following statements are true or false:

0. Barristers are employed directly by law firms.
1. Chambers are groups of barristers who work as independent professionals.

2. Pupillage is the final step before barristers can practice independently.
3. Clerks manage administrative tasks and schedules for barristers.
4. Advocacy involves representing clients in legal negotiations only.
5. The Bar Council regulates the ethical conduct of barristers.
6. The Inn of Court provides direct employment opportunities for barristers.
7. CPD is mandatory for barristers throughout their careers.
8. Barristers do not require a law degree to practice.
9. The head of chambers oversees the legal arguments presented by all barristers in the group.

4. Sentence Construction

Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- Barrister
- Chambers
- Pupillage
- Advocacy
- Inn of Court

5. Categorize the Vocabulary

Place the terms into the appropriate categories:

- **Roles:** Barrister, _____, _____
- **Training Stages:** Pupillage, _____, _____
- **Organizations:** Bar Council, _____, _____
- **Skills:** Advocacy, _____, _____
- **Administrative Support:** Clerk, _____, _____

Unit 5. Judicial system. Structure of court systems in the United Kingdom, the USA, Ukraine

Read the text

Judicial System

The judicial system is a fundamental part of any country's government, responsible for interpreting and applying the law. It ensures justice, protects individual rights, and maintains social order. Courts are the central institutions within the judicial system, where disputes are resolved, and legal cases are decided. The system operates independently from other branches of government, ensuring impartiality. It encompasses various levels, including trial courts, appellate courts, and supreme courts, each serving distinct functions. Judges play a crucial role by presiding over cases and ensuring that trials are fair. The judicial system also includes support personnel, such as clerks and court administrators. While the structure and operation of judicial systems vary across countries, their shared goal is to uphold the rule of law. A well-functioning judicial system fosters public confidence in justice and contributes to a stable society.

Structure of Court Systems in the United Kingdom

The UK court system is hierarchical, with different levels addressing various types of cases. At the base are Magistrates' Courts and County Courts, which handle minor criminal cases and civil disputes, respectively. Above these are the Crown Court, which deals with serious criminal cases, and the High Court, which handles complex civil matters. The Court of Appeal reviews cases from lower courts, providing an opportunity to challenge decisions. At the apex is the Supreme Court, the highest authority in legal matters, ensuring consistency in the interpretation of laws. The UK also has specialized tribunals that deal with specific issues, such as employment disputes or immigration cases. The judiciary operates separately in England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, reflecting the UK's unique legal framework.

Structure of Court Systems in the USA

The judicial system in the United States is divided into federal and state courts. Federal courts handle cases involving federal laws, constitutional issues, and disputes between states. These include District Courts (trial courts), Courts of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest court in the nation. State courts handle cases under

state laws and typically include trial courts, intermediate appellate courts, and a state supreme court. The federal and state court systems operate independently but sometimes intersect when federal questions arise in state cases. Judges in federal courts are appointed for life, ensuring independence, while state judges may be elected or appointed for fixed terms. The dual structure of the US court system allows for flexibility and accommodates the diverse legal needs of the country.

Structure of Court Systems in Ukraine

Ukraine's judicial system is a unified structure designed to ensure justice and uphold the country's Constitution. At the base are local courts, which serve as trial courts handling most cases, including civil, criminal, and administrative matters. Above these are appellate courts, which review decisions made by lower courts. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest judicial body, providing final decisions on legal disputes and ensuring the uniform application of laws. Additionally, Ukraine has specialized courts, such as administrative courts and commercial courts, which address specific types of cases. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is a separate entity that interprets the Constitution and ensures laws comply with it. Judges are appointed through a competitive process and must meet stringent qualifications. The Ukrainian judicial system emphasizes transparency, accountability, and adherence to international legal standards.

Vocabulary Tasks

1. Match the Definitions

Match the following terms to their definitions:

- **Judicial system**
- **Trial court**
- **Appellate court**
- **Supreme Court**
- **Tribunal**
- **Constitutional Court**
- **Magistrates' Court**
- **Federal court**
- **State court**
- **Commercial court**

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the vocabulary:

0. The _____ is responsible for interpreting and applying the law in a country.
1. Minor criminal cases in the UK are handled by the _____.
2. In the US, disputes involving federal law are addressed by _____.
3. Ukraine's _____ ensures that laws comply with the Constitution.
4. A _____ reviews cases from lower courts to ensure fairness in decisions.
5. The highest authority in legal matters in the UK is the _____.
6. Cases involving business disputes in Ukraine are handled by the _____.
7. The _____ hears appeals on constitutional issues in the United States.
8. Judges in _____ courts in the US are appointed for life.
9. A _____ deals with specific legal issues, such as employment disputes.

3. True or False

Determine whether the following statements are true or false:

0. The Supreme Court in the US handles both federal and state cases.
1. Magistrates' Courts in the UK handle complex civil disputes.
2. The Constitutional Court in Ukraine interprets the country's Constitution.
3. Appellate courts review cases to ensure decisions were made correctly.
4. Federal courts in the US operate independently from state courts.
5. Specialized tribunals in the UK handle criminal cases exclusively.
6. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest appellate body in the country.
7. State courts in the US address cases involving state laws.
8. The High Court in the UK is primarily a trial court.
9. The Ukrainian judicial system emphasizes international legal standards.

4. Sentence Construction

Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- Judicial system
- Appellate court

- Supreme Court
- Constitutional Court
- Tribunal

5. Categorize the Vocabulary

Place the terms into the appropriate categories:

- **Court Types:** Trial court, _____, _____
- **Specialized Courts:** Tribunal, _____, _____
- **Judicial Levels:** Supreme Court, _____, _____
- **Judicial Systems:** Federal court, _____, _____
- **Roles:** Judge, _____, _____

Unit 6. Judges. Judicial appointments in England and Wales.

The training of judges. Civil Courts: sentencing and court orders

Read the text

Judges

Judges play a crucial role in the judicial system by ensuring justice is delivered fairly and impartially. They oversee court proceedings, interpret and apply laws, and make decisions on legal disputes. Judges must be impartial and base their rulings on evidence and legal principles rather than personal opinions or external pressures. Their responsibilities vary depending on the type of court and case, ranging from criminal trials to civil disputes. Judges are also responsible for guiding juries, ensuring fair trials, and maintaining order in the courtroom. In some legal systems, judges deliver sentences or court orders that determine the consequences for parties involved. The role of a judge requires exceptional legal knowledge, analytical thinking, and strong ethical principles. Judges contribute to the stability and credibility of the judicial system by upholding the rule of law and protecting individual rights. They are key figures in maintaining public confidence in the justice system.

Judicial Appointments in England and Wales

Judicial appointments in England and Wales are based on merit, ensuring the selection of the most qualified candidates. The Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC) oversees this process, which is designed to be fair, transparent, and free from political influence. Candidates for judicial positions must demonstrate expertise in law, integrity, and the ability to make sound decisions. The application process typically involves submitting a detailed application, undergoing interviews, and participating in situational exercises. Appointments are open to qualified solicitors, barristers, and legal executives with relevant experience. The Lord Chancellor plays a formal role in approving appointments, but the process is driven by the recommendations of the JAC. The aim is to ensure a judiciary that reflects the diversity of society while maintaining the highest standards of professionalism. Judicial appointments are seen as a cornerstone of an independent and effective legal system in England and Wales.

The Training of Judges

The training of judges is a comprehensive process designed to prepare them for the challenges of their role. In England and Wales, the Judicial College is responsible for providing initial and ongoing training to judges. Newly appointed judges undergo an induction program that focuses on courtroom management, decision-making, and the application of the law. They also receive guidance on ethical responsibilities and how to handle sensitive cases. Practical training includes shadowing experienced judges and participating in mock trials. Continuous professional development (CPD) is mandatory, ensuring that judges stay updated on legal developments and best practices. Specialized training is available for judges handling specific types of cases, such as family law or commercial disputes. The emphasis is on maintaining judicial competence, fairness, and impartiality. Training programs also address emerging challenges, such as technology in the courtroom and diversity awareness. This rigorous training ensures that judges are well-equipped to deliver justice effectively.

Civil Courts: Sentencing and Court Orders

Civil courts in England and Wales handle non-criminal disputes and have the authority to issue a range of sentences and court orders. Sentencing in civil courts typically involves remedies such as awarding damages, issuing injunctions, or ordering specific performance. These remedies aim to resolve disputes and provide fair compensation rather than punish wrongdoing. For example, in breach of contract cases, the court may order the defendant to pay monetary damages to the claimant. Injunctions are court orders that require a party to do or refrain from doing a specific act, such as stopping construction on disputed property. Specific performance orders compel a party to fulfill contractual obligations. Civil courts can also issue enforcement orders to ensure compliance with judgments. The decisions made in civil courts are based on evidence and legal arguments presented by both parties. Judges in civil courts play a crucial role in crafting fair and effective resolutions to disputes. Their decisions aim to uphold justice and maintain public trust in the legal system.

Vocabulary Tasks

1. Match the Definitions

Match the following terms to their definitions:

- **Judge**
- **Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC)**
- **Induction program**
- **Civil court**
- **Damages**
- **Injunction**
- **Specific performance**
- **Continuous professional development (CPD)**
- **Court order**
- **Judicial College**

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the vocabulary:

0. The _____ oversees the selection process for judicial roles in England and Wales.
1. A _____ is issued by the court to compel or prohibit a specific action.
2. Judges participate in an _____ to prepare for their responsibilities.
3. _____ ensures that judges stay updated on legal developments throughout their careers.
4. Civil courts often award _____ as compensation in disputes.
5. _____ is an order requiring a party to fulfill contractual obligations.
6. Newly appointed judges receive training through the _____.
7. The _____ is responsible for resolving non-criminal disputes.
8. A _____ must remain impartial and ensure justice is served.
9. The training of judges emphasizes _____ and fair decision-making.

3. True or False

Determine whether the following statements are true or false:

0. The Judicial Appointments Commission ensures diversity in judicial appointments.

1. Judges are selected based on political affiliation in England and Wales.
2. Continuous professional development is optional for judges in England and Wales.
3. Civil courts handle criminal cases and issue prison sentences.
4. Injunctions require a party to take specific actions or refrain from them.
5. Specific performance orders are commonly issued in criminal courts.
6. Judges receive specialized training for cases involving family law or commercial disputes.
7. The Judicial College provides both initial and ongoing training for judges.
8. Sentencing in civil courts focuses on punishment rather than compensation.
9. The role of a judge includes ensuring courtroom order and fair trials.

4. Sentence Construction

Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- Judge
- Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC)
- Civil court
- Injunction
- Judicial College

5. Categorize the Vocabulary

Place the terms into the appropriate categories:

- **People and Institutions:** Judge, _____, _____
- **Court Orders:** Injunction, _____, _____
- **Training and Development:** Judicial College, _____, _____
- **Legal Processes:** Induction program, _____, _____
- **Court Types:** Civil court, _____, _____

Unit 7. Trial. Fundamental principles universally applicable.

Examination in chief. Evidence in court. Cross-examination

Read the text

Trial

A trial is a formal legal proceeding where disputes are resolved, and justice is delivered by a court. It involves presenting evidence and arguments before a judge or jury, who then make a decision based on the facts and applicable laws. Trials are central to both civil and criminal justice systems. They ensure a fair hearing for all parties and uphold the principle of justice. Trials typically follow a structured process, including opening statements, examination of witnesses, presentation of evidence, and closing arguments. The outcome of a trial may result in a verdict or judgment. Trials are governed by procedural rules that vary by jurisdiction but share common principles like fairness and impartiality. Legal professionals, including lawyers and judges, play vital roles in ensuring trials are conducted properly. The trial process seeks to establish the truth while protecting the rights of all involved parties. Public trials also promote transparency and accountability in the judicial system.

Fundamental Principles Universally Applicable

Certain principles are universally applicable to trials, ensuring fairness and justice. One key principle is the **presumption of innocence**, which means that a defendant is considered innocent until proven guilty. The **right to a fair trial** guarantees equal treatment and impartiality. Another principle is the **burden of proof**, requiring the prosecution or plaintiff to provide sufficient evidence to prove their case. Trials must also adhere to the principle of **equality before the law**, ensuring no discrimination based on race, gender, or other factors. The **right to legal representation** allows parties to have qualified lawyers defend their interests. Other principles include the right to **public hearings** for transparency and the prohibition of **double jeopardy**, which prevents someone from being tried twice for the same offence. These principles form the foundation of modern judicial systems, protecting individuals' rights and ensuring justice.

Examination in Chief

Examination in chief is the initial questioning of a witness by the party who called them to testify. The purpose is to elicit facts that support the case of the calling party. Questions

during examination in chief must be open-ended, allowing the witness to explain their answers in detail. Leading questions, which suggest a particular answer, are not permitted during this stage. This ensures that the witness's testimony is genuine and unbiased. Examination in chief focuses on presenting evidence clearly and persuasively to the court. Witnesses may describe events, provide expert opinions, or introduce physical evidence. The success of examination in chief depends on the lawyer's ability to structure questions logically and comprehensively. It is a critical phase in a trial, as the testimony provided may significantly influence the outcome. Following the examination in chief, the opposing party has the opportunity to cross-examine the witness.

Evidence in Court

Evidence in court refers to information presented to support or refute claims in a trial. It plays a vital role in determining the outcome of a case. Evidence can take various forms, including oral testimony, documents, photographs, videos, and physical objects. Courts classify evidence into two main types: direct evidence, which directly proves a fact, and circumstantial evidence, which requires inference to establish a fact. Evidence must be admissible, meaning it complies with legal rules and standards. Hearsay evidence, for example, is often inadmissible unless it meets specific exceptions. Judges determine the relevance and reliability of evidence before allowing it to be presented in court. Proper handling and preservation of evidence are essential to maintain its integrity. The presentation of evidence helps establish the facts of a case, enabling judges or juries to make informed decisions. Lawyers play a key role in introducing and challenging evidence during a trial.

Cross-Examination

Cross-examination is the process of questioning a witness by the opposing party after their examination in chief. Its primary purpose is to test the accuracy, credibility, and reliability of the witness's testimony. Unlike examination in chief, leading questions are allowed during cross-examination. This enables the questioning lawyer to challenge the witness's statements effectively. Cross-examination often seeks to highlight inconsistencies or biases in the testimony. It is a crucial tool for uncovering the truth and ensuring a fair trial. Lawyers conducting cross-examinations must be skilled in strategy, as improper questions or tactics can harm their case. Witnesses are expected to answer truthfully and directly

under cross-examination. Judges oversee the process to ensure questions remain relevant and respectful. The effectiveness of cross-examination can significantly influence the trial's outcome by either strengthening or undermining the presented evidence.

Vocabulary Tasks

1. Match the Definitions

Match the following terms to their definitions:

- **Trial**
- **Presumption of innocence**
- **Examination in chief**
- **Cross-examination**
- **Evidence**
- **Burden of proof**
- **Hearsay**
- **Equality before the law**
- **Direct evidence**
- **Circumstantial evidence**

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the vocabulary:

0. A _____ ensures that disputes are resolved in a structured legal setting.
1. The _____ guarantees that defendants are treated as innocent until proven guilty.
2. Lawyers use _____ to introduce facts that support their case.
3. _____ allows the opposing party to question a witness's credibility.
4. The _____ requires the party bringing the case to prove their claims.
5. _____ is testimony or information that directly establishes a fact.
6. Courts often disallow _____ unless specific legal exceptions apply.
7. _____ ensures that all individuals are treated equally under the law.
8. Lawyers rely on _____ to argue facts that require inference.
9. _____ presented in court can include documents, videos, or physical objects.

3. True or False

Determine whether the following statements are true or false:

0. The burden of proof lies with the defendant in a trial.
1. Examination in chief allows leading questions to guide the witness.
2. Cross-examination helps test the reliability of a witness's testimony.
3. Circumstantial evidence directly establishes a fact.
4. Judges decide whether evidence is admissible in court.
5. Hearsay is always allowed as evidence in court.
6. The presumption of innocence is a fundamental principle in trials.
7. Evidence presented in court must comply with legal rules.
8. Equality before the law ensures no discrimination in legal proceedings.
9. Cross-examination can strengthen or weaken a case depending on its effectiveness.

4. Sentence Construction

Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- Trial
- Cross-examination
- Evidence
- Examination in chief
- Presumption of innocence

5. Categorize the Vocabulary

Place the terms into the appropriate categories:

- **Trial Processes:** Examination in chief, _____, _____
- **Types of Evidence:** Direct evidence, _____, _____
- **Legal Principles:** Presumption of innocence, _____, _____
- **Roles in Trial:** Witness, _____, _____
- **Legal Concepts:** Burden of proof, _____, _____

Unit 8. Legalese (legal language). Latin terms.

Older words and modern equivalents

Read the text

Legalese (Legal Language)

Legalese refers to the specialized language used in legal documents, contracts, and proceedings. It is characterized by complex sentence structures, archaic words, and Latin terms. While legalese aims to ensure precision and clarity in legal contexts, it is often criticized for being difficult for non-experts to understand. Legal professionals use legalese to avoid ambiguity and ensure that legal obligations and rights are clearly defined. However, efforts have been made to simplify legal language in recent years to make it more accessible. Plain English campaigns advocate for replacing overly complex phrases with straightforward language. Despite its challenges, legalese remains an integral part of the legal profession. Mastering legalese is essential for lawyers, judges, and other legal professionals to draft, interpret, and analyze legal documents effectively. It bridges legal traditions and modern practices, ensuring continuity and consistency in law.

Latin Terms

Latin terms are a hallmark of legal language, reflecting the historical roots of the legal system in Roman law. Commonly used terms include *habeas corpus* ("you shall have the body"), which protects against unlawful detention, and *mens rea* ("guilty mind"), which refers to the mental state of a person committing a crime. Other examples are *prima facie* ("at first sight") and *sub judice* ("under judgment"). Latin terms often serve as shorthand for complex legal principles. They are used across various legal systems, especially those based on common law traditions. While some argue that Latin terms make legal language inaccessible, others believe they add precision and preserve legal heritage. Legal professionals must understand these terms to interpret laws accurately and communicate effectively within the field.

Older Words and Modern Equivalents

Legal language often includes older words that have fallen out of use in everyday English but persist in legal contexts. Examples include "herein," "thereof," and "whereas," which are used to refer to specific parts of a document. Modern equivalents like "in this," "of that," and "because" can often replace these terms for clarity. Similarly, words like

"aforesaid" (previously mentioned) and "notwithstanding" (despite) are common in legal texts but have simpler alternatives. The persistence of older words in legal writing is partly due to tradition and the need for precise terminology. However, many legal professionals and organizations advocate for replacing these archaic terms with more contemporary language to make legal documents easier to understand. Striking a balance between tradition and modernity is key to effective legal communication.

Vocabulary Tasks

1. Match the Definitions

Match the following terms to their definitions:

- **Legalese**
- **Habeas corpus**
- **Mens rea**
- **Prima facie**
- **Sub judice**
- **Herein**
- **Thereof**
- **Notwithstanding**
- **Aforesaid**
- **Whereas**

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the vocabulary:

0. The term _____ refers to the specialized language used in legal contexts.
1. A _____ order ensures that a person is not unlawfully detained.
2. The phrase _____ means "at first sight" and is often used in legal arguments.
3. _____ refers to the mental state of a person when committing a crime.
4. The case is _____, meaning it is still under judicial consideration.
5. The contract stated, "The party _____ mentioned shall comply with these terms."

6. The phrase _____ means "despite" and is commonly used in legal writing.
7. The report includes clauses that reference matters _____.
8. _____ is a term that introduces the reasoning behind a legal clause.
9. The _____ terms in the contract caused confusion for the clients.

3. True or False

Determine whether the following statements are true or false:

0. Legalese is designed to simplify legal texts for everyday readers.
1. Latin terms like *mens rea* are commonly used in legal contexts.
2. *Habeas corpus* protects individuals from unlawful detention.
3. Older legal terms like "herein" and "aforesaid" have no modern equivalents.
4. *Sub judice* refers to cases that have already been decided.
5. Legal professionals are encouraged to replace archaic terms with plain English.
6. *Prima facie* evidence means evidence that appears sufficient at first glance.
7. The term "thereof" refers to something previously mentioned in a legal document.
8. The phrase "notwithstanding" can often be replaced with "despite."
9. Latin terms are never used in modern legal writing.

4. Sentence Construction

Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- Legalese
- Mens rea
- Sub judice
- Aforesaid
- Notwithstanding

5. Categorize the Vocabulary

Place the terms into the appropriate categories:

- **Latin Terms:** Mens rea, _____, _____
- **Archaic Words:** Herein, _____, _____

- **Modern Equivalents:** Despite, _____, _____
- **Legal Concepts:** Legalese, _____, _____
- **Procedural Terms:** Sub judice, _____, _____

Writing Tasks

Criminal Justice and Criminal Proceedings

1. Criminal Justice

Write an essay on the main functions of criminal justice, including crime prevention, investigation, and punishment of offenders. Provide examples from different legal systems.

2. Categories of Criminal Offences

Outline the differences between crimes, offences, and misdemeanors. Provide examples from the criminal laws of the UK, USA, or another country.

3. Criminal Proceedings

Describe the stages of criminal proceedings, from the filing of charges to sentencing. Analyze how the right to defense is ensured.

4. The Role of Criminal Justice in Society

Write an essay on the significance of criminal justice in maintaining law and order and protecting human rights.

5. Court Trials in Criminal Justice

Discuss how courts determine sentences for different categories of offences. Use real or hypothetical examples.

Civil Procedure

1. Civil Procedure Rules

Write an article on the importance of adhering to procedural rules in civil cases. Provide examples of consequences for violating these rules.

2. Proceeding with a Claim

Describe the key steps in filing a claim in a civil court, from submitting the application to receiving the judgment.

3. Comparing Civil and Criminal Procedures

Write a comparative analysis of civil and criminal procedures, focusing on their goals and processes.

4. Resolving Civil Disputes

Discuss the role of mediation and other alternative dispute resolution methods in civil proceedings.

5. Fairness in Civil Procedure

Write an essay on how civil procedure ensures fairness, equality, and accessibility in resolving disputes.

Career in Law

1. The Role of Legal Professionals in Society

Write an essay on how legal professionals contribute to maintaining order, protecting rights, and promoting justice.

2. Education and Qualifications of Legal Professionals

Outline the steps to obtaining legal education and licensing for practice. Use examples from the UK, USA, or Ukraine.

3. Specializations in Law

Write an article about different legal specializations, such as corporate law, criminal law, and intellectual property law.

4. Challenges of a Legal Career

Discuss the main challenges faced by practicing lawyers and suggest strategies for overcoming them.

5. Developing Legal Skills

Write a practical guide for law students on how to develop skills in legal analysis, writing, and negotiation.

Barristers

1. Organization of Barristers' Work

Write an article on the structure of barristers' chambers and the role of clerks in their organization.

2. Training and Qualifications of Barristers

Outline the stages of barristers' training, including bar training courses and pupillage, and explain their significance.

3. The Role of Barristers in Court

Write an essay on the importance of advocacy skills for barristers during court proceedings.

4. Comparing Barristers and Solicitors

Compare the roles of barristers and solicitors in the legal system of England and Wales.

5. Ethics in Barristers' Work

Write an article on the importance of adhering to ethical standards in the work of barristers.

Judicial System

1. Structure of Court Systems

Compare the structure of court systems in the UK, USA, and Ukraine. Highlight similarities and differences.

2. The Role of Supreme Courts

Write an essay on the functions of the Supreme Court in each of the three countries.

3. The Importance of Specialized Courts

Analyze the significance of specialized courts, such as administrative or commercial courts, in Ukraine's legal system.

4. Judicial Independence

Write an article on the importance of judicial independence for ensuring fairness and justice.

5. Public Trust in the Judicial System

Discuss how transparency in court proceedings fosters public trust in the judicial system.

Judges

1. Judicial Appointments

Outline the process of judicial appointments in England and Wales, highlighting the role of the Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC).

2. Training of Judges

Write an article on how judges are trained, including induction programs and continuous professional development.

3. Judges in Civil Cases

Discuss how judges resolve civil cases, including issuing court orders and determining sentences.

4. Ethics in Judicial Work

Write an essay on the importance of adhering to ethical standards in judicial work.

5. Judges as Guardians of Justice

Write an article on how judges ensure the rule of law and protect citizens' rights.

Trial

1. Fundamental Principles of Trials

Write an essay on the universal principles applied in trials, such as the presumption of innocence and equality before the law.

2. The Role of Evidence in Trials

Analyze the role of evidence in trials, explaining the differences between direct and circumstantial evidence.

3. Cross-Examination

Write an article on the importance of cross-examination in uncovering the truth during a trial.

4. Stages of a Trial

Outline the main stages of a trial, from opening statements to the delivery of a verdict.

5. Fairness in Trials

Discuss how trials ensure fairness and impartiality in resolving disputes.

Legalese (Legal Language)

1. The Role of Latin in Legal Language

Write an essay on the historical role of Latin terms in the legal field and their relevance today.

2. Modernizing Archaic Legal Terms

Compare older legal terms like "herein" or "thereof" with their modern equivalents, explaining their usage.

3. Simplifying Legalese

Write an article on the advantages of replacing complex legal language with plain English.

4. Accessibility of Legal Language

Discuss how simplifying legal language can make the legal system more accessible to ordinary citizens.

5. Tradition vs. Modernity in Legal Language

Write an essay on whether legalese should be preserved as a tradition or modernized for contemporary use.

Vocabulary tests

1. What is the term for a written law enacted by a legislature?

- a) Precedent
- b) Statute
- c) Ordinance
- d) Affidavit

2. What does "arraignment" refer to?

- a) The formal reading of charges against a defendant
- b) The final sentencing of a convict
- c) The process of jury selection
- d) The act of appealing a decision

3. What is "probation"?

- a) A temporary suspension of a sentence
- b) A supervised period in lieu of incarceration
- c) The act of pardoning a convict
- d) The process of pleading guilty

4. Which term refers to the killing of one person by another without malice?

- a) Manslaughter
- b) Homicide
- c) Murder
- d) Felony

5. What is "bail"?

- a) A punishment for skipping court
- b) A monetary guarantee to ensure court appearance
- c) The decision to suspend charges
- d) The process of granting parole

6. What is a "misdemeanor"?

- a) A minor crime
- b) A serious felony
- c) A crime involving violence
- d) A violation of traffic laws only

7. The term "due process" ensures:

- a) Speedy trial for all individuals
- b) Fair treatment through the judicial system
- c) Automatic appeal rights
- d) Immunity from prosecution

8. What is the primary role of a "plaintiff"?

- a) To defend against criminal accusations
- b) To present evidence against the accused
- c) To initiate a lawsuit
- d) To act as the judge in a civil case

9. Which term refers to the punishment of death for a crime?

- a) Life sentence
- b) Death penalty
- c) Detention
- d) Probation

10. "Recidivism" refers to:

- a) First-time criminal activity
- b) A defendant's acquittal
- c) Repeating criminal behavior
- d) Preventing future crimes

11. What is a "felony"?

- a) A minor offense
- b) A serious crime punishable by more than one year in prison
- c) A breach of a traffic law
- d) A verbal warning for minor misconduct

12. What is "cross-examination"?

- a) Questioning one's own witness
- b) The judge's final remarks
- c) Questioning the opposing party's witness
- d) Providing closing arguments

13. A "subpoena" is:

- a) A legal document compelling someone to testify in court
- b) An arrest warrant
- c) A plea agreement
- d) A fine for non-appearance in court

14. Which term describes a written statement made under oath?

- a) Deposition
- b) Testimony
- c) Affidavit
- d) Allegation

15. A "plea bargain" is:

- a) An agreement to dismiss charges
- b) A deal between prosecutor and defendant to reduce charges
- c) A guilty plea entered during trial
- d) A formal denial of wrongdoing

16. What is "jurisdiction"?

- a) The authority of a court to hear a case
- b) The act of a defendant representing themselves
- c) A verdict delivered by a judge
- d) The legal authority to enforce laws

17. What is "rehabilitation" in the context of criminal justice?

- a) Punishing a convict for their actions
- b) Reintegrating a convict into society
- c) Isolating offenders from the public
- d) A financial penalty for minor offenses

18. A "warrant" is issued to:

- a) Summon a jury
- b) Arrest or search a person/property
- c) Grant immunity to a witness
- d) Enforce a restraining order

19. What is "double jeopardy"?

- a) Being tried twice for the same crime
- b) Facing two charges in one trial
- c) The act of self-defense in court
- d) Two witnesses giving conflicting testimonies

20. A "bench trial" is conducted:

- a) With a jury
- b) Without a jury, only by a judge
- c) By public officials
- d) In private chambers

21. What does the term "alibi" refer to?

- a) A legal defense proving someone was elsewhere during a crime
- b) A confession of guilt
- c) A plea bargain
- d) A declaration of innocence

22. What is "perjury"?

- a) Refusing to testify in court
- b) Making a false statement under oath
- c) Bribing a judge or jury
- d) Tampering with evidence

23. What does "exoneration" mean?

- a) Conviction of a criminal
- b) Clearing someone of wrongdoing
- c) Being released on bail
- d) A sentencing reduction

24. "Habeas corpus" guarantees:

- a) The right to a speedy trial
- b) Protection against self-incrimination
- c) The right to be brought before a judge
- d) Immunity from prosecution

25. What does "parole" refer to?

- a) Early release from prison under supervision
- b) A court's final decision
- c) Replacing a prison sentence with a fine
- d) The act of commuting a sentence

26. What is a "civil case"?

- a) A case involving criminal activity
- b) A dispute between private parties
- c) A trial for public officials
- d) A case heard by the Supreme Court

27. What does "forensic" refer to in criminal justice?

- a) Evidence used to prove financial crimes
- b) Scientific methods used in investigations
- c) Cross-examination of witnesses
- d) The filing of legal documents

28. What is "probable cause"?

- a) A reasonable basis for issuing a warrant
- b) A verdict of guilt
- c) Evidence presented in court
- d) The act of pleading guilty

29. What is the purpose of "cross-examination"?

- a) To question the opposing side's witness
- b) To introduce new evidence
- c) To close a case
- d) To question a jury member

30. What is the term for stealing property from another person?

- a) Fraud
- b) Larceny
- c) Embezzlement
- d) Extortion

31. What is the "burden of proof"?

- a) The responsibility to prove guilt or innocence
- b) The act of filing a lawsuit
- c) The obligation to pay fines
- d) The enforcement of a verdict

32. What is a "public defender"?

- a) A prosecutor for the government
- b) A lawyer appointed to defend someone who cannot afford one
- c) A judge overseeing a criminal case
- d) A mediator in civil disputes

33. What does "self-defense" mean?

- a) Acting in response to a threat to protect oneself
- b) Refusing to testify in court
- c) Pleading not guilty to charges
- d) Representing oneself in court

34. What does "rehabilitation" aim to do?

- a) Punish offenders for their crimes
- b) Teach offenders skills to reintegrate into society
- c) Deter crime by severe punishment
- d) Remove offenders from society permanently

35. What is "mens rea"?

- a) The guilty mind or intent to commit a crime
- b) The act of committing a crime
- c) A defense against criminal charges
- d) A ruling by a judge

36. What is the role of the "prosecutor"?

- a) To defend the accused in court
- b) To present evidence and charge the defendant
- c) To mediate between parties in civil cases
- d) To ensure witnesses comply with subpoenas

37. What does "adjudication" mean?

- a) A formal resolution of a dispute by a judge
- b) The dismissal of charges
- c) The enforcement of a sentence
- d) The review of a previous case

38. What is a "plea"?

- a) An accusation against a defendant
- b) A formal statement of guilt or innocence
- c) A settlement between two parties
- d) A punishment assigned by the court

39. What is "mitigating circumstances"?

- a) Factors reducing the severity of a crime
- b) Evidence proving guilt
- c) Reasons to dismiss charges
- d) Events increasing the severity of punishment

40. What does "appeal" mean in criminal justice?

- a) A request for a higher court to review a case
- b) An agreement to plead guilty
- c) A formal apology to the court
- d) The enforcement of a judgment

41. What does "restorative justice" focus on?

- a) Punishing offenders severely
- b) Rehabilitating victims and offenders
- c) Increasing prison sentences
- d) Reducing case backlogs in court

42. What is "beyond a reasonable doubt"?

- a) The standard of proof in criminal cases
- b) A claim of innocence by the defendant
- c) A confession of guilt
- d) Evidence provided by the prosecutor

43. What does "contraband" refer to?

- a) Illegal goods or substances
- b) Evidence used in court
- c) A weapon used during a crime
- d) A defendant's belongings

44. What is "extortion"?

- a) Threatening someone to obtain money or property
- b) Stealing from a business
- c) Selling counterfeit goods
- d) Forging legal documents

45. What does "accomplice" mean?

- a) A person who assists in committing a crime
- b) A victim of a crime
- c) A person who reports a crime
- d) A bystander to criminal activity

46. What is "preliminary hearing"?

- a) A court session to determine if there is enough evidence for trial
- b) The first appearance of the jury
- c) The sentencing phase of a trial
- d) The final appeal process

47. What does "sentencing" refer to?

- a) The determination of a punishment for a convicted defendant
- b) The process of jury selection
- c) The dismissal of a case
- d) The filing of charges

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