

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
«ОДЕСЬКА ЮРИДИЧНА АКАДЕМІЯ»

Кафедра іноземних мов

ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW STUDENTS

ПРАКТИКУМ

для підготовки до аудиторних занять та самостійної роботи
здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
галузі знань 29 «Міжнародні відносини»
спеціальності 293 «Міжнародне право»

Одеса
Фенікс
2024

УДК 811.111: 340(075)
А64

Рекомендовано навчально-методичною радою
Національного університету «Одеська юридична академія»
(протокол № 5 від 21 лютого 2024 року)

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English for international law students : практикум для підготовки до аудитор. занять та самост. роботи здобувачів першого (бакалавр.) рівня вищ. осв. галузі знань 29 «Міжнар. відносини», спец. 293 «Міжнар. право» [Електронне видання] / уклад. О. В. Шевченко-Бітенська ; НУ «Одес. юрид. академія». – Одеса : Фенікс, 2024. – 34 с. – Укр., англ. – Режим доступу: ...

ISBN 978–617–8395–96–4

Практикум «English for international law students» призначений для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності «Міжнародне право», що вивчають курс «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням». Видання складається із семи розділів, кожен з яких розкриває запропоновану тему, а також містить ряд лексичних і граматичних завдань, що мають поліпшити уміння і знання майбутніх фахівців з фахової англійської мови.

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ISBN 978–617–8395–96–4

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ВСТУП

Практикум призначений для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності «Міжнародне право», що вивчають курс «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням», а також для широкого кола осіб, що використовують англійську мову в своїй практичній діяльності у сфері юриспруденції.

Метою видання є:

- забезпечення цілісного і поступового засвоєння англійської лексики та фахової термінології;
- розвиток умінь та навичок професійного спілкування і роботи з фаховою літературою;
- формування умінь та навичок самостійного вирішення проблем при англомовному спілкуванні.

Видання складається з семи розділів, кожен з яких розкриває запропоновану тему, а також містить ряд лексичних і граматичних завдань, що мають поліпшити уміння і знання майбутніх фахівців з фахової англійської мови.

Тематика і характер завдань, запропонованих у практикумі, зможуть забезпечити формування у студентів професійного словника, а також поліпшити навички читання і вільного мовлення в межах правової діяльності.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. Translate and memorize new vocabulary

body of laws
regulations
accepted practices
to refer to
concern the relationships between
intergovernmental organizations
insurrectional movements
permitted to hear a legal dispute
substantive law
distinguishing quality
remedies
to be rooted in
constitute the system
consistently
assign higher priority
peremptory
to invoke
inappropriate
international claims
to derive from
applicable
to interact with
govern conflicts between

2. Choose 10 words or expressions from exercise 1 and make your own sentences using Past Tenses (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous).

3. Translate sentences into English, using the Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous:

1. Поки ми розмовляли, хтось постукав у двері.
2. Жінка, яка стояла біля трибуни, підійшла до нас.
3. Адвокат розмовляв із суддею, коли ми побачили його на вулиці цього ранку.

4. Коли він вдягнувся, він пішов вниз і написав листа своїм колегам.

5. Я перечитав ваше повідомлення тричі, коли нарешті побачив помилку.

6. Вона дуже сильно посварилася із своїм колегою десять хвилин тому.

7. Вона п'ять років вивчала право перед тим, як почати працювати у суді.

8. Вчора, коли я виконувала ваше завдання, задзвонив телефон.

9. Я перечитав лист від містера Біна, поклав його в конверт і пішов на пошту.

10. Хоча він мандрував уже два дні, він виглядав добре і не відчував втоми.

4. Find a definition for *International Law*. Report the results to your classmates. Compare your answers.

5. Read and translate the text. Match sentences 1–8 with gaps A-H in the text:

International law is a body of laws, regulations, and accepted practices by which different nations throughout the world 1)_____. The term “international law” can refer to three distinct legal disciplines: public international law, private international law (or conflict of laws), and supranational law (or the law of supranational organizations). Public international law concerns the relationships between the entities or legal persons 2)_____, including sovereign nations, the legal status of the Holy See, international organizations (including especially intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations), and in some cases, movements of national liberation (wars of national liberation) and armed insurrectional movements.

Private international law 3)_____, rather than states. It concerns the questions of which jurisdiction should be permitted to hear a legal dispute between private parties, and which jurisdiction’s law should be applied, therefore raising issues of international law. Supranational law concerns at present regional agreements where the

special distinguishing quality is that laws of nation states are held inapplicable when conflicting with a supranational legal system.

Domains of International law

International law includes the basic, classic concepts of law in national legal systems – 4)_____.

It also includes substantive law, procedure, process and remedies. International Law is rooted in acceptance by the nation states which constitute the system. The following are major substantive fields of international law:

- International economic law
- International security law
- International criminal law
- International environmental law
- Diplomatic law
- International humanitarian law or law of war.
- International human rights law

Sources of International law

Customary law and conventional law 5)_____. Customary international law results when states follow certain practices generally and consistently out of a sense of legal obligation. Conventional international law 6)_____ and may take any form that the contracting parties agree upon.

Customary law and law made by international agreement have equal authority as international law. Parties may assign higher priority to one of the sources by agreement. However, some rules of international law are recognized by international community as peremptory, permitting no derogation. Such 7)_____ only by a subsequent peremptory norm of international law.

General principles common to systems of national law is a secondary source of international law. There are situations 8)_____. In this case a general principle may be invoked as a rule of international law because it is a general principle common to the major legal systems of the world and not inappropriate for international claims.

Subjects of International law

1) Traditionally, states were the main subject of international law. Increasingly, individuals and non-state international organizations have also become subject to international regulation. [Retrieved from: Англійська мова для правників: підручник English for Lawyers для студентів юридичних спеціальностей. Хмельницький: Хмельницький університет управління та права, 2011. С. 248–250 URL: http://old.univer.km.ua/sub_kaf/s_531.pdf]

- A. derives from international agreements
- B. where neither customary international nor conventional law can be applicable
- C. are primary sources of international law
- D. interact with each other along with their citizens and citizens of other countries
- E. which are considered the subjects of international law
- F. governs conflicts between private persons
- G. status, property, obligation, and tort (or delict)
- H. rules can be changed or modified
- I.

6. Make 10 questions to the topic from exercise 4. Ask other students in your class to answer these questions.

7. Translate the following sentences:

1. Міжнародне право – це сукупність законів, нормативних актів і загальноприйнятих практик, за допомогою яких різні нації в усьому світі взаємодіють одна з одною.

2. Міжнародне приватне право регулює конфлікти між приватними особами, а не державами.

3. Звичаєве право і договірне право є першоджерелами міжнародного права.

4. Сторони можуть надати вищий пріоритет одному з джерел за домовленістю.

5. Традиційно держава була головним суб'єктом міжнародного права.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. Translate and memorize new vocabulary

principal judicial organ

to settle legal disputes

submit to

duly authorized

to be composed of

re-elect

regardless

sufficient competence

majority

decisive

impartially

conscientiously

contentious cases

advisory opinions

to heed a judgment

to determine

equitable decision

to apply international law

in justice and fairness

merits of claim

on the merits of

2. Choose ten phrases from exercise 1 and make your sentences using modal verbs.

3. Translate sentences into English. Pay attention to modal verbs:

1. Він має бути там завтра.
2. Їй варто було б звернутися по допомогу.
3. Ви повинні пристібати ремені безпеки у літаку.
4. Вам доводиться дуже рано вставати, чи не так?
5. Не дивлячись на погану погоду, він зміг доїхати до місця нашої зустрічі.

6. Можливо, вона вже приїхала. Тобі варто подзвонити їй.
7. Не обов'язково приходить вам, ви можете прислати когось по документи.
8. Він мав бути о 17:00, але все ще не прийшов.
9. Ваше обличчя здається мені знайомим. Можливо, ми десь зустрічалися?
10. У понеділок я ще не зможу дати вам відповідь.

4. What do you know about *the International Court of Justice*. Compare your answer with your classmates.

5. Read and translate the text. Choose the correct answer:

The International Court of Justice was established in 1945 by the UN Charter as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It is based in the Peace Palace in the Hague, the Netherlands. Its 1) _____ functions are to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and to give advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by duly authorized international organs, agencies, and the UN General Assembly.

1. a) head
- b) main
- c) separate
- d) legal

The ICJ is composed of 15 judges elected to 9 year terms by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security and may be re-elected for up to two further terms. No two may be nationals of the same country. All judges 2) _____ "elected regardless of their nationality among persons of high moral character", who are either qualified for the highest judicial office in their home states or known as lawyers with sufficient competence in international law. Decisions and Advisory Opinions are by majority and, in the event of an equal division; the President's vote becomes decisive.

2. a) have to be
- b) may be
- c) must to be
- d) should be

Generally, the Court sits as full 3) _____, but it is allowed under the statute to form smaller chambers, usually 3 or 5 judges, to

hear cases. Members of the Court are independent judges and they exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously.

3. a) sit
- b) bench
- c) chair
- d) cabinet

As stated in the UN Charter, all 192 UN members are automatically parties to the Court's statute. The issue 4) _____ jurisdiction is considered in the two types of ICJ cases: contentious issues and advisory opinions.

4. a) of
- b) in
- c) at
- d) with

In contentious cases (adversarial proceedings seeking to settle a dispute), the ICJ produces a binding ruling between states that agree to submit to the ruling of the court. Only states may be parties in contentious cases. The key principle is that the ICJ has jurisdiction only 5) _____ consent.

5. a) if
- b) with
- c) on the basis of
- d) without

An advisory opinion is a function of the Court open only to specified United Nations bodies and agencies. Advisory Opinions were intended as a means by which UN agencies could seek the Court's help in deciding complex legal issues that might fall under their respective mandates. The duty of all UN members is to 6) _____ decisions of the Court involving them. If one of the parties fails to heed a judgment of the ICJ the other party may call upon the Security Council to determine measures to be taken against it.

6. a) comply with
- b) judge
- c) deny
- d) agree

When deciding cases, the Court applies international law i.e international conventions, international custom, and the “general principles of law recognized by civilized nations”. If the parties agree, they may also 7)_____the Court the liberty to decide ex aequo et bono (“in justice and fairness”), granting the ICJ the freedom to make an equitable decision based on what is fair under the circumstances.

- 7. a) present
- b) pass
- c) supply
- d) grant

2) Court procedure is set out in Rules of Court of the International Court of Justice. Cases before the ICJ will follow a standard pattern. The case is 8)_____by the applicant who files a written memorial setting out the basis of the Court’s jurisdiction and the merits of its claim. The respondent may accept the Court’s jurisdiction and file its own memorial on the merits of the case. Once all written arguments are filed, the Court will hold a public hearing on the merits. [Retrieved from: Англійська мова для правників: підручник English for Lawyers для студентів юридичних спеціальностей. Хмельницький: Хмельницький університет управління та права, 2011. С. 257–258. URL: http://old.univer.km.ua/sub_kaf/s_531.pdf]

- 8. a) passed
- b) lodged
- c) sent
- d) accepted

6. Use appropriate preposition in sentences below:

- 1. The International Court of Justice was established _____ 1945 _____ the United Nations Charter
- 2. The ICJ is composed _____ 15 judges elected _____ nine year terms _____ the United Nations General Assembly
- 3. Decisions and Advisory Opinions are _____ majority and, _____ the event of an equal division.....
- 4. As stated _____ the United Nations Charter, all 192 United Nations members are accordingly parties _____ the Court’s statute.

5. Advisory Opinions were intended as a means _____ which United Nations agencies could seek the Court's help _____ deciding range of legal issues

6. The respondent may agree with the Court's competence and file its own memorial _____ the merits of the case.

7. Match the words with their definitions. Use these words in sentences of your own.

binding	to include as part of something
to embody	a particular way in which smth. is done, is organized, or happens
to grant	a person who answers a request for information
pattern	he advantages something has compared to something else
merits	that cannot be legally avoided or stopped
respondent	to give or allow (smth. requested) as a rule officially

MEMBERS OF THE COURT

1. Translate and memorize new vocabulary

Compose of
simultaneously
in order to
absolute majority
continuity
eligible
unexpired part of the term
on the occasion of
annual
triennial election
secret ballot
State concerned
designated by
to declare
within a time-limit
compulsory jurisdiction
to possess the qualifications
distribution
to correspond to
entitlement to membership
solemn declaration
conscientiously
unanimous opinion
to fulfil
required conditions
with regard to
deemed to be
to reside

2. Choose ten phrases from exercise 1 and make your sentences using Infinitive or Gerund.

3. Translate sentences into English:

1. Я хотів би, щоб ви почекали мене тут.
2. Він не любить, коли йому задають багато питань.
3. Я знаю, що він дуже досвідчений юрист, але хочу послухати думку.
4. Він сказав, що нічого не змусить його змінити думку.
5. Мене змусили виконати це завдання.
6. Вона дозволила йому зайти в кабінет.
7. Дозвольте мені допомогти вам.
8. Ми не чули, що вони спитали.
9. Я побачила, як він переходить вулицю.
10. Ми не очікували, що він прийме таке рішення.

4. Read and translate the text. Match sentences 1–8 with gaps A–H in the text:

The International Court of Justice is composed of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms of office by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. These organs vote simultaneously but separately.

1) _____, a candidate must receive an absolute majority of the votes in both bodies. This sometimes makes it necessary for a number of rounds of voting to be carried out.

In order to ensure a measure of continuity, one third of the Court is elected every three years. Judges are eligible for re-election. Should a judge die or resign during his or her term of office, 2) _____ as soon as possible to choose a judge to fill the unexpired part of the term.

Elections are held in New York (United States of America) 3) _____ the annual autumn session of the General Assembly. The judges elected at a triennial election enter upon their term of office on 6 February of the following year, after which the Court proceeds to elect by secret ballot a President and a Vice-President to hold office for three years.

All States parties to the Statute of the Court have the right to propose candidates. These proposals are made not by the government of the State concerned, but by a group consisting of the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration designated by that State, i.e. by the

four jurists 4) _____ of an arbitral tribunal under the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. In the case of countries not represented on the Permanent Court of Arbitration, nominations are made by a group constituted in the same way. Each group can propose up to four candidates, not more than two of whom may be of its own nationality, whilst the others may be from any country whatsoever, whether a party to the Statute or not and whether or not it has declared that it accepts the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ. The names of candidates must be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations within a time-limit laid down by him/her.

Judges must be elected 5) _____, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

The Court may not include more than one national of the same State. Moreover, the Court as a whole must represent the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world.

In practice this principle has found expression in the distribution of membership of the Court among the principal regions of the globe. Today this distribution is as follows: Africa 3, Latin America and the Caribbean 2, Asia 3, Western Europe and other States 5, Eastern Europe 2, 6) _____ of the Security Council. Although there is no entitlement to membership on the part of any country, the Court has always included judges of the nationality of the permanent members of the Security Council.

Once elected, a Member of the Court is a delegate neither of the government of his own country nor of that of any other State. Unlike most other organs of international organizations, the Court is not composed of representatives of governments. Members of the Court are independent judges whose first task, before taking up their duties, is to make a solemn declaration in open court that they will exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously.

In order to guarantee his or her independence, no Member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other Members, he/she no longer fulfils the required conditions. This has in fact never happened.

No Member of the Court 7) _____ during his/her term. He/she is not allowed to exercise any political or administrative function, nor to act as agent, counsel or advocate in any case. Any doubts with regard to this question are settled by decision of the Court.

A Member of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, enjoys privileges and immunities comparable with those of the head of a diplomatic mission. In The Hague, the President takes precedence over the doyen of the diplomatic corps, after which precedence alternates between judges and ambassadors. Each Member of the Court 8) _____ consisting of a base salary (which for 2010 amounts to US\$166,596) and post adjustment, with a special supplementary allowance of US\$15,000 for the President. The post adjustment multiplier changes every month and is dependent on the UN exchange rate between the US Dollar and the Euro.

On leaving the Court, they receive annual pensions which, after a nine-year term of office, amount to 50 per cent of the annual base salary.

3) Although the Court is deemed to be permanently in session, only its President is obliged to reside in The Hague. However, the other Members of the Court are required to be permanently at its disposal except during judicial vacations or leave of absence, or when they are prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons. In practice, the majority of Court Members reside in The Hague and all will normally spend the greater part of the year there. [Retrieved from: Англійська мова для правників: підручник English for Lawyers для студентів юридичних спеціальностей. Хмельницький: Хмельницький університет управління та права, 2011. С. 263–264. URL: http://old.univer.km.ua/sub_kaf/s_531.pdf]

- a) a special election is held
- b) in order to be elected
- c) receives an annual salary
- d) from among persons of high moral character
- e) who can be called upon to serve as members
- f) which corresponds to that of membership
- g) on the occasion of
- h) may engage in any other occupation

5. Translate into English the following sentences:

1. Міжнародний суд складається з 15 суддів, обраних на дев'ятирічний термін Генеральною Асамблеєю ООН і Радою Безпеки.

2. Судді мають право на переобрання.

3. Імена кандидатів повинні бути повідомлені Генеральному секретарю Організації Об'єднаних Націй у встановлений ним термін.

4. Після обрання член суду не є делегатом ні від уряду своєї країни, ні від уряду будь-якої іншої держави.

5. Члени суду є незалежними суддями, першочерговим завданням яких, перш ніж приступити до виконання своїх обов'язків, є урочиста заява у відкритому судовому засіданні про те, що вони будуть здійснювати свої повноваження неупереджено та сумлінно.

6. Хоча вважається, що суд постійно засідає, лише його голова зобов'язаний проживати в Гаазі.

HISTORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Translate and memorize new vocabulary

by virtue of
to be entitled to
fairly new
to propel human rights
global conscience
indigenous
systems of propriety
welfare
precursors
oppressed people
self-determination
contemporary
antecedents
allies
onset of the Second World War
to emerge
trials
defeated countries
bolstering international peace
shelter
essence of
abuses

2. Choose ten phrases from exercise 1 and make your sentences using Passive Voice.

3. Translate sentences into English, using the Passive Voice:

1. Їй пообіцяли гарну роботу.
2. Чому нам цього не сказали?
3. Лекції цього професора слухають з великим інтересом.
4. Мені показали, як це було зроблено.
5. У твоєму кабінеті нічого не чіпали з тих пір, як ти поїхав.
6. Це питання не будуть обговорювати без твоєї згоди.
7. Мені про це ще нічого не казали.

8. Йому порадили більше бувати на свіжому повітрі.
9. Їм тепло подякували за поміч.
10. Коли я прийшов в офіс, робота вже була виконана.

4. Find a definition for *Human Rights*. Report the results to your classmates. Compare your answers.

5. Read and translate the text. Choose the correct answer:

The belief that everyone, 1)_____ virtue of her or his humanity, is entitled to certain human rights is fairly new. Its roots, however, lie in earlier tradition and documents of many cultures; it took the catalyst of World War II to propel human rights onto the global stage and into the global conscience.

1. a) in
- b) by
- c) on
- d)with

Throughout much of history, people acquired rights and responsibilities through their 2)_____ in a group – a family, indigenous nation, religion, class, community, or state. Most societies have had traditions similar to the “golden rule” of “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.” The Hindu Vedas, the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi, the Bible, the Quran (Koran), and the Analects of Confucius are five of the oldest written sources which address questions of people’s duties, rights, and responsibilities. In addition, the Inca and Aztec codes of conduct and justice and an Iroquois Constitution 3)_____ Native American sources that existed well before the 18th century. In fact, all societies, whether in oral or written tradition, have had systems of propriety and justice as well as ways of tending to the health and welfare of their members.

2. a) affiliation
- b) supplies
- c) admission
- d) membership
3. a) was
- b) were
- c) had been
- d) has been

Precursors of 20th Century Human Rights Documents

Documents asserting individual rights, such as the Magna Carta (1215), the English Bill of Rights (1689), the French Declaration on the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789), and the US Constitution and Bill of Rights (1791) are the written precursors to many of 4) _____ human rights documents. Yet many of these documents, when originally translated into policy, excluded women, people of color, and members of certain social, religious, economic, and political groups. Nevertheless, oppressed people throughout the world have drawn on the principles these documents express to support revolutions that assert the right to self-determination.

- 4. a) today
- b) today's
- c) today's
- d) two days

Contemporary international human rights law and the establishment of the United Nations (UN) have important historical antecedents. Efforts in the 19th century 5) _____ the slave trade and to limit the horrors of war are prime examples. In 1919, countries established the International Labor Organization (ILO) to oversee treaties protecting workers with respect to their rights, including their health and safety. Concern over the protection of certain minority groups was raised by the League of Nations at the end of the First World War. However, this organization for international peace and cooperation, created by the victorious European allies, never 6) _____ its goals. The League floundered because the United States refused to join and because the League failed to prevent Japan's invasion of China and Manchuria (1931) and Italy's attack on Ethiopia (1935). It finally died with the onset of the Second World War (1939).

- 5. a) prohibit
- b) prohibition
- c) prohibiting
- d) to prohibit
- 6. a) achieved
- b) reached
- c) accomplished
- d) attained

The Birth of the United Nations

The idea of human rights emerged stronger after World War II. The extermination by Nazi Germany of over six million Jews, Sinti and Romani (gypsies), homosexuals, and persons with disabilities horrified the world. Trials were held in Nuremberg and Tokyo after World War II, and officials from the defeated countries were punished 7)_____ committing war crimes, “crimes against peace,” and “crimes against humanity.”

- 7. a) behind
- b) to
- c) for
- d) in

4) Governments then committed themselves to establishing the United Nations, with the primary goal of bolstering international peace and preventing conflict. People wanted to ensure that never again would anyone be unjustly denied life, freedom, food, shelter, and nationality. The essence of these emerging human rights principles was captured in President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s 1941 State of the Union Address when he spoke of a world founded on four essential freedoms: freedom of speech and religion and freedom from want and fear (See Using Human Rights Here & Now). The calls came from across the globe for human rights standards to protect citizens from 8)_____ by their governments, standards against which nations could be held accountable for the treatment of those living within their borders. These voices played a critical role in the San Francisco meeting that drafted the United Nations Charter in 1945. [Retrieved from:

<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/edumat/hreduseries/hereandnow/Part-1/default.htm>]

- 8. a) abuses
- b) disorders
- c) irregularities
- d) breaches

6. What does the word *shelter* mean? Can you name synonyms to this word? Compare answers with other students in your group.

7. Match the words with their definitions. Use these words in sentences of your own.

by virtue of	judgement about morality of your own actions
conscience	as a result of
welfare	the right of a country not to be controlled by a foreign country by choosing its own form of government
precursor	comfort, health, and happiness
self-determination	existing or happening in the same period you are living
trial	a formal session in a law court, at which a judge listen to evidence and decide whether a defendant is guilty or not
contemporary	someone or something that goes before

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Translate and memorize new vocabulary

to pledge
to promote
to advance the goal
to establish
to draft a document
to proclaim
forceful
unanimous
to abstain
indivisible
eloquently
inherent dignity
inalienable rights
substantial
to be incorporated into
covenant
to draft a treaty
ratify the covenant
full compliance
abuse
vulnerable populations
elimination
surge in demand
to reveal a similar commitment to

2. Choose ten phrases from exercise 1 and make your sentences using Conditional sentences.

3. Translate sentences into English:

1. Якщо ми не знайдемо таксі, ми запізнимося на поїзд.
2. Якщо прийти на цю вулицю у неділю, всі магазини будуть зачинені.
3. Навіть якби ти подзвонила мені вчора, я б не зміг прийти.

4. Ви почувалися б набагато краще, якби не лягали спати так пізно.

5. Якби не його хвороба, сім'я переїхала б у місто.

6. Я впевнений, що він буде вдома, якщо ти зателефонуєш йому після восьмої.

7. Якби він вступив в університет чотири роки тому, він би вже закінчив його.

8. Якби я був на вашому місці, я прийшов би раніше.

9. Як би ви вирішили цю проблему, якби вам довелося нею зайнятись?

10. Якщо відправити цей лист сьогодні, завтра він буде у Києві.

4. Read and translate the text. Match sentences 1–8 with gaps A–H in the text:

Member states of the United Nations pledged 1) _____ of all. To advance this goal, the UN established a Commission on Human Rights and charged it 2) _____ spelling out the meaning of the fundamental rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Charter. The Commission, guided by Eleanor Roosevelt's forceful leadership, captured the world's attention.

On December 10, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the 56 members of the United Nations. The vote was unanimous, although eight nations chose to abstain.

The UDHR, 3) _____, extended the revolution in international law ushered in by the United Nations Charter – namely, that how a government treats its own citizens is now a matter of legitimate international concern, and not simply a domestic issue. It claims that all rights are interdependent and indivisible. Its Preamble eloquently asserts that:

Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world.

The influence of the UDHR has been substantial. Its principles 4) _____ now in the UN. Although a declaration is not a legally binding document, the Universal Declaration has achieved the status of customary international law because people regard it “as a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations.”

The Human Rights Covenants

With the goal of establishing mechanisms for enforcing the UDHR, the UN Commission on Human Rights 5) _____: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and its optional **Protocol** and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Together with the Universal Declaration, 6) _____. The ICCPR focuses on such issues as the right to life, freedom of speech, religion, and voting. The ICESCR focuses on such issues as food, education, health, and shelter. Both **covenants** trumpet the extension of rights to all persons and prohibit discrimination.

As of 1997, over 130 nations have **ratified** these covenants. The United States, however, has ratified only the ICCPR, and even that with many reservations, or formal exceptions, to its full compliance. (See From Concept to Convention: How Human Rights Law Evolves).

Subsequent Human Rights Documents

In addition to the covenants in the International Bill of Human Rights, the United Nations has adopted more than 20 principal treaties further elaborating human rights. These include conventions to prevent and prohibit specific abuses 7) _____ and to protect especially vulnerable populations, such as refugees (Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951), women (**Convention on the**

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979), and children (**Convention on the Rights of the Child**, 1989). As of 1997 the United States has ratified only these conventions:

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

The Convention on the Political Rights of Women

The Slavery Convention of 1926

The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

5) In Europe, the Americas, and Africa, regional documents for the protection and promotion of human rights

8) _____ . For example, African states have created their own Charter of Human and People’s Rights (1981), and Muslim states have created the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam (1990). The dramatic changes in Eastern Europe, Africa, and Latin America since 1989 have powerfully demonstrated a surge in demand for respect of human rights. Popular movements in China, Korea, and other Asian nations reveal a similar commitment to these principles. [Retrieved from: <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/edumat/hreduseries/hereandnow/Part-1/default.htm>]

- A. proceeded to draft two treaties
- B. with the task of drafting a document
- C. to promote respect for the human rights
- D. have been incorporated into the constitutions of most of the more than 185 nations
- E. like torture and genocide
- F. extend the International Bill of Human Rights
- G. they are commonly referred to as the **International Bill of Human Rights**
- H. commonly referred to as the international Magna Carta

5. Match the terms with their definitions. Compare your answers with other students in your class. Use the terms in sentences of your own.

to pledge	to announce smth officially or publicly
to establish	not able to be separated into various parts
to proclaim	to make a formal or serious promise to do smth
unanimous	to use smth in a way that is morally wrong or harmful
indivisible	to start smth that will last long or to set smth in a particular way
eloquently	removing smth
abuse	in complete agreement or displaying total agreement
elimination	message that is given strongly and clearly

6. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Голосування було однотайним, хоча вісім країн вирішили утриматися.

2. Вона (Загальна декларація прав людини) стверджує, що всі права взаємозалежні і неподільні.

3. На додаток до положень Міжнародного Білля про права людини Організація Об'єднаних Націй прийняла понад 20 основних договорів, які ще більше розширюють права людини.

4. Міжнародний пакт про громадянські та політичні права зосереджується на таких питаннях, як право на життя, свободу слова, віросповідання та голосування.

5. Драматичні зміни у Східній Європі, Африці та Латинській Америці з 1989 року переконливо продемонстрували сплеск попиту на дотримання прав людини.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ENGLISH LAW

1. Translate and memorize new vocabulary

origins
widespread
atrocities
to be caused by
to draw up
to be intended to
crucially
to be incorporated into
to breach
to resolve the matter
improvements
inherent
essential part of
inalienable
incompatibility
clarity
seam of freedoms and protections
therefore

2. Choose ten phrases from exercise 1 and make your sentences using indirect Speech.

3. Translate sentences into English:

1. Він запитав, чи часто ми ходимо у театр.
2. Я попросила свого співробітника принести документи у кабінет.
3. Марія сказала, що ще не передивлявся папери, але обов'язково зробить це завтра.
4. Секретар повідомила, що директор розмовляє по телефону.
5. Мене попросили зачинити вікно.
6. Журналісти запитали у письменника, над якою книгою він працює.
7. Мене запитали, коли наступного разу я приїду у це місто.

8. Тед запитав її, чи закінчила вона роботу.
9. Його попросили не зачиняти двері.
10. Він сказав, що поліція ще не приїхала.

4. What do you know about *European Convention on Human Rights*? Report the results to your classmates. Compare your answers.

5. Read and translate the text. Choose the correct preposition:

The origins of the Convention rights and freedoms are to be found 1. (on/in/at) the dark days of the Second World War (1939–45). Following the widespread atrocities and destruction caused by the war, the governments of Western Europe established the Council of Europe. Its first task was to draw 2. (up/for/-) a set of universal human rights. These rights were called ‘universal’ because they were intended to cross national frontiers the boundaries 3. (with/in/of) nationality and State citizenship. They would establish across Europe, and for all the citizens of Europe, a minimum standard of protection 4. (in/at/on) various crucially important areas of their lives.

In 1950 the Council agreed a statement of these rights, in the Convention. It came 5. (into/on/to) force in international law in 1953, but the Convention itself was not formally incorporated into English law until the Human Rights Act 1998.

Before the Act came into force, therefore, those who believed that a public authority had breached their Convention rights had to apply to the European Court of Human Rights (European Court’) 6. (at/on/in) Strasbourg to resolve the matter.

The Convention was a revolutionary document, containing a number of Articles. These are the statements of legal rights, known as ‘Convention rights’. To the Articles have been added Protocols (later additions or improvements to Convention rights, rather similar in nature to the Amendments 7. (for/to/in) the US Constitution).

There are three fundamental characteristics of Convention rights: each right is inherent – it exists as a separate and essential part of what we believe it should mean to be a free human being; it is inalienable – it cannot be given or taken away; and it is universal – it is common to all. These rights are therefore thought to represent the basic freedoms and

minimum standards that are to be expected for all citizens 8.(for/in/at) a democratic society.

If a UK Act of Parliament is not in direct conflict with the Convention, Convention rights will be respected by the courts. Where an Act is in direct conflict with the Convention, the judges will apply the law 9.(under/for/with) the UK Act. The court may, however, then make a declaration that the Act is not compatible with the Convention – a Declaration of Incompatibility and Parliament will be then expected to consider making a change in law to bring it into line with the Convention.

The Convention rights are extremely important, for they amount to a rich seam of freedoms and protections. They do not, however, provide us with an entirely new set of rights that have never existed before. This is because the common law already protected many of the rights given 10.(for/to/by) the Convention, although they may not have been set out with clarity in a single document or interpreted as liberally by the courts of this country as they have been in Strasbourg.

The European Court in Strasbourg includes judges from all the Member States of the European Community; it therefore includes English judges too. [Retrieved from: Geoffrey Rivlin. First Steps in the Law is an entertaining and insightful overview of the legal system. Oxford University Press, 2015.P 200–202]

6. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Після широкомасштабних звірств і руйнувань, спричинених війною, уряди Західної Європи заснували Раду Європи.

2. Вона набула чинності в міжнародному праві в 1953 році, але сама Конвенція не була формально включена в англійське право до прийняття Акту про права людини 1998 року.

3. Існує три основні характеристики прав, що надає Конвенція: кожне право є невід’ємним, невідчужуваним і універсальним.

4. За умови, що акт парламенту Сполученого Королівства не суперечить безпосередньо Конвенції, права Конвенції поважатимуться судами.

5. До складу Європейського суду у Страсбурзі входять судді з усіх держав-членів Європейського Співтовариства; отже, до нього входять і англійські судді також.

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Навчальне видання

**ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW
STUDENTS**

ПРАКТИКУМ

для підготовки до аудиторних занять та самостійної роботи
здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
галузі знань 29 «Міжнародні відносини»
спеціальності 293 «Міжнародне право»

Укладач

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Електронне видання

В авторській редакції

Ум-друк. арк. 1,98.

Зам. № 2404-08.

Видавець ПП «Фенікс»

(Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 1044 від 17.09.02).

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