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Приволжский филиал
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Образования
РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРАВОСУДИЯ»
г. Нижний Новгород

Задания для контрольной работы
учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции»
(специальность 40.05.04 «Судебная и прокурорская деятельность», специалитет)
заочная форма обучения СО и СПО
1 курс
2024-2025 учебный год

1. Read the text and translate it.

English courts

There are civil and criminal courts within the English legal system. Civil courts resolve disputes between private citizens or between private citizens and the state. In criminal courts, cases are brought against a person who has broken the law. The wrongdoer is sued in a civil court while in a criminal court he is prosecuted.

Cases brought before civil courts are to do with legal matters such as breach of contract, trespass to property, and disputes over land or the wrongful exercise of power by public servants. Civil cases are usually considered in county courts.

Cases brought before criminal courts are to do with offences against the state which, these days, usually involve breach of the statutory law. Minor criminal cases and some civil matters such as debts are started in magistrates' courts and are heard by lay magistrates called Justices of Peace. Offenders who are aged between 10 and 17 are dealt with by Youth Courts with specially trained magistrates. These courts are not open to the public.

Some serious crimes, like murder, cannot be heard by the magistrates. They must go to the Crown Court. And there are some offences where the defendant is given the choice of having his case heard either in the magistrates' court or the Crown Court. It takes much longer to have a case heard in the Crown Court, but some defendants prefer it because the facts of the case are decided by a jury, that

is, ordinary members of the public. Jurors are to decide questions of fact and give a verdict that is to say whether the defendant is guilty or not.

If the defendant is dissatisfied with the court decision he can appeal to a higher court requesting it to re-examine and change the judgment. Appeals from the Crown Court go first to the High Court and, in special cases, to the Court of Appeal. Occasionally, a case is carried through this system of appeal all the way to the Supreme Court, the final court of appeal. Its decisions on both criminal and civil matters bind all other courts. Only the government can overturn a decision of the Supreme Court and then, only by passing an Act of Parliament.

In addition to courts Parliament sets a lot of tribunals, independent judicial bodies, which hear appeals made in certain types of cases. There are employment tribunals, immigration tribunals and others. In their decisions they must comply with the law. Otherwise, their decisions may be challenged by the High Court.

2. Answer the following questions on the basis of the text.

- 1) What cases are brought in criminal courts?
- 2) Where are civil cases considered?
- 3) What kinds of cases are started in magistrates' courts?
- 4) What courts deal with offenders who are aged between 10 and 17?
- 5) Where must serious cases go?
- 6) Why do some defendants choose the Crown Court to hear their cases?
- 7) Who does a jury consist of?
- 8) What is a verdict?
- 9) What is the system of appeal like?
- 10) How can the decisions of the Supreme Court be overturned?
- 11) What are tribunals? What body sets them?

3. Give Russian equivalents to the word expressions. Make up your own sentences with 6 of them.

- 1) Youth Court
- 2) Minor criminal case

- 3) Disputes over land
- 4) To sue smb in a civil court
- 5) To be dissatisfied with
- 6) To break the law
- 7) To make an appeal
- 8) To challenge a decision
- 9) To pass an Act of Parliament
- 10) To bind smb
- 11) To overturn a decision
- 12) To give a verdict

4. Give English equivalents to the word expressions below (on the basis of the text above).

- 1) Дать выбор сделать что-либо
- 2) Непрофессиональный судья
- 3) Правонарушитель
- 4) Подать апелляцию в вышестоящий суд
- 5) Начать дело в суде по гражданским делам
- 6) Возбудить дело против кого-либо в суде по уголовным делам
- 7) Превышение должностных полномочий
- 8) Нарушение контракта
- 9) Государственный служащий
- 10) Мировой судья
- 11) Ходатайствовать о чем-либо
- 12) Пересмотреть решение суда

5. Make up the questions to the underlined words/word expressions.

- 1) In their decisions the courts must comply with the law.
- 2) Civil cases are usually considered in County Courts.
- 3) The verdict usually says whether the defendant is guilty or not.
- 4) The jury must decide the facts of the case.
- 5) He is trying to resolve the dispute.

6. Change the sentences using the Passive Voice

- 1) Magistrates' courts start minor criminal cases.
- 2) The police arrested the boy yesterday.
- 3) The judge will resolve the dispute tomorrow.
- 4) Parliament sets a lot of tribunals.
- 5) Her neighbour brought a civil action against her.
- 6) The jurors are trying to return the verdict.
- 7) The lawyers usually make objections during the trial.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ТИТУЛЬНОГО ЛИСТА

Министерство образования и науки РФ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
"Российский государственный университет правосудия"
Приволжский филиал

Кафедра языкознания и иностранных языков

**Контрольная работа по дисциплине:
Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции**

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Н.Новгород, 2024

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

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If the defendant is dissatisfied with the court decision he can appeal to a higher court requesting it to re-examine and change the judgment. Appeals from the Crown Court go first to the High Court and, in special cases, to the Court of Appeal. Occasionally, a case is carried through this system of appeal all the way to the Supreme Court, the final court of appeal. Its decisions on both criminal and

civil matters bind all other courts. Only the government can overturn a decision of the Supreme Court and then, only by passing an Act of Parliament.

In addition to courts Parliament sets a lot of tribunals, independent judicial bodies, which hear appeals made in certain types of cases. There are employment tribunals, immigration tribunals and others. In their decisions they must comply with the law. Otherwise, their decisions may be challenged by the High Court.

! Существуют гражданские и уголовные суды в английской правовой системе.
.....

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Answer:

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- 11) To overturn a decision -
- 12) To give a verdict –

My own sentences:

1) to break the law

No one should break the law.

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

4. Give English equivalents to the word expressions below (on the basis of the text above).

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5. Make up the questions to the underlined words/word expressions.

- 1) In their decisions the courts must comply with the law.

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Question:

6. Change the sentences using the Passive Voice

- 1) Magistrates' courts start minor criminal cases.

Passive voice: Minor criminal cases are started by Magistrates' courts

- 2) The police arrested the boy yesterday.

Passive voice:

- 3) The judge will resolve the dispute tomorrow.

Passive voice:

- 4) Parliament sets a lot of tribunals.

Passive voice:

- 5) Her neighbour brought a civil action against her.

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Passive voice: