

Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»

А. В. СОБКО

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ

Тексты и упражнения

Практическое пособие

для студентов специальности
1-24 01 02 «Правоведение»

Гомель
ГГУ им. Ф. Скорины
2021

УДК 811.111(076.1)
ББК 81.432.1я73
С542

Рецензенты:

кандидат филологических наук И. Н. Пузенко;
кандидат педагогических наук Т. В. Починок

Рекомендовано к изданию научно-методическим советом
учреждения образования «Гомельский государственный
университет имени Франциска Скорины»

Собко, А. В.

С542 Английский язык для юристов. Тексты и упражнения :
практическое пособие / А. В. Собко ; Гомельский гос. ун-т им.
Ф. Скорины. – Гомель : ГГУ им. Ф. Скорины, 2021. – 36 с.
ISBN 978-985-577-738-1

Практическое пособие включает упражнения и тестовые задания по профессиональной лексике для студентов, изучающих юридические дисциплины.

Целью практического пособия является накопление и систематизация необходимого словарного запаса (профессиональная лексика), а также развитие и совершенствование навыков всех видов речевой деятельности.

Издание адресовано студентам специальности 1-24 01 02 «Правоведение».

УДК 811.111(076.1)
ББК 81.432.1я73

ISBN 978-985-577-738-1

© Собко А. В., 2021

© Учреждение образования «Гомельский
государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины», 2021

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Предисловие	4
Unit 1. Choosing a profession.....	5
Unit 2. Industrial communication.....	14
Unit 3. Grammar.....	19
Список литературы	36

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Практическое пособие включает упражнения и тестовые задания по профессиональной лексике для студентов, изучающих юридические дисциплины. Цель пособия – накопление и систематизация необходимого словарного запаса, а также развитие и совершенствование навыков диалогической и монологической устной речи, автоматизация лексико-грамматических умений.

При подготовке пособия автор использовала современный и актуальный лексический материал, что говорит об актуальности и новизне издания. Тематика текстовых заданий данного пособия соответствует требованиям программы курса. В текстах и послетекстовых заданиях собран основной необходимый материал, на базе которого смоделированы ситуации общения будущих специалистов сферы юриспруденции. Подобранные лексико-грамматические упражнения расширяют активный запас профессиональной лексики студентов, знакомят их с грамматическими структурами, необходимыми для поддержания беседы на заданные темы.

Материалы практического пособия представлены в трёх разделах, два из которых содержат текстовые задания, а последний раздел является грамматическим блоком с упражнениями, темы которых соответствуют учебной программе, разработанной для юридического факультета.

UNIT 1. CHOOSING A PROFESSION

Ex. 1. Read the text below. Translate it.

My future profession

One of the most popular professions among the young people of our country is the profession of a lawyer. The profession of a lawyer is very interesting and diverse. Our country is building a rule-of-law state, and a lawyer should play a very important role in this process. The profession of a lawyer is quite necessary for regulating social relations in the state.

Graduates of different law schools can work at the Bar, in the organs of the Prosecutor's Office, in different courts, in notary offices, in legal advice offices, in organs of tax inspection, in organs of militia, as well as in different firms, companies, banks, enterprises, etc. They can work as advocates, judges, notaries, investigators, prosecutors, jurisconsults, inspectors, customs officers, traffic officers, and other workers of law enforcement agencies.

To be a good specialist a lawyer should know many laws and their proper application. So, would-be lawyers study many subjects important for their future work. They study theory of state and law, civil law, civil procedure, criminal law, criminal procedure, labour law, criminalistics, criminology, and many others.

Besides, any lawyer is expected to know human psychology as throughout his/her career a lawyer will meet different people: children and adults; the sick and the healthy; the poor and the rich; educated and uneducated persons; people of different nationalities, languages and religions; victims, witnesses, suspects; first offenders and recidivists; prisoners and general public. A lawyer has to deal with a variety of people and situations. That's why the profession of a lawyer may be considered to be very difficult and noble at the same time.

As for me, I decided to become a lawyer because of the family tradition. My father graduated from the Sverdlovsk Institute of Law many years ago and he has been working as a prosecutor since. He told me much about the profession of a lawyer, about his work, about all the pros and cons of being a lawyer. I am sure in my choice. And I want to become a judge and work in a court. I know that under the Constitution of Russia I'll be able to work as a judge only after graduation from a law higher school, at the age of over 25, having five-year experience in law, and after passing

the qualification exam. In this case I can be appointed judge of a district court. In performing my duties I'll have to be guided by law. In deciding a case I'll have to examine all the case evidence, interrogate the defendants, interview victims and witnesses, hear the experts' findings, examine the physical evidence and do many other things. And I'll have to pass sentence which must be lawful, grounded and just.

Ex. 2. Try to retell the text using no more than 10 sentences.

Ex. 3. Read the article about the opportunities you may have after having graduated from the University.

The Bar

In accordance with the Constitution, the main task of the Bar is rendering legal assistance to citizens and organizations. The Bar promotes the protection of the lawful rights and interests of citizens and organizations, the administration of justice, the observance of laws.

Advocates are united into professional organizations - colleges of advocates (the Bar). A college is built on the principle of self-government, which means its right to decide its internal affairs independently.

Members of the Bar give advice on juridical matters, oral and written information on legislation, draw petitions, complaints and other legal documents; act as their clients' representatives in court, arbitration and other state organs for civil and administrative cases; participate in the preliminary investigation and in court in criminal cases as counsels for the defence; represent victims, plaintiffs, defendants.

As a rule, colleges have their own legal advice offices.

Notary Service

There are many notary offices in our country. Their task is to check the legality of all transactions or documents they witness and to give legal advice and to render assistance to institutions, enterprises, organizations and individuals in protecting their legitimate interests. In doing so, notary offices establish identity, legal capacity and legal ability of the parties concerned, and the authenticity of their documents.

The notaries and the entire staff of the notary offices are bound to keep all the matters they handle or come across in performing their duties, professional secret.

Their duty also consists in helping applicants to make wills, in drawing deeds of gift, conveyance, purchase and sale. They attest wills, deeds and writings; verify copies of documents; certify translations of documents into foreign and native languages.

Besides, they make measures to guarantee the safety of the property left by deceased persons, and they issue certificates granting the right to inherit this property.

The Prosecutor's Office

The Prosecutor's Office in the tsarist Russia was established in 1722. The Russian Prosecutor's Office was founded in 1922. It exercises general supervision over observance of laws. Its main function is to see that all laws are correctly and uniformly applied throughout the country.

Any citizen of the Russian Federation can complain to the Prosecutor's Office against violation of his/her rights. Any citizen of the Russian Federation can complain to the Prosecutor's Office against violation of his/her rights. A prosecutor also has the right to appeal against all unlawful decisions and actions of state organs and officials.

The Prosecutor's Office institutes criminal proceedings and investigates criminal cases. Investigators ascertain the circumstances under which crimes were committed, collect evidence against the perpetrators of crimes and their accomplices. Then courts try the cases submitting to them by the Prosecutor's Office, and the prosecutor brings a charge before the court in the name of the state. After the trial the prosecutor checks the sentences and judgments handed down by the court as to their legality. He has the right to enter any appeal if in his opinion the sentence or judgment is erroneous.

Police

Police is the organization which is responsible for the safety of the public. It must provide full degree of security for the society and its citizens. Its tasks are: to maintain public order; to combat, investigate and prevent crime; to protect personal safety of citizens; to protect state, public, municipal, private and other forms of property; to regulate traffic, etc. The police is now divided into the Criminal police and the Service of Public Security.

When information about a committed crime is got, an investigative operative group goes out to the crime scene. The group usually consists of

an inspector on duty, an investigator, a field-criminalist, a medical expert. If necessary, some other experts join them. At the crime scene members of the group find, collect and protect evidence (fingerprints, footprints and other traces of the criminal act) by means of investigative technique. They take pictures of the crime scene, make diagrams, etc. In short, they try to reconstruct the happening as to "what, when, how, why and who". The crime scene examination is usually ended with drawing up a record.

Ex. 4. Answer the questions.

1. What is one of the most popular professions nowadays? 2. How can you explain it? 3. What higher schools train lawyers? 4. Where can graduates of law schools work? 5. What professions of lawyers do you know? 6. What is necessary to become a good lawyer? 7. Why is it very important to know human psychology? 8. What profession of a lawyer have you chosen and why? 9. Where do you want to work after graduation from the University? 10. What will be your duties?

Ex. 5. Read the text.

My future profession is a lawyer

It is rather important for everyone to make the right choice of profession, because what we choose defines the largest part of our life. If someone chooses to be a teacher, he or she will spend most of the time dealing children. Those, who choose to become doctors, spend most of their adult life helping people to cope with various diseases. I chose to discuss different matters and argue about them.

Basically, I want to become a lawyer. On daily basis I like investigating, finding out the truth, arguing and winning. So, people who know me well, agree that I would make an excellent lawyer. In my opinion, justice is valuable in modern world. That's why this profession is rather demanded and respected in every country.

To become a qualified professional, I should enter a decent Law school. My parents have found vocational law courses for me, where I will be studying for the next two years. After that I can either start working at the Investigation Department or continue studying at the university to become a legist or attorney. I would prefer the second option, because I really want to work at court and to deal with criminal charges.

As I've mentioned before I like investigating the cases and detecting the truth, so the profession of a lawyer seems to be suitable for me. Apart from that, I think that such legal professions are highly respected in the society. In my opinion, each lawyer should look smart and neat. That's one of the main reasons why people look up to these professionals and trust them.

Today a good lawyer is of great demand, so I hope to become one someday.

Ex. 6. Translate the words from Russian into English.

Дискуссия, спорные вопросы, расследовать, справедливость, востребованный, следственный отдел, уголовные дела, на мой взгляд, безусловно, аккуратно, восхищение, пользуется большим спросом.

Ex. 7. Match the sentences in English with their Russian equivalents.

1. After finishing secondary school young people may enter an institute or a university to prepare for different professions, such as that of a teacher, a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer, a designer, a journalist, a chemist, a physicist, a musician, a writer, an economist among other professions.

2. He asked whether the reform of the judiciary had liberalized the profession of a lawyer and whether bar associations played a role in regulating the profession.

3. Because I'm a lawyer... makes me a professional talker.

4. They safeguard a lawyer's professional status and provide for his presence during the investigation phase of criminal proceedings.

5. In society, a lawyer is expected to be a very profitable profession though.

6. Article 4 of the Legal Profession Act provides that everyone has the right to apply to a lawyer of his or her own choosing.

7. Several countries that originally had two or more legal professions have since fused or united their professions into a single type of lawyer.

8. The most common previous profession of U.S. presidents is lawyer.

9. In 1935, Alejandro Tario Lim was elected as Governor of the province, and known as Justice of the Peace of Tibiao, a lawyer by profession.

10. In late 1678, Vigoreaux hosted the party where the lawyer Maitre Perrin heard Marie Bosse say that she was a professional poisoner.

11. Even highly skilled professional jobs like a lawyer, doctor, engineer, journalist are at risk of automation.

12. The introduction of a mandatory training period prior to admission to the legal profession would certainly enhance the general quality of lawyers' services.

13. In the English-speaking world, the largest mandatory professional association of lawyers is the State Bar of California, with 230,000 members.

14. In addition to professional lawyers, the State has established a system of assigned counsel to defend vulnerable persons.

15. We could tell, however, when debate became more acrimonious than professional, but this was from watching lawyers other than our father.

16. And they're starting to dominate lots of professions – doctors, lawyers, bankers, accountants.

17. The lawyers and doctors would go back to their professions and wait for clients who might never come.

18. Since Nixon and many senior officials involved in Watergate were lawyers, the scandal severely tarnished the public image of the legal profession.

19. Its preamble contains an emphatic reminder that the legal profession can remain self-governing only if lawyers behave properly.

20. As a result, the title is now used by many professionals in these countries, including those such as lawyers who are not normally granted the title elsewhere.

21. In “The New Type of Professional Man Required,” Woodson discusses the many hardships black lawyers and doctors encounter in their professional careers.

22. Although lawyers in the United States do not customarily use the title, the law degree in that country is the Juris Doctor, a professional doctorate.

23. Professionals, such as doctors, lawyers and teachers, were also targeted.

24. In ancient Greece, citizens spoke on their own behalf rather than having professionals, like modern lawyers, speak for them.

25. Many of their students were sons of clergymen; most planned professional careers as ministers, lawyers or teachers.

26. Other professionals who may be able to help include doctors or nurses, police officers, lawyers, and social workers.

1. Он спросил, привела ли судебная реформа к либерализации профессии адвоката и играют ли коллегии адвокатов какую-либо роль в регулировании деятельности своих членов.

2. Потому что я юрист... моя профессия – болтать.

3. Эти положения защищают профессиональный статус адвокатов и их право присутствовать на следственном этапе уголовного дела.

4. Статья 4 закона об адвокатуре предусматривает, что любое лицо вправе обратиться за помощью к адвокату по своему выбору.

5. В обществе юрист считается довольно прибыльной профессией.

6. Несколько стран, которые первоначально имели две или более юридических профессий, с тех пор объединили свои профессии в единый тип юриста.

7. В 1935 году Алехандро Тарио Лим был избран губернатором провинции и известен как мировой судья Тибиао, юрист по профессии.

8. Наиболее распространенной профессией среди президентов США была профессия адвокат.

9. Даже такие высококвалифицированные профессии, как юрист, врач, инженер, журналист, подвