

Рабочая тетрадь к учебнику Career Paths Law. Часть 2

ФГБОУВО «РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРАВОСУДИЯ»

Кафедра иностранных языков

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

«Рабочая тетрадь к учебнику Career Paths Law. Часть 2»

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов юридических специальностей, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык» на базе учебника “Career Paths Law. Book 2”.

Цель учебно-методического пособия – формирование и развитие умений и навыков по базовым языковым компетенциям по теме «Юриспруденция».

В качестве материала использованы лексико-грамматические упражнения, составленные в соответствии с требованиями программы и учебных планов, а также тексты юридической тематики.

В результате изучения курса студент должен обладать навыками, необходимыми для практического использования языка: уметь читать и понимать тексты по профилю вуза, а также владеть устной и письменной речью в рамках пройденных тем.

Материал представлен в авторской редакции.

Авторы-составители:
Салмина Е.А.
Булановская Т.А., к.ф.н.
Булановская Н.А.
Клепальченко И.А., к.ф.н.

Под общей редакцией:
Клепальченко И.А., к.ф.н., зав. кафедрой иностранных языков
Новиковой М.Г., д.ф.н.

Unit 1

Discovery documents

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 4 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

discovery documents
discovery stage
request for production
opposing
interrogatory
request for admissions
privileged
physical examination
mental examination
settlement
subpoena

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary*, write the transcription and translation of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
discovery documents			
discovery stage			
request for production			
opposing			
interrogatory			
request for admissions			
privileged			
physical examination			
mental examination			
settlement			
subpoena			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 4.

* Recommended dictionary: ABBYY Lingvo (www.lingvolive.com)

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 4.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 4.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 5.

Exercise 6

Do Task 5 on p. 5.

Exercise 7

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 4 in chunks.

Exercise 8

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 4.

Exercise 9

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1. Asa Pine sent documents to Mr. Truesdale, the opposing attorney.
2. The request for admissions will be sent to them next month.
3. Mr. Peterson is a doctor.
4. A physical examination has already been requested.
5. A trial date hasn't been set yet.

Exercise 10

Answer the questions in writing.

1) Who is Mr. Truesdale?
2) What did Mr. Truesdale provide the lawyers with?
3) Why has Mr. Truesdale made a request for a physical examination?
4) Where can the date and time of the appointment and name of the independent doctor be found?
5) What did Mr. Truesdale ask Mr. Peterson about?

Exercise 11

Find the translation of the words in the text.

1) адвокат противоположной стороны
2) опросный лист
3) независимый
4) условленная встреча
5) дата судебного заседания
6) повестка в суд
7) свидетель

Exercise 12

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 13

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) to give some details
2) to ask for something
3) a psychiatric evaluation
4) a resolution of dispute without going to court
5) please inform me

Exercise 14

Make sentences using the words given.

1) Are, for, in, Peterson, the, we, discovery, case, stage, the.
2) Request, be, the, us, week, will, for, sent, admissions, to, next.
3) Yet, examination, has, been, not, requested, mental, a.

Exercise 15

Translate the sentences in writing, put them into negative and interrogative forms and write wh- questions.

1) Мы находимся на стадии исследования обстоятельств дела Питерсона.
2) Запрос на признание фактов будет выслан нам на следующей неделе.
3) Беседы мистера Питерсона со своим врачом являются конфиденциальными.
4) Запрос на психическое обследование уже сделан.
5) В таком случае вы должны выдать повестку в суд свидетелю.

Exercise 16

Do Task 6 on p. 5.

Exercise 17

Do Task 7 on p. 5.

Exercise 18

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 19

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 22

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 23

Summarize the contents of the conversation (Task 7) in a few sentences.

Example:
The attorney updates the client on his case. The defendant's lawyer sent them the discovery documents they asked for. They have the interrogatory, along with a request for a physical examination. They can't talk to the client's doctor, because any information the client shared with his doctor is privileged. The client must show up at the doctor's office on June 3rd, at 9:30 in the morning. The court sent a subpoena to the witness who saw the accident. She has to testify unless she wants to get into trouble with the law.

Exercise 24

Do Task 8 on p. 5.

Exercise 25

Do Task 9 on p. 5.

Exercise 26

a) Read the text. Translate the words in bold type.

B: Доброе утро, мистер Смит. Я хочу предоставить вам новые сведения по вашему делу.
A: Конечно. Что происходит?
B: Помните **процессуальные документы**, которые мы запрашивали две недели назад? Мы получили их вчера – от адвоката подсудимого.
A: Отлично. А опрос он тоже уже заполнил?
B: Вы имеете в виду **опросный лист**? Да, заполнил. Но он также хочет, чтобы вы прошли **медицинский обследование**.
A: Не могут они просто поговорить с моим врачом?
B: Боюсь, что нет. Любая информация, которой вы делитесь с вашим врачом, является **конфиденциальной**.
A: Справедливо. Итак, что мне нужно для **медицинского обследования**?
B: Вот адрес кабинета врача. Просто придите туда в 9 утра в среду, 5 марта.
A: А свидетельница, которая видела аварию? Она будет давать показания?
B: Должна. Суд отправил ей **повестку**. Если она откажется давать показания, она может быть привлечена к ответственности за неуважение к суду и понести наказание.

b) Answer the questions.

1) Who did they receive the discovery documents from?
2) What does the defendant's attorney want Mr. Smith to do?
3) Why can't they just talk to Mr. Smith's doctor?
4) When should Mr. Smith show up at the doctor's office?
5) What will happen if the witness refuses to testify?

c) Read the sentences and correct the mistakes if they have any.

1) The discovery documents were received two weeks ago.
2) The interrogatory was completed as well.
3) They can talk to the doctor instead of a physical examination.
4) The witness who say the accident should testify.
5) The witness can refuse to testify.

d) Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh- questions.

1) We received these documents yesterday.
2) He wants you to have a physical examination.
3) They can just talk to my doctor.
4) This is the address for the doctor's office.
5) The witness is going to testify.

Exercise 27

Critical thinking.

1) Why is it necessary to request for a physical examination?
2) Why is a subpoena an important document?

Exercise 28

Summarize the text in Exercise 26.

Grammar review

Word classes

There are several different word classes in English:

High winds hit Skyfly cable cars. Specially trained firemen safely brought down 40 people from 25 metres above the ground.

Verb: *hit, brought, present, stop, confirm*
Noun: *winds, cars, firemen, people, ground, claim, party, court*
Pronoun: *they, them, somebody*
Determiner: *a/an, the, their, some*
Adjective: *high, civil, legal*
Adverb: *specially, safely, down, yesterday, tomorrow, successfully*
Preposition: *at, under, above, from, along, in, of, about*
Conjunction: *and, but, although, when, or*
Numeral: *five, ten, first, seventh*

One word – different word classes, different meanings:
We often use one word in different ways. It may be just a different word class with a similar meaning.
*Did they **climb**?* (verb)
*It's a long **climb**.* (noun)
*Some needed **first** aid.* (part of a noun)
*We climbed along **first**.* (adverb)
*John was the **first** to come down.* (numeral)

Or a word may have different meanings.
***High** winds hit the cable cars.* (adjective = *strong*)
*The tower is 50 metres **high**.* (adjective = *off the ground*)
*The price of tickets is too **high**.* (adjective = *expensive*)

Exercise 29

Define word classes in the following sentences:

1) The request for admissions will be sent to us next week.
2) The name of the independent doctor is on the request.
3) A mental examination has not been requested yet.

Exercise 30

Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1) I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
2) I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
3) I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.
4) I (not to go) to the cinema every day.
5) I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.
6) I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow.
7) You (to watch) TV every day?
8) You (to watch) TV yesterday?

9) You (to watch) TV tomorrow?

Exercise 31

Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple, put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.

1) He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning.
2) He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning.
3) He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning.
4) I (to be) very busy last summer.
5) I (to go) there next year.
6) They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening.
7) We (to take) care of the child in the future.
8) He often (to go) to the dentist's.

Exercise 32

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Мы не получали повестку в суд.
2) Психическое обследование клиента состоится на следующей неделе.
3) Он регулярно встречается с адвокатом противоположной стороны.
4) Вы знаете о результатах медицинского обследования?

Unit 2

Affidavits

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 6 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

affidavit
identification number
testimony
fact
perjury
attest
sworn statement
signature
affiant
notary public

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary, write the transcription and translation of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
affidavit			
identification number			
testimony			
fact			
perjury			
attest			
sworn statement			
signature			
affiant			
notary public			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 6.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 6.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 6.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 7.

Exercise 6

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 6 in chunks.

Exercise 7

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 6.

Exercise 8

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) Elizabeth Jackson gave the testimony on the 1st of October.
2) The witness's house is located next to Mr. Green's house.
3) The witness can see Mr. Green's front yard from her living room clearly.
4) The witness saw four movers drop Mr. Green's grand piano.
5) The witness saw that three of the legs of the piano had broken off.

