

LAW, CRIMES AND POLITICS



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДВНЗ «УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

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Закон, злочини та політика

Навчально-методичний посібник
для підготовки фахівців спеціальності 035.041
«Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша -
англійська»

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Навчально-методичний посібник укладено відповідно до програми навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова (практичний курс)» для підготовки фахівців спеціальності 035.041 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша-англійська». Розробка складається з 10 розділів, кожен з яких містить розроблені до нього завдання лексичного та комунікативного характеру, а також вправи для перекладу. Посібник призначений для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів 4 курсу факультету іноземної філології.

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник призначений для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів факультету іноземної філології 4 курсу навчання, котрі вивчають англійську мову як основну іноземну. *Метою* посібника є виробити навички активного володіння сучасною англійською юридичною та суспільно-політичною лексикою, удосконалити навички слухання, читання, говоріння, писемного мовлення і письмового перекладу.

Посібник має чітку організаційну структуру і нараховує десять тематичних блоків, кожен з яких включає наступні частини: 1) вступні вправи, які підвищують мотивацію вивчення теми та заохочують студентів розширити власний кругозір; 2) основну частину, яка передбачає читання текстів з подальшим обговоренням та виконанням вправ, практичне використання вокабуляру, аудіювання та / або передгляд відеоматеріалів; 3) заключну частину: усне діалогічне або монологічне мовлення, письмове завдання або креативну роботу. Крім того, студентам запропоновано вправи для двостороннього перекладу з активним уживанням юридичної та суспільно-політичної лексики, вивченої під час роботи з основними розділами посібника.

Вправи побудовані за таким принципом, щоб розвивати логічне мислення студентів, їхні іншомовні мовленнєві здібності, загальномовленнєві та загальнонавчальні вміння, навички самостійної роботи з мовним матеріалом. Ситуації для обговорення, запропоновані у посібнику, націлені на використання опрацьованих лексичних одиниць та культурологічної інформації, при висловлюванні своїх думок в усному повідомленні. Навчальний посібник зорієнтований на допомогу студентам з метою розвитку та удосконалення навичок усного та писемного мовлення, а також для проведення поточного чи підсумкового контролю викладачами. Матеріал посібника можна використовувати як для індивідуальної, так і групової роботи студентів.

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CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

1. Comment on the following quotes.

- ✓ Behind every great fortune is a crime. (*Honore de Balzac*)
- ✓ When a man is denied the right to live the life he believes in, he has no choice but to become an outlaw. (*Nelson Mandela*)
- ✓ Criminals should be punished, not fed pastries. (*Lemony Snicket*)

2. Work in groups. Look at the following activities. In your opinion, is each one:

- a) quite a serious crime?
- b) a crime, but not a serious one?
- c) not a crime at all?
 - ✓ writing graffiti
 - ✓ making personal phone calls from work
 - ✓ taking small items from hotel bedrooms when you are a guest
 - ✓ saying nothing when you get too much change in a supermarket
 - ✓ parking in a space for disabled drivers
 - ✓ driving at 20 km/h more than the speed limit on a motorway
 - ✓ finding a wallet/purse containing money and not taking it to the police
 - ✓ buying an essay or year paper on the internet
 - ✓ making your CV/resume better by not including information or putting incorrect information
 - ✓ not giving all the facts when making an insurance claim

3. Check if you know the words in the box. Then put the crimes in the correct column in the table.

assault burglary drug dealing hacking kidnapping murder theft
pickpocketing (bank) robbery shoplifting fraud vandalism arson

Minor crimes

Serious crimes

4. Complete the following chart.

Verb	Noun	Person
start a fire deliberately		
blackmail		
		burglar
hack into a computer		
		hijacker
	kidnapping	
		killer
mug		
	offence	
rob		
		shoplifter
stalk		
steal		
	bigamy	

5. Split into groups. Match the pictures to the vocabulary below, then choose one picture to describe it within your group.





Picture ____

- Cyber bullying
- Cookie
- Hacktivism
- Cracking
- Black hat
- Dumpster diving
- Digital signature
- Intrusion detection
- Password sniffing

Picture ____

- To stake out
- In broad daylight
- At gunpoint
- To be on the run
- To hold smb./smth up
- Firearm
- To be subjected to force or violence
- A bank branch or teller



Picture ____

- To make off with smth.
- To conceal a store item in a bag
- To act on impulse
- To swap price labels
- Magnetic or radio sensors
- Security guards
- To detect potential shoplifters
- CCTV
- “Walkout” or “pushout”

Picture ____

- To lie in wait for smb.
- Protection money
- To demand ransom money
- To intice smb. to do smth.
- Unlawful confinement
- Against one’s will
- To hold smb. for ransom
- Child abduction

6. Discuss the following questions.

- ✓ What images spring to mind when you hear the word “punishment”?
- ✓ Do people need to be punished? Why?
- ✓ Do you think punishment is a good way to teach people a lesson?
- ✓ What do you think of capital punishment?

7. Match the punishments with the definition.

capital punishment is the death penalty

community service	is when a judge says an offender must serve at least a certain amount of time in jail (he may serve more)
probation	is a sentence which will only have to be served if the criminal re-offends
suspended sentence	is a sentence all of which must be served
parole	is tagging an offender to keep an eye on them
mandatory sentence	is a sum of money paid as a penalty for a crime
minimum sentence	is a sentence whereby the offender is required to work for a certain period of time voluntarily on local projects
electronic monitoring	is the payment of damages to the victim of a crime
restitution	is the early release of a prisoner on good behaviour or for compassionate reasons
fine	is the setting free of a criminal under the supervision of the court or the local police

8. Verb Collocations. Select the word from the box below to fit in each gap. Use each word only once. You may need to change the tense of the verb you use in some cases.

hand down impose dismiss claim settle overturn reach threat appeal grant

1. He was _____ parole on account of his good behaviour.
2. The disputing parties _____ an out-of-court settlement, the details of which were not made public.

3. She is _____ damages of 1 billion \$ for loss of earnings as a consequence of the libelous newspaper report.
4. She is _____ to sue if the paper prints the pictures of her private holiday in Barbados.
5. They _____ the case on the steps of the court building, minutes before proceedings were due to get underway.
6. The judge _____ a mandatory life sentence to the defendant on account of the serious nature of the crime.
7. The judge _____ a fine of £500 on the defendant for failing to pay his parking tickets.
8. The verdict was _____ on appeal to the High Court.
9. He is _____ the verdict; the case will be reheard in ten days' time.
10. The judge _____ his appeal, allowing the original verdict to stand.

9. Look at the cases below. If you were a judge, what sentence would you give to these people? Give full details. Substantiate your choice.

1. 18-year-old Miranda worked in a shoe-shop. She lost her job when she stole \$92 from the shop.
2. Nigel is 38. He drank a bottle of wine and then drove home. He had a car accident and killed a 13-year-old boy.
3. Kevin, 15, was caught traveling on the train without a ticket. The correct ticket would have cost \$1.75.
4. Stacey, aged 22, was caught selling marijuana at a disco. At her flat about 50 grams of the drug was found. (value/ around \$250).
5. Dean, 17, broke the window of a new Mercedes and stole a mobile phone and four CD's.
6. Samira is 32. She killed her husband with a knife while he was asleep. He had been very cruel and violent with her for more than 10 years, and he often had girlfriends.

VIEWING

1. Previewing. Do you agree or disagree with the following quote? Explain your answer.

The hammer of criminal justice is the preferred tool of a society that has run out of ideas. (*Ta-Nehisi Coats*)

2. Viewing. You are going to watch a TED talk by Josh Spickler from the TEDxMemphis series, called “Crime and Lots of Punishment” (January, 2018). Before you watch, read these questions, and try to predict the answers. Then watch and compare your ideas with the speaker’s.

- ✓ What makes some people become criminals?
- ✓ Do you think there is a “revolving door” in our criminal justice?
- ✓ Why do people get into jail for the second or third time?

3. Building Vocabulary. Join the parts of the phrases. Then use them in the appropriate form to complete the sentences.

become face criminal have sentence give public claim

a charge justice addicted a probation innocence a bad record defender to prison

1. Jacqueline MacPherson _____ of handling stolen goods.
2. The _____ system is in need of urgent reform to prevent more people being wrongfully imprisoned.
3. Reports indicated that those _____ for nonpolitical crimes were typically sent to reeducation prisons where prisoners were subjected to intense forced labor.
4. They were evicted from their apartment after their mother became _____ drugs.
5. When Margy eventually went to court for her new shoplifting charge the judge _____.
6. They won’t employ anyone having a _____ .
7. The prisoners passionately _____ in front of the jury.
8. The _____, who must have been desperate, put her client on the stand.

4. *Speaking*. Discuss these questions with a partner.

- ✓ Do you think that police dramas can teach people how serious certain actions can be?
- ✓ Is a person born as “a blank page” or does he have some things predetermined like vulnerability to crime?
- ✓ Should criminals be given a second chance?

READING

1. Answer the following questions. Then read the article and compare your viewpoint with the author's.

- ✓ Does a long prison sentence actually keep the streets safer?
- ✓ Is life in prison an extreme punishment?
- ✓ What factors can contribute to decline in prison and jail populations?

The myth behind long prison sentences

Does spending ‘100 years’ behind bars actually help deter crime? BBC Future explores the impact of long prison sentences and looks at how Norway is taking an opposite approach.

In December 2017, a Thai man named Phudit Kittitradilok was convicted of swindling 2,400 people out of 574 million baht (£13 million) in a Ponzi scheme that promised high return investments. He was sentenced to a staggering 13,275 years in jail – an amount of time longer than the entire Neolithic era. But in actuality, thanks to Thailand’s penal code that limits prison sentences, Kittitradilok will only end up serving 20 years. Still, there’s something about the idea of a long prison term that gives the impression that justice is being served. And while Kittitradilok’s case was mostly optics, plenty of people around the world really do spend their whole lives behind bars. For example, Terry Nichols, one of the accomplices in the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, was given 161 life sentences with no possibility for parole.

But does a long prison sentence actually keep the streets safer? We considered the evidence.

Prison's purpose

When a judge hands a sentence to someone who's about to go to jail, there are four main factors that go into the decision. There's retribution (punishing the person for doing something wrong), rehabilitation (correcting problematic behaviour), safety (keeping threats out of the community) and deterrence (making sure both they, and others, are scared off of breaking the law in the future).

Some people – mostly criminal prosecutors, especially in countries like the US – believe that a long prison sentence checks all these boxes. For instance, law bosses like US attorney general Jeff Sessions have been pushing for even harsher sentencing to keep violence and drugs off the streets. Advocates for tougher sentences say that long terms are more fitting punishments. They believe that it gives prisoners time to think about what they've done wrong, and that the thought of going back into prison is a motivator to stay on the straight and narrow.

But having prisoners serve long sentences can overcrowd prisons. It's also extremely costly to tax payers. In a 2016 report released by the New York University School of Law, for instance, it was estimated that the US could save \$200 bn (£147 bn) over 10 years if 40% of the country's inmate population was reduced.

How long people should spend locked up divides opinion

Research shows that long prison sentences don't really work on several fronts. In addition to being somewhat arbitrary (why 13,275 years?), there's not a lot of evidence to suggest that the threat of prison time actually deters ex-prisoners from committing crimes. Criminals seem to value the future less than non criminals, one study found, meaning that long sentences can seem "arbitrary", and only work to deter up to a point. Education played a role too, with lesser educated criminals seemingly less put off by a harsher sentence.

Studies also show that reoffending remains high. A 2009 study found that in the US, after three years in prison, 67% of the prisoners were rearrested for a new offence, 46.9% were reconvicted for a new crime, and 25.4% were resentenced to

prison. In the UK, almost 70% are reconvicted within a year of release. One reason is because many criminals think they won't get caught... even after they've been caught once, experts say. The threat of a long prison sentence does not therefore deter them from a criminal lifestyle.

As a result, while most reasonable people can agree that criminals must be held accountable for their crimes, how long people should spend locked up divides opinion. Perspectives differ spectacularly depending on who you ask, and where. Findings compiled by the Justice Policy Institute in 2011 found that sentencing times for the same crime wildly vary across the globe. For example, in 2006, being convicted of robbery landed suspects in jail for an average of 16 months in Finland, but 72 months in Australia. Assault? Fifteen months in England and Wales, 60 months in the US.

There's a trend to say there's really no sentence that's too long when it comes to violent offences

The US, in particular, is a near all-encompassing case study of what happens in a place with long prison sentences. In the US, the number of prisoners has quadrupled since the 1970s – and now, as prison terms get longer, people are spending even more time in prison. Most prisoners are incarcerated for drug or violence-related offences. Today, the US leads the world with more than 2.2 million people currently in prison, a system that costs the states \$56.9 bn (£42 bn) per year.

“There's a trend to say there's really no sentence that's too long when it comes to violent offences,” says Ryan King, a senior fellow at the Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center in Washington. “That's been a dominant force in our criminal justice system for over 40 years.”

The US also has some of the longest prison sentences in the world due to its cultural values including an extreme emphasis on personal responsibility, religious belief in good and evil, and the idea that a community has the moral imperative to stamp out bad deeds. It may be little surprise that a common US argument in favour of long prison times is the old maxim “if you can't serve the time, don't do the crime.”

“As a cultural matter, the US is dedicated to the idea of individualism – that people are accountable for their actions,” says Christopher Slobogin, director of the criminal justice programme at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee.

Other societies might contextualise crime as more situational. But in the US, there’s a stronger sense that it stems from bad decision-making. “It ties into religious reasons,” Slobogin adds. He posits that “Americans are much more likely to believe there is such a thing as evil, and [that] we need to punish it.”

King says countries like the US need to look at alternatives – more violence prevention so that crimes aren’t committed and people don’t end up in jail in the first place. “I don’t mean hiring more cops and prosecutors,” King says. “Relying on police coming in is a reactive response. Doing something more proactive requires deeply investing in these communities.”

Harshest penalty

Another misconception is the idea that the most severe punishment – the death penalty – might deter the worst crimes. Of course, the most heinous crimes are a slightly different matter. It is hard to argue against a long sentence for a serial killer or rapist – especially for the family members involved. This is perhaps where the punishment angle of prison plays a stronger role in the eyes of the public. That’s why Nellis explains that the criminal justice system doesn’t have to be the only response to illegal behaviour, “particularly for non-violent drug and property offences. Usually there’s an underlying addiction. We can address the addiction with a more evidence-based approach – one that deals with prevention and intervention and treatment, rather than a criminal justice system, which has [little] expertise on drug addiction at all. We can make a bigger impact.”

Life in prison is an extreme punishment, and in the grand scope of crimes, drug offences might not warrant such extreme measures, especially as research shows that the threat of such long sentences doesn’t actually deter people from committing these crimes. Societies and politics also differ from country to country, so implementing a Norway-esque system will have different results in different places, especially as much depends on the help available while incarcerated. Therefore, when it comes to

getting out of prison quickly, even in a country with eight-month terms, some of it is still up to the individual.

“Of course, motivation is key, and no one believes that you can force someone into positive change if they don’t want it themselves,” says Ugelvik. “They reach out a hand, but prisoners have to choose to grab hold of that hand for it to work.”

(Bryan Lufkin, BBC.com, 15th May 2018)

2. Match the words in box A with those in box B to form phrases. Then complete the sentences using them.

Box A

- behind
- deter
- penal
- hand
- lock
- warrant

Box B

- measures
- code
- crime
- up
- a sentence
- bars

1. Arming the police doesn't _____.
2. The punishments for robbery and murder are prescribed in the _____.
3. Washington woman is _____ after allegedly attempting to behead her sleeping husband with a reciprocating saw.
4. Rapists deserve to _____ for the rest of their lives.
5. A judge _____ to a guilty person.
6. They do not consider the case serious enough to _____ precautionary _____.

3. Substitute the italicized parts in the sentences below for the given words in the appropriate form.

to convict to swindle to sentence staggering to serve accomplice
parole retribution to incarcerate heinous

1. Murrow’s evidence was enough *to prove officially that Hayes is guilty of murder.*

2. I find the jury's decision simply *extremely surprising*.
3. He was jailed in 2019 for attempting *to get money by deceiving* the insurance company he worked for.
4. She is serving life without *permission to leave prison, on the condition that she promises to behave well and show signs for repentance*.
5. He *spent* four years in prison for robbery.
6. They determine whether *to officially state that he must go to prison*, confine him in a psychiatric facility or make some other appropriate disposition.
7. She revealed the name of *a person who helped her to commit a crime* during interrogation.
8. It does not follow that increases in crime accompanied by increased numbers of convictions necessarily entails more people being *kept in prison*.
9. She saw the sentence as just *severe punishment for* the man who had assaulted her.
10. Hitler's *shocking and immoral* crimes will never be forgotten.

4. Do you agree with the following statements? Substantiate your point of view.

- ✓ The punishment angle of prison plays a stronger role in the eyes of the public.
- ✓ The criminal justice system doesn't have to be the only response to illegal behaviour.
- ✓ They reach out a hand, but prisoners have to choose to grab hold of that hand for it to work.

SPEAKING

1. Work with a partner. Check that you know the meaning of the following crimes. Use a dictionary to help you. Now decide how you could divide these crimes into different categories. What connects the crimes in each category?

shoplifting blackmail cyber-stalking bribery speeding smuggling
 pickpocketing vandalism mugging

2. Discuss the following statements. Decide if you agree or disagree with each statement. Make notes to support your opinion.

- ✓ Most criminals are either greedy or lazy.
- ✓ Crime doesn't pay.
- ✓ Petty crimes lead to serious crimes.
- ✓ Once a criminal, always a criminal.
- ✓ Television programmes are a major cause of crime.

COURT IN ACTION

1. Look at the illustration and match people, objects, processes, and places 1–20 with the words below.



to witness (judge's) bench defence lawyer defendant/accused
public/gallery claimant (US plaintiff) usher judge prosecutor
jury box trial courtroom court reporter wig witness jury
evidence the press security officer (US bailiff) clerk of the court

2. Do you know what the role of the jury is in a court case? Would you like to be a member of the jury? Say why.
3. Use the words in bold in one jury member's thoughts 1–4 to complete the text below. For each point, decide who the jury member is thinking about (the accused, the lawyer for the defence, the police detective or the judge).

- ✓ She looks calm but she must feel nervous inside. She's on **trial** for kidnapping. Even if she's **innocent**, she can't feel good. She knows she could get a long prison **sentence!**
- ✓ It can't be easy **to defend** someone who **is accused of** such a terrible crime. He might not believe she's innocent, but he has to sound totally convinced she didn't do it.
- ✓ He must be expecting a guilty **verdict** after all the police work, he's done and the **evidence** he's found. But he may have doubts. It seems unlikely but Smith's lawyer could have a surprise **witness**.
- ✓ It must be a challenge to control a trial. It's definitely not easy. She may not like Mary Smith, she might **suspect** she's **guilty**, but she has to keep an open mind. She looks thoughtful: She could be thinking about the verdict, or she might be wondering if it's time for a break.

Every criminal defendant is *presumed* _____ until *proven* _____. A basic principle of both Anglo-American and continental procedures is that the defendant *is pleaded not guilty* unless and until his guilt has been established *beyond a reasonable doubt*. Unless the prosecutor establishes every element of the offence beyond a reasonable doubt, the defendant must *be acquitted* or may *be convicted* only of a lesser included offence.

The _____ opens with the judge(s) and a public prosecutor in attendance. The defendant has the right and duty to be present. As a general rule, trials cannot open without the presence of the defendant, but this obligation may *be exempted* in certain *minor cases*. Moreover, when a defendant *in detention* refuses to appear without justifiable reasons and certain other conditions are met, the court may proceed without the presence of the defendant.

_____ relevant to the defendant's guilt and _____ will be heard during the trial. As regards *the testimony of* _____, the party calling the witness will first *question the witness*, and the other party will *cross-examine*. The former is entitled to ask follow-up questions, and at the end, the court will ask supplementary questions if necessary.

When a witness is unavailable to testify at trial, *written statements* taken by a public prosecutor and signed by the witness may be admitted as hearsay exceptions. All witnesses must *swear* or affirm that their testimony will be truthful. If a witness *makes false claims* while *under oath*, they can *be charged with* perjury, which is itself a crime.

In the United States, jury _____ must be *unanimous*. If the jury is unable to agree, a new trial before another jury can be held.

5. Substitute the words and word combinations in the sentences below for the italicized word combinations from exercise 4.

1. He *is officially accused of* causing death by reckless driving. 2. Witnesses were required *to make a public official promise* on the Bible. 3. The plaintiffs will have a chance *to ask questions about what have just been said, to see if the truth has been told* by Simpson after Baker finishes his questions. 4. *The witnesses' formal statement saying that fact is true* vindicated the defendant. 5. Marik, who had been held *in prison* for over a year, was eventually found not guilty. 6. Police arrested a suspect four years later, but the man's trial ended in a hung jury, split 10-2 *to give a decision in a court of law that the man is not guilty of a crime*. 7. All defendants *are found not guilty* until proven guilty and have the right to an attorney, and criminal procedure rights are extended to all persons without limitation. 8. The police *ask him questions in order to get information* for three hours before releasing him without charge. 9. The jury *proved officially that the accused man was guilty of* theft and arson. 10. He admitted *giving a completely untrue statement* to the police.

6. Read the news excerpt below and complete the blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets.

Auditor corruption trial halted amid questions about venue

By RANDALL CHASE, AP News, 31 May 2022

The opening trial day in the _____ (CRIME) corruption case against Delaware's state auditor came to an abrupt halt Tuesday when the judge decided to give attorneys

more time to consider issues raised by defense arguments that the ____ (INDICT) against Auditor Kathy McGuinness is defective. Judge William Carpenter Jr. ordered a halt to the ____ (PROCEED) after expressing concern about arguments made by defense attorney Steve Wood, and the prosecution's response to those arguments.

Wood argued in a Wilmington courtroom that the indictment should be dismissed because it fails to allege where McGuinness' _____ (ALLEGE) crimes occurred. Wood said venue regarding where an alleged offense occurred is among the _____ (ESSENCE) elements required by Delaware law in an indictment. McGuinness lives in Sussex County and her office is in the state capital of Dover in Kent County, but _____ (PROSECUTE) brought the case in New Castle County.

Deputy Attorney General Maria Knoll argued the indictment is sufficient for ____ (TRY) because McGuinness serves all three counties, and because her alleged crimes affected all three counties. Judge Carpenter appeared skeptical of that ____ (ARGUE), noting that "for centuries," the county where an alleged offense occurred is the venue where the case is prosecuted. Carpenter, who has been a Superior Court judge for almost 30 years, indicated that he was unaware of any other case in which the attorney general's office argued that venue lies in all three counties.

While refusing to dismiss the indictment, Carpenter said prosecutors have a choice to make. They can either proceed in New Castle County and risk having him grant a defense motion for ____ (ACQUIT) after they rest their case if they were unable to establish proper venue through evidence and testimony. The alternative, he said, is to drop the case and _____ (INDICT) McGuinness in Kent County. Attorneys huddled behind closed doors for about half an hour before Carpenter announced he would grant them more time to consider their options.

"It is clear that some significant _____ (DECIDE) need to be made, and it would be unfair for either side for those decisions to be made in a rush," said Carpenter, who will reconvene court Wednesday morning.

McGuinness, a Democrat who was elected in 2018 and is responsible for rooting out ____ (GOVERN) fraud, waste and abuse, was indicted in October on felony counts of theft and witness intimidation, and misdemeanor charges of official misconduct,

conflict of interest and noncompliance with procurement laws. She has denied any wrongdoing.

7. Verb collocations. Match each verb with the appropriate phrase-ending.

charge commit break out plead break detain fine arrest remand
release quash sentence file call pass acquit

to life on bail on suspicion of murder guilty an offence innocent
of prison the law for questioning to give evidence with murder
sentence the verdict for divorce of all charges in custody

8. Use the word from the box to fill the gap in each sentence. You may have to change the tense of the verb in some cases. Do not use any word more than once.

let off dismiss bail deport inspect extradite interrogate
incarcerate apprehend subpoena collapse

-
1. He was _____ to give evidence at the trial of his former business partner, who was charged with trying to defraud the state.
 2. The trial _____ when it became clear that the main witness for the prosecution was not credible.
 3. The case was _____ by the judge who said the proceedings were a waste of time.
 4. The assailant was _____ by police in a hideout near where the attack had taken place.
 5. Following his sentencing by the judge, he was _____ in Loggersdale Penitentiary.
 6. He was _____ on a bond of £18,000.
 7. The police _____ the suspect at length before releasing him for lack of evidence.
 8. The illegal migrant was _____ back to his home country having spent ten weeks in a sort of limbo waiting to learn his fate.

9. She was _____ from Britain to America on a charge of murder in the first degree.
10. He was _____ with a caution by police on account of the extenuating circumstances – he was only speeding due of the fact that his wife was in hospital giving birth at that very moment.
11. Officers _____ the crime scene found traces of blood on one of the walls in the lounge.

READING

1. Sometimes innocent people get imprisoned, how does this happen? Read the extract to compare your ideas with the situation described in it.

Mary Kellel-Sophiea says she is on trial for murder. But it was her choice. For more than two months last year, she faced a possible death sentence after being charged with the murder of her estranged husband. On Jan. 31, 1990, Gregory Sophiea was stabbed to death in his bed in the Shadow Hills home that the couple had shared for five years.

But then a prosecutor dropped the charges against her, telling a judge he did not to proceed with the case in court. A year and a half later, the additional evidence has not been found. But Kellel-Sophiea is back in court. She is suing her accusers, charging two Los Angeles police detectives with violating her rights by arresting her without cause and conspiring to frame her with a murder she did not commit. The two-week-old civil trial before a jury in U.S. District Court has unfolded much like that of a murder trial.

Detectives testified about their investigation and identified an 18-year-old transient who has been convicted of the murder and who they believe conspired with KellelSophiea to kill her husband. A medical examiner discussed the details of the autopsy. A next-door neighbor told the jury about finding the dead man and the bloodspattered butcher knife. Though no death sentence rides on the jury's verdict, the 10-member panel will, in effect, be asked to cast judgment on Kellel-Sophiea,

deciding whether she has been wrongfully pursued by two obsessed investigators or possibly is a killer who has not only gotten away with her crime but is now seeking monetary damages from her pursuers.

Kellel-Sophiea, 40, now lives in Long Beach. She is seeking unspecified damages from Detectives Woodrow Parks and Gary Milligan. She believes the jury will exonerate her by finding that the detectives wrongfully arrested her. She said such a verdict will finally help end the suspicion that surrounds her. “If I was guilty, why wouldn’t I just go on with my life and thank God I had gotten away with it?” she asked in an interview last week. “Why would I go through with this trial? It’s like a murder trial. If I was guilty, I wouldn’t be sitting here.” The lawsuit focuses on what happened in the early morning hours of Jan. 31 at the Sophiea family’s Orcas Avenue house and whether detectives assigned to the case correctly and honestly interpreted the evidence left by a killer. Kellel-Sophiea claims they did not.

“They threw this woman on a freight train to hell, and they still are trying to shovel coal on the fire,” said Ken Clark, one of her attorneys. According to testimony at the trial, Gregory Sophiea and his wife argued on the last night of his life. The couple had separated after 10 years of marriage but had agreed to meet at the house they owned — and where Gregory, a salesman and caterer, was staying — to discuss its sale.

Kellel-Sophiea was taken to the Foothill Division police station to await questioning while several detectives gathered at the scene of the crime. Among them were Parks, who had eight years’ experience as a homicide detective, and Milligan, who was working his first case as homicide detective trainee. They would be the lead detectives assigned to the case.

Burglary eliminated, their suspicions turned to the widow. The detectives testified it was their opinion that the victim had been dead at least an hour before Kellel-Sophiea said she saw him struggling for breath and dialed 911. Also, a chemical test of her hands revealed traces of blood, though she had said she did not remember touching her husband before seeking help. Most of all, it was her story that did not ring true, the detectives said.

The two detectives questioned Kellel-Sophiea at the Foothill station for two hours, but she did not change her original story, according to a transcript of the interview, which was played for jurors. Instead, she became hysterical when told her husband had died of stab wounds, not an asthma attack, and that she was under arrest.

(Michael Connelly "Crime Beat: A Decade of Covering Cops and Killers")

2. Use the words in the appropriate form to complete the sentences.

trial face charge seek drop sue violate convict scene assign arrest arraign

1. If found guilty of first-degree murder, Bangham could _____ a death sentence.
2. Stephen was _____ to death in an unprovoked attack nearly five months ago.
3. He is currently on _____ accused of serious drugs charges.
4. She decided to _____ her employer for wrongful dismissal.
5. The police were dragging out the screens from their van, ready to enclose the _____ of crime.
6. After they filed their report, a detective was _____ to the case to investigate.
7. He was _____ with causing death by dangerous driving.
8. The jury split over the verdict, leading to a mistrial and the government's decision to _____ charges.
9. The defendant was _____ of high treason and sentenced to death.
10. Police arranged to meet Robinson on the street, then brought him in for questioning and placed him under _____.
11. Our people do not consider that exercising the right to self-determination could _____ the rights of their neighbors or infringe on their security.
12. The lawsuit does not _____ any monetary damages from them.
13. He was to be _____ in federal court in San Francisco in the afternoon.

3. Use the words to describe how the investigation is held and the case is considered in the court.

Prosecutor find additional evidence accuser drop charges detectives jury

testify convict of bring in verdict medical examiner panel exonerate
attorney carry out autopsy cast judgement question victim witness
plead (not) guilty do a chemical test of hands

4. Look at the following phrases in bold from the extract. Discuss what you think each one means.

1. ... she has been wrongfully pursued by two obsessed investigators or possibly is a killer who **has not only gotten away with** her crime but is now seeking monetary damages from her pursuers.
2. “They **threw this woman on a freight train to hell**, and they still are trying to **shovel coal on the fire**,” said Ken Clark, one of her attorneys.
3. Most of all, it was her story that **did not ring true**, the detectives said.

5. Predict the end of the story. Then read the paragraph below to check whether your guesses were right.

Kellel-Sophiea was jailed and was arraigned two days later on murder charges in San Fernando Municipal Court. She pleaded not guilty.

VIEWING

1. Previewing. Is there a jury in a court in your country? What are the advantages and disadvantages of having juries involved in decision-making? Could the disappearance of juries be a good thing?

2. Viewing. You are going to watch a TED talk by Suja A. Thomas from the TEDed series, called “What happened to trial by jury?” (<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-happened-to-trial-by-jury-suja-a-thomas#digdeeper>). Choose the alternative to complete the sentences.

1. Juries decide less than ___ percent of civil cases and less than ___ percent of criminal cases.

- a) 55 and 60 b) 80 and 40 c) 4 and 1 d) 1 and 4

2. Plea bargaining occurs in over ___ percent of criminal cases.
a) 90 b) 4 c) 56 d) 10
3. For what reason would a criminal defendant plead guilty in a plea bargaining arrangement with the prosecutor?
a) They are innocent
b) The defendant is worried about going to prison for a long time if convicted by the jury
c) There is insufficient evidence to prove their guilt
d) They want to win a civil case
4. The jury in the United States was based on the jury in _____.
a) Russia b) England c) Germany d) Canada
5. A judge can prevent a case from going to a jury in a civil case by ordering _____.
a) summary judgment b) arbitration c) jail d) settlement

3. Building Vocabulary. Paraphrase the italicized parts of the sentences, using the words and phrases from the box.

defendant resolve grand jury impeachment sue impartial prosecutor

1. The *the person in a court of law who has been accused of doing an illegal action* broke down under cross-examination.
2. His *act of making a formal statement that he as a public official might be guilty of a serious offence in connection with his job*, he says, is mere political manoeuvring.
3. Most lawyers spend most of their time helping clients prevent or *to find a satisfactory way of dealing with* disputes, trying their best to avoid costly litigation.
4. He was summoned to testify before *a group of people in the US who decide whether someone charged with a crime should be judged in a court of law*.
5. How can he make *decisions not supporting any of the sides involved in an argument* when political loyalties colour his judgement?

6. The *legal official who accuses people of committing a crime* bayed for a death penalty.
7. She threatened *to make a legal claim against* the magazine for libel.

SPEAKING

1. Discuss the statement with a partner. Do you agree with it? Give reasons.

The jury trial itself has given ordinary citizens a central role in upholding the social fabric.

2. Juries can decide cases. Describe another entity that can decide cases instead of juries and consider why this body can either preferable or not preferable to a jury.

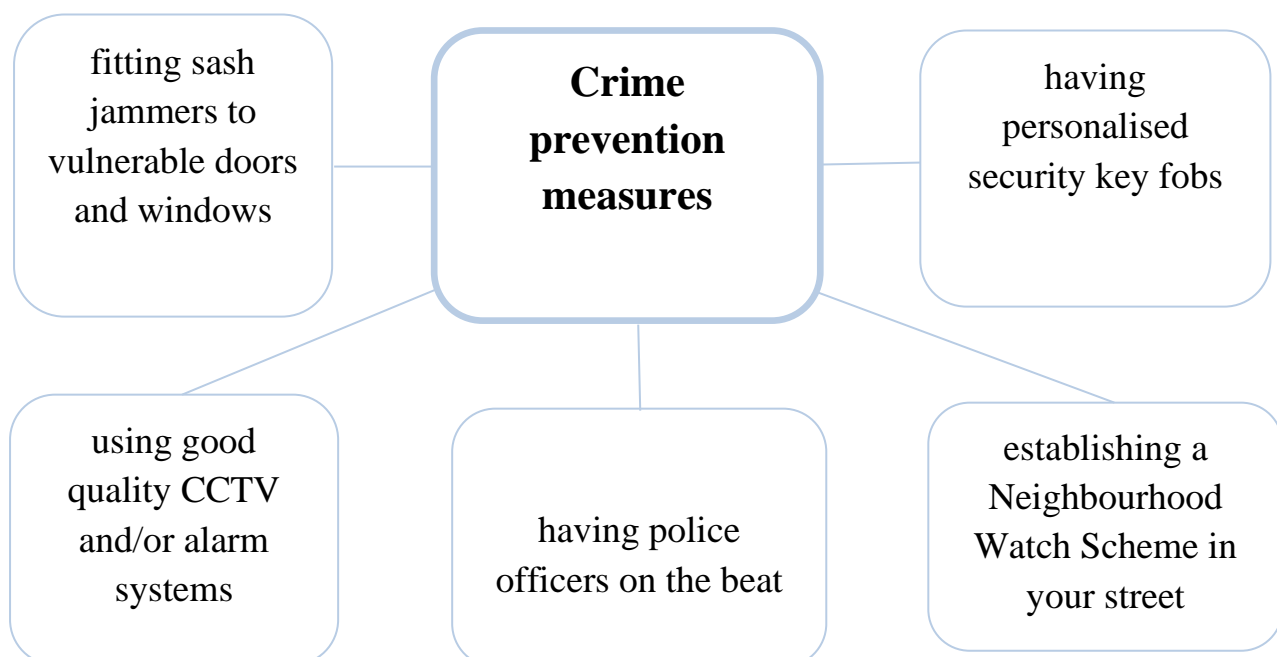
CRIME PREVENTION, FEAR AND FASCINATION

1. Comment on the following quotes.

- ✓ But the chief problem in any community cursed with crime is not punishment of the criminals, but the preventing of the young from being trained to crime. (*W. E. B. Du Bois*)
- ✓ He who does not prevent a crime when he can, encourages it. (*Seneca*)
- ✓ There are means to prevent crime – it's punishment and there are means to change manners – it's good examples. (*Montesquieu*)

2. Crime prevention refers to a broad set of long-term activities taken to reduce the risk of crimes, disruptive behaviour and becoming a victim of crime. Can people do anything to prevent a crime from happening?

Split into groups. Rank the techniques for crime prevention below in terms of their efficiency from 1 to 5. Substantiate your point of view.



READING

1. Are there any places you are afraid to visit because of the high crime rate? If so, where?

2. Read the extract below and compare the crime rates and types of crimes in the UK and the USA with those in your country.

Crime in the UK

According to the European Crime Index, the UK crime rate is the eighth highest in Europe. The Office for National Statistics (ONS), which collects data for England and Wales, reported a 14% overall increase in crime in 2021 compared to 2019. This was largely due to a big increase in fraud and cybercrime, while theft decreased in this period by 18%. Patterns of crime over recent years have been substantially affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and government restrictions on social contact.

The percentage of total crime by type in 2021 was:

TYPE OF CRIME	PERCENTAGE
Fraud	41 %
Theft, burglary, and robbery	26 %
Cybercrime and computer misuse	15 %
Violent crimes	15 %
Vehicle crimes	2 %
Homicides	1 %

When it comes to criminal offenses, violent crime continues to be a concern in the UK. In 2020, there were over 1,3 million incidents of violent crime recorded by the police. This includes crimes such as assault, robbery, and homicide. It is important to note that while these numbers may seem high, it is important to put them in perspective. The UK has a population of over 66 million, and the vast majority of people do not experience violent crime.

In terms of law enforcement statistics, the UK has a number of different police forces that are responsible for keeping communities safe. These include the Metropolitan Police, which covers London, and the Police Service of Scotland. Each of these forces publishes its own crime statistics, which can be accessed online.

When it comes to crime trends, it is important to track changes over time in order to understand how crime is evolving and where efforts should be focused. For example, while the overall crime rate has decreased in the UK, there has been an increase in certain types of crime, such as cybercrime and fraud. This highlights the need for ongoing efforts to prevent and combat these types of crimes.

The UK government works together with the police on crime prevention strategies. The police force has its own Crime Prevention Initiative that has been active for over 20 years, delivering a wide range of programs. In addition to this, the government has implemented a range of measures, the latest being the Beating Crime Plan (2021).

You can take simple steps to try and protect yourself from crime in the UK, such as:

- ✓ keeping doors locked and not leaving any windows wide open at home
- ✓ making sure no valuables are visible in parked cars
- ✓ never leaving belongings unattended
- ✓ avoiding unlit areas if you move around alone at night
- ✓ using strong passwords for all online accounts and not staying logged in on shared devices
- ✓ carrying a personal attack alarm or deterrent.

Crime in the USA

Crime rates changed dramatically across the United States in 2020. Most significantly, the murder rate – that is, the number of murders per 100,000 people – rose sharply, by nearly 30 percent. Assaults increased as well, with the rate of offenses rising by more than 10 percent. Both increases are part of a broader surge in gun violence. More than 75 percent of murders in 2020 were committed with a firearm, reaching a new high point, and cities that report data on shooting incidents, like New York, saw significant increases in this form of violence as well.

The percentage of total crime by type in 2020 was:

TYPE OF CRIME	PERCENTAGE
Murder	+28,9 %
Aggravated assault	+11,7 %
Motor vehicle theft	+11,4 %
Burglary	-7,7 %
Robbery	-9,6 %
Larceny	-10,9 %
Rape	-12 %

Community Watch is a crime prevention program that involves citizens working with each other and with law enforcement agencies to reduce crime and victimization in their communities. It involves:

- ✓ citizens protecting themselves and their property by using common sense crime prevention practices
- ✓ neighbors getting to know each other, watching out for each other and acting on or reporting suspicious activities
- ✓ citizens working with groups, community leaders, and, more importantly, law enforcement agencies to make entire communities safe and free from crime.

By cooperating with each other and with the police, citizens can help fight crime in the most effective way – preventing the victimization of themselves, their families and friends. They are the key element in fighting crime.

3. Building Vocabulary. Join the parts of the phrases. Then use them in the appropriate form to complete the sentences.

crime police fight law track ongoing

enforcement efforts rate changes force crime

1. The investigation uncovered widespread corruption within the _____ .
2. Blood feuds and general gangsterism added to the local _____ .
3. Twenty-one of the thirty-one cases tried involved _____ officials.
4. The abolition of exchange controls has made it harder to _____ in and out of the country.
5. The police investigation requires _____ .
6. The police are stepping up their efforts to _____ .

VIEWING

1. *Previewing.* What kinds of crimes do you think can be prevented? How? Is it rational to treat violence as a disease?

2. *Viewing.* You are going to watch a video about how Scotland is curing crime (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1xbz4_s0xcc). Answer the following questions.

1. Which Scottish city once held a grim title “the murder capital of Europe”?
2. What is the main strategy of curing crime in Scotland?
3. What were the reasons for a social crisis in Scotland in early 2000s?
4. How can you explain “VRU”?
5. What do you know about Gary Slutkin?
6. Why did Slutkin compare gun violence with a contagious disease?
7. What is the situation with the knife crime in London?

3. *Building Vocabulary.* Complete the sentences, using the words and phrases from the box.

inequality homicide eliminate preventable surge rate

1. In ten years, _____ rates tripled and suicide rates quadrupled.
2. Every one of these deaths after aggravated assaults could have been _____ .
3. This procedure does not completely _____ the possibility of a wrongdoing.

4. This country has a higher _____ per 100 000 of the population than most other European countries.
5. They can build a more harmonious society once _____ and exploitation are removed.
6. A stagnant economy combined with a _____ in the number of teenagers is likely to have contributed to rising crime levels in the US.

WRITING

Some people believe more actions can be taken to prevent crime, while others think that little can be done. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN BRITAIN

LEAD-IN

1. Read the quotation and interpret it. Say whether you agree or not and why.

Laws are spider webs through which the big flies pass, and the little ones get caught. (*Honore de Balzac*)

2. Match these bodies of law (1-3) with their definitions (a-c).

civil law area of the law which deals with crimes and their punishments, including fines and/or imprisonment (also **penal law**)

common law	1) legal system developed from Roman codified law. established by a state for its regulation: 2) area of the law concerned with non-criminal matters, rights and remedies
criminal law	legal system which is the foundation of the legal systems of most of the English-speaking countries of the world, based on customs, usage and court decisions (also case law , judge-made law)

3. Complete the text below contrasting civil law, common law and criminal law using the words in the box.

based on non-criminal bound by codified custom disputes precedents legislation provisions rulings

The term “civil law” contrasts with both “common law” and “criminal law”. In the first sense of the term, civil law refers to a body of law 1) _____ written legal codes derived from fundamental normative principles. Legal 2) _____ are settled by reference to this code, which has been arrived at through 3) _____. Judges are 4) _____ the written law and its 5) _____. In contrast, common law was originally developed through 6) _____, at a time before laws were written down. Common

law is based on 7) _____ created by judicial decisions, which means that past 8) _____ are taken into consideration when cases are decided. It should be noted that today common law is also 9) _____, i.e. in written form. In the second sense of the term, civil law is distinguished from criminal law, and refers to the body of law dealing with 10) _____ matters, such as breach of contract.

4. Which body of law is the basis of your jurisdiction?

READING

1. Which body of law, civil law or common law, is the basis of the British legal system?

2. Look through the paragraph below and fill in the table.

3 legal systems operate in

criminal justice deals with		statutes give power to	
“prosecuting” means		those in charge of the administration of justice include	
in law the emphasis is on		serious cases are tried in	
UK criminal code is		other cases are tried by	
civil law deals with		the number of juries is	
civil cases must be proved		children cases are heard in	
criminal cases must be proved		Scottish court of final appeal is	
adversarial basis means that		court of final appeal for the rest	
the sources of the UK law		of the UK is	

The UK has three legal systems, operating in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and three systems of criminal justice. Unlike many countries, there is no single criminal or penal code, but rather an emphasis on the independence of prosecuting authorities and the judiciary. Civil law is concerned mostly with disputes between individuals and corporate bodies. Cases must be proved on the balance of

probabilities (more than a 50 per cent probability that the defendant is liable) rather than the “beyond reasonable doubt” standard is applied in criminal cases. In both criminal and civil cases, courts make decisions on an adversarial rather than an inquisitorial basis. This means that the prosecution and defense test the credibility and reliability of the evidence their opponent presents to the court. The judge makes decisions based on the evidence presented. The ultimate source of law is statutes passed by the Westminster or Scottish Parliaments, but there is a legal duty to comply with European Community law. UK courts must apply the latter in cases where the two conflict. A statute can give power to a minister, local authority, or other executive body to make delegated legislation. Administration of justice rests with the Lord Chancellor as head of judiciary, the Home Secretary, the Attorney General and the secretaries of State for Scotland and Northern Ireland. Most cases are tried before lay justices sitting without a jury. The more serious cases are tried in the higher courts before a jury of 12 (15 in Scotland). A jury is independent of the judiciary. Cases involving children are held in youth (juvenile) courts or, in Scotland, at informal children’s hearings. The House of Lords is the ultimate appeal court in the UK, except for Scottish criminal cases where the Scottish High Court of Judiciary is the court of the last resort.

3. Courts can be distinguished with regard to the type of cases they hear.

Match the types of courts with the explanation of what happens there.

juvenile court magistrates’ court lower court court of appeals
small-claims court crown court supreme court

-
1. This is the court of primary jurisdiction. where a case is heard for the first time.
 2. This is where a case is reviewed which has already been heard in a lower court.
 3. This is where a person under the age of 18 would be tried.
 4. This is where serious criminal cases are heard by a judge and a jury in the UK.
 5. This is where cases involving a limited amount of money are handled.
 6. This is usually the highest court in a jurisdiction, the court of last resort.
 7. This is where small crimes are tried in the UK.

VIEWING

1. Several different words can be used to refer to a lawyer. If you've got your sights set on becoming a lawyer there's a number of ways you can achieve your goal. Make a list of different qualifications, skills and experience you will need to become a solicitor, barrister, chartered legal executive or paralegal in Britain.

<https://www.prospects.ac.uk/jobs-and-work-experience/job-sectors/law-sector/how-to-become-a-lawyer>)

2. Does your native language have more than one word for *lawyer*? Do they correspond to the different English words for *lawyer* mentioned above? If not, how do the concepts differ?

3. Combine the nouns in the box with the verbs below to make combinations to describe the work lawyers do. Some of the verbs go with more than one noun.

cases	disputes	clients	law	contracts	legislation
-------	----------	---------	-----	-----------	-------------

1 advise

2 draft

3 litigate

4 practise

5 represent

6 research

Choose three “verb + noun” pairs from above and write sentences using them.

4. Choose the words from the box which can be combined with the word lawyer to describe different types of lawyers. Say what each one does.

bar corporate defence public-sector sole
tax government trial patent practitioner

SPEAKING

Legal education: A call to the Bar. *In English-speaking countries, the **Bar** is a term from the legal profession itself, while a **bar association** is the association which regulates the profession. A person who qualifies to practice law is **admitted to the Bar**; on the other hand, **to disbar a lawyer** is to make him or her unable to practice law.*

1. The following text is an excerpt from a guide written for school leavers about courses of study in the UK. Read the text and say whether legal education in your country is similar to it.

STUDYING LAW IN THE UK

In the UK, a legal education usually begins with the completion of a bachelor degree in law, known as an **LLB**, which usually takes three years. In the subsequent vocational stage, a person who wishes to become a barrister joins one of the **Inns of Court** before beginning the **Bar Vocational Course**. The completion of this stage is marked by a ceremony referred to as the **call to the Bar**. A third stage, known as **pupillage**, is a year-long apprenticeship, usually at a set of **barristers' chambers**, which customarily consists of groups of 20–60 barristers. Similarly, a person wishing to become a **solicitor** must also complete three stages: the first stage involves gaining a law degree; the second stage requires passing a one-year **Legal Practice Course (LPC)**; and the final stage entails working for two years as a **trainee solicitor** with a firm of solicitors or in the legal department of a local authority or large company.

2. Speak on the main peculiarities of Legal System in the UK. Speak on the main peculiarities of Court System in the UK. Cover the points:

- ✓ types of British law;
- ✓ the basic principle of law in Britain;
- ✓ courts in England;
- ✓ the problems in the UK court system;
- ✓ the legal profession.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN THE USA

LEAD-IN

1. Look at the title of the unit. What law bodies, legal procedures and people in the court do these pictures represent?



2. Paraphrase the following quotations. What does each one mean? Which quotation is closer to your own ideas? Discuss.

- ✓ The keystone to justice is the belief that the legal system treats all fairly. (*Janet Reno*)
- ✓ Yes, people need food and education. But one of the cornerstones of any society is a well-functioning legal system. (*Cherie Blair*)
- ✓ The entire legal system was built upon the assumption that people would have adequate representation. When they don't, the system fails, and the laws don't matter. (*Shari Redstone*)
- ✓ No country could claim to be civilized if its legal system weren't available to everyone in it. (*Sydney Pollack*)

READING

1. Before reading, discuss the following questions.

- ✓ What is the judicial branch responsible for?
- ✓ What does the judicial branch of power in the US consist of?
- ✓ Is this separate branch of government independent of the other two branches?

2. Look through the paragraph below and fill in the table.

types of US law are		state courts deal with	
constitutional law is		federal courts deal with	
statutory law is		state trial courts include	
administrative law is		District Court deals with	
common law is		US Courts of Appeal hear	
case law		US Supreme Court is	
2 court systems are		Chief Justice's term is	
3 basic court levels are		Associate Justices are	
		appointed by	

The US law is classified into constitutional law (the fundamental law), statutory law (written law adopted by legislative bodies), administrative law (written rules adopted by various government agencies under limited authority granted by legislative bodies) and the common law (a large set of principles based on the decisions of judges in particular cases). The written decisions are called “case law”. There are two separate court systems in the USA: state and federal. Both systems are organized into three basic levels of court: trial courts, intermediate courts of appeals, and a Supreme Court. The state courts mostly deal with cases arising under state law, while the federal courts – with those under federal law. The state trial courts include common pleas courts (have general civil and criminal jurisdiction, and correspondingly broad powers), municipal courts and county courts (have jurisdiction in lesser civil and criminal cases) and mayor's courts (do not have civil jurisdiction and have very limited criminal powers). The federal trial courts are the US District Courts, which are courts of general jurisdiction and correspond to state's common

pleas courts. The district courts handle all types of criminal cases (felonies and misdemeanors), which arise under federal statutes, and many kinds of civil cases. The US Courts of Appeal are intermediate courts of appeal, which hear appeals from the district courts and their decisions may be appealed to the US Supreme Court, this is the highest court in the nation. It consists of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices all of whom for the life terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

3. Vocabulary Development. Fill in the gaps with the correct words and phrases from the box below:

common federal state powers jurisdiction Supreme Court
adversarial decentralization dispute precedents law

The judicial branches of the federal and state governments are separate from the legislative and executive branches. The defining principle of _____ law is the requirement that courts follow decisions of higher-level courts within the same _____. Court level or hierarchy defines to a great degree the extent to which a decision by one court will have a binding effect on another court. The federal court system, for instance, is based on a three-tiered structure, in which the United States District Courts are the trial-level courts; the United States Court of Appeals is the first level court of appeal; and the United States Supreme Court is the final arbiter of the law.

The term “jurisdiction” has two important meanings in American _____. One meaning refers to the formal power of a court to exercise judicial authority over a particular matter. Although the term most often is used in connection with the jurisdiction of a court over particular matters, one may also speak of matters being within or beyond the jurisdiction of any other governmental entity.

Second, the _____ court system is based on a system of “jurisdictions,” the geographic distribution of courts of particular levels. For instance, while there is only one _____, the court of appeals is divided into 13 circuits, and there are 94

district courts. In addition, each _____ court system comprises its own “jurisdiction.” As indicated above, the jurisdiction in which a case arose will determine which courts’ decisions will be binding _____.

The American legal system is based on a system of federalism, or _____. While the national or “federal” government itself possesses significant powers, the individual states retain _____ not specifically enumerated as exclusively federal. Most states have court systems which mirror that of the federal court system.

The American legal system is _____ and is based on the premise that a real, live _____ involving parties with a genuine interest in its outcome will allow for the most vigorous legal debate of the issues, and that courts should not have the power to issue decisions unless they are in response to a genuine controversy. Hence, federal courts are prohibited from issuing “advisory” opinions, or opinions that do not involve a live case or controversy.

4. Some words collocate in each case. Cross out the wrong word.

3. *constitutional / general / statutory / common law*
4. *trial / common pleas / adversarial / case court*
5. *unbound / limited / federal / precedent powers*
6. *general / civil / definite / criminal jurisdiction*
7. *exercise / retain / struggle / grant power*

5. Is American justice system adversarial, inquisitorial, or coercive?

VIEWING

1. You are going to watch a video about American judiciary system. Before watching the video, answer the following questions:

1. In what two ways does the Constitution promote judicial independence?
2. Why has the process of selecting judges become political?
3. How many justices currently are on the Supreme Court?
4. What judicial activities can federal courts perform?

2. Watch the video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZQNLP1_Xmcw) and state whether the statements below are true or false.

1. The court system in the US rests on Article 4 of the Constitution.
2. The federal court system has three main levels: district courts (the trial court), circuit courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States.
3. Circuit courts are the final level of appeal.
4. The Supreme Court of the United States represents the first level of appeal in the federal system.
5. There are 94 district courts, 13 circuit courts, and one Supreme Court throughout the country.
6. The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court in the American judicial system, however, has the power to decide appeals on a limited number of cases brought in federal court.
7. 8 members of the Supreme Court are referred to as “justices”.
8. The Constitution does not specify the age or qualifications for the “justices” of the Supreme Court.
9. They are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a life term.
10. The court structure established in the USA today was established in 1912 by the Senate.

3. Match the words to their definitions. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

sprawling

spreading over a wide area

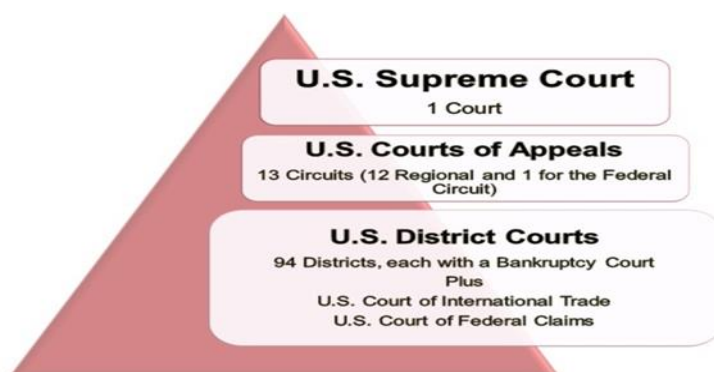
federal	(<i>formal</i>) lower in rank
to vest (smth in smb)	to give someone the official right to do or own something
inferior	a judicial district
to ordain	to be in charge of a group of workers and check that a piece of work is done satisfactorily

circuit	to develop a new appearance or change into something else, or to make something do this
to morph (into)	(<i>formal</i>) to order that something should happen
to oversee	consisting of a group of states which control their own affairs, but which are also controlled by a single national government which makes decisions on foreign affairs, defence etc

1. But direct democracy could not survive the size and complexity of the pluralistic, _____ nation-states that developed in modern times.
2. The potential exists for the system to _____ into something entirely different.
3. He refused to accept a job of _____ status.
4. The _____ government apportioned money among the states.
5. The Congress _____ with the power to declare war.
6. He personally _____ and, if necessary, modified the agenda for meetings.
7. Appeals from administrative agencies are heard by the federal _____ court of appeals.
8. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time _____ and establish.

SPEAKING

Speak on the main peculiarities of Court System in the USA. Use the graph below and cover the following points:



- ✓ types of the USA courts;
- ✓ state and federal jurisdictions of these courts;
- ✓ people in the court;
- ✓ problems in the system;
- ✓ the courts and the society.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

LEAD-IN

1. Read the quotations and interpret them. Say whether you agree or not and why.

- ✓ One of the penalties for refusing to participate in politics is that you end up being governed by your inferiors. (*Plato*)
- ✓ Politics is war without bloodshed while war is politics with bloodshed. (*Mao Zedong*)
- ✓ The activist is not the man who says the river is dirty. The activist is the man who cleans up the river. (*Ross Perot*)
- ✓ Democracy is when the indigent, and not the men of property, are the rulers. (*Aristotle*)

2. Look at the pictures below. Discuss the questions with your partner.



1. In which cities would you find the buildings in the pictures 1–3?
2. What are the names of the buildings, and which leaders are associated with each?
3. How is the leader of your country chosen? Do you think the system is fair? Why or why not?
4. Are you interested in politics? Why / why not?
5. Have you ever voted in elections?

VIEWING

1. You are going to watch a TED talk “Do politics make us irrational?” by Jay Van Bavel. Before you watch, answer the questions below.

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/do-politics-make-us-irrational-jay-van-bavel>

1. What is the importance of political identity?
2. Can someone’s political identity actually affect their ability to process information?

5. Watch the video and choose the correct answer.

1. In 2013 a team of researchers examined how people solved identical math problems about non-political (skin cream) and political (gun control) topics. Which problems were most difficult for people?

- a) Non-political topics
- b) Political topics
- c) Both were equal

2. What is common between sports fans and political partisans?

- a) They both love sports
- b) Blame the referee
- c) They both identify with groups
- d) They are both rational

3. When your favorite sports team breaks the rules by committing a serious foul against the other team, it can create an uncomfortable feeling called cognitive dissonance. How can you reduce this feeling?

- a) Convince yourself there was no foul
- b) Blame the referee
- c) Assume the other team was an instigator
- d) All of the above

4. How can you help persuade someone from another group?

- a) Insult their intelligence
- b) Use their language
- c) Argue with them
- d) Publicly shame them

5. Which strategy will help you resist the distortion filter of identity?

- a) Engage in analytic thinking
- b) Fact check information
- c) Understand your own biases
- d) All of the above

3. Complete the text with one word from the box in each gap.

allegiance odds identities foul partisanship limbo dissonance self leaders

While it's often invoked in the context of politics, _____ is more broadly defined as a strong preference or bias towards any particular group or idea. Our political, ethnic, religious, and national _____ are all different forms of partisanship. Of course, identifying with social groups is an essential and healthy part of human life. Our sense of _____ is defined not only by who we are as individuals, but also by

the groups we belong to. As a result, we're strongly motivated to defend our group identities, protecting both our sense of self and our social communities.

But this becomes a problem when the group's beliefs are at _____ with reality. Imagine watching your favorite sports team commit a serious _____. You know that's against the rules, but your fellow fans think it's totally acceptable. The tension between these two incompatible thoughts is called cognitive _____, and most people are driven to resolve this uncomfortable state of _____. You might start to blame the referee, complain that the other team started it, or even convince yourself there was no foul in the first place. In a case like this, people are often more motivated to maintain a positive relationship with their group than perceive the world accurately.

This behavior is especially dangerous in politics. On an individual scale, _____ to a party allows people to create a political identity and support policies they agree with. But partisan-based cognitive dissonance can lead people to reject evidence that's inconsistent with the party line or discredits party _____. And when entire groups of people revise the facts in service of partisan beliefs, it can lead to policies that aren't grounded in truth or reason.

4. Comment on the statements in exercise 3 you agree / disagree with. What do you think of the experiment? Do you agree that its results are shaped by partisanship? Say why.

5. In pairs or small groups, discuss the questions.

1. You are biased. What can you do to ensure you engage in critical thinking and avoid misperceiving the world around you?
2. Imagine your friend read a fake news article about their favorite politician. What can you do to convince them update their thinking in the light of the facts?

READING

1. Look at some arguments people make about politics and political beliefs. Do you think there is any grain of truth in them?

- ✓ A number of studies have found that human biology can be linked with political orientation.
- ✓ Politics isn't won by commanding the facts, but by connecting with people's experiences.
- ✓ People who are less trusting of their fellow citizens and who are less trusting of government officials to do the right thing are less likely to vote.
- ✓ Extroverts and people who are more open to new experiences are more likely to vote.

2. Match the words in box A with those in box B to form phrases. Then complete the sentences using them.

Box A	Box B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • party-line • party • voter • cast • swing • vote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in power • a ballot • turnout • suppression • voter • an election

1. _____ voted in a manner that is consistent with the official policy or opinion of political party in power.
2. The _____ in most precincts is expected to be high.
3. The _____ planned to bulldoze through a full socialist programme.
4. _____ is a strategy used to influence the outcome of an election by discouraging or preventing specific groups of people from voting.
5. With 20 electoral votes, this state appears most likely _____ next week.
6. Less than half of the voting-age population _____ in November.

3. Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words given in capitals.

1. He claims many more people would support him in the _____ of a voting booth.
ANONYMOUS
2. They are highly _____ of political leaders. SCEPTIC

3. He believes that he and his _____ student are the future political leaders.

PATRIOT

4. Such negative stereotypes are often reinforced by _____ media images which portray politicians as influential and corrupt. PERVADE

5. Elections will be held to _____ the current regime. LEGITIMATE

6. Voter _____ is seen as the only real form of dissent in elections. ABSTAIN

7. The party leader is well-known for his natural _____ for indiscretion. PROPENSE

8. A more _____ leadership could intensify these presidential debates. ASSERT

9. A strong opposition is vital to a healthy _____. DEMOCRAT

4. Read the article. Are the facts (1-5) true (T), false (F) or possibly true (P)?

1. Deciding not to vote is a common practice in America.

2. When measuring someone's propensity to vote, trust in government officials does not matter at all.

3. Extroverts and people who are more open to new experiences are more likely to vote.

4. People who are more concerned with their personal issues are less likely to vote.

5. Not voting is seen as a callousness.

'I don't plan to vote ever again':

The psychology of why so many people don't vote, even in 2020

"I don't plan to vote ever again...and none of my family members are voting this year," says a 36-year-old resident of Georgia, who says she is not a party-line voter and shared her thoughts with CNBC Make It on condition of anonymity due to a fear of backlash. "We don't care who wins the election," because no elected politicians have helped during "these hard, dark times," she says.

"I don't feel represented by the candidates the parties in power keep offering up," says Norman, a self-described conservative millennial, writing for the online

publication The Doe, which shares “anonymous narratives to promote civil discourse.” “[A]nd I won’t vote for a ‘lesser evil,’” he says.

Deciding not to vote is not an uncommon stance in America. In recent decades, the number of eligible people who vote for president has hovered between 50% and 60%, according to Michael P. McDonald, a professor in the department of political science at the University of Florida. And non-voters can affect outcomes. In 2016, when President Donald Trump defeated former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in the run for the White House, almost 100 million Americans did not cast a vote for president – more than the number of votes any individual candidate received.

Even in a race as fraught and divided as 2020, one where tens of millions of people have voted early and for which voter turnout could break records (including among young people), there will still likely be millions of people who opt not to vote.

Generally, people who choose not to vote fall into “several camps,” says Leonie Huddy, a professor and the chair of the department of political science at Stony Brook University and an expert in the psychology of elections. Here’s a look at the psychology of those who choose not to vote.

Less trusting people vote less

One set of non-voters are the chronically skeptical, says Christopher Federico, a professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, who has conducted research on political psychology and belief systems.

“People who are less trusting of their fellow citizens and who are less trusting of government officials to do the right thing are less likely to vote,” he says. “If you believe that your fellow compatriots and government officials are all out for themselves and cannot be trusted to behave in a moral fashion, then voting is likely to be seen as useless.”

There are potentially more people who don’t trust the system this year than in others, too, according to Huddy.

“Voters who follow the news but think the electoral system is rigged or that voting doesn’t matter and fail to show up for that reason,” as a group, “may be slightly larger in 2020 because of pervasive misinformation about voter fraud,” Huddy says.

Some stand on principle

According to Huddy, another group of non-voters are people who “don’t like the candidates,” like The Doe’s Norman.

“Until and unless there is a candidate who I feel I could vote for in good conscience, I’m not voting,” Norman wrote. “Voting legitimizes the government structure we have in place and demands that the voter accept the outcome, whether they like who wins the Oval Office or not. My non-vote says presidential candidates and government officials aren’t quite up to snuff. Do better. Be better. And if someone better steps up to the plate, I’ll be first in line to cast my ballot,” he says. This can be considered “principled abstention,” says Federico.

Politics isn’t their thing

Still other people choose not to vote because news and politics is not of interest to them. “Some people find politics conflictual, difficult to understand, or are preoccupied with other aspects of their lives,” says Huddy.

Young people often fall into this category, says Huddy, because they “follow news less closely and are more likely than older Americans to get their news from social media. They do not feel especially well-informed about political candidates and think that the act of voting is more difficult than do older Americans.”

“For some, political affiliation or interest is not part of their self expression”, says Federico. When measuring someone’s propensity to vote, it “matters whether a person is interested in politics or sees politics as something central to their sense of self,” he says.

There are “lots of things we can care more or less about: music, baseball, abstract art, and so on,” Federico says. “Some people care about politics this way, and tend to care what’s going on in the political world even if an election isn’t coming up. Others do not. All other things being equal, people who are less interested in politics — or who do not see their political beliefs as central to their identity — are less likely to vote.”

Extroverts are more likely to vote

Extroverts and people who are more open to new experiences are more likely to vote, Federico says, and conversely, people who are “relatively close-minded and don’t like new things” and those “who are less outgoing and assertive” are less likely to vote.

Not voting can be seen as a callousness

While there can be a lot that goes into a person’s decision to vote or not, the fact that millions of people vote at all is a wonder, says Jay Van Bavel, an associate professor in New York University’s Department of Psychology, whose research focuses on things like moral values and political beliefs affect the brain and behavior.

“In many ways, it’s remarkable that people will stand in line for hours to do something that might have little impact on their personal lives. Economists have argued that voting is irrational because one vote almost never swings an election,” Van Bavel says.

The collective willingness to participate in democracy is on some level, an act of selflessness, he says.

“There is some evidence that people vote for altruistic reasons — so it’s not a stretch to argue that a failure to vote is callous, assuming that person has easy access to voting and is not suffering from vote suppression,” Van Bavel says.

(CNBC Make It, Oct 30, 2020, Catherine Clifford)

5. Journalists might use various terms to refer to different kinds of politicians.

See if you can match the vocabulary with the definitions.

a lame duck

a president with little power left

the incumbent	the person who currently holds a position
a hawk	a supporter of aggressive foreign policy
a reformer	a politician anxious to change society or a political system
a sceptic	someone who doubts if a policy will work

6. Paraphrase the italicized parts of the following sentences using the words and phrases from the box appropriately.

a right winger a moderate a backbencher a hardliner a left winger

1. He is *a politician not supporting extreme views* who wants to break the conservative hold on the party.
2. He is doing remarkably well considering he is a natural *politician with socialist beliefs*.
3. When still *being a British MP who does not hold a ministerial post*, he already distinguished himself in the Commons and was seen as a bright young man.
4. The culture minister, *a politician who strongly believes in a fixed set of ideas and refuses to change* from the ruling party, upped and fled.
5. *People who support the conservative section of the political party* gained power in the provincial elections.

SPEAKING

1. Read the excerpt from a sermon given by Frederick Lewis Donaldson in Westminster Abbey, London, on March 20, 1925. Which of these do you consider to be sins? Is politics without principle an offense?

The Seven Social Sins are:

Wealth without work.

Pleasure without conscience.

Knowledge without character.

Commerce without morality.

Science without humanity.

Worship without sacrifice.

Politics without principle.

2. Describe a leader or a politician whom you admire. You should say:

- ✓ who this leader or politician is
- ✓ what so appealing is about him/her
- ✓ what type of leader or politician he/she is

and explain why you admire him/her so much.

POLITICAL SYSTEM IN THE UK

LEAD-IN

1. Comment on the following pictures. Make use of the following words and word combinations: *parliamentary democracy, constitutional monarchy, executive, legislature, judiciary, chambers, commander-in-chief, bill, to make laws, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, the Crown, archbishop, elected MPs, senior bishops, hereditary and life peers and peeresses, the Royal Assent, to resign, to debate, to pass a resolution.*



VIEWING

1. What is Parliament? And how did it all begin?
2. You will watch the first part of the video (0:01-3:09) about the system of government in the UK taken from Encyclopaedia Britannica. As you watch, complete the information sheet. Use 1–7 words for each gap.

<https://www.britannica.com/video/187546/branches-UK-Parliament-bill-House-of-Lords>)

Parliament has been around _____ and has changed many times. In 1215, King John _____ and agreed to a list of 63 rules set out by a group of barons. The latter were _____. Fifty years later, Simon de Montfort _____ invited representatives of the towns and shires to _____ Parliament.

The government's job is _____, whereas the parliament is responsible for _____. Parliament is made up of _____. The House of Commons chamber _____. There are _____ MPs, and each one represents an area of the United Kingdom, called _____. They are voted for by the people in their constituency at _____. The Prime Minister is _____ that wins the election. The opposition, _____, takes a leading role in checking and challenging the ideas of government through debates in the Chamber. The House of Lords shares the job of making laws with _____. Life peers' nominations are recommended by _____ and approved by _____, being chosen for _____. In the House of Lords there is also a small group of hereditary peers who _____.

The monarch's role is mainly _____ these days. The queen meets the Prime Minister once a week _____.

3. Answer the questions below. Use the words and word combinations to help you: *to pass the law, to hold a debate, a bill can go backwards and forwards, the parliamentary ping pong, an Act of Parliament, the Royal Assent, to enforce, to enact, to legitimize.* **Then watch the second part of the video (3:09-4:11) and check your answers.**

- ✓ What are the functions of the chambers in lawmaking?
- ✓ How do they make laws in the UK?

4. Watch the final part of the video and find the words or word combinations with the following definitions:

- ✓ when people vote to choose someone for an official position
- ✓ a system of government in which every citizen in the country can vote to elect its government officials
- ✓ the place where people go to vote in an election
- ✓ able or allowed to do it, for example because they are the right age
- ✓ to lead or take part in a series of actions intended to achieve a particular social or political result
- ✓ a written request signed by a lot of people, asking someone in authority to do something or change something
- ✓ the day on which people vote in an election
- ✓ an area of a country that elects a representative to a parliament
- ✓ a written statement by a political party, saying what they believe in and what they intend to do
- ✓ a union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government or fight an election together

5. In the sentences below, substitute the italicized elements with the words and word combinations from your active vocabulary.

The UK is a *country ruled by a monarch whose power is limited by a constitution*, similar to countries such as Spain, the Netherlands, Japan, and the United Arab Emirates. This means that *a queen* – in this case, Queen Elizabeth II – acts as Head of the State. It is a *country the government of which has been elected by the citizens of that country* where the elected British Government, the head of which is the Prime Minister, holds executive power.

Two parts of a parliament exercise legislative power: the lower chamber – the House of Commons – made up of 650 elected regional *representatives elected to a parliament*; and the upper chamber – the House of Lords – made up of a mixture of appointed and *bequeathed* peers. Unlike with elected MPs, the number of members in the House of Lords is not fixed. Currently there around 800 members from across the

political organizations with particular beliefs and aims, as well as non-affiliated members.

The most powerful person is the Prime Minister. He/she is *the person who directs or controls a political party*, the head of the government and has a seat in the House of Commons. He chooses the Cabinet-Ministers, who are the Foreign-, Home- and Defense-Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He recommends a number of appointments to the monarch. The Cabinet takes decisions about new *ways of achieving the political aim that have been officially agreed and chosen by a political party*, the implementation of existing policies and the running of the various government departments.

READING

1. Work in pairs. What makes a good government? Look at the points below and decide which ones seem most important to you and say why. Compare your ideas with another pair.

- ✓ rivalry
- ✓ delicately balanced powers
- ✓ legal means, rules, and regulations
- ✓ political complexion
- ✓ an alternative political programme
- ✓ public policy
- ✓ opposition or “shadow cabinet”

2. Read the article about the British system of government. Match sentences A-G with gaps 1–7 in the text.

What about the British System of Government?

If we were explaining our government to a Briton we might start off by handing him a copy of our Constitution. If he was doing the same for us, he could not start in that way, for the British have no such basic document. Their political system has

been in the making for over a thousand years. During that time the methods of lawmaking, administration, justice, and tax collecting have taken shape and the relations between the government and the governed have been developed. ____ (1). This might lead to civil war, to the execution or eviction of a monarch or minister; or it might end in nothing more serious than the writing down of rules to prevent the point at issue from causing a dispute in future. Hence there are bits of a written constitution, such as the Bill of Rights, habeas corpus, and a law defining the relations between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. For the rest, the constitution is unwritten. ____ (2) But there are countless traditions and precedents and well-accepted understandings.

The House of Commons controls the administration with more than twenty departments. Each has a minister as its political head. Most of the ministers are members of the Cabinet. ____ (3). The Commons controls the ministers in three chief ways: by asking them questions for an hour each day when Parliament is in session, by refusing to grant all the money the Cabinet asks for or to accept the tax proposals submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer if it does not like what the ministers have done or plan to do, and by drastically amending or even rejecting measures submitted for passage by the Commons. By any one of these three methods the Parliament can voice its approval or disapproval of the ministry. ____ (4).

The Cabinet is thus the core of the system. ____ (5). His responsibilities, burdens, and power have become enormous in the recent decades of war and postwar dislocation. He has to be his party's mouthpiece at election time. He names and manages the Cabinet, has to be well informed on the main problems of the day and have a general idea about the minor ones. Yet, in addition, he has to play the star role in the House of Commons – leading debates, meeting attacks, and planning strategy.

About 750 peers are entitled to sit in the House of Lords, but the attendance rarely reaches a hundred. ____ (6). Thus, the tone of the House of Lords is likely to be aristocratic and plutocratic, and its politics conservative. This combination of party politics and self-defense led to the clipping of the Lords' wings so far as vetoing legislation was concerned. Yet it would be wrong to think of the House of Lords as

nothing more than a home of deep-dyed reactionaries. It has frequently displayed real statesmanship, independence and liberality of thought. Its members have no voters back home to please, can therefore say what they think, and some of them do think hard and well. At times they have been guardians of personal liberty when the Commons had been panicked into rash or vindictive measures. ____ (7). Many would hesitate to entrust their welfare solely to cabinet and Commons.

Finally, there is the civil service, that body of public employees of many ranks and classes which carries out the work of government. In the last forty years the British government, like our own, has greatly increased the number of things it does, either as a result of popular demand or under the pressure of events. Consequently, the civil service has grown in size, importance, and power.

A The prime minister is its center.

B Occasionally some dispute concerning those relations or some friction between different parts of the political machinery started a fierce political struggle.

C Some of them are bishops or archbishops, but over 700 of them hold hereditary titles.

D The latter would force the cabinet either to resign in favor of another group of parliamentarians, or to ask the monarch to dissolve the Parliament in order.

E There is no comprehensive document, and no supreme court to prevent other parts of the government from doing things on the ground that they are unconstitutional.

F The prime minister picks them and presides over Cabinet meetings.

G Consequently, while no one is satisfied with the House of Lords as it is today, the British cannot agree on what to do about it.

3. Read the text again and write the correct political body (the monarch, the Prime Minister, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, the Cabinet, the civil service) next to each question (1-6).

Who:

1. exercises the executive power in the UK?
2. represents the legislative power?
3. controls the ministry with its departments?
4. can voice its approval or disapproval of the ministry?
5. is the head of the state?
6. manages the Cabinet and is accountable to the monarch?
7. is conservative in politics?

4. Complete the sentences with the words derived from the words given in capitals.

1. The _____ of justice is the firmest pillar of government. ADMINISTER
2. No _____ can be long secure without a formidable opposition. GOVERN
3. The _____ will remove the inconsistency between the two laws. AMEND
4. The judgment on pension rights has set a _____. PRECEDE
5. We _____ the Ministerial Council with the further steps which may be required to implement new policies. TRUST
6. Most _____ MPs appear happy with the government's reassurances. CONSERVE
7. _____ is an important element of good government. JUST

5. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions. Then use them to complete the sentences below.

habeas corpus unreasonably cruel and unfair towards someone

the Chancellor of the Exchequer	powerful because of being rich
vindictive	belonging to a class of people who hold high social rank
aristocratic	to end an official organization or a legal arrangement
to veto	the British government minister in charge of taxes and government spending

to dissolve	to change the words of something written, esp. a law or a legal document
to amend	to refuse to allow something to be done
plutocratic	a law which says that a person can only be kept in prison following a court's decision

1. A _____ society recognises no criteria of merit except wealth.
2. In Britain, _____ deals with taxes and government spending.
3. Are our democratically elected persons being _____ ?
4. The president agreed to _____ the constitution and allow multi-party elections.
5. His petition for a writ of _____ was denied by the circuit court.
6. It reflected essential drives within _____ society towards establishing political jurisdictions in local terms.
7. A referendum to _____ the parliament was held and was said to be accepted by 99,9 percent of the people.
8. The governor said she would _____ the bill unless certain parts were changed.

6. Choose the correct words a–d to complete the text.

The British political system of today is the result of five important historical developments. The first was the gradual _____ of Parliament as a tax-levying and lawmaking body, and the establishment of its _____ over the king and his ministers. The second was the development of the Cabinet, as a committee of members of Parliament _____ by the prime minister, entrusted with the task of running the affairs of the country, but subject always to the _____ of its actions by Parliament. The third was the gradual widening of the franchise to allow the whole adult population, first male and more recently female, to _____ for candidates for the House of Commons. The fourth was the recognition by the unelected House of Lords of its subordination in legislative matters to the House of Commons. The fifth was the growth of organized parties, with distinctive and permanent _____ and with central and local machinery for getting out the votes and for keeping the party alive between _____ .

A	occurrence	B	emergence	C	existence	D	state
A	supremacy	B	control	C	guidance	D	authority
A	run	B	headed	C	presided	D	overturned
A	assessment	B	approval	C	support	D	backing
A	support	B	be responsible	C	choose	D	vote
A	politics	B	directions	C	policies	D	regulations
A	meetings	B	debates	C	referendums	D	elections

SPEAKING

1. Dwell on how a parliamentary democracy functions, the role of the British monarch and powers assigned to the three branches of government.

2. Do you think it's better to keep traditions in government, like those in the British Houses of Parliament, or to modernize the rules and regulations?

ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRITAIN

LEAD-IN

1. Look at the names of the British political parties. Which of them do you know? What do you know about them? Discuss your ideas with the other students.



READING

1. Give the definition to the following words and word combinations: *liberal*, *radical*, *conservative*, *social democratic*. Which policies do you believe to be highly beneficial to society? Which ones would you implement if you were a party leader?

2. You are going to read passages on current political parties in the UK. For questions, choose from paragraphs. The latter may be chosen more than once.

Which party:

- ✓ holds the biggest number of parliamentary seats?
- ✓ demonstrated the worst results in 2019 elections?
- ✓ shows resemblance to foreign parties in its ideology?
- ✓ was against Brexit?
- ✓ has changed its party line to allowing gradual political and social changes?
- ✓ currently forms an opposition?
- ✓ has the strongest support in academic circles?
- ✓ holds the least number of parliamentary seats?
- ✓ gets the least support from working-class voters?
- ✓ raises financial issues along with social ones?

Main political parties in the UK

For most of the past century, British politics has been dominated by two parties, the left-wing Labour Party and the right-wing Conservative Party. That said, the boundaries between left and right have been blurred as each has strived to occupy the strategically important center ground. A third party, the centrist Liberal Democrats, usually picks up around 20 percent of votes but wins far fewer seats because it is squeezed between the two main parties. Parties from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland also send small numbers of lawmakers to Westminster.

A. Conservative Party, also known as the Tory Party, was founded in 1834. It has been one of the dominant forces in British politics since the 19th century. The party has been in power since 2010 and currently holds 363 parliamentary seats in Westminster. It has historically been similar in ideology to conservative parties in many other countries. Since the late 1970s, it has favored small government and liberal free-market economic policies.

Traditionally socially conservative, in recent years it has become more socially liberal in certain areas such as LGBT rights, legalizing same-sex marriage in 2014. There are some tensions within the party between socially liberal and socially

conservative elements. Additionally, there are ongoing divisions over Europe and Brexit. The party primarily holds support among middle-class voters, especially in rural and suburban areas. However, its 2019 election victory was notable for its success among traditionally Labour-supporting working-class voters in northern England. The current leader of the Conservative party is the Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak.

B. Labour Party is the current Official Opposition party in the UK with 198 seats in parliament. It has had five periods in power since 1923, the most recent being 1997-2010. The party was founded in 1900 out of a coalition between trade unionists and socialists. Until the 1980s, Labour's ideology was along traditional democratic socialist lines. Its periods in power were characterized by Keynesian economics, high taxation, and a strong publicly-owned welfare state. Since the mid-1980s it has become more centrist, culminating in the rebranding of the party as New Labour and the embracing of Third Way politics in the 1990s. Under Jeremy Corbyn, the party returned to a more traditional socialist approach between 2015 and 2020. However, this led to deep divisions within the party. Keir Starmer, leader since April 2020, has attempted to shift the party back towards the center ground.

Labour has traditionally been more socially progressive in areas such as worker rights, LGBT rights, gender equality, and immigration policies. It has also been mostly pro-Europe, with the majority of its MPs voting against Brexit. Traditionally it has held support among working-class and socially liberal voters, although its working-class base has diminished recently. The party's performance in the 2019 election was its worst since 1935.

C. Scottish National Party (SNP) is a Scottish political party that campaigns on a platform of Scottish independence. Although the SNP lost the 2014 Scottish Referendum on independence, it is the party with the most support in Scotland. It holds 45 of the 59 parliamentary seats. This makes it the third biggest party in the UK in terms of parliamentary seats. The SNP was founded in 1934. It is socially democratic in its ideological outlook as well as being socially liberal, supporting policies such as LGBT rights, multiculturalism, and gender equality.

The party is also pro-Europe and campaigned against Brexit. In the 2016 Scottish parliamentary elections, the SNP won 69 out of 129 seats, two shorts of a majority. The current party leader is the First Minister of Scotland, Nicola Sturgeon.

D. Liberal Democrat Party, commonly referred to as the Lib Dems, were founded in 1988 out of a merger between the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party – two parties that had been in an alliance since 1981. The party’s ideology is a mix of traditional liberalism and social democracy. It favors a market-based economy, supported by a strong welfare state, supports civil liberties, LGBT rights, European integration, and a shift to proportional representation voting. Although the Liberals were a strong force in UK politics in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and the party formed a coalition government with the Conservatives between 2010 and 2015, the popularity of the Lib Dems has waned dramatically since. They currently have 12 MPs, down from 62 in 2005. Ed Davey has been the party’s leader since August 2020.

E. Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP) is an Irish Republican party in Northern Ireland advocating Irish nationalism, social democracy, and pro-European politics. It was founded in 1970 and currently holds two seats in Westminster and 12 seats in the Northern Ireland Assembly. The party leader is Colum Eastwood.

F. Green Party is a political party in England and Wales. Similar to green political movements elsewhere, the party is associated with environmentalism and sustainability. In the UK, the party also supports social-democratic economic policies, civil liberties, animal rights, grassroots democratic participation, and EU membership. The Green Party supports more radical progressive policies than most other mainstream parties, such as a universal basic income for all. The Green Party was founded in 1990. It has joint leaders, Sian Berry and Jonathan Bartley, and one MP in Westminster, former leader Caroline Lucas. Its support is strongest among university-educated people in metropolitan areas.

3. Find the words in the text to match the definitions below. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- ✓ a union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government or fight an election together
- ✓ the elected politicians who belong to the largest party that does not form the government
- ✓ to publicly support or suggest an idea, development, or way of doing something
- ✓ to try to achieve something, such as the election of someone to a political office, by taking part in a number of planned activities
- ✓ (of beliefs or behavior) common and shared by most people, or representing such beliefs or behavior
- ✓ continuing to exist or develop, or happening at the present moment
- ✓ to become weaker in strength or influence
- ✓ the idea that goods and services should be produced in ways that do not use resources that cannot be replaced and that do not damage the environment
- ✓ a set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which a political system, party, or organization is based

1. We _____ solving international dispute by negotiation, instead of appealing to arms.
2. The party's influence had begun to _____ by this time.
3. The cornerstone of that _____ is the doctrine of judicial independence, to which we now turn.
4. They were able to respond swiftly because they already have a secret ballot strike mandate over an _____ pay dispute.
5. If you want to _____ for socialist policies against this government, join the Labour party.
6. He accused the _____ political parties of cynically exploiting this situation.
7. A serious split in the ruling _____ appeared soon after the election.
8. The main _____ parties are boycotting the elections.
9. What about the _____ of a system of government that combines political authoritarianism and economic liberalisation?

4. Work in groups. Prepare a project, comparing the current parties in the UK with regard to their policies. Disclose similarities and differences in the following areas:

taxpaying civil liberties and human rights economic and sustainable development
European integration and international policy

VIEWING

1. Answer the following questions.

- ✓ What types of elections are there in the UK?
- ✓ How often are the general elections held in Britain? Are there any fixed dates?
- ✓ How do the UK political parties promote their candidates in elections?

2. Watch a video about different types of elections and the electoral process in the UK (<https://www.britannica.com/video/187554/types-voting-process-elections-United-Kingdom>) and check your answers.

3. Read the principles of different electoral systems in Britain and join them to the types of elections.

general local regional European mayoral

✓ In elections held under **first-past-the-post (single member plurality)** voting system, each voter makes a mark next to one candidate on the ballot paper. This is a “plurality” voting system: the candidate who wins the most votes in each constituency is elected.

✓ **Additional member system** is a mixed electoral system under which most representatives are elected in single-member districts (regions), and the other “additional members” are elected to make the seat distribution in the chamber more proportional to the way votes are cast for party lists.

✓ In elections held under **bloc vote system** each constituency elects more than one representative and voters can cast as many votes as there are available seats. Political parties will stand multiple candidates in the hope of winning all the seats

available. The candidates with the most votes win, even if they have not managed to secure a majority of the votes.

✓ **Party list** voting system is used to elect members of the European Parliament. A voter marks a cross on the ballot paper next to the party's name they wish to support.

✓ **Supplementary vote system** is used for electing the administration of cities and towns, police and crime commissioners.

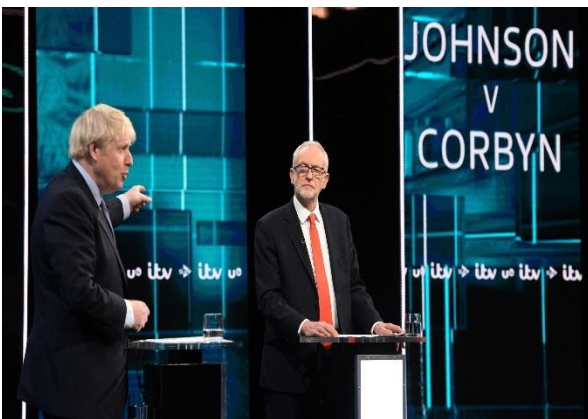
4. Work out the meanings of the italicized words and word combinations referring to voting procedure. Then describe the pictures showing different stages of the electoral process, using the lexis from the text.

In the UK, they live in what's called a *democracy*. This means they let as many people as possible have a say in how the country *is run*. They do this through their rights *to vote in elections*. Now, every *eligible* person aged 18 and over can vote. A week before an election all registered voters are sent *polling cards* to inform them about the location of their *polling stations*. *On the polling day* most of *the electorate goes to the polls*. The *turnout* at general elections is usually quite high. At the polling stations, located in public buildings, the voters get *a ballot paper* with the candidates' names, go to *the polling booths*, mark the name of the candidate they *vote for* and *cast the ballot paper into a ballot box*.

To *stand as a candidate* in a particular constituency, a British citizen needs the signatures of 10 people *registered* to vote there and pay a *deposit* of £500 to the *Returning Officer* (which is returned if the candidate gains more than 5% of the vote in that seat). It is relatively easy *to stand for* a regular or a *by-election* as an *independent candidate*. *In the run-up to the election*, candidates *campaign* for support in the constituency, where just a slight shift of opinion may change *the outcome of the voting*. The candidates *address meetings*, meet the people, the *party workers* keep *canvassing*, taking part in *party political broadcasts* and hold *news conferences*.

After the elections are held, special companies conduct *exit polls*, with *pollsters* asking voters leaving the polling station how they voted in an attempt to predict the

overall election outcome. Representatives of some public *watchdogs* may be present at the polling stations to prevent *election fraud*. After *the closure of the polls*, the ballot papers are counted through the night. There may be several *recounts* if a candidate demands it. Ultimately, the Returning Officer in a *public announcement* informs about the number of *votes cast* for each candidate and declares the winner.



5. Complete the following text with the words derived from the words given in capitals.

The general election is not just a _____ (NATION) contest but in effect a mini-election in every one of those 650 parliamentary _____ (CONSTITUTE). The boundaries of parliamentary seats are periodically revised to keep them close to a notional average size. But the officials charged with the task, and the _____ (LENGTH) appeals process over their decisions, ensure that parliamentary seat sizes don't keep pace with population changes.

Parties with candidates standing for _____ (ELECT) also write a list of everything they want to do if they win. This is called a manifesto. Once they've won an election, an MP represents all their constituents, including those who didn't vote or voted for someone else. Voters do not elect the prime minister, or head of _____ (GOVERN), directly. Rather, they vote to elect a candidate representing a particular party to serve as their local MP. The _____ (LEAD) of the party which wins the most seats is then asked by the Queen to form a government. The leader of the second largest party in the Commons becomes the "Leader of Her Majesty's _____ (OPPOSE)."

MPs are elected by a _____ (PLURAL), rather than a _____ (MAJOR), of votes. This means that a party can win a majority of seats in the Commons without achieving an overall majority in the overall popular vote. In fact, because there are three main parties in the UK it is extremely rare for a party to win an _____ (RIGHT) majority.

If no party wins an overall majority – a "hung parliament" – then the leader of the party which takes the most seats will usually be invited by the monarch to form a government. The expression comes from the term "hung jury", when _____ (JURY) cannot decide on a verdict and a _____ (TRY) is needed. But in UK elections this result does not _____ (AUTOMATE) trigger another election. Instead, the party with the largest number of seats – in this case, it looks like the _____ (CONSERVE) – will attempt to form a coalition government with one of the smaller parties.

The second-largest party – which would be Labour – can also start parallel talks to try to form a coalition of its own in an effort to reach the magic number of 326. If no one can reach a deal, a party could try form a _____ (MINOR) government, but it would struggle to pass laws in parliament.

England, Scotland and Wales do not have _____ (PROPORTION) representation. Instead, the British use the first-past-the-post voting system where the _____ (WIN) takes all.

6. Supply the missing prepositions in the sentences below.

1. It seems many people would vote ____ the government, ____ a general election, if there was a new leader.
2. So, in the run-up ____ the election, we're calling ____ all political parties and the current government to put an end ____ the criminalisation of soliciting.
3. After eight years ____ power, the government can no longer use the previous government's policy as an alibi ____ its own failure.
4. City hall staffers said the mayor is busy campaigning ____ re-election and did not have time to discuss the park proposal.
5. The political imperatives are those choices faced by states, either solely or ____ alliance ____ others.

SPEAKING

1. Answer the following questions.

- ✓ Do you think voting is important? Why is voting so important?
- ✓ How does voting change things? Do people understand all the issues when they vote?
- ✓ Would you like to vote for a leader of the world?
- ✓ Are you interested in national or international politics?
- ✓ How do you feel about Britain leaving the EU? Why did many Britons want to stay in the EU?
- ✓ Would you like to be a candidate in an election?
- ✓ Why do some people decide not to vote?

2. Rank these with your partner. Put the most important issues in an election at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

jobs	environment	defence	policing	health care
	pensions	immigration	education	

AMERICAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

LEAD-IN

1. There are three areas in the classroom: “agree”, “disagree” and “not sure”.

Read the statement and go to the relevant area. Substantiate your choice.

✓ The truth was that all men having power ought to be distrusted to a certain degree.

(James Madison)

✓ Politics ought to be the part-time profession of every citizen who would protect the rights and privileges of free men. *(Dwight Eisenhower)*

✓ That government is the strongest of which every man feels himself a part. *(Thomas Jefferson)*

✓ People shouldn't be afraid of their government. Governments should be afraid of their people. *(Alan Moore)*

READING

1. How is power divided in the United States? Between which branches?

2. Read the text and compare what you have just read about the political system in the US with the knowledge you have.

The tripartition of power: Who are the relevant actors?

After the United States declared its independence from Great Britain, the country set out to organize their own political system. The government of the United States is based on a written constitution. At 4,400 words, it is the shortest national constitution in the world. On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire ratified the Constitution giving it the necessary 9 out of 13 votes needed for the Constitution to pass. It officially went into effect on March 4, 1789. It consists of a Preamble, 7 Articles, and 27 Amendments. From this document, the entire federal government was created. It is a living document whose interpretation has changed over time. The amendment process is

such that while not easily amended, US citizens are able to make necessary changes over time. The most widely discussed and debated part of the Constitution is known as the Bill of Rights.

The Constitution is built on six basic principles. These are deeply ingrained in the mindset and landscape of the US Government. The principle of popular sovereignty states that the source of governmental power lies with the people. This belief stems from the concept of the social contract and the idea that government should be for the benefit of its citizens. If the government is not protecting the people, it should be dissolved. Since the people give the government its power, the government itself is limited to the power given to it by them. In other words, the US government does not derive its power from itself. It must follow its own laws and it can only act using powers given to it by the people. The US Government is divided into three branches so that no one branch has all the power. Each branch has its own purpose: to make the laws, execute the laws, and interpret the laws.

In order to further protect the citizens, the constitution set up a system of checks and balances. Basically, each branch of government has a certain number of checks it can use to ensure the other branches do not become too powerful. For example, the president can veto legislation, the Supreme Court can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, and the Senate must approve treaties and presidential appointments.

Judicial review allows the Supreme Court to decide whether acts and laws are unconstitutional. This was established with *Marbury v. Madison* in 1803. One of the most complicated foundations of the US is the principle of federalism. This is the idea that the central government does not control all the power in the nation. States also have powers reserved to them. This division of powers does overlap and sometimes leads to problems such as what happened with the response to Hurricane Katrina between the state and federal governments.

The Constitution created three separate branches of government. Each branch has its own powers and areas of influence. At the same time, the Constitution created a system of checks and balances that ensured no one branch would reign supreme. The legislative branch consists of the Congress which is responsible for making the

federal laws. It consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The executive power lies with the President of the United States who is given the job of executing, enforcing, and administering the laws and government. The Bureaucracy is part of the Executive Branch. The judicial power of the United States is vested in the Supreme Court and the federal courts. Their job is to interpret and apply US laws through cases brought before them. Another important power of the Supreme Court is that of Judicial Review whereby they can rule laws unconstitutional.

3. Find in the text the words with the same meaning as those in the box. Use them to fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

confirm preface modification reject illegitimate govern empower

1. The reasons for a law are often stated in a _____ .
2. They then _____ the nomination of a candidate who already has won the nomination in the primaries.
3. The _____ will remove the inconsistency between the two laws.
4. As public confidence in his capacity to _____ has plummeted, Charles' decline has dragged the monarchy down with him.
5. Opponents denounced the decree as undemocratic and _____ .
6. President Biden has vowed to _____ the legislation.
7. Control has been _____ in local authorities.

4. Read the text on the executive powers of the President and fill in the gaps with the best alternative.

The power of the Executive Branch is _____ in the President of the United States, who also acts as head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The President is responsible for implementing and enforcing the laws written by Congress and, to that end, _____ the heads of the federal agencies, including the Cabinet. The Vice President is also part of the Executive Branch.

The Cabinet and independent federal agencies are responsible for the day-to-day _____ and administration of federal laws. These departments and agencies have missions and _____ as widely divergent as those of the Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency, the Social Security Administration and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Including members of the armed forces, the Executive Branch employs more than 4 million Americans.

Under Article II of the Constitution, the President is responsible for the execution and enforcement of the laws created by Congress. Fifteen executive departments – each led by an appointed member of the President’s Cabinet – _____ the day-to-day administration of the federal government. They are joined in this by other executive agencies such as the CIA and Environmental Protection Agency, the heads of which are not part of the Cabinet, but who are under the full _____ of the President.

The President has the power either to sign legislation into law or to _____ bills enacted by Congress, although Congress may override a veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses. The Executive Branch conducts _____ with other nations and the President has the power to negotiate and sign treaties, which the Senate ratifies. The President can issue executive orders, which direct executive officers or clarify and further existing laws. The President also has the power to extend pardons and clemencies for federal crimes.

A vested B reflected C realized D pertained

A	chooses	B	appoints	C	names	D	elects
A	obeyance	B	regulation	C	enforcement	D	breaking
A	obligations	B	assignments	C	freedoms	D	responsibilities
A	carry out	B	make	C	perform	D	advocate
A	reign	B	authority	C	rule	D	charge
A	decline	B	refuse	C	veto	D	turn down
A	diplomacy	B	policy	C	politics	D	bonds

5. Complete the following text with the words derived from the words given in capitals.

The Constitution lists only three _____ (QUALIFY) for the Presidency – the President must be at least 35 years of age, be a _____ (NATURE) born citizen, and must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years. And though millions of Americans vote in a _____ (PRESIDE) election every four years, the President is not, in fact, directly _____ (ELECT) by the people. Instead, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year, the people elect the members of the Electoral College. Apportioned by population to the 50 states – one for each member of their _____ (CONGRESS) delegation (with the District of Columbia receiving 3 votes) – these Electors then cast the votes for President. There are currently 538 _____ (ELECT) in the Electoral College.

VIEWING

1. What is the “checks and balances” principle? How is it implemented? Besides voting, in what ways can a citizen participate in his/her country’s government?

2. Watch the TED-talk “How is power divided in the United States government?” by Belinda Stutzman. Match the branches of powers (legislative, executive, or judicial) with their responsibilities. (<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-is-power-divided-in-the-united-states-government-belinda-stutzman>)

1. is responsible for making laws
2. makes important decision in the area of expertise such as defense, treasury and homeland security
3. interprets the nation’s laws and punishes those who break them
4. approves federal judges and justices
5. hears court appeals
6. appoints government officials
7. passes the national budget

- 8. settles state disputes
- 9. declares war
- 10. determines whether federal laws are constitutional
- 11. commands the armed forces

3. Answer the following questions.

1. In the late 1700's, who did not the Founding Fathers want to rule the United States?
 - a) George Washington
 - b) A king
 - c) Benjamin Franklin
 - d) Anyone from the United Kingdom
2. When was the new constitution adopted?
 - a) 1776
 - b) 1787
 - c) 1792
 - d) 1801
3. What was the primary aim of creating a new government?
 - a) to be strong and powerful
 - b) to protect citizens' rights and freedoms
 - c) to exercise various powers
 - d) to abuse the power
4. Which branch of government is described in Article I of the Constitution?
 - a) legislative
 - b) judicial
 - c) executive
 - d) none of the aforementioned
5. Which governmental body exercises the legislative power?
 - a) the Congress
 - b) the Senate
 - c) the President
 - d) the Supreme Court
6. How many people does the executive branch employ?
 - a) 3 mln
 - b) 4 mln
 - c) 2 mln
 - d) 1 mln

4. Cross out the word, which does NOT collocate, with the word on the right.

break	interpret	enforce	cancel	law
infant	conforming	hung	coalition	government
delete	rule	run	overthrow	country
allocate	pass	cut	wane	budget
fight for	restore	establish	set up	democracy

5. According to the speaker, when we think of power in the US, we associate it with the President. Do you agree? If yes, why is it so? Substantiate your point of view.

SPEAKING

Draw a chart, make your own illustration of the structure of the political system in the United States. Think about what you have learned about the tripartition of power, and how the different branches are able to regulate each other.

ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE USA

LEAD-IN

1. Comment on the following quotes.

- ✓ If a political party does not have its foundation in the determination to advance a cause that is right and that is moral, then it is not a political party; it is merely a conspiracy to seize power. (*Dwight D. Eisenhower*)
- ✓ The act of voting is one opportunity for us to remember that our whole way of life is predicated on the capacity of ordinary people to judge carefully and well. (*Alan Keyes*)
- ✓ Ballots are the rightful, and peaceful, successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly, and constitutionally, decided, there can be successful appeal, back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. (*Abraham Lincoln*)

READING

1. What are the two main US political parties? What do you know about their beliefs on each of these issues?

taxation health care minimum wage immigration social welfare
gun control foreign policy the environment same-sex marriage

2. Work in pairs. One of you read the text on the Republicans, the other read the text on the Democrats. When you have finished, work together to complete the task below. Tick the policies that each party generally supports. D = Democrats; R = Republicans.

in favour of	D	R
the death penalty	_____	_____
a minimum wage	_____	_____

higher taxes for the rich	_____	_____
private health care	_____	_____
strict immigration control	_____	_____
against	D	R
abortion	_____	_____
gun control	_____	_____
same-sex marriage	_____	_____

Unlike political parties in the UK, US political parties are not as tied to an ideology. Both main parties contain a range of people from across society. In US elections, candidates seek to build political support across different regions and groups. In America, a candidate’s views on particular issues such as taxes, abortion, gun control or welfare can be more important than which party they represent.

Who are the Democrats?

The Democratic Party is the largest political party in the United States and was founded in the early nineteenth century. Since the mid-twentieth century, the Democrats have been increasingly associated with progressive policies. It was a Democratic president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who launched the New Deal in the 1930s, spending government money on public works projects to boost the economy and create employment. In the 1960s, social programmes and further public works projects were introduced under J. F. Kennedy. His successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, introduced the historic Civil Rights Act in 1964, ending racial segregation and outlawing racial discrimination.

More recently, a Democratic president, Barack Obama, has sought to make health care more affordable through stricter regulation of private health care providers and by expanding subsidised health care. Today’s Democratic Party promotes social and economic equality, and is in favour of social welfare. Democrats believe in progressive taxation – the rich should pay more – and a minimum wage for those on low incomes.

The Democrats are also generally more supportive of progressive social policies such as same-sex (gay) marriage and take a more relaxed view on immigration and defence. The Democrats draw much of their support from the more economically developed east and west coasts, as well as from the black and Hispanic communities, and from women. The mascot of the Democratic Party is the donkey.

Who are the Republicans?

The origins of the Republican Party lie in the midnineteenth century struggle against slavery, and the first Republican president was the Civil War leader Abraham Lincoln. Over the years, the party has become identified as the more conservative of the two main parties. In the early twentieth century it came to be seen as the party of business.

In the 1960s, when the Democrats introduced the Civil Rights Act, outlawing racial discrimination, many whites in the South, who had traditionally supported the Democrats, joined the Republicans, who had opposed the Act. The modern Republican Party (often referred to as the Grand Old Party or the GOP) is defined by social conservatism and a belief in free-market economics. The party favours low taxation for all, including the wealthy, and believes wages should be set by the market rather than controlled by law.

Republicans believe health care should remain private and have opposed ex-President Obama's moves to make the health care system more affordable. The party is strong in the religious southern states and is opposed to abortion and the legalization of same-sex marriage. Tough on immigration and supportive of defence spending, Republicans also oppose increased gun control and moves to abolish the death penalty. The Republicans draw much of their support from the less economically advanced areas such as the rural south and centre of the country, and enjoy less support from women. The Republican Party mascot is the elephant.

3. Find words in bold type in the two texts with the following meanings.

- ✓ against change
- ✓ animal or object that represents an organization

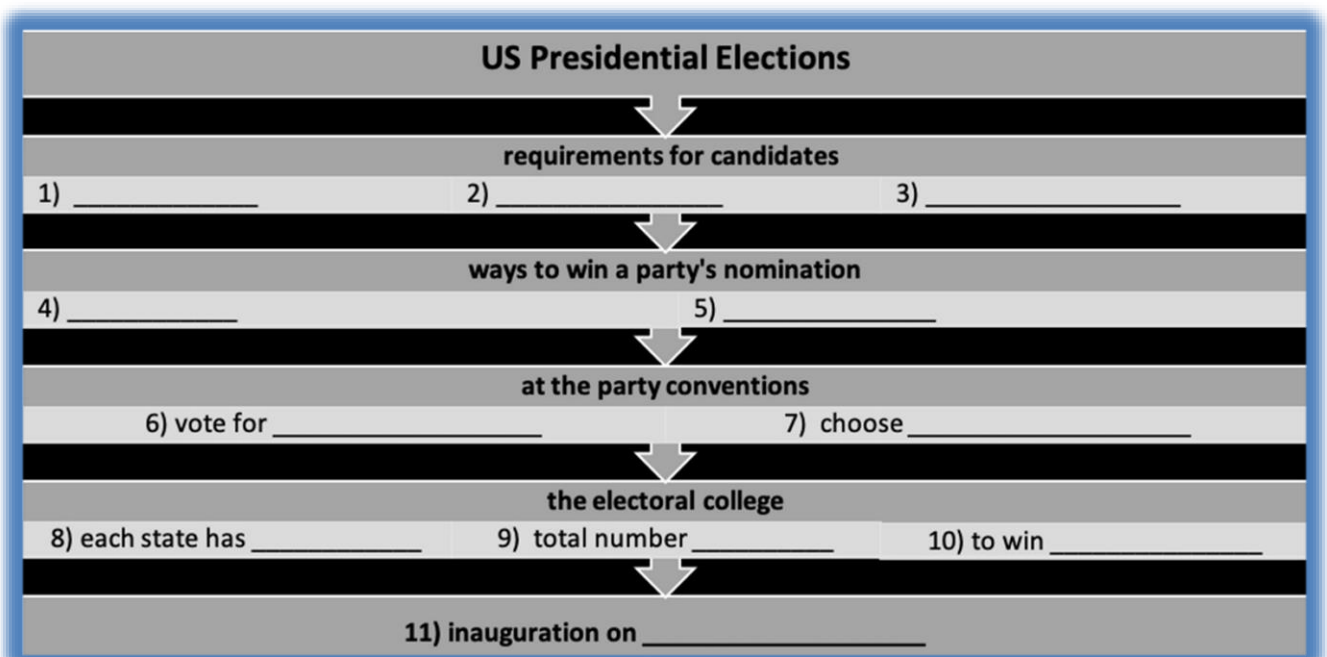
- ✓ building projects that the government pays for
- ✓ keeping different races of people apart
- ✓ legal punishment where a criminal is killed
- ✓ medical operation to end a pregnancy
- ✓ modern and encouraging change
- ✓ partly paid for by the government in order to reduce the cost to the consumer
- ✓ strong and determined
- ✓ system where people are owned by others as property
- ✓ treating a person or group of people differently from the others

4. Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the exercise above.

1. _____ is appropriate for murderers. 2. The government should _____ public transport to keep fares low. 3. We need to get _____ on immigration. 4. _____ still exists in some parts of the world. 5. There is no racial _____ in my country.

Work in small groups and discuss the statements. Which ones do you agree with?

5. Before you read about how to become the president of the USA, look at this infographic and try to predict the missing information.



Then read the paragraph below and complete the missing information. Is there anything you got to know that is new or surprising to you? Have you ever heard of the electoral college?

US presidential elections are held every leap year. A candidate that runs for President must be over 35, as well as have been born in the US. At the beginning of an election year each political party holds a series of primary elections, state by state, aiming to select the strongest candidate. Depending upon the primaries' results, the national convention of each party makes its final choice of candidates for President and Vice-president, who run on the same ticket. Candidates, who spend on campaigning tens of millions of dollars received from various sources of funding, travel around the country giving speeches and meeting voters. On the Tuesday following the first Monday of November people in each state go to vote. However, the official vote is made by an electoral college, composed of electors, state's representatives whose number depends upon the state's population. Further, all the electors from a state must vote for the candidate who won the elections in the state. To become President, a candidate has to get a minimum of 270 votes out of a total of 538. On 20 January the new President's inauguration ceremony is held, where he takes the oath of office.

VIEWING

1. How much do you know about politics and elections in the United States?

What do you know about how American presidents are elected?

1. There are two main political parties and they are called
 - a. Democrats and Conservatives
 - b. Democrats and Republicans
 - c. Liberals and Republicans

2. The people who work in the US Congress to make new laws are called
 - a. Ministers and Senators
 - b. Representatives and Secretaries

c. Senators and Representatives

3. The US Constitution is

a. the supreme law of the country

b. the highest court of the country

c. what politicians say they are going to do if they win the election

4. Presidential candidates run for office every

a. three years

b. four years

c. five years

5. When a new president is inaugurated and takes office, they have to

a. move into the White House

b. throw a party for international leaders

c. promise to support the Constitution

6. A president is allowed to hold office for a total of

a. two terms

b. three terms

c. there is no limit

2. Watch the video from BBC News and check your answers.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LY8L6C7tsx8>).

3. Complete the table with the correct forms of the words.

<i>Noun (people)</i>	<i>Noun (other)</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
		vote	
	election		
			political
		represent	

4. Read these sentences about the US election process and think about what the six words/phrases in bold mean. Then match the words to the meanings, 1–5. One word does not have a matching meaning. Can you define it?

1. Presidential candidates **campaign** around the country and compete to try to win their party's **nomination**.
2. Both political parties hold a national **convention** to select a Presidential nominee.
3. On election day, people in every state **cast their vote**.
4. People vote for the candidate they want to **represent** them in the general election.
 - ✓ speak publicly to explain your ideas _____
 - ✓ take part in a democratic election process _____
 - ✓ a meeting which many people attend _____
 - ✓ the official suggestion that someone should be considered to do a job _____
 - ✓ officially speak or act for a person or group of people _____

Which two of these words are often used in business contexts?

5. Watch the TED talk “Congressional elections”. Then compare and contrast the process of electing the President and the members of Congress in the USA. In which ways are they similar and in which different?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=18B5S96H9CU>

SPEAKING

1. Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

1. Do you think the American system of choosing a leader is fair?
2. Given that the electoral college is unlikely to disappear, can you think of any ways that it could be modified?
3. The voting age in the United States is 18. Do you think this is the right age or should it be changed? Why / not?
4. Why do you think the president is limited to two terms of office?
5. Do you agree that many people in the world are interested in American elections? Why / not?

2. Prepare a project highlighting how is the system of choosing a leader similar and different to what happens in other countries.

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

Criminal offense; felony; penalty; imprisonment; homicide; assault; kidnapping; abduction; rape; forgery; bribery, perjury; the dereliction of public duty; drug abuse; sentence; early release; probation; to commit a crime; rehabilitative treatment; a repeat offender; solitary confinement; to be convicted of a crime; an embezzler; interrogated; to place the offender on probation; incarceration; life imprisonment; bigamy; a poacher; corporal punishment; a heavy fine; trespassing; assassination; juvenile delinquency; armed robbery; hijacking; drug trafficking; drunk driving; identity-related crime; malfeasance.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Протиправна дія; смертний вирок; шантаж; крадіжка; підпал; примус; шахрайство; змова; співучасть у злочині; підробка документів; замах на вбивство; кримінальна відповідальність; штраф; позбавлення волі; м'яке покарання; жорстоке поводження з дитиною; умисел; шпигунство; геноцид; ненавмисне вбивство; пограбування перехожого; наклеп; контрабанда; привласнення грошей або майна обманним шляхом; виправні роботи; арешт; малозначний злочин; домашній арешт; тюремне ув'язнення; смертна кара; позбавлення прав.

3. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. Залежно від *ступеня тяжкості* злочини поділяються на *злочини невеликої тяжкості, середньої тяжкості, тяжкі та особливо тяжкі*. 2. В Україні *посилили покарання за крадіжки*. 3. *Позбавлення волі* на певний строк безпосередньо пов'язаний із карально-виправним впливом на *засуджених*. 4. До найпоширеніших злочинів проти власності належать: *крадіжка, грабіж, розбій*,

вимагання, шахрайство, привласнення, розтрата майна або заволодіння ним шляхом зловживання службовим становищем, умисне знищення або пошкодження майна, самовільне зайняття земельної ділянки та самовільне будівництво тощо. 5. *Воєнний злочин* – порушення законів та звичаїв війни. 6. Адміністративні проступки *посягають на встановлений законом громадський порядок*, відносини в області здійснення державної влади (проїзд без квитка в автобусі, *дрібне хуліганство*, *вживання спиртних напоїв в громадських місцях*, поява в стані алкогольного сп'яніння та ін.). 7. *Підrobка документів*, вчинена повторно або за попередньою змовою групою осіб, караються *обмеженням волі* на строк до п'яти років. 8. Судами не завжди вирішується питання про *відшкодування матеріальних збитків*, завданих *знищенням або пошкодженням майна*. 9. *Контрабанда* – незаконне перевезення та переміщення товарів або/та інших предметів через державний кордон. 10. *Довічне позбавлення волі* встановлюється за вчинення особливо тяжких злочинів.

4. Render the following piece of news into English. Use the vocabulary from exercises 1–3 in case of difficulties.

За що каратимуть воєнних злочинців?

Від початку повномасштабної агресії Росії на території України стали масово вчинятися міжнародні злочини. Однак досі немає чіткого розуміння історії цих злочинів, якими вони бувають, та яке покарання може чекати на воєнних злочинців.

Є злочини, які вражають своєю жорстокістю весь світ і які загрожують усьому світопорядку. Україна з 2014-го року, а саме з моменту анексії Криму Російською Федерацією та спроб окупації Донбасу, вимушена стикатися саме з такими. А від часу повномасштабної російської збройної агресії їхня кількість суттєво зросла.

Однак досі в нашому інформаційному просторі є термінологічна плутанина: військових і воєнних злочинів, геноциду зі злочинами проти людяності. Інколи

мова йде навіть про тероризм, проте це поняття застосовується до актів насильства переважно в мирний час.

Проблема загострюється ще й через те, що високопосадовці часто вживають подібні терміни в політичному, а не юридичному значенні. Водночас для того, щоб покарати злочинців, нам важливо знати, що саме їм потенційно може інкримінуватися, та розуміти історичне підґрунтя майбутніх обвинувачень. Отже, в контексті російської агресії нас цікавлять чотири типи основних міжнародних злочинів, що виписані в Римському статуті Міжнародного кримінального суду. До таких злочинів належать воєнні злочини, злочини проти людяності, злочин геноциду та злочин агресії.

Через те, що вони є особливо жахливими, такі злочини не мають строку давності та є об'єктом універсальної юрисдикції. Тобто особа, що вчинила один із цих злочинів, буде переслідуватися правосуддям все життя та може бути арештована в усіх державах, законодавство яких передбачає відповідальність за скоєння міжнародних злочинів.

Ознаки кожного з чотирьох міжнародних злочинів вбачаються у діях російських військових або керівництва РФ у ході збройної агресії. Відповідальність за такі злочини може бути від кількох років до пожиттєвого ув'язнення в залежності від тяжкості.

Повномасштабне вторгнення Росії в Україну є найбільш кричущим прикладом вчинення злочину агресії з кінця Другої світової війни. Тож ситуація в Україні – екзамен для всієї міжнародної правової системи на дієвість і ефективність. Водночас, для української правової системи це також виклик, бо кожен злочин необхідно правильно кваліфікувати для того, щоб злочинець поніс справедливе покарання.

(Українська Правда, 09.05.2022)

COURT IN ACTION

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

To accuse; to acquit; a trial by jury; justice; prosecution; plaintiff; defendant; a courtroom; a criminal case; to assert the rights; to be charged with a crime; to file a lawsuit; litigation; to expel from the courtroom; to nullify a verdict; to adjourn the case; a subpoena; perjury; to summon witnesses; to refute allegations; to bring an accusation against someone; to preside over a court; to be under investigation; to drop the charges; to produce evidence.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Свідок; підозрюваний; жертва; подавати скаргу; допитувати; оголосити офіційне обвинувачення; визнати винним; ув'язнювати; постати перед судом; слідчий ізолятор; обвинувальний акт; звинувачення; показання свідка; апеляційна скарга; пом'якшувати покарання; ордер на арешт; заявляти про невинність; переконливий доказ; місце злочину; тримання під вартою; розкрити злочин.

3. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. *Позови* пред'являються в суді за місцем проживання *відповідача*.
2. *Розгляд справи* відбувається в судовому засіданні з обов'язковим повідомленням осіб, які беруть участь у справі. 3. Суд при *розгляді справи* повинен заслухати пояснення осіб, які беруть участь у справі, *показання свідків, висновки експертів* та ознайомитися з *доказами*. 4. Суд *відкладає розгляд справи* у разі неявки в *судове засідання* однієї із сторін або будь-кого з інших осіб, які беруть участь у справі, щодо яких немає відомостей про *вручення їм повісток*. 5. Право на *розгляд справи* означає право особи звернутися до суду та право на те, що його *справа буде розглянута* та *вирішена* судом. 6. Присутні в *залі судового засідання* повинні *дотримуватися порядку судового розгляду*, який забезпечується *головуючим суддею* та *судовим розпорядником*. 7. У випадку *видалення із зали* учасника судового процесу, за відсутності якого

справа розглядатися не може, суд вправі відкласти її розгляд. 8. Докази подаються сторонами та іншими особами, які беруть участь у справі. 9. У кримінальних справах сторона звинувачення має довести вину обвинуваченого. 10. Як правило, представники правоохоронних органів не можуть проводити обшук особи або її майна без ордеру на обшук.

4. Render the following piece of news into English. Use the vocabulary from exercises 1–3 in case of difficulties.

Справа МН17: у суді розповіли про обстріли України з російської території

Сторона обвинувачення у справі МН17 розповіла про артилерійські обстріли з території росії цілей на території України біля українсько-російського кордону, що мали місце влітку 2014 року.

Як передає кореспондент Укрінформу, це відбулося у четвер під час чергового засідання суду у Нідерландах у справі збиття літака рейсу МН17 на Донеччині у липні 2014 року. У ході засідання було продемонстровано перехоплену розмову між двома обвинуваченими Сергієм Дубінським та Олегом Пулатовим від 17 липня 2014 року о 09.31.

Продемонструвавши візуальну презентацію щодо конфлікту станом на 16 липня, прокурор зазначив, що на той час українська сторона просувалася з боку Григорівки у напрямку Маринівки Донецької області у безпосередній близькості до кордону з рф.

Під час засідання також було продемонстровано повідомлення від СБУ та британського мовника BBC про те, що у той час по позиціях українських військових біля Маринівки наносився артилерійській вогонь з території РФ.

Крім того, сторона обвинувачення повідомила про розслідування групи Bellingcat щодо артилерійських ударів з території рф по цілях на території України. Було зазначено, що розслідувачі встановили щонайменше 136 місць, по яких вівся такий вогонь, та 133 місця на російській території, звідки

здійснювалися артилерійські обстріли. Також на засіданні суду було продемонстровано відповідну карту з інформацією з розслідування.

Як повідомляв Укрінформ, раніше протягом перших чотирьох днів слухань по суті у справі МН17 судді озвучили деякі матеріали розслідування. Також було представлено відео та фото з місця катастрофи і озвучено показання свідків. Досить детально було представлено зібрані слідством докази транспортування ЗРК “Бук”.

Міжнародна слідча група дійшла висновку, що літак був збитий з зенітно-ракетного комплексу “Бук”, який належить 53-ій зенітно-ракетній бригаді протиповітряної оборони російських збройних сил.

Окружний суд Гааги у березні 2020 року розпочав розгляд справи про катастрофу літака рейсу МН17.

(Укрінформ, 17.06.2021)

CRIME PREVENTION, FEAR AND FASCINATION

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

To fit sash jammers; vulnerable doors; personalized security key fobs; CCTV; alarm systems; Neighbourhood Watch Scheme; to be on the beat; cybercrime; vehicle crimes; Crime Prevention Initiative; to track changes; the Beating Crime Plan; unattended valuables and belongings; crime rates; a surge in gun violence; shooting incidents; aggravated assault; law enforcement agencies; victimization; to report suspicious activities; to fight crime; crime fascination.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Запобігання злочинності; система заходів; потенційні злочини; співучасник злочину; матеріальні втрати; рівень злочинності; правоохоронні органи; соціальна профілактика правопорушень із залученням сил громадськості; покращення соціальних умов життя; посилення ролі соціальних інститутів; законослухняний громадянин; патрульні поліцейські; урядові програми; протидія злочинності неповнолітніх.

3. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. У Великій Британії *кількість злочинів* на ґрунті ненависті *значно зросла* після референдуму про вихід з ЄС. 2. У Великобританії *росте кількість злочинів у сфері високих технологій*. В основному вони пов'язані з *шахрайством*, а також розсилкою електронних листів з погрозами або образами. 3. Як *інтегративна система організованої протидії злочинності, запобігання злочинності* включає в себе різноманітні *запобіжні заходи* різних галузей знань. 4. *Камери відеоспостереження для домашньої безпеки* – це популярний спосіб захистити житло від злону та *пограбування*. 5. *Урядові програми по протидії злочинності* являють собою комплекс різних методів і заходів, у здійсненні яких беруть участь *поліція, юстиція, органи місцевого самоврядування, представники науки і громадських організацій*, які використовують різноманітні заходи при вирішенні конкретних *запобіжних завдань*.

4. Render the following piece of news into English. Use the vocabulary from exercises 1–3 in case of difficulties.

Лондон вперше обігнав Нью-Йорк за кількістю вбивств

За останні два місяці Лондон вперше випередив Нью-Йорк за кількістю вбивств.

Про це [повідомляє BBC](#).

“У лютому і березні число тяжких злочинів у Нью-Йорку скоротилося (32 вбивства), натомість у Лондоні цей показник зріс до 37. У лютому в Лондоні сталося 15 вбивств, у березні – 22”, – йдеться в повідомленні.

Уряд Британії також планує виділити 1,8 млн дол. на соціальну рекламу, яка має допомогти знизити кількість злочинів серед підлітків.

Адміністрація Великого Лондона висловила “глибоку стурбованість” у зв'язку із зростанням випадків ножових нападів у столиці Великобританії.

Проте й поліція, й адміністрація міста наполягають, що Лондон залишається одним з найбезпечніших міст світу.

Нагадаємо: в Британії діють одні з найжорсткіших збройових законів, купувати пістолети для самооборони звичайним людям не можна. Навіть нестандартний або трохи більший за габаритами кухонний ніж може викликати питання з боку правоохоронців.

Тим не менш, з часу введення жорстких рамок, які не дають британцям можливості самооборонятися, криміналітет купує на чорних ринках зброю без проблем. Згідно з даними української асоціації власників зброї, лише з 1996 по 2003 роки кількість злочинів із застосуванням насильства зросла в Англії на 88%; кількість збройних пограбувань – на 101%; кількість зґвалтувань – на 105% і вбивств – на 24%.

Показово, що 53% англійських пограбувань відбуваються, коли хто-небудь перебуває вдома. А ось в Америці, де грабіжники визнають, що бояться озброєних домовласників більше, ніж поліції, таких лише 13%.

(Укрінформ, 3.04.2018)

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN BRITAIN

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

Civil law; common law; criminal law; precedent; legislation; prosecuting authorities; the judiciary; “beyond reasonable doubt”; adversarial and inquisitorial bases; the credibility and reliability of evidence; statutes; to comply with; the executive body; the Lord Chancellor; the Home Secretary; the Attorney General; juvenile courts; appeal courts; the Scottish High Court of Judiciary; the last resort; magistrates’ court; small-claims court; the Crown Court; the Supreme Court; to litigate; to be called to the bar; the Inns of Court; an LLB; pupillage.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Прецедентне право; розглядати апеляції; королівська лава; сімейне відділення; римське право; загальне право; адвокатська практика; пройти річне стажування у досвідченого баристера; суди вищої інстанції; надавати юридичні консультації; суди у справах неповнолітніх; верховенство права; судова заборона; відкрити провадження; виправдати когось після розгляду справи; Вищий Суд Правосуддя; канцлерська колегія; в порядку оскарження; мантия.

3. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. Верховний суд Англії та Уельсу очолюється *лордом-канцлером* та складається з трьох самостійних *судових установ* – *Апеляційного суду, Високого суду та Суду Корони*. 2. *Суди графств* (їх нараховується близько 350) є основними органами *цивільного правосуддя*, які у *першій інстанції* розглядають 90 % усіх *цивільних справ*. 3. *Магістратські суди* вирішують близько 98 % *кримінальних справ*, але, якщо злочин особливо серйозний, то справа передається до *Суду Корони*. 4. *Шотландське право* є унікальною правовою системою, яка виникла на основі *римського права*. 5. Кандидатів на посади суддів *Високого суду* відбирає *лорд-канцлер* за консультування з суддями і з керівництвом *адвокатської корпорації баристерів*. 6. *Магістратські суди* очолюються лавою *магістратських суддів (мирових суддів)* або юридично підготовленим *окружним суддею*. 7. *Суди у справах неповнолітніх* слухають справи щодо *вчинення правопорушення* суб'єктами у віці від десяти до сімнадцяти років включно. 8. *Суди графств* – основні *органи цивільного судочинства*, що мають виключно *цивільну юрисдикцію*, засідаючи в 92 різних містах та адміністративних центрах по всій Англії та Уельсу.

4. Render the following piece of news into English. Use the vocabulary from exercises 1–3 in case of difficulties.

У Великобританії вперше судили водія електросамоката

У магістратському суді острова Уайт суд заслухав справу про порушення правил дорожнього руху Каєю Джордан, яка при керуванні електросамокатом перебувала у стані алкогольного сп'яніння.

Кая Джордан майже втричі перевищила ліміт швидкості, коли вона проїжджала на червоне світло і ледь не врізалась у поліцейську машину.

Під час слухання виявилось, що Кая Джордан з міста Герберт-роуд, штат Нью-Мілтон, випивала із друзями, перш ніж вони вирішили взяти загальнодоступний електронний самокат із сусіднього супермаркету.

Прокурор Ліз Міллер заявила, що приблизно о 22:30 за Грінвічем поліція у транспортному засобі без маркування помітила, що Джордан проїхала на червоне світло і не пропустила поліцейську машину.

Поліція заявила, що після інциденту водій транспортного засобу без сумніву отримала би травми, якби сталася аварія. Після того, як поліцейські переслідували електросамокат, вони зупинили Каю Джордан та зробили тест на алкоголь, що виявив перевищення законного рівня алкоголю втричі.

Генрі Фарлі, адвокат, заявив, що Джордан не могла представляти небезпеки, оскільки вона повільно їхала на самокаті, що має обмежену швидкість до 12,5 миль в год. Тим не менше, він сказав, що вона визнала, що користувалася транспортним засобом бездумно.

Суд заявив, що електронний самокат та скутер потрібно класифікували як “моторний транспортний засіб, такий самий, як мопед чи автобус”.

Тож Джордан заборонили керувати автомобілем на два роки і присуджено 40 годин виправних робіт.

(Юридична газета online, 19.01.2021)

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN THE USA

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

Constitutional law; statutory law; administrative law; common law; case law; common plea courts; municipal courts; county courts; mayor's courts; civil and criminal jurisdiction; to handle criminal cases; courts of appeal; the Chief Justice; Associate Justices; adversarial; decentralization; precedents; have a binding effect on; the United States Supreme Court; the final arbiter of the law; to exercise judicial authority; the governmental entity; circuits; vigorous legal debate of the issues; to issue decisions; to vest in somebody; to ordain; to morph into; pluralistic.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Суди штатів; юрисдикція; федеральне правосуддя; суди нижчої ланки; округи; апеляційні суди; спори; сторона; мережа судів; уповноважений; підпадати під дію закону; повноваження суддів; брати до розгляду; винести рішення; оскаржити; голова суду; судді; законодавчий акт; переглядати приписи; згерігати за собою контроль; політичний диспут; скоїти правопорушення; призначати; вищий суд штату; порушити справу; судова незалежність; скасувати рішення; накласти заборону.

3. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. В США функціонують паралельно єдина *федеральна система судів* і самостійні судові системи кожного з 50 штатів, округу Колумбія і чотирьох федеральних територій. 2. У федеральну систему судів входять *Верховний суд США, апеляційні і окружні*, а також *спеціальні суди*. 3. Верховний суд *розглядає по першій інстанції справи за зверненнями між двома або більш штатами, по позовах, в яких однією із сторін є послы іноземних держав, і деякі інші*. 4. *Апеляційні суди* були створені в 1891 році як проміжна інстанція між *Верховним судом США і окружними судами*. 5. *Окружні суди* – основна ланка федеральної судової системи, оскільки вся територія країни поділена на *округи* з урахуванням меж між штатами, так що в одному штаті є від 1 до 4 округів.

6. *Магістрати мають право самостійно розглядати кримінальні справи по звинуваченню в малозначних злочинах, якщо ті караються позбавленням волі на строк до одного року і штрафом до 1000 доларів.* 7. *Разом з системою загальних судів існує декілька спеціалізованих федеральних судів.* 8. *Призначення на всі суддівські посади у федеральних судах проводяться Президентом США з відома Сенату, який має право відкинути запропоновану Президентом кандидатуру.* 9. *Невід'ємною частиною судової системи є інститут суду присяжних.* 10. *Конституція гарантує обвинуваченим участь присяжних у судових процесах у всіх кримінальних справах.*

2. Render the following piece of news into English. Use the vocabulary from exercises 1–3 in case of difficulties.

Верховний суд США розглядає справу про позитивну дискримінацію при прийомі абітурієнтів до університету

Рішення Верховного суду США може покласти край політиці позитивної дискримінації, коли вищі за інших рівних могли на свій розсуд віддавати перевагу студентам з певною расовою чи етнічною приналежністю, щоб підвищити відсоток етнічних меншин.

Верховний суд США почав розгляд відразу двох справ, від результату яких багато в чому залежатиме політика прийому абітурієнтів до американських університетів, пише ВВС.

Справа в тому, що судовий вердикт може покласти край так званій політиці позитивної дискримінації, коли вищі за інших рівних могли на свій розсуд віддавати перевагу студентам з певною расовою чи етнічною приналежністю, щоб підвищити серед тих, хто навчається, відсоток етнічних меншин.

Питання про позитивну дискримінацію залишається одним із найгостріших у системі вищої освіти США.

Як зазначає видання Politico, попередні справи Верховного суду щодо расових уподобань у вищій освіті стосувалися державних університетів: Каліфорнійського (Бакке), Мічиганського (Гратц, Граттер) і Техаського (Фішер). Позивачі у цих справах стверджували, що університети порушили як

Розділ VI Закону про громадянські права 1964 року, який забороняє дискримінацію в державних школах, так і 14-ту поправку до Конституції, яка передбачає, що штати не повинні відмовляти нікому в «рівному захисті». Починаючи з Бакке, багато суддів вважали, що вимога Розділу VI по суті збігається з вимогою 14-ї поправки, тобто в обох рамках існували однакові обмеження щодо расових уподобань.

Ось чому, наприклад, у нинішніх справах між Гарвардом і Університетом Північної Кароліни (UNC) було зроблено невелику різницю, хоча Гарвард – як приватний університет, який отримує федеральні кошти – охоплюється Розділом VI, але не 14-ю поправкою, а UNC – як державний університет – підлягає обом.

Нинішні позивачі хочуть, щоб Верховний суд скасував рішення Граттера та постановив, що і 14-та поправка, і Розділ VI забороняють расові переваги.

Як зазначає ВВС, мета цієї політики була дуже шляхетна – збільшити кількість етнічних меншин студентів і переконатися в тому, що вони справедливо представлені у всіх студентських органах управління.

Однак тепер суд поставив питання, чи не є сама ця політика дискримінаційною і порушує громадянські права. Остаточне рішення суду може радикально вплинути на плани сотень вищих навчальних закладів США щодо прийому абітурієнтів.

Як позивач виступає некомерційна організація під назвою Students for Fair Admissions ("Студенти за справедливий вступ"), яка звинуватила Гарвардський університет у дискримінації студентів азіатсько-американського походження, щоб підвищити відсотковий склад студентів з інших етнічних меншин.

Та ж група подала позов і проти Університету Північної Кароліни, вказуючи на те, що відбір цим вузом студентів на основі їхньої расової приналежності порушує конституцію США та федеральні закони про громадянські права, які поширюються на громадські університети.

Очікується, що дев'ять суддів мають винести вердикт із цього питання до кінця закінчення повноважень суду у липні 2023 року.

Суд, у якому консервативна більшість складає шість суддів проти трьох, може із симпатією поставитися до клопотання активістів, зазначає ВВС.

У документах, поданих до суду, Гарвард заперечує будь-яку дискримінацію і стверджує, що використовує расовий фактор при прийомі студентів виключно в рамках закону. У цьому та інших вищих навчальних закладах кажуть, що розглядають расову приналежність студентів як один із багатьох чинників, включаючи майновий і соціальний статус та релігійні переконання - для того, щоб створити студентські групи, що відображають расове та етнічне різноманіття країни.

За словами адвокатів, які представляють Гарвард у суді, американці давно вже розглядають таке різноманіття як невід'ємну частину навчального процесу і вірять, що шлях нагору відкритий для всіх, тому, як вони стверджують, скасування прецеденту призведе до підриву віри громадськості в ці основоположні принципи.

Опитування громадської думки США відзначають суперечливе ставлення до позитивної дискримінації, причому відповідь часто залежить від цього, як сформульовано питання.

Опитування агентства Gallup у 2021 році показало, що 62% американців виступають за програми позитивної дискримінації, а ось опитування дослідницького центру Pew, проведене вже цього року, дало інший результат: 74% опитаного населення країни, більшість серед якого склали представники афро- та латиноамериканців, заявили, що під час вступу расова чи етнічна приналежність абітурієнта ролі не повинна грати.

Прихильники позитивної дискримінації стверджують, що вона допомагає виправити соціальну, економічну та історичну нерівність, яка заважає деяким етнічним групам отримати доступ до елітної освіти у США.

Противники цієї політики наполягають на тому, що приймати до університетів студентів, віддаючи перевагу тій чи іншій расовій чи етнічній групі з будь-яких принципів – це чистої води дискримінація, жертвами якої стають як окремі студенти, так і цілі етнічні групи.

Зараз лише дев'ять американських штатів, у тому числі Каліфорнія, Флорида, Мічиган та Джорджія, забороняють використовувати расову приналежність як фактор прийому студентів до вузів.

(Судово-юридична газета, 07.11.2022)

POLITICAL SYSTEM IN THE UK

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

State constitution and laws; to exercise powers; to preside over Cabinet meetings; to vote on a bill, the House of Lords; judicial; legal means; to dissolve the Parliament; the Royal Assent; parliamentary democracy; constitutional monarchy; chambers; archbishop; senior bishops; life peers and peeresses; constituency; opposition; departments; political complexion; public policy; the Prime Minister; plutocratic; habeas corpus; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; precedents.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Гілки влади; законодавчий орган; основний закон; виборний урядовець; урядовці, які призначаються; довічне призначення; Палата Громад; виконавчий орган; врівноважений поділ влади; постанова; мати право на; головнокомандувач; законопроект; подати у відставку; дискутувати; приймати рішення; конкуренція; спадкоємний пер; місцеве самоврядування; депутат парламенту; провести референдум; всенародне голосування; онлайн-петиція.

3. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. На переконання Прем'єра, *поправки до основного закону повинні бути винесені* після проведення всенародного референдуму. 2. Парламент Великої Британії складається з двох *палат: Палати Громад і Палати Лордів*. 3. *Законопроекти повинні прийматися* обома палатами і *отримати Королівську Згоду*. 4. Палата Громад нараховує 650 *виборних урядовців*, які представляють

певний виборчий округ. 5. Палата Лордів включає *спадкоємних і прижиттєвих перів та перес*, двох *архієпископів* та 24 *найголовніших єпископів*. 6. Лідер партії, яка має *більшість у Парламенті*, стає прем'єр-міністром. 7. Друга найбільша партія формує *“тіньовий кабінет”* і *переходить у опозицію*. 8. Функції королеви є більш *представницькими*. 9. Депутати парламенту *беруть участь в дебатах* у Палаті Громад. 10. Конституція Великої Британії – це сукупність *законів, прецедентів і конституційних угод* Великої Британії, які визначають порядок формування та *повноваження органів держави*, а також *принципи взаємин державних органів між собою*.

4. Translate the following extracts into English. Use vocabulary from exercises 1 – 3 in case of difficulties.

✓ Палата Лордів британського парламенту розгляне на засіданні у понеділок, 8 квітня, законопроект про відстрочку виходу Сполученого Королівства зі складу Європейського Союзу (Brexit). У разі цього схвалення законопроекту перами, Палата громад отримає повноваження визначати термін перенесення дати Brexit. Тим часом ідею проведення нового всенародного голосування щодо подальшого членства в ЄС, підтримали понад чотири мільйони громадян. Саме скільки підписів назбирала відповідна онлайн-петиція з закликом провести такий референдум, йдеться в повідомленні. Парламент Великобританії повинен виносити на розгляд петиції, котрі назбирають понад 100 тисяч підписів.

✓ Формування тіньового кабінету – досить буденне явище для країн парламентської демократії. Серйозним політичним інститутом такий Кабмін є лише в країнах, що використовують так звану “Вестмінстерську систему” парламентаризму. В першу чергу це, зрозуміло, Великобританія – єдина країна, де робота тіньового кабінету регламентована законодавчо. Депутати від опозиційної партії, що входять в тіньовий кабінет, навіть отримують доплати з держбюджету. При цьому основна мета тіньового уряду в Туманному Альбіоні – забезпечення безперервності влади в разі, якщо офіційний уряд буде

відправлено у відставку парламентом або якщо правляча партія програє вибори. У Великобританії створений і механізм безболісної передачі влади від правлячого кабінету до тіньового. За британською традицією, напередодні парламентських виборів, опозиційний уряд має отримати доступ до більшості документів правлячого кабінету.

✓ 6 лютого Сполучене королівство відзначило знакову подію – 70 років правління Єлизавети II, “платиновий ювілей”. За тривалістю перебування на троні представниця британської монархії перевершила всіх своїх попередників, серед яких, зокрема, 60 років правила королева Вікторія, 60 років — Георг III, 33 роки — Георг II. Велика підтримка Єлизавети була зумовлена не лише тривалістю і незмінністю її влади, а й справді високими стандартами правління, які вона встановила як для себе, так і для своїх послідовників. Влада британського монарха хоча й радше номінальна, а все ж це — неабияка за своїми масштабами відповідальність. Королева очолювала, крім Сполученого королівства, ще 15 незалежних країн та Співдружність націй — добровільне об’єднання понад півсотні колишніх колоній Британії, а нині суверенних держав. При цьому урочисто відкривала парламент, підписувала законодавчі акти, у такий спосіб надаючи їм юридичної сили, й затверджувала прем’єрів, зустрічалася з іноземними політиками, але коментувати політичні справи і втручатися у них не могла.

ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRITAIN

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

Conservative Party; Green Party; minority government; to wane; civil liberties; alliance; electorate; pollster; presidential debate; mainstream; regional elections; additional member system; bloc vote; party list; ballot box; ballot paper; by-election; closure of the polls; constituency; deposit; election fraud; exit poll; independent candidate; news conference; outcome of the voting; overall election outcome; party political broadcasts; polling booth; polling card; polling day; polling station; public

announcement; re-elect; registered to vote; run-up to the election; turnout; voter; vote count; vote recount; watchdog.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Лейбористська партія; Ліберально-демократична партія; Шотландська націоналістична партія; вибори до Європейського парламенту; загальні вибори; місцеві вибори; вибори міського голови; вибори за принципом відносної більшості; турова система голосування; виступати на мітингах; проводити кампанію; агітувати людей перед виборами; віддати голос за когось; здобувати голоси; приходити на вибори; партійні функціонери; уповноважений по виборах.

3. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. *Консервативна партія* – британська політична партія, заснована в 1834 році в результаті перетворення *партії Топі*. 2. На початку ХХ століття Консервативна партія, у тому числі під впливом зростаючої впливовості *Лейбористської партії*, стала більш “близькою до народу”. 3. Лейбористи побудували свою *передвиборну кампанію* навколо питань про повоєнну відбудову економіки, забезпечення загальної зайнятості та організації національної системи охорони здоров'я. 4. *Дострокові парламентські вибори* у Великій Британії стали необхідними після того, як країна оголосила про *вихід з Євросоюзу* і парламент виявився розділеним щодо цього питання. 5. Проведення парламентських *виборів за мажоритарною системою* практикується у небагатьох державах. 6. Є достатні підстави вважати, що у найближчому майбутньому *порядок обрання членів нижньої палати* британського парламенту буде змінено. 7. Право *бути обраним* в Великобританії надається особам, які досягли віку 21 років і *мають громадянство* або Великобританії, або однієї з країн Співдружності або Республіки Ірландія. 8. При наданні документів кандидат також зобов'язаний *внести виборчу заставу* в розмірі 500 фунтів стерлінгів. 9. Ця сума підлягає

поверненню лише в тому випадку, якщо він набере понад 5% від загального числа голосів, поданих у виборчому окрузі. 10. Для проведення виборів кожен виборчий округ поділяється на дільниці для голосування, і в кожному такому ділянці встановлюються місця для голосування. 11. Голосувати на виборах можуть всі дієздатні виборці Великобританії, Республіки Ірландії і країн Британської Співдружності, які досягли 18 років і не мають юридичних обмежень на право голосування. 12. Виборці можуть подавати бюлетені особисто, а також за дорученням або поштою. 13. На парламентських виборах не мають права голосувати члени Палати лордів, які можуть віддати свій голос тільки на місцевих виборах і виборах в Європарламент. 14. Визначення результатів виборів проводиться на основі мажоритарної системи відносної більшості. 15. Якщо правляча партія залишається при владі, кабінет міністрів вважається автоматично переобраним і продовжує свою роботу без додаткового підтвердження повноважень.

4. Render the following piece of news into English. Use vocabulary from exercises 1–3 in case of difficulties.

У Британії консерватори виграли на виборах у лейбористів в одному з округів вперше за 47 років

Консервативна партія прем'єр-міністра Великої Британії Бориса Джонсона виграла на довиборах в місті Гартлпул, який з 1970-х в парламенті незмінно представляли лейбористи. Кандидат від консерваторів Джилл Мортімер виграла місце в Палаті громад в Гартлпулі на північному сході Англії з переважною більшістю, перемігши кандидата від опозиційної Лейбористської партії Пола Вільямса.

Більше половини від загального числа поданих голосів були за Мортімер. Вона назвала це “воістину історичним” результатом. Виборчий округ Гартлпул був сформований в 1974 році і до сьогодні там незмінно перемагали кандидати від лейбористів.

У Британії пильно стежили за довиборами в Гартлпулі, так як вони відображають розстановку політичних сил в цілому по країні. Підтримка Джонсона зростає, незважаючи на кілька непростих місяців для прем'єр-міністра, при цьому успішна кампанія по вакцинації у Британії виявилася ключовим фактором.

У четвер також пройшли вибори представників до парламентів Шотландії та Уельсу, а також мерів і місцевих рад в Англії. Результати очікуються в п'ятницю ввечері. Через пандемію коронавірусу вибори в 2020 році були відкладені.

(Європейська Правда, 07.05.2021)

POLITICAL SYSTEM IN THE USA

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

State constitution; preamble; Supreme Court; presidential election; public officials; federal judges; commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Environmental Protection Agency; the Electoral College; the Office of Management and Budget; the Office of the United States Trade Representative; to sign legislation into law; to veto bills; vest powers; Presidential aides.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Вносити поправки; законодавчий орган; Сенатор; член Кабінету; Білля про права; Палата Представників; гілки влади; виконавчий орган; система стримувань і противаг; повноваження; приймати закони; укладати угоди; акти виконавчої влади; ратифікувати; владні структури; подолати вето; затверджений.

3. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. Кожна з *палат Конгресу* має право *вносити на обговорення законопроекти* з будь-яких питань. 2. Сенат може *не схвалити законопроекти*, або ж *внести такі поправки*, які змінять його суть. 3. Серед *конституційних*

повноважень Президента є право *призначати на ключові державні посади*. 4. 10 перших *поправок*, відомих під назвою “*Біль про права*”, було додано протягом перших двох років дії Конституції. 5. За 200 років, що минули з часу заснування *Верховного Суду*, його членами були лише трохи більше як 100 суддів. 6. Керівництво *регулюється системою стримувань і противаг*, яка визначена конституцією Сполучених Штатів. 7. *Палата Представників* нараховує 435 чоловік, а сенаторів – 100 (по два від кожного штату). 8. Президент – *глава держави і виконавчої влади*, а також *верховний головнокомандувач*. 9. *Кабінет міністрів* традиційно складається з *віце-президента* і глав 15 *міністерств*. 10. *Судова влада дає тлумачення законів*, прийнятих Конгресом.

4. Render the following text into English. Use vocabulary from exercises 1–3 in case of difficulties.

Внутрішня політика Сполучених Штатів реалізується між трьома гілками центральної влади. Вона реалізується між центральною владою у Вашингтоні і 50 штатами, плюс столичним округом Колумбія, які мають достатньо високі повноваження, в тому числі щодо формування і розподілу місцевого бюджету, податкової політики, питань судочинства і юстиції. Діюча Конституція США була ухвалена 17 вересня 1787 року. Протягом історії країни до Конституції було внесено 27 поправок, причому найперші десять були внесені одночасно, отримавши назву “*Біль про права*”. Жодна з поправок не передбачала зміни форми правління в країні. Три поправки стосувалися термінів перебування при владі президента, віце-президента і членів Конгресу.

Президент є головою виконавчої гілки влади, тобто на нього покладається завдання втілювати у життя закони, прийняті Конгресом. Він обирається максимально на 2 чотирирічні терміни, є головнокомандувачем, призначає членів адміністрації, федеральних суддів і членів Верховного суду. Проте всі вони потребують затвердження в Сенаті. Президентом може стати будь-який громадянин США, народжений на американській території і не молодший 35

років. Аналогічні вимоги стосуються віце-президента, який обирається спільно з президентом. Президент в парі з Віце-президентом обирається кожні чотири роки за допомогою так званої Колегії виборців, до якої входять 538 чоловік.

Законодавча влада складається з двох палат Конгресу. Палата представників складається з 435 конгресменів, які переобираються кожні 2 роки. Головою Палати представників є Спікер. Формальним головою Сенату є Віце-президент США, хоча реальним керівником є голова демократичної більшості палати. Характерною рисою американської системи демократії є високі повноваження, якими наділена вища судова влада, тобто Верховний суд. До його складу входять 9 суддів, які пропонуються Президентом і на довічний термін затверджуються Сенатом.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS IN THE USA

1. Translate the following words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

Taxation; health care; minimum wage; immigration; social welfare; gun control; foreign policy; same-sex marriage; the Republicans; the Democrats; ideology; a candidate; progressive policies; to boost the economy; social programmes; the Civil Rights Act; racial segregation; to outlaw racial discrimination; to promote social and economic equality; to be supportive of; to take a relaxed view on; conservative; free-market economics; to be opposed to; the legalization of same-sex marriage; to abolish the death penalty; mascot; a leap year.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Громадяни, яким виповнилося 18 років (повнолітні громадяни); мати право голосу; законно проживати; балотуватися на посаду; організувати передвиборчу кампанію; розміщувати політичну рекламу на радіо і телебаченні; проводити мітинги; брати участь у дебатах; виборча дільниця; день виборів; віддати голос за кандидата; явка на вибори; запрошення на вибори; кабінка для голосування; перерахунок голосів; президентські вибори;

внести депозит; кампанія; списки кандидатів; здобути більшість голосів; церемонія інавгурації.

4. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized fragments.

1. *Демократична партія* – одна з двох найбільших *політичних партій* США.
2. *Підрахунок голосів* на виборах у США досі триває, та, вірогідно, *республіканці* відберуть у демократів *більшість* у Палаті представників, а демократи втримають невелику перевагу в Сенаті. 3. *Перед виборами* 31 *законодавець* від Демократичної партії заявив, що *йде завчасно у відставку* або ж шукатиме іншу посаду, відмовившись *брати участь у перегонах*. 4. *Колишній очільник* США Дональд Трамп офіційно *розпочав кампанію* до президентських виборів 2024 року. 5. *Представники виборчої комісії* по всій країні попереджають, що для *підрахунку остаточних результатів* можуть знадобитись дні. 6. Як правило, *партії*, які контролюють як *виконавчу*, так і *законодавчу гілки влади*, *втрачають місця* під час *проміжних виборів*. 7. *Межі багатьох виборчих округів* проведені, щоб *надати* *неправомірну перевагу* республіканцям або демократам, що ускладнює *партіям-суперникам* можливість замінити *діючих кандидатів*. 8. Понад 45 мільйонів людей *проголосували достроково, особисто, або поштою* до офіційного дня виборів у вівторок. 9. *Офіційні особи* в двох контрольованих республіканцями штатах, Міссурі та Флориді, відмовилися *впустити представників федерального міністерства юстиції* на *виборчі ділянки* для *моніторингу голосування* на предмет можливих *порушень виборчих прав*. 10. Останніми тижнями Байден і Трамп *проводили агітацію* відповідно за *кандидатів* від Демократичної та Республіканської партій.

5. Render the following piece of news into English. Use the vocabulary from exercises 1–3 in case of difficulties.

Демократи і багато республіканців запевняють, що продовжать підтримувати Україну, а у Байдена обіцяють працювати з обома партіями в Конгресі

Питання підтримки України продовжує бути визначальним акцентом в американській політиці, що продемонстрували й проміжні вибори до Конгресу США. Ця тема особливо поляризувала республіканський електорат. Адже прихильники Трампа поставили під сумнів подальшу допомогу Україні, тоді як ідейні республіканські виборці категорично виступили за її продовження – так, що готові були навіть віддати свої голоси на виборах за демократів. Їхні офіційні результати поки не оголошені, проте, схоже, що демократи втратять більшість у Палаті представників, під питанням залишається і Сенат. Однак чи означає це, що республіканська більшість блокуватиме підтримку України?

Жодного пенні для України...

Лише за тиждень до голосувань, конгресвумен зі штату Джорджія від Республіканської партії Марджорі Тейлор Грін заявила на мітингу прихильників Трампа в Айові, що “за правління республіканців жодного пенні не піде для України”.

Грін – яскрава прихильниця теорії змов, представниця групи ультраправих республіканців у Конгресі та палка прихильниця Дональда Трампа. Її політичний кумир під час свого президенства отримав імпічмент від Палати представників у 2019-му через призупинення військової допомоги для України, щоби дістати компромат на свого суперника – нинішнього президента США Джо Байдена.

Під час передвиборчої кампанії у своєму штаті Венс неодноразово заявляв, що категорично виступає за скорочення допомоги США Україні. “Ми дійшли до того, що майже повністю покриваємо вартість цієї війни. Головне, що мене хвилює, – це європейці, які фактично нічого не зробили, а ця війна відбувається у них на задньому дворі”, – заявив Венс журналістам.

Що думають інші республіканці

Наприкінці жовтня лідер республіканців у Палаті представників Кевін Маккарті заявив, що його партія в разі перемоги не випикуватиме “незаповненого чеку” для України. Його коментар викликав справжній вибух усередині цієї політичної сили.

Історично республіканці у протистоянні з москвою від початку Холодної війни переважно відстоювали позиції яструбів. Особливо яскравим став період президентства Рональда Рейгана. Через це представники української громади, особливо ті, що виїхали з сср з ідеологічних причин, здебільшого тяжіли до республіканського електорату.

Значна частина республіканців у Конгресі й зараз зберігає позицію яструбів у протидії російській агресії та вимагає посилити підтримку України.

(Укрінформ, 18.01.2023)

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