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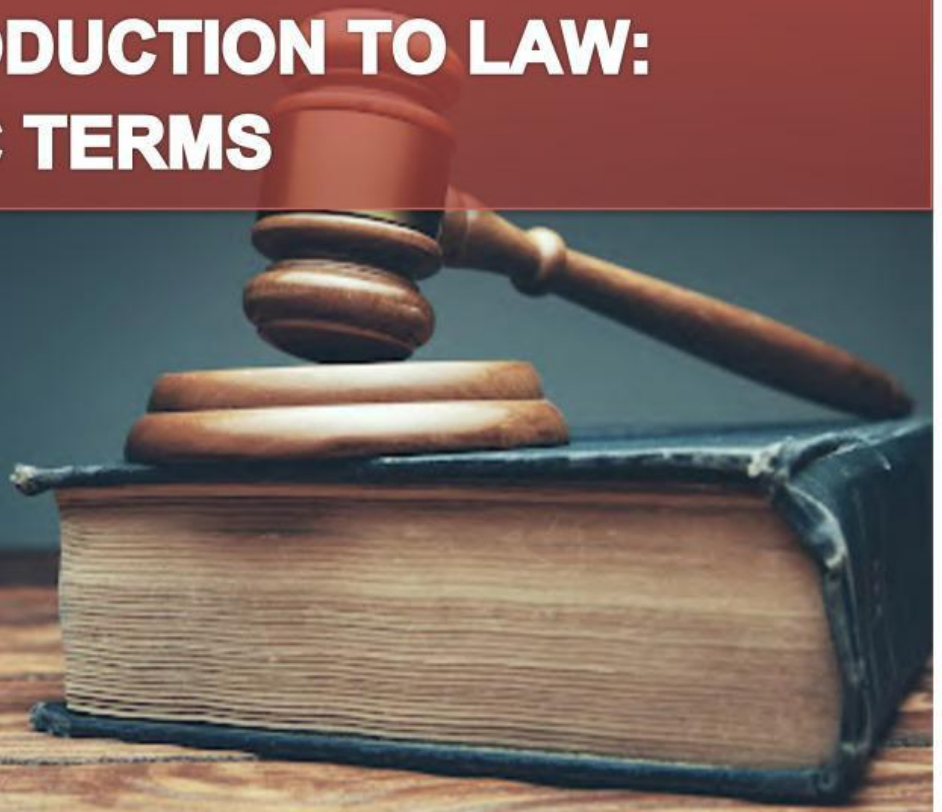
INTRODUCTION TO LAW: BASIC TERMS

Vocabulary

Law, types of law,
basic terms, legal
profession

Grammar

The verb 'to be'



LEAD-IN

Look at the pictures and try to guess what sphere of our life they refer to. Choose the correct answer

medicine
music
law
economy



PRONUNCIATION

Check your pronunciation:

law [lɔ:], rules [ru:lz], regulations [ˌregjuˈleɪʃnz],
legislation [ˌledʒɪsˈleɪʃn], judicial [dʒuˈdɪʃl], court [kɔ:t],
police [pəˈli:s], enforce law [ɪnˈfɔ:s lɔ:], punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ],
break the law [breɪk ði: lɔ:], illegal [ɪˈli:gl], branches of law
[brɑ:ntʃɪz əv lɔ:], constitutional law [kɒnstɪˈtju:ʃənl lɔ:],
administrative law [ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv lɔ:], government body
[ˈgʌvənmənt ˈbɒdi], administrative agencies [ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv
ˈeɪdʒənsɪz], civil law [ˈsɪvl lɔ:], disputes [dɪˈspju:ts],
property [ˈprɒpəti], criminals [ˈkrɪmɪnls], tort law [tɔ:t
lɔ:], employment/labour law [ɪmˈplɔɪmənt/ˈleɪbə(r)
lɔ:], international law [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl lɔ:]

KEY WORDS

Try to remember the words and word combinations below:



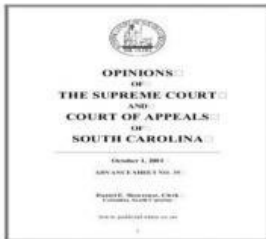
law –
закон, право



rules and regulations –
правила і норми



legislation –
законодавство



judicial opinions –
судова практика



to enforce the law –
застосовувати норми закону



to break the law –
порушувати закон



court –
суд



police –
поліція



to punish –
карати

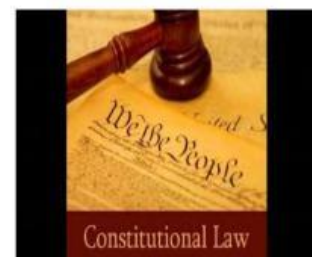


illegal –
незаконний

BRANCHES OF LAW

- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
- ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
- CRIMINAL LAW
- CIVIL LAW
- COMMERCIAL LAW

branches of law –
галузі права



constitutional law –
конституційне право



administrative law –
адміністративне право



administrative agencies –
адміністративні органи

Cabinet of Ministers



government body –
орган державної влади



civil law –
цивільне право



remedies –
захист права



disputes –
спори



property –
власність



criminal law –
кримінальне право



criminals –
Злочинці



tort law –
деліктне право



employment/labour law –
трудове право



international law –
міжнародне право

READING

Read the text paying attention to the key words and word combinations. Then go back to the section with key words and try to reproduce the information given

Law is the body of official **rules and regulations**. Generally, we can find such rules and regulations in constitutions, **legislation, judicial opinions** etc. Law is a formal mechanism of social control. The **court** and **police enforce** this system of rules and **punish** people who **break the law** – do something **illegal**.

The **main branches of law** are:

Constitutional law deals with understanding and use of Constitution.

Administrative law is a branch of law that deals with the creation and operation of **administrative agencies** and the legal relationships between such agencies, other **government bodies**, and the public.

Civil law is a part of law that deals with private rights and **remedies** and **disputes** between individuals in such areas as contracts, **property** and family law. **Criminal law** is a system of law that deals with crimes and punishment of **criminals**.

Tort law is a part of law that helps people to claim for compensation when someone hurts them or their property.

Employment / Labour law deals with relationships between workers, employers, trade unions and government bodies.

International law regulates relations between countries.

2. Answer the following questions

What is law?

What sources does civil law come from? Match each of the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Legislation | A. Laws based on previous legal decisions and traditions. |
| 2. Common law | B. Laws created by governing body. |

What kind of law branches can you qualify?

3. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false)

1. We can find rules and regulations in books and magazines.
2. Law is the body of official rules and regulations.

3. Constitutional law deals with understanding and use of Constitution.
4. Administrative law deals with private rights and remedies and disputes between individuals.
5. Civil law is a part of law that deals with regulations between countries.
6. Areas of civil law are government agencies and bodies.
7. Criminal law is a system of law that deals with crimes and punishment of criminals.
8. Tort law is a part of law that helps people to buy property.
9. Employment / Labour law deals with relationships at work.
10. International law regulates relations between people.

4. Match each of the following words with their definitions

1. law
2. constitutional law
3. administrative law
4. civil law
5. criminal law
6. tort law
7. employment/ labour law
8. international law

- A. regulates relations between countries
- B. is branch of law that deals with the creation and operation of administrative agencies
- C. is the body of official rules and regulations
- D. deals with crimes and punishment of criminals
- E. deals with relationship between workers, employers, trade unions and government bodies
- F. deals with understanding and use of Constitution
- G. is a part of law that deals with private rights and remedies and disputes between individuals in such areas as contracts, property and family law
- H. is a part of law that helps people to claim for compensation when someone hurts them or their property

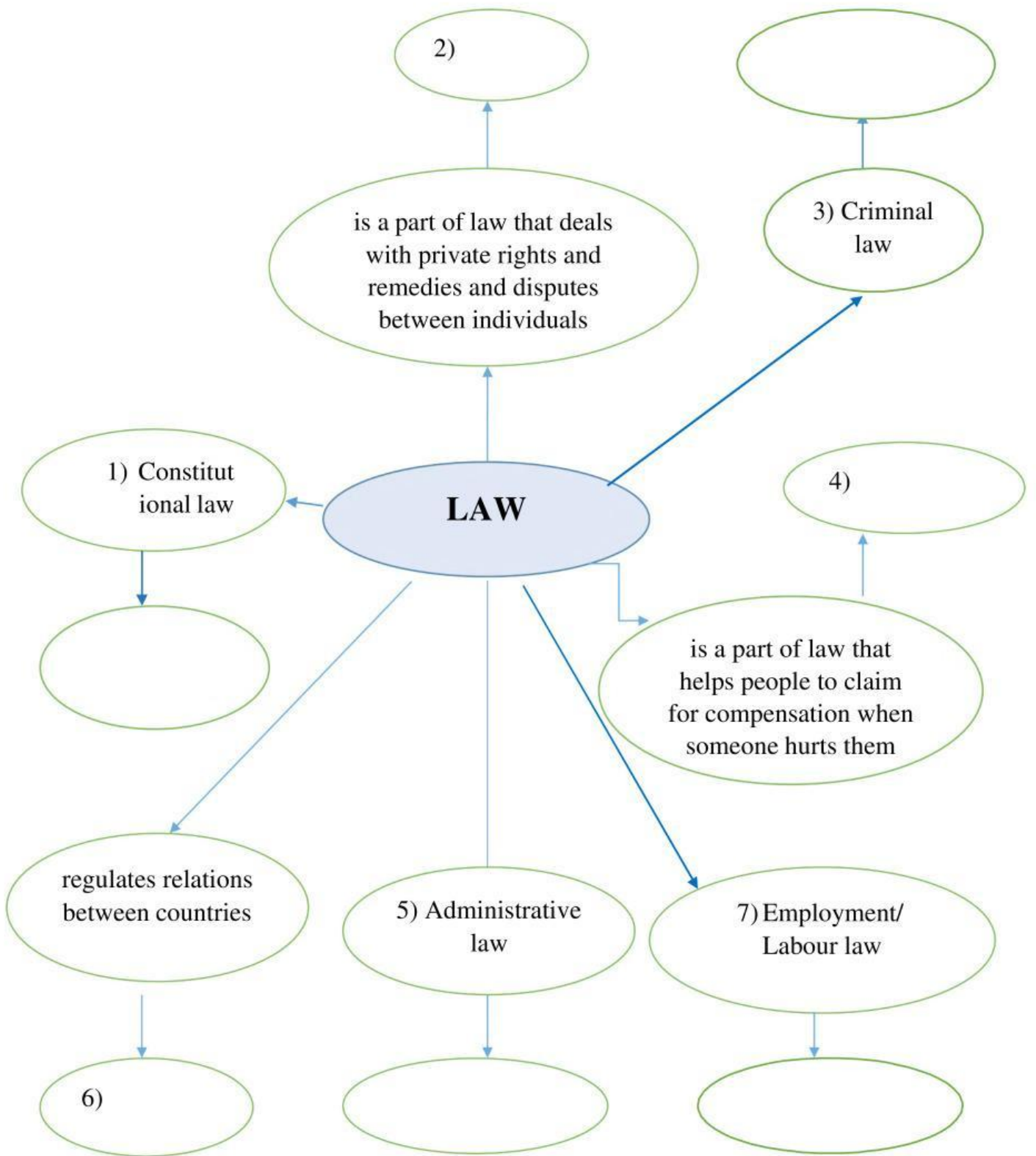


What a law says:

There are several ways to refer to what a law says:

**The law states...determines...prescribes/
according to law...under the law...subject to the
law...under the article...**

5. Complete the diagram with necessary words and definitions



EXTRA READING

What legal professions do you know?
Which of these professions deal with
law? Choose correct answers

- a) a teacher;
- b) a judge;
- c) a historian;
- d) a police officer;
- e) a barrister;
- f) an attorney.

Read the text about legal professions. What legal profession is interesting for you?

If people have a problem with the law or they need (1) **to take legal action against somebody or a company**, they usually need the help of a lawyer. (2) **A lawyer** is someone who has studied law and has a special qualification to represent people in (3) **court** or other legal actions. There are many different types of lawyers. They have different names in British and American English. The common names for a lawyer are:

(4) **Attorney** is American word to describe a lawyer. In British English we usually call them (4) **a solicitor**. Solicitors have special knowledge of different areas of the law such as family, crime, finance, property and employment, **advise** (5) **the accused** and help to prepare the (6) **defense case**.

If lawyers work at higher level of courts, they are called (7) **counsels** in the USA and (7) **barristers** in the UK.

In criminal law the lawyer either represents (8) **defense** or the (9)

1. порушувати судову справу проти особи або компанії

2. юрист

3. суд

4. юрисконсульт

5. обвинувачений

6. версія захисту

prosecution.

(10) **The defense lawyer** is a lawyer who (11) **proves** that (12) **the defendant** is not (13) **guilty** of the charges.

(14) **The prosecutor** is the lawyer who represents the government's side and (15) **seeks to prove** that the defendant is guilty.

Jurors. (16) **A jury** consists of twelve men and women from the (17) **local community**. They sit in the (18) **Crown Court** with a judge and listen to witnesses for the defense and prosecution before deciding whether the accused is guilty or (19) **innocent**.

(20) **Judges**. Judges are trained lawyers, nearly always ex-barristers who sit in the Crown Court and (21) **appeal courts**. The judge rules on points of law and makes sure that the (22) **trial** is conducted properly. He or she does not decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused – that is the jury's job. However if the jury find the accused guilty, then the judge (23) **passes sentence**.

(24) **Coroners**. Coroners have medical or legal training (or both) and investigate violent or unnatural deaths.

(25) **Police officer**. A *police officer* is a person who works for police. Their job is to make sure people (26) **obey the law**.

7. адвокати

8. захист

9. обвинувачення

10. захисник

11. доказувати

12. звинувачений, підсудний

13. винний

14. сторона звинувачення, прокурор

15. шукати докази

16. судова колегія, присяжні

17. місцева громада

18. Суд Корони

19. бути невинним

20. судді

21. апеляційні суди

22. судовий розгляд

23. виносити вирок

24. коронер (слідчий, який розслідує випадки раптової та насильницької смерті)

25. офіцер поліції

26. дотримуватись закону

3. Circle the nouns below. Don't circle the other words

A lawyer court represent help attorney describesolicitor advise case barrister prosecute counsel defend the defense guilty defendant prove prosecution proves seek jury innocent judge decide investigate coroner police officer obey

4. Circle the correct answer

Model: A lawyer / a coroner is a person who represents people in legal actions.

1. The prosecutor / the solicitor is the lawyer who represents the government's side.
2. The defendant / the judge can be guilty or innocent.
3. A jury / a lawyer listens to witnesses for the defense and prosecution before deciding whether the accused is guilty or innocent.
4. A police officer / a judge is a person who officially decides who is the winner in case.
5. A police officer / a defense officer is a person who works for the police.
6. Coroners / prosecutors investigate violent or unnatural deaths.
7. Police make sure people obey the law/break the law.
8. A jury / a court consists of twelve men and women from the local community.

5. Fill in the blanks with necessary word or word combinations below

legal action against court attorney coroners solicitors case the accused barristers a defense lawyer

1. A _____ is a legal action that is decided in the court.
2. A lawyer helps people to take _____ somebody or a company.
3. Solicitors have special knowledge of different areas and advise _____.
4. Lawyers represent people in the _____.
5. _____ is an American word to describe a lawyer.
6. In British English we usually call them _____.
7. _____ are lawyers who work in court.
8. _____ is a lawyer defending against the case.
9. _____ investigate violent or unnatural deaths.