Exercise 9

Answer the questions in writing.

1) When was the testimony given?
2) When did the incident happen?
3) What can the witness see from her living room?
4) Under what penalty does the witness attest that the sworn testimony is true?
5) When does the Notary Public's commission expire?

Exercise 10

Find the translation of the words in the text.

1) нижеподписавшийся
2) свидетельство
3) лжесвидетельство
4) заявление
5) подпись
6) Государственный нотариус
7) полномочия

Exercise 11

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 12

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) to be situated
2) to give evidence
3) a person who swears to an affidavit
4) signed
5) to become invalid

Exercise 13

Make sentences using the words given.

1) Located, street, from, my, house, Green's, is, the, across, house, Mr.
2) I, see, two, legs, could, off, result, had, a, that, of, the, broken, as.
3) Perjury, under, of, penalty, that, sworn, I, is, this, true, attest, statement.

Exercise 14

Translate the sentences in writing, put them into negative and interrogative forms and write wh- questions.

1) Мой дом находится через дорогу от дома мистера Грина.
2) Четыре грузчика уронили рояль мистера Грина, поднимаясь на крыльцо.
3) В результате отломились две ножки.
4) Я подтверждаю, что это заявление является правдой.
5) Мои полномочия истекают в январе.

Exercise 15

Do Task 5 on p. 7.

Exercise 16

Do Task 6 on p. 7.

Exercise 17

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 18

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 19

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 21

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 22

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 23

Do Task 7 on p. 7.

Exercise 24

Do Task 8 on p. 7.

Exercise 25

a) Read the text, translate the words in bold type.

A: Спасибо, что пришли сегодня, мисс Браун.
B: Никаких проблем. Надеюсь, **я смогу хоть чем-то помочь**.
A: Уверен, что сможете. Что ж, у меня здесь ваш подписанный **аффидевит**. Написан ли он **полностью и корректно**?
B: Да. Знаю, он короткий, но это все, что я видела.
A: Все в порядке. Нам нужны лишь **факты** о том, что вы **видели**. Вы уверены, что **ничего не пропустили**?
B: Да – там все. Должна ли я также **давать показания** и в суде?
A: Вероятно, нет. Сомневаюсь, что это дело дойдет до судебного разбирательства.
B: А, понятно.
A: Но если это вдруг произойдет, не могли бы вы дать показания и **подтвердить** эту информацию?
B: Конечно, могу. Мистер Адамс любит этот рояль.

A: Ваше **свидетельство** очень поможет добиться того, чтобы его починили. Еще раз спасибо.

b) Answer the questions in writing.

1) Who is Ms. Brown?
2) What does the Notary Public have before him?
3) What facts do they need?
4) Why does the Notary Public think that Ms. Brown won't have to testify in court?
5) Why is Ms. Brown happy to take the stand and attest to the information?

c) Read the sentences and correct the mistakes if they have any.

1) The witness was asked to describe what happened in short.
2) The attorney is sure the witness has missed some facts.
3) The attorney is sure the witness will not have to testify in court.
4) The attorney hopes there will be a trial.
5) Mr. Adams hates that piano.

d) Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh- questions.

1) I'm sure you can be.
2) It is complete and correct.
3) It's everything I saw.
4) I will be happy to take the stand and attest to this information.
5) Your testimony will be very useful in getting it fixed.

Exercise 26

Critical thinking.

Can you recall some situations when affidavit is an important document? Explain why it is important.

Exercise 27

Summarize the text in Exercise 25.

Grammar review

Exercise 28

Rephrase the following sentences as in the example:

Example: Four movers dropped Mr. Green's grand piano. I saw it. – *I saw four movers drop Mr. Green's grand piano.*

1) The boy noticed a bird. It flew on to the bush near the window.
2) Jane saw her neighbour. He opened the door of his flat and went in.
3) I saw him. He pointed to a picture on the wall.
4) I heard him. He shut the door of the study.
5) We saw that the children climbed to the tops of the trees.
6) I noticed that Henry went up and spoke to the stranger.
7) He slipped and fell. I saw it.
8) She suddenly cried out loudly. I heard it.

9) She bent and picked something up from the floor. The policeman saw it.
10) He opened the door and left the room. I saw it.

Exercise 29

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Мы видели, как Елизавета Джексон давала показания.
2) Я видела, как она подписывала документы.
3) Мы слышали, как они лжесвидетельствовали.
4) Судья слышал, как защитник перечислял факты.

Unit 3

Legal memorandums

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 8 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

legal memorandum
heading
assignment
statement of facts
issues
conclusions
pertinent
analysis
citations
recommendations

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary, write the transcription and translation of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
legal memorandum			
heading			
assignment			
statement of facts			
issues			
conclusions			
pertinent			
analysis			
citations			
recommendations			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 8.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 8.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 8.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 9.

Exercise 6

Do Task 5 on p. 9.

Exercise 7

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 8 in chunks.

Exercise 8

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 8.

Exercise 9

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) A legal memorandum is an essay dealing with a legal issue.
2) A memo can only be written by a lawyer.
3) The heading is the first part of a legal memo.
4) The section of citations will explain the reason for the memorandum.
5) Analysis of the relevant laws is the second part of a legal memo.

Exercise 10

Answer the questions in writing.

1) What does the heading of the memorandum include?
2) What is the second part of the memorandum?
3) What three main elements of the legal memo follow the heading and assignment?
4) What part of a legal memo includes analysis?
5) What citations should you include in a legal memo?

Exercise 11

Find the translation of the words in the text.

1) юридический меморандум
2) юридический вопрос
3) юрист
4) назначение

5) причина
6) уместный
7) цитирование

Exercise 12

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 13

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) to have to do with
2) a legal assistant
3) the beginning of an essay
4) a narrative
5) to sum up

Exercise 14

Make sentences using the words given.

1) First, legal, heading, is, the, part, a, of, memo, the.
2) Next, about, information, your, include, assignment.
3) Finally, recommendations, this, based, on, summarize, the, information.

Exercise 15

Translate the sentences in writing, put them into negative and interrogative forms and write wh- questions.

1) Меморандум часто составляется помощником юриста – студентом юридического факультета или юристом.
2) Эта часть объяснит причину составления меморандума.
3) Первым элементом является изложение фактов.
4) Он включает в себя проблемы, выводы и другую уместную информацию.
5) Далее включите цитирования из подобных случаев.

Exercise 16

Do Task 6 on p. 9.

Exercise 17

Do Task 7 on p. 9.

Exercise 18

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 19

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 22

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 23

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 24

Do Task 8 on p. 9.

Exercise 25

Do Task 9 on p. 9.

Exercise 26

a) Read the text, translate the words in bold type.

B: Привет, Энни. Напишешь **юридический меморандум** для меня сегодня?
A: Да. Могу сделать это сегодня днем.
B: Он по поводу дела Блэка. Слышала о нем?
A: Да, я прочитала досье.
B: Хорошо. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты резюмировала **юридические вопросы** перед их отправкой нашей юридической команде.
A: Хочешь, чтобы я также включила **анализ**?
B: Да. И не забудь включить любые **цитирования**, относящиеся к подобным случаям, которые найдешь.

A: Есть какие-нибудь случаи на примете?
B: Вот один: Итон против Лэнгтона. И еще, может быть, Харли против Честера.
A: Хорошо, начну с них. Когда ты хочешь, чтобы он был готов?
B: Как можно скорее. Спасибо, Энни.

b) Answer the questions in writing.

1) What did the man ask Annie to do?
2) What is the memorandum about?
3) Why does the man want Annie to summarize the legal issues?
4) What else does he want her to include in the memo?
5) When does the man want the memo to go out?

c) Read the sentences and correct the mistakes if they have any.

1) Annie will not be able to write a legal memorandum this afternoon.
2) Annie knows about the Black's case.
3) Anny doesn't have to include an analysis.
4) Annie needs to start urgently.

d) Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms and write a wh- question.

1) I can do it this afternoon.
2) It's about the Black case.
3) I want you to include an analysis as well.
4) I have some cases in mind.
5) I'll start with those.

Exercise 27

Critical thinking.

What is legal memorandum? What does it include?

Exercise 28

Summarize the text in Exercise 26.

Grammar review

Exercise 29

Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Simple Passive.

1) The postbox (to empty) every day.
2) The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.
3) The letters (to sort) into the different towns.
4) The mail (to load) into the train.
5) The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.
6) The bags (to take) to the post office.
7) The letters (to sort) into the different streets.
8) The letters (to deliver).

Exercise 30

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Документ пишется помощником юриста.
2) Рекомендации основаны на информации.
3) Повестка в суд адресована ответчику.
4) Выдержки из похожих дел прочитаны истцом.

Unit 4

Legal documents

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 10 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

brief
legal brief
trial brief
legal position
commence
merit brief
unbiased
merit
dismiss
amicus brief
advocacy group
appellate brief

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
brief			
legal brief			
trial brief			
legal position			
commence			
merit brief			
unbiased			
merit			
dismiss			
amicus brief			
advocacy group			
appellate brief			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 10.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 10.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 10.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 11.

Exercise 6

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 10 in chunks.

Exercise 7

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 10.

Exercise 8

Do Task 5 on p. 11.

Exercise 9

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) Legal briefs are to state a party's legal position.
2) Attorneys can't have trial briefs for their personal use once a trial commences.
3) Merit briefs are partial descriptions of a case based on evidence.
4) Amicus briefs are filed with the court by people involved in the case.
5) Both parties have the right to file appellate briefs if a case is appealed.

Exercise 10

Answer the questions in writing.

1) What is the purpose of a trial brief?
2) What will happen if a case has merit?
3) What will happen if a case has no merit?
4) Who can file an amicus brief?
5) What is the purpose of an appellate brief?

Exercise 11

Find the translation of the words in the text.

1) сводка
2) цель
3) правовое положение
4) начинаться
5) судопроизводство
6) инициативная группа
7) апелляционный процесс

Exercise 12

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 13

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) to report about
2) to hand out
3) in support of it
4) private usage
5) to be mistaken

Exercise 14

Make sentences using the words given.

1) This, with, deals, types, chapter, briefs, of, different.
2) For, an, group, file, amicus, example, an, might, advocacy, brief.
3) Briefs, part, process, appellate, of, are, the, appeals.

Exercise 15

Translate the sentences, put them into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh-questions.

1) Юридические сводки предоставляются суду перед началом судебного разбирательства.
2) Она выдвигает причины, почему суд должен вынести решение в их пользу.
3) Краткие записки «друга суда» подаются в суд людьми, не имеющими непосредственного отношения к делу.
4) Апелляционные записки – часть апелляционного процесса.
5) Обе стороны могут подавать апелляционные записки, если дело обжалуется.

Exercise 16

Do Task 6 on p. 11.

Exercise 17

Do Task 7 on p. 11.

Exercise 18

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 19

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 22

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 23

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 24

Do Task 8 on p. 11.

Exercise 25

Do Task 9 on p. 11.

Exercise 26

a) Read the text, translate the words in bold type.

A: Доброе утро, Джеймс. Я смотрю, **суд** назначил тебе дату **судебного разбирательства**.
B: Да, Гарри. 7 апреля. Мы усердно готовимся.
A: Вижу, у тебя куча **сводок**.

B: Да, это очень важное дело для нас. **Юридические сводки** в верхней папке; **записки «друга суда»** – во второй. Есть объемная записка от Американского союза **защиты гражданских свобод**.
A: Хорошо, я позабочусь, чтобы они дошли до нужных должностных лиц.
B: Отлично, спасибо!
A: А **сводки заслуг** ты тоже уже подал?
B: Еще нет, мы должны подать их в пятницу, поэтому я надеюсь принести их до четверга.
A: Тогда увидимся ближе к концу недели.
B: До встречи. Еще раз спасибо.

b) Answer the questions in writing.

1) What's the date of the trial?
2) What briefs are in the top folder?
3) What is Harry going to make sure of?
4) When is James going to file the merit briefs?
5) When did James and Harry agree to meet again?

c) Read the sentences and correct the mistakes if they have any.

1) The trial date is not set yet.
2) The top folder contains the legal briefs.
3) The merit briefs have been filed.
4) James has a lot of briefs as well.
5) The briefs must be filed before Thursday.

d) Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh- questions.

1) We're working hard to prepare.
2) This is an important case for us.
3) I'll ensure they get to the right officials.
4) Amicus briefs are in the second folder.
5) I have filed the merit briefs.

Exercise 27

Critical thinking.

1) What do legal documents include?
2) What documents are of great preference according to your opinion?

Exercise 28

Summarize the text in Exercise 26.

Grammar review

Exercise 29

Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present or Past Simple Passive.

1) My question (to answer) yesterday.
2) Hockey (to play) in winter.
3) Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4) Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.

5) His book (to finish) last year.
6) St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
7) Bread (to eat) every day.
8) The letter (to receive) yesterday.
9) Nick (to send) to Moscow this week.
10) I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
11) I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
12) Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
13) This text (to translate) at the last lesson.

Exercise 30

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Описание дела базировалось на свидетельских показаниях.
2) Дело было заслушано в суде.
3) Дело было оспорено во время судебного заседания.
4) Дело было передано на апелляцию.

Unit 5

Motions

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 12 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

motion
motion to dismiss
motion for summary judgment
motion to compel
motion to strike
motion for protective order
harass
movant
nonmovant
motion for change of venue
ruling
motion for new trial

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
motion			
motion to dismiss			
motion for summary judgment			
motion to compel			
motion to strike			
motion for protective order			
harass			
movant			
nonmovant			
motion for change of venue			
ruling			
motion for new trial			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 12.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 12.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 12.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 13.

Exercise 6

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 12 in chunks.

Exercise 7

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 12.

Exercise 8

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) The opposing attorneys have issued a couple of motions.
2) Our legal team issued a motion for summary judgment last month.
3) The most recent was a motion to dismiss.
4) The witness claimed to be an expert and she had all the necessary credentials.
5) Our client felt he was being harassed.

Exercise 9

Answer the questions in writing.

1) What has the legal assistant been doing in recent weeks?
2) Why was there a motion to strike a witness's testimony?
3) Why was there a motion for protective order?
4) What motion will there surely be at the end of the proceedings, according to the legal assistant?
5) What does the legal assistant's legal team have to wait for?

Exercise 10

Read the sentences and correct the mistakes if they have any.

1) ходатайство
2) порядок упрощенного судопроизводства
3) принуждать
4) конфиденциальные документы
5) полномочия
6) заявитель ходатайства
7) постановление

Exercise 11

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 12

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) the latest
2) to get rid of
3) to be under pressure
4) a meeting point
5) without question

Exercise 13

Make sentences using the words given.

1) I, an, trial, weeks, recent, helping, have, important, been, with, in.
2) Team, has, well, many, issued, legal, motions, as, our.
3) Our, movant, the, party, many, been, nonmovant, and, the, times, has.

Exercise 14

Translate the sentences, put them into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh-questions.

1) Адвокаты противоположной стороны подали множество ходатайств.
2) Было подано ходатайство об отзыве показаний свидетеля.
3) Также было подано ходатайство об обеспечении защиты.
4) Нам нужно дождаться постановления суда по поводу этого ходатайства.
5) В конце судопроизводства будет подано ходатайство о новом судебном разбирательстве.

Exercise 15

Do Task 5 on p. 11.

Exercise 16

Do Task 6 on p. 11.

Exercise 17

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 18

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 19

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 21

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 22

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 23

Do Task 7 on p. 11.

Exercise 24

Do Task 8 on p. 11.

Exercise 25

a) Read the text, translate the words in bold type.

B: Сможешь помочь мне **подготовить ходатайство** сегодня утром?
A: Да, это для судебного разбирательства Эшли?
B: Да.

A: Мы все еще ждем **постановления** по поводу нашего **ходатайства об изменении места встречи** для этого дела.
B: Я рассчитываю, что судья вынесет **решение** сегодня.
A: Над каким **ходатайством** мы работаем сегодня?
B: Над ходатайством об отзыве показаний их свидетеля.
A: Как так?
B: Ей больше восьмидесяти, и у нее очень плохое зрение. Не может быть, чтобы она видела то, о чем говорит.
A: Понимаю. Я сейчас **набросаю ходатайство**, и оно должно быть у тебя где-то через час.
B: Огромное спасибо. Не мог бы ты принести его к зданию суда, когда оно будет готово?
A: Без проблем.

b) Answer the questions in writing.

1) What did B ask A to do?
2) What ruling are they still waiting for?
3) When does B expect the judge to issue the ruling?
4) What type of motion are they working on?
5) Why do they want to file that motion?

c) Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh- questions.

1) I can help you to prepare a motion.
2) The judge is expected to issue that ruling today.
3) She has very poor eyesight.
4) I'll draft the motion now.
5) I can bring it to the courthouse.

Exercise 26

Critical thinking.

1) What is a trial?
2) What documents should be included in a trial?
3) What documents are of great preference in a case?

Exercise 27

Summarize the text in Exercise 25.

Grammar review

Exercise 28

Change the verb tense into the Present Perfect.

1) The students are writing a dictation.
2) My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem.
3) I am learning a poem.
4) She is telling them an interesting story.
5) Kate is sweeping the floor.
6) The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him.
7) I am eating my breakfast.

8) We are drinking water.
9) He is bringing them some meat and vegetables.
10) You are putting the dishes on the table.
11) They are having tea.
12) She is taking the dirty plates from the table.
13) The children are putting on their coats.
14) Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party.
15) She is opening a box of chocolates.
16) I am buying milk for milk shakes.

Exercise 29

Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.

1) We have just talked about it.
2) We have had two lessons today.
3) They have asked me several questions.
4) He has already learnt the rule.
5) I have read some stories by Jack London.
6) You have just heard tomorrow's weather forecast.

Exercise 30

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Помощник юриста помог мне с судебным заседанием на этой неделе.
2) Юрист защитил клиента сегодня.
3) Я ещё не видел свидетельских показаний.
4) Судья еще не задавал свидетелю вопросов.

Unit 6

Intentional torts

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 14 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

tort
injured party
misconduct
civil litigation
tort action
defamation
damages
ham to person
harm to property
injury
intent
deliberate

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
tort			
injured party			
misconduct			
civil litigation			
tort action			
defamation			
damages			
ham to person			
harm to property			
injury			
intent			
deliberate			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 14.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 14.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 14.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 15.

Exercise 6

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 14 in chunks.

Exercise 7

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 14.

Exercise 8

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) There is no difference between an unintended and deliberate accident.
2) You need legal help after you begin a tort action.
3) Harm to someone's property was a successful case.
4) The law firm has a long legal history.
5) You apply for legal support to 'Jetson and Lee' only in case of misconduct.

Exercise 9

Answer the questions in writing.

1) If someone gets involved into an accident, what alternatives does they face to cope with it?
2) Can you provide any examples of the most common intentional accidents?
3) How can the plaintiff prove the intent?
4) When can the defamation be treated as deliberate?
5) What type of damages can the defendant face in torts?

Exercise 10

Find the translation of the words in the text.

1) гражданский процесс
2) неправомерное поведение
3) судопроизводство по деликту
4) умысел

5) потерпевшая сторона
6) нанесение ущерба личности
7) вред
8) причиненный имуществу
9) разглашение позорящих другое лицо правдивых сведений
10) умышленный проступок

Exercise 11

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 12

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) harm to person done on purpose
2) wrongdoing in an office
3) to harm a character

Exercise 13

Make sentences using the words given.

1) Suffer an injury, you, at hands of someone else, if, contact us.
2) The intent to injure, tort attorneys, in misconduct cases, demonstrate the responsible party.
3) One's home, was compensated, when, was damaged, it.

Exercise 14

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) В объявлении юристы предлагают помощь в решении вопросов правонарушений в гражданском процессе.
2) Газеты напечатали сведения, позорящие государственного деятеля.
3) В ходе процесса действия ответчика были признаны умышленными.
4) Назначенная встреча была перенесена по непредвиденным обстоятельствам.
5) Потерпевший получил компенсацию за ущерб, нанесенный его собственности.

Exercise 15

Fill in the prepositions and translate the sentences into Russian.

1) Thank you … contacting us.
2) I'd like … make an appointment … Monday to speak ... a lawyer ... a tort action.
3) This exactly the type of cases we specialize …
4) She wants … sue them … harm ... property.
5) You have suffered an injury … the hands of someone else.
6) Allow us to put our successful firm history of combined experience to work … you.
7) A customer falls … a wet store floor.

Exercise 16

Do Task 5 on p. 15.

Exercise 17

Do Task 6 on p. 15.

Exercise 18

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 19

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 22

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 23

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 24

Do Task 7 on p. 15.

Exercise 25

Do Task 8 on p. 15.

Exercise 26

a) Read the text, translate the words in bold type from Russian into English.

There are widely differing types of **(намеренное правонарушение**). For example, suppose a person tries (**причинять ущерб)** someone else and fails. This can also be an intentional tort. Or suppose a person (**предпринимает действие)** which he thinks is (**не причинит вреда**), but it turns out (**наносит ущерб**) someone else. That, too, may count as an intentional tort. Let us look at some of the most common types of (**умышленные проступки**). These are (**нападение, побои, противоправное нарушение владения, клевета письменно или через печать, злонамеренное и заведомо необоснованное порочение личности или порча товара).**

b) Write a wh-question to the text.

c) Explain the meaning of any term from the text in English.

Exercise 27

Summarize the text in Exercise 26.

Grammar review

Exercise 28

Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Perfect or Past Simple

1) Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France.
2) She (to live) there last year.
3) The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.
4) The rain (to stop) half an hour ago.
5) Mary (to buy) a new hat today.
6) I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday.
7) The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it.
8) We (to travel) around Europe last year.
9) My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
10) I (to see) Pete today.
11) She (to see) this film last Sunday.

Exercise 29

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Пострадавшая сторона сегодня выиграла дело.
2) Прокурор доказал наличие намерения.
3) Недавно мы пострадали по вине работодателя.
4) Ответчик выплатил денежную компенсацию.

Unit 7

Negligent torts

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 16 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

negligent tort
liability
"reasonable person" standard
duty of care
prudence
actual cause
harm
proximate cause
compensation
duty
breach of duty

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
negligent tort			
liability			
"reasonable person" standard			
duty of care			
prudence			
actual cause			
harm			
proximate cause			
compensation			
duty			
breach of duty			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 16.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 16.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 16.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 17.

Exercise 6

Do Task 5 on p. 17.

Exercise 7

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 16 in chunks.

Exercise 8

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 16.

Exercise 9

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) The evidence doesn't prove the other party's legal responsibility for causing damage.
2) The defendants have acted with care in the case.
3) The proximate cause was stated as uneven covering inside the shopping center.
4) The plaintiff is seeking compensation for damages for physical injury only.
5) The case involves legal agreements.

Exercise 10

Answer the questions in writing.

1) Can you explain the meaning of the term '"reasonable person" standards'?
2) Why do they have to fulfill the partner's contractual duty?
3) What is meant under the saying 'good chance of success'?
4) Why do you think some companies cannot meet the contracted obligations?
5) Is it possible to take every precaution while signing the contract?

Exercise 11

Find the translation of the words in the text.

1) обязанность
2) соблюдать осторожность
3) нарушение обязательств по контракту
4) по небрежности
5) предусмотрительность
6) фактическая причина
7) ответственность
8) непосредственная причина
9) благоразумный (обоснованный/здравый)

Exercise 12

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 13

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) carry responsibility
2) careful far-sightedness/common sense
3) to meet a well-thought-out personality status
4) the break of contractual obligations
5) purpose/undertaking
6) a sum of money awarded to the plaintiff
7) recklessness
8) reasonable

Exercise 14

Make sentences using the words given.

1) The claimant, by the other party, for the loss caused, the compensation, got.
2) Receive statements, in the case, in legal memo, from witnesses, the Janet Hoss-Witt.
3) The evidence, the other party's liability, clearly proves.

Exercise 15

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Не являющийся профессионалом служащий представил отчет свидетелей.
2) Разбирая дело о небрежности, адвокат настаивал на компенсации его клиенту в полном объеме.
3) Юрист принял меры предосторожности, чтобы клиент соответствовал стандартам «здравомыслящего человека».
4) Фактический мотив был в причинении ущерба даме из-за того, что каблук сломался.
5) Непосредственная причина была в том, что пол в торговом центре был неровным. Но нарушения контракта не было.

Exercise 16

Fill the gaps with prepositions and translate the sentences into Russian.

1) I have received statements … the witnesses … the recent case.
2) He has not acted … prudence.
3) The claimant was seeking compensation … lost work and mental injury.
4) Breach … duty is not an issue … the case.
5) He needs assistance … order … win the case.
6) Who is … fault … the accident?
7) Let us be reasonable … this.

Exercise 17

Look at the tips and create a full answer to the question:

What exactly is negligence? How can the plaintiff prove that the defendant was negligent?
To prove negligence, the plaintiff must be able to show all of the following:

1) The defendant took an action.
2) The defendant had a duty to use care.
3) The defendant failed to use the proper care.
4) The plaintiff suffered damages.
5) What the defendant had done caused those damages.

Exercise 18

Do Task 6 on p. 17.

Exercise 19

Do Task 7 on p. 17.

Exercise 20

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 21

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 22

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 23

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 24

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 25

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 26

Do Task 8 on p. 17.

Exercise 27

Do Task 9 on p. 17.

Exercise 28

Read the text, translate the words in bold type from Russian into English.

In everyday life there are many (**случай /обстоятельство**) of harmful behavior which do not reach the level of the crime. Examples of such conduct include (**нахождение на чужой территории**), (**нанесение ущерба репутации другого лица**), violation **(частной жизни)** or **(физическое нападение**) on a person where no **(умысел)** or **(неосторожность**) can be shown. Tort is a (**правонарушение)** by one individual against another individual's person, property or reputation. These wrongs (**называются деликтами**), Old French: 'harm, wrong'. We focus on legal consequences that may follow it. Many acts can be treated as a tort and a crime. **(Подобные действия будут считаться)** both as a tort and a breach of contract. For example, (**небрежное вождение)** by a taxi-driver can (**стать причиной телесного повреждения пассажира**). It is both the tort of **(небрежности**) and breach of contract to carry the passenger safely.

Exercise 29

Critical thinking.

1) How does the 'reasonable person' differ from a real person?
2) Why might the standard of the 'reasonable person' vary from one defendant to another?

Exercise 30

Summarize the text in Exercise 28.

A summary is a shortened version of a text. It contains the main points in the text and is written in your own words. It is a mixture of reducing a long text to a short text and selecting relevant information.

Source

"The Northern Lights"

There are times when the night sky glows with bands of colour. The bands may begin as cloud shapes and then spread into a great arc across the entire sky. They may fall in folds like a curtain drawn across the heavens. The lights usually grow brighter, then suddenly dim. During this time the sky glows with pale yellow, pink, green, violet, blue, and red. These lights are called the Aurora Borealis. Some people call them the Northern Lights. Scientists have been watching them for hundreds of years. They are not quite sure what causes them. In ancient times people were afraid of the Lights. They imagined that they saw fiery dragons in the sky. Some even concluded that the heavens were on fire.

Summary

The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, are bands of colour in the night sky. Ancient people thought that these lights were dragon on fire, and even modern scientists are not sure what they are.

The following stages may be useful:

1. Read and understand the text carefully.
2. Select the relevant information. This depends on your purpose.
3. Find the main ideas – what is important.
    a. They may be found in topic sentences.
    b. Distinguish between main and subsidiary information.
    c. Delete most details and examples, unimportant information, anecdotes, examples, illustrations, data etc.
    d. Find alternative words/synonyms for these words/phrases – do not change specialised vocabulary and common words.
4. Rewrite the main ideas in complete sentences. Combine your notes into a piece of continuous writing. Use conjunctions and adverbs such as 'therefore', 'however', 'although', 'since', to show the connections between the ideas.

Grammar review

Exercise 31

Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Perfect or Present Simple.

1) I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much.
2) They (to go) to the Hermitage every year.
3) They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week.
4) After school he usually (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework.
5) My friend just (to return) from the south.

6) He (to go) to the Crimea every year.
7) We just (to learn) a new song!

Exercise 32

Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.

1) You have made some spelling mistakes in your dictation.
2) She cooks dinner every other day.
3) They have read “Ivanhoe” by Walter Scott.
4) I see him at the Institute.

Exercise 33

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Сегодня суд присудил выплатить денежную компенсацию.
2) Они регулярно нарушают обязательства по контракту.
3) Она не знает об обязанности соблюдать осторожность.
4) Он только что назвал непосредственную причину инцидента.

Unit 8

Nuisance

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 18 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

private
excessive noise
nuisance
property
interfere
entitlement
settlement request
injunctive relief
alternative
allegation
small claims court
restitution

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
private			
excessive noise			
nuisance			
property			
interfere			
entitlement			
settlement request			
injunctive relief			
alternative			
allegation			
small claims court			
restitution			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 18.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 18.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 18.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 19.

Exercise 6

Do Task 5 on p. 19.

Exercise 7

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 18 in chunks.

Exercise 8

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 18.

Exercise 9

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) The neighbors regularly seek legal solutions.
2) The pets sometimes create problems by excessive barking.
3) The plaintiff considers legal action, that is why she addresses a mediator.
4) Ms. Gomes has no alternative rather than to file an allegation.
5) The restitution is the only way to settle the problem of the nuisance.

Exercise 10

Answer the questions in writing.

1) What is the essence of Shirley Gomes' complain?
2) How should the neighbors act to settle their arguments peacefully?
3) If you were a lawyer, what would you recommend Ms. Brown in the nuisance tort?
4) In what cases can the neighbors seek legal solutions?

Exercise 11

Translate the words and word combinations from the text.

1) small claims
2) alternative
3) excessive noise
4) a settlement request
5) private neighborhood
6) to resort to
7) injunctive relief
8) to demand restitution
9) legal solutions
10) to interfere with smb's entitlement
11) to ignore the request
12) to file an allegation
13) property owners

Exercise 12

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 13

Find synonyms to the word combinations.

1) the other way
2) extra loud
3) ask for giving smth back
4) working out
5) release from legal duty
6) apply to
7) explanation
8) write an accusation
9) allegation

Exercise 14

Make sentences using the words given.

1) Am forced, have not responded, to consider legal actions, since, you, to meet with, I, to my request, neutral mediator.
2) Neighbor's entitlement, it interferes, to a good night's rest, with your.
3) Demanding restitution, I am going, with the small claims court, to file an allegation.

Exercise 15

Translate the sentences, put them into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh-questions.

1) The gang creates problems in our private neighborhood.
2) The drum practice upset all of the property owners.

3) You have responded to my request too late.
4) I will file an allegation with the small claims court.
5) They demanded restitution from their employers for the time and money spent.

Exercise 16

Do Task 6 on p. 19.

Exercise 17

Do Task 7 on p. 19.

Exercise 18

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 19

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 22

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 23

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 24

Do Task 8 on p. 19.

Exercise 25

Do Task 9 on p. 19.

Exercise 26

You are a paralegal. Use the words to write a gist of the dialogue as if you were writing a memo to your Attorney (after listening).

Excessive noise, take a neighbor to court, send a demand letter, avoid a small claims court, agree to that, would not respond, create nuisance, to draft a letter, settlement request, no alternative, beside legal actions, hate for it, get along with, resolve the issue.

Exercise 27

Translate the abstracts into Russian in writing.

A. There are two types of nuisances: private and public nuisance. A private nuisance is a civil wrong. It interferes with a person's enjoyment of land. The tort of nuisance covers an unreasonable interference with a person's enjoyment of land. An individual can sue in the tort of nuisance when his neighbor creates too much noise.
B. Public nuisance interferes with the public as a class, not one person or group of citizens. But some nuisance can be both public and private. One carries legal responsibility for unreasonable, unwarranted/unlawful use of property, which causes inconvenience or damage to the criminal charges.
(Abridged. Susan McKay. Living law. Civil Justice. Scholastic Inc Broadway NY.1988)

Exercise 28

Fill the gaps with prepositions.

1) The attorney seeks legal solutions … disputes.
2) Excessive noise … their cats' mewing is a nuisance.
3) It interferes … your neighbor's entitlement … a good night's rest.
4) They have no alternative but … file an allegation … a small claims court, demanding restitution.
5) A court order prohibits a person … doing something.
6) What could happen if the recipient doesn't respond … the letter?

Grammar review

Exercise 29

Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1) If the noise wakes me in the morning, I will …
2) If you speak to him politely, he will …
3) I will not go to court if you …
4) We will not settle the problem if you …
5) I will pursue legal action if you …
6) If I make excessive noise, you will …

Exercise 30

Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1) Если ваши собаки будут шуметь, я подам на вас в суд.
2) Если собаки будут лаять, это будет мешать моему ночному отдыху.
3) Если я подам на вас в суд, вы выплатите мне денежную компенсацию.
4) Если вы не прекратите шуметь, я позвоню в полицию.

Unit 9

Strict liability

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 20 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

strict liability
demonstration of fault
unsafe
hazardous
precaution
good faith
legal responsibility
damage
culpability
absolute liability

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
strict liability			
demonstration of fault			
unsafe			
hazardous			
precaution			
good faith			
legal responsibility			
damage			
culpability			
absolute liability			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 20.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 20.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 20.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 21.

Exercise 6

Do Task 5 on p. 21.

Exercise 7

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 20 in chunks.

Exercise 8

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 20.

Exercise 9

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) Following traffic rules keeps people away from an accident.
2) The legal responsibility can lie with people who work with wild animals and dangerous species.
3) Even when one's intentions were good but they are guilty of illegal acts, their case falls into the category of absolute liability.

Exercise 10

Answer the questions in writing.

1) Think of some cases of good faith from your life that led to poor consequences and describe them.
2) What is the difference between strict liability and absolute one?
3) What precautions would you recommend to take in order to avoid doing some risky sport?
4) What would you advise to a first-year student on how to escape plagiarism, which is considered a serious offence in universities?
5) One of your fellow-students is under conscription and is going to join the army soon. Think of some advice to him on how to escape bullying.

Exercise 11

Find the translation of the words from the text.

1) good faith
2) hazardous conditions
3) legal responsibility
4) rehabilitation center
5) cause damage to property
6) a great deal of harm to smb
7) to be liable
8) to imply fault
9) culpability for guilty acts
10) take precautions
11) exempts business from liability
12) to make situation unsafe
13) to be done intentionally
14) no clear indication

Exercise 12

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) legal duty or obligation
2) responsibility
3) fault
4) good faith

Exercise 13

Find English equivalents to the following word combinations.

1) виновность за действия
2) обязательство
3) добросовестность
4) рискованные (представляющие опасность) условия
5) причинять ущерб собственности
6) нет четкого указания
7) принимать меры предосторожности
8) большой урон кому-либо
9) защищать бизнес от ответственности (давать привилегии)
10) ситуация становится небезопасной
11) совершить намеренно

Exercise 14

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 15

Make sentences using the words given.

1) company's liability, I'd like to ask, about, our legal team, my, in the accident.
2) at our work site, had taken every precaution, I thought, but, there was an accident, we.
3) in terms of strict liability, you may be responsible, it sounds like.

Exercise 16

Translate the sentences; put them into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh-questions.

1) The law imposes strict liability for antisocial activities.
2) Defamation cannot be a matter of strict liability. Even the best journalists make honest mistakes.
3) The anti-doping rule was violated and based on strict liability. The imposition of a fixed period of ineligibility (дисквалификация) is automatic.
4) It is true that a strict liability test is likely to be unfair in an individual case.
5) The limitations shall apply whether the liability is based on contract, tort, strict liability or any other theory.
6) Strict liability or 'objective liability' is a rule used in various legal systems.

Exercise 17

Fill the gaps with prepositions and translate these sentences into Russian.

1) The Morris Company was found to have fault … the accident.
2) The best precautions and measures … good faith can prevent an accident or injury.
3) The natural disaster could cause a great deal ... harm … people.
4) The client wants the lawyers … provide him … every correct information.
5) When the culpability … guilty or illegal acts can be proved, a case falls … the category of absolute liability.
6) The plaintiff needs advice about his legal position … terms … strict liability.

Exercise 18

Read the text, translate the words in bold type from Russian into English.

Strict liability is exceptional in the law of tort, but is imposed for **torts involving dangerous animals and dangerous things**, such as *conversion, defamation, product liability*. It is no defense in these cases that the **defendant took reasonable care to prevent damage.**

Pet owners may be held strictly liable for any injuries caused by their animals. In other words, it makes no difference whether the owner was or wasn't negligent.

Under common law, there is one exception. Pet owners are held strictly liable only if they know that the pet is dangerous. Dogs are **entitled to "one free bite".** In other words, a dog owner cannot be expected to know that his or her pet is dangerous unless the dog has shown that it is.

However, in recent years, many communities have passed laws doing away with the "one bite" rule. In these communities, pet owners are strictly liable for all injuries or damage caused by their pets.

Strict liability also applies in other types of cases, such as dangerous activities. People can be held strictly liable for any damages they cause if they are **carrying out unusually hazardous or dangerous activities.**

(Abridged. Living Law. Civil Justice Scholastic INC.)

Exercise 19

Summarize the text in Exercise 18.

Exercise 20

Write a wh-question to the text.

Exercise 21

Do Task 5 on p. 21.

Exercise 22

Do Task 6 on p. 21.

Exercise 23

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 24

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 25

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 26

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 27

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 28

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 29

Do Task 7 on p. 21.

Exercise 30

Do Task 8 on p. 21.

Grammar review

Exercise 31

Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms, translate them.

1) The demonstration could be dangerous.
2) The fault would be evident.
3) The example could be better.
4) Damage would be great.
5) The owners of the center would be liable.

Exercise 32

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Юридическая ответственность могла лежать на тебе.
2) Она была ответственна за создание небезопасной ситуации.
3) Он мог не создавать условия, представляющие опасность.
4) Преступник мог сбежать.

Unit 10

Product liability

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 22 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

product liability
class action suit
consumer protection laws
safety
manufacturer
supplier
distributor
retailer
defective
manufactured product
dangerous

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
product liability			
class action suit			
consumer protection laws			
safety			
manufacturer			
supplier			
distributor			
retailer			
defective			
manufactured product			
dangerous			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 22.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 22.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 22.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 23.

Exercise 6

Do Task 5 on p. 23.

Exercise 7

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 22 in chunks.

Exercise 8

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 22.

Exercise 9

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 10

Decide if the statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1) The retailers cannot be responsible as they have nothing to do with manufactured goods.
2) In product liability cases the defendant must provide evidence that the product was not made correctly.
3) If products are not marketed in a proper way, this may lead to a lawsuit.
4) Only the manufacturers are liable in case the product is not working correctly.

Exercise 11

Answer the questions in writing.

1) Explain the definitions of the parties in the buyers-sellers process: manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, retailers.
2) How can goods be damaged?
3) How can several plaintiffs file a suit against the company of manufacturers?

4) How can the safety of the product in pharmacology be judged not to cause harm?

Exercise 12

Find the translation of the word combinations in the text.

1) This rule doesn't (**применяется**) to the case.
2) A reasonable person must be (**ответственен**) for his deeds.
3) Prices change according to demand and (**предложение**).
4) Do (**розничные торговцы**) share some of the responsibility for the faulty goods?
5) Both manufacturers and distributors were (**проявили недобросовестность, халатность**).
6) Many countries (**приняли законы об ответственности производителей товаров**).
7) She works in a (**отдел защиты прав потребителей**).

Exercise 13

Find synonyms to the word combinations in the text.

1) is accountable
2) parties
3) different
4) faulty goods
5) legal process
6) provider

Exercise 14

Make sentences using the words given.

1) develop from products, a lawsuit, may also, that are marketed incorrectly.
2) all of the entities, are accountable, described above, depending on the case.
3) laws, product liability, by most states, have been adopted.
4) the company involved, is responsible for, in sales and production, the safety of consumer products.

Exercise 15

Translate the sentences, put them into the negative and interrogative forms and write wh-questions.

1) You received an injury from a faulty product.
2) The computer was damaged as a result of this incident.

Exercise 16

Fill the gaps with prepositions and translate the sentences into Russian.

1) They were injured … a dangerous product distributed … the retailers.
2) This potential claim falls … product liability laws.
3) I am writing … complain … a faulty product that I have purchased … your website.
4) I sat down … the sofa and it collapsed … me, as a result I have a wrist and back injury.
5) I will be pursuing legal action unless I hear … you soon.

6) He drives the car … high speed and got … the accident because … the blown tires.

Exercise 17

Read the text using the dictionary, write a summary of the text in Russian.

1) Under the Consumer Protection Act, the producer of a defective product that caused harm, injury or death, or any damage to property is strictly liable for the damage.

A claim may only be made for damage to property if the property was for private use and the value of the damage caused exceeds 275 pounds. A product is defective if its safety is not such as persons generally are entitled to expect. The persons liable for a defective product are:

- The producer, a person puts his name or trade mark on the product;
- The person who imports product into the country;
- A supplier who fails when reasonably requested to do so by the person injured, to identify the producer or importer of the product.
- Compensation for defective products can be obtained under the general principles of contract and tort. The buyer of a product may sue the seller for "breach of contract in failing to supply a product that conforms to the contract. An action in tort can be brought by anyone whose person or property is damaged by a defective product against the person whose 'negligence caused the damage; this person may be the manufacturer or someone else, such as a distributor or a repairer.

(Oxford Dictionary of Law. OUP, 2002)

Exercise 18

Do Task 6 on p. 23.

Exercise 19

Do Task 7 on p. 23.

Exercise 20

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 21

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 22

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 23

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 24

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 25

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 26

Do Task 8 on p. 23.

Exercise 27

Do Task 9 on p. 23.

Grammar review

Exercise 28

Complete the sentences with the modal verbs *can, may, must.*

1) Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it.
2) Why ... not you understand it? It is so easy.
3) ... we do the exercise at once? — Yes, you ... do it at once.
4) ... you pronounce this sound?
5) ... I take your pen? — Yes, please.
6) We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy.
7) When ... you come to see us? — I ... come only on Sunday.
8) ... you cut something without a knife?
9) He ... not drink alcohol when he drives.
10) Don't worry! I ... change a light bulb.

Exercise 29

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Производители должны быть внимательными.
2) Поставщики должны относиться к товару бережно.
3) Произведенный продукт может быть опасным.
4) Производитель может осознавать опасность продукта.

Unit 11

Contracts

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 24 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

legal contract
requirements contract
distribution agreement
agreement of sale
severable contract
adhesion contract
breach of contract
implied contract
contract of employment
bilateral contract
unilateral contract
loan agreement

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
legal contract			
requirements contract			
distribution agreement			
agreement of sale			
severable contract			
adhesion contract			
breach of contract			
implied contract			
contract of employment			
bilateral contract			
unilateral contract			
loan agreement			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 24.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 24.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 24.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 25.

Exercise 6

Do Task 5 on p. 25.

Exercise 7

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 24 in chunks.

Exercise 8

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 24.

Exercise 9

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 10

Match the synonyms.

1)	adhesion	a)	bonding
2)	breach	b)	break
3)	comprise	c)	concern
4)	draft	d)	contain
5)	maintain	e)	prepare
6)	regard	f)	sever
7)	sever	g)	support

Exercise 11

Insert prepositions, translate these word combinations into Russian.

1) to be able …
2) fight …

3) to be … to you
4) to assist clients … procedures
5) agreement … the parties
6) to pay … work
7) look … best conditions
8) sue … unfair contact
9) give favor one … another
10) set … an appointment
11) to regard … former cooperation
12) draw … a contract

Exercise 12

Think of a noun for each group.

1) Draw up ..., breach of ..., draft ..., update …
2) Loan ..., … of sale, legally binding ...
3) Fight for …, represent …, guide ...

Exercise 13

Follow the passive model where possible.

1) *To sign a contract – the contract was signed – a signed contract*
2) Clients need an attorney – an attorney …
3) Require the details – details …
4) To state he terms – the terms …
5) To sue an employer – the employer …
6) To suggest a date – the date …
7) To confirm the appointment – the appointment …
8) To write about the details – the details …

Exercise 14

Use the proper forms of the words given.

1) The successful applicant will … deal with writing,	main
2) maintaining and … legal contracts for manufacturers.	date
3) They will draft … contract,	require
4) … of sale and severable contracts.	agree
5) They will also deal with contracts of … the same as bilateral and unilateral ones.	employ
6) Additionally, the … candidates will look out for adhesion contracts and breaches of contract and defend	success
7) the … clients if they have … wronged.	company
8) Finally, they will help clients with … loan agreement.	be busy

Exercise 15

Render the text into English in writing.

Контракты обычно состоят из наименования вовлеченных в него сторон, обязательств сторон, ответственности по отношению друг к другу, порядка выполнения обязанностей, условий оплаты, порядка действий в случае разрыва контракта, сроков действия контракта, а также даты подписания и вступления контракта в силу.

Exercise 16

Read the text about choosing a business attorney, replace the underlined words with their opposites.

Begin looking ~~after~~ before you need help.
Running a poor business is about anticipating your needs, and selecting an attorney is not the same. You don't have to plan to find a good attorney for your business before an actual need falls. If you wait, you may wind up feeling the time pressure, may already be in safe, and may wind up paying less for the deferent legal help.

- As an example, if you are incorporating your business, you should look for an attorney before you even incorporate, so the attorney isn't able to help you with that process.
- You want to wait until, for example, your company sued for some reason. If you wait that long and then really need an attorney, you will be facing court deadlines for responding to pleadings. This kind of delay makes the attorney's work easier (and more expensive).

Exercise 17

Do Task 6 on p. 25.

Exercise 18

Do Task 7 on p. 25.

Exercise 19

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 20

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 22

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 23

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 24

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 25

Do Task 8 on p. 25.

Exercise 26

Do Task 9 on p. 25.

Unit 12

Elements of a valid contract

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 26 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

term
assent
offer
acceptance
consideration
object
exchange
valid
binding
enforceable
review
appointment

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
term			
assent			
offer			
acceptance			
consideration			
object			
exchange			
valid			
binding			
enforceable			
review			
appointment			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 26.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 26.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 26.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 27.

Exercise 6

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 26 in chunks.

Exercise 7

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 26.

Exercise 8

Translate into English.

1) условия контракта
2) соглашаться с предложением другой стороны
3) в случае возникновения спора
4) в обмен на встречные услуги компании
5) назначить встречу
6) имеющий юридическую силу контракт
7) изучить условия в деталях

Exercise 9

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 10

Decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) Mr. Peterson wanted to know the conditions of a new agreement.
2) Mr. Peterson is ready to sign the contract without consulting a lawyer.
3) The lawyer's task is to examine the agreement in order to decide whether it is legally accepted.

Exercise 11

Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: *seems, need, might*. Which statement is not true according to the text?

1) The client … to agree with the contract.
2) The client … a lawyer to be sure his company has the most rights.
3) The contract … to be legal.
4) The contract … become active.

Exercise 12

Choose the proper preposition and fill in the gaps.

1)	the terms … the contract	between
2)	to assent … the offer	in case
3)	give the right … the service	in return for
4)	an exchange … two companies	of
5)	to be enforceable … they sue	to

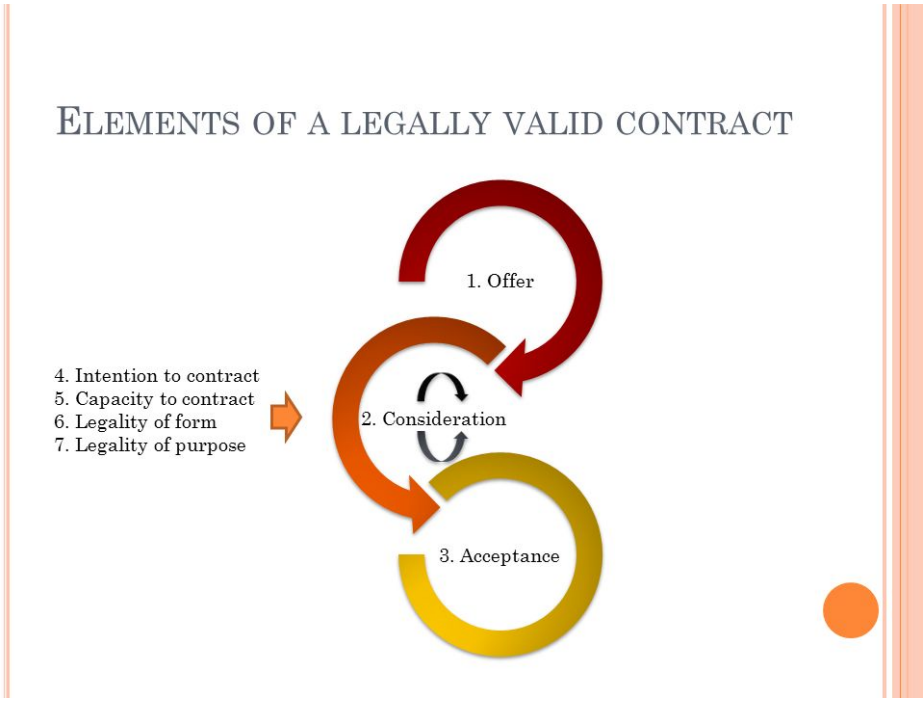
Exercise 13

Complete the sentences with the proper form of the words.

1)	… is the agreement to follow the terms of the contract.	Accept
2)	If something is … it is compelled.	force
3)	… is the act of giving an issue careful thought.	Consider
4)	An … is an agreement to meet at a certain place and time.	appoint
5)	To … means to give goods in return for money.	change

Exercise 14

Using the text and the schemes write about an offer and acceptance.



A contract is a legal document between two parties. In order to be enforceable, the contract must contain seven elements. While more specific requirements may differ by state, the basics of contract law require that these seven elements exist regardless of where the contract is formed. If even one is missing, a contract may be voided and the parties will be excused from any obligations…

Consideration

Consideration is something of value that the parties are contracting to exchange. Generally, one party exchanges money for property or services, but the parties can both exchange property or services, as long as a court would find that each party's consideration has sufficient value…

Terms and Conditions

An ownership transfer document also spells out the terms of the transfer agreement. This includes the date the transfer occurs and the obligation of each party in the transfer.

Exercise 15

Do Task 5 on p. 27.

Exercise 16

Do Task 6 on p. 27.

Exercise 17

Do Task 7 on p. 27.

Exercise 18

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 19

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 22

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 23

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 24

Do Task 8 on p. 27.

Unit 13

Types of contract litigation

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 28 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

arbitration
contract litigation
back out
failure
commitment
fraud
bad faith
recover
collect
resolution
defend
breach of fiduciary duty

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
arbitration			
contract litigation			
back out			
failure			
commitment			
fraud			
bad faith			
recover			
collect			
resolution			
defend			
breach of fiduciary duty			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 28.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 28.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 28.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 28.

Exercise 6

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 28 in chunks.

Exercise 7

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 28.

Exercise 8

Translate into English.

1) судебный спор
2) выполнять контракт
3) обвинять
4) не выполнить обязательства по контракту
5) значительный ущерб
6) достигать соглашения
7) неисполнение фидуциарных (основанных на доверии) обязанностей
8) защищать свое решение
9) вводить в заблуждение
10) закончиться в пользу кого-либо

Exercise 9

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 10

What will happen if a person or company doesn't comply with a contract?

1) The other party cancels its duties
2) They pay the monetary damages
3) They get conviction
4) They lose a license

Exercise 11

Match possible resolutions with *the issue, an agreement, the dispute* and put them in order from the best to the worst scenario in the paragraph afterwards.

1) Mediation or arbitration to resolve …
2) Discuss and come to …
3) Take … to court.

a) Two parties …
b) If this is not possible they try …
c) The last resort is to …

Exercise 12

Find synonyms to the following words in text from Text 2 on p. 28.

1) blame
2) breach of someone's obligation
3) dishonesty
4) considerable
5) to receive payment
6) involving trust

Exercise 13

Use an auxiliary verb to enforce the lawyer's statements.

Model: But we ***do*** defend our clients' decisions.

1) They expected the film to be different.
2) Our firm deals with any breach of contract.
3) The filmmaker misled the Museum from the very beginning.
4) We handle cases like this contract litigation.
5) We hope to settle the problem.
6) The filmmaker recovered damages.

Exercise 14

An editor of a local newspaper decided to check the lawyer's statements before publishing the issue. Use tags to ask these questions.

Model: They've accused the other party of fraud, *haven't they*?

1) You are handling the case for the Museum, …?
2) There has been a breach of contract, …?
3) You can't discuss the details, …?
4) They have announced that publicly, …?
5) The film was not what they expected, …?
6) A resolution will be reached soon, …?
7) You aren't going to trial, …?
8) You hope to settle the matter, …?

Exercise 15

Using the scheme write in the blog the possible update after the imaginary conclusion.



Exercise 16

Do Task 5 on p. 29.

Exercise 17

Do Task 6 on p. 29.

Exercise 18

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 19

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 22

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 23

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 24

Do Task 7 on p. 29.

Exercise 25

Do Task 8 on p. 29.

Unit 14

Professional conduct

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 30 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

professional conduct
competent representation
conflict of interest
transaction
reasonable fee
impartiality
advocate
confidentiality
integrity
misconduct
diligence
fraudulent

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
professional conduct			
competent representation			
conflict of interest			
transaction			
reasonable fee			
impartiality			
advocate			
confidentiality			
integrity			
misconduct			
diligence			
fraudulent			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 30.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 30.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 30.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 31.

Exercise 6

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 30 in chunks.

Exercise 7

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 30.

Exercise 8

Give the English equivalents.

1) сделка
2) разумная цена
3) беспристрастность
4) допущение, предположение
5) честность
6) ненадлежащее, неправомерное поведение
7) прилежность, старательность
8) мошеннический

Exercise 9

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 10

Continue the list of Roles of Legal Professionals.



LAW STUDENT
IN LAW SCHOOL
NOT A LAWYER
NOT AN ATTORNEY
NOT MUCH OF ANYTHING, REALLY



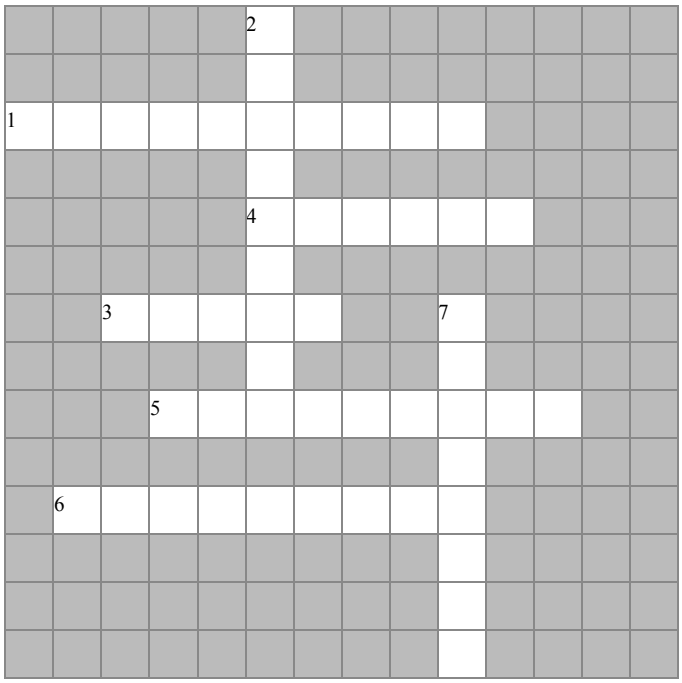
LAWYER
GRADUATED LAW SCHOOL
CAN GIVE LEGAL ADVICE
NOT AN ATTORNEY
CANNOT REPRESENT YOU IN COURT



ATTORNEY
GRADUATED LAW SCHOOL
PASSED STATE BAR EXAM
IS BOTH A LAWYER AND ATTORNEY
CAN REPRESENT YOU IN COURT

Exercise 11

Do the crossword.



1) An independent person or body officially appointed to settle a dispute.
2) A person trained in subsidiary legal matters but not fully qualified as a lawyer.
3) A public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court.

4) A person who practices or studies law.
5) A member of the legal profession qualified to deal with legal matters.
6) A person called to the bar and entitled to practice as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts.
7) A person, typically a lawyer, appointed to act for another in business or legal matters.

Exercise 12

Match the headings to every section.

a) Due care
b) Integrity
c) Objectivity and independence
d) Responsibilities
e) Scope and nature of service
f) The Public interest
g) Principles of Professional Conduct

1) In carrying out their responsibilities as professionals, members should exercise sensitive professional and moral judgments in all their activities.
2) Members should accept the obligation to act in a way that will serve the public interest, honor the public trust, and demonstrate commitment to professionalism.
3) To maintain and broaden public confidence, members should perform all professional responsibilities with its highest sense.
4) A member should maintain objectivity and be free of conflicts of interest in discharging professional responsibilities. A member in public practice should be independent in fact and appearance when providing auditing and other attestation services.
5) A member should observe the profession's technical and ethical standards, strive continually to improve competence and the quality of services, and discharge professional responsibility to the best of the member's ability.
6) A member in public practice should observe the Principles of the Code of Professional Conduct in determining the range and nature of services to be provided.

Exercise 13

a) Divide into positive and negative according to the meaning.

1) nouns: ethics, impartiality, integrity, diligence, breach, unfairness
2) adjectives: illegal, reasonable, confident, biased, improper, fraudulent
3) verbs: misconduct, maintain, accuse, accept, deserve

b) Match the synonyms.

1) impartial	a) attorney
2) diligence	b) forgery
3) lawyer	c) good faith, effort
4) fraud	d) honesty
5) misconduct	e) offence
6) integrity	f) prejudice
7) assumption	g) supposition
8) bias	h) unbiased

Exercise 14

Do Task 5 on p. 31.

Exercise 15

Do Task 6 on p. 31.

Exercise 16

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 17

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 18

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 19

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 20

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 21

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 22

Do Task 7 on p. 31.

Exercise 23

Do Task 8 on p. 31.

Unit 15

Attorney-client privilege

Exercise 1.1

Listen to text 2 on p. 32 and pay attention to the pronunciation of these words.

attorney-client privilege
privileged status
reveal
confidential
disclosure
consent
effective representation
malpractice
waive
prevention
opposing party
communication

Exercise 1.2

Consult a dictionary and write the transcription of the words.

Word	**Transcription**	**Translation Legal English**	**Translation General English**
attorney-client privilege			
privileged status			
reveal			
confidential			
disclosure			
consent			
effective representation			
malpractice			
waive			
prevention			
opposing party			
communication			

Exercise 1.3

Practice reading the words.

Exercise 2

Do Task 1 on p. 32.

Exercise 3

Do Task 2 on p. 32.

Exercise 4

Do Task 3 on p. 32.

Exercise 5

Do Task 4 on p. 32.

Exercise 6

Practice reading Text 2 on p. 32 in chunks.

Exercise 7

Shadow read Text 2 on p. 32.

Exercise 8

Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Exercise 9

Match the synonyms.

1) consent	a) benefit
2) disclose	b) defend
3) former	c) malpractice
4) fraudulence	d) permission
5) privilege	e) previous
6) protect	f) refuse
7) waive	g) reveal

Exercise 10

Make collocations by combining two parts.

1) advise	a) advice
2) accusation	b) against opposing party

3) consent	c) attorney-client privilege
4) damage	d) between an attorney and a client
5) help	e) confidential information
6) offer	f) of disclosure
7) prevention	g) of malpractice
8) share	h) opposing party
9) the right	i) private facts
10) to give evidence	j) the right choice
11) to keep	k) to disclosure
12) to make	l) to privilege
13) to reveal	m) to professional reputation
14) to waive	n) to waive

Exercise 11

Fill the gaps with prepositions.

1) to be aware … privilege
2) lead … discrimination
3) to be protected … law
4) deal … prosecution
5) give … the right
6) according … the law
7) depend … privilege
8) win awards … goals

Exercise 12

Think of a noun to every group.

1) keep, release, share
2) waive, be aware of, right to
3) sue for, accusation of

Exercise 13

Learn the tips and add one more according to the mobile phone usage.



Exercise 14

Render the text into English in writing.

Если бы некая информация стала достоянием общественности, это могло бы привести к дискриминации, унижению, преследованию, причинению вреда профессиональной репутации. Более того, раскрытие конфиденциальной информации может привести к проблемам с получением кредитов, выплатой страховки или трудоустройством.

Exercise 15

Do Task 5 on p. 33.

Exercise 16

Do Task 6 on p. 33.

Exercise 17

Do Task 7 on p. 33.

Exercise 18

Listen to the dialogue and write it down. Compare what you have written with the script.

Exercise 19

Practice reading the dialogue.

Exercise 20

Shadow read the dialogue.

Exercise 21

Translate the dialogue into Russian in writing.

Exercise 22

Practice translating the dialogue orally while listening to it.

Exercise 23

Summarize the contents of the conversation in a few sentences.

Exercise 24

Do Task 8 on p. 33.

Exercise 25

Do Task 9 on p. 33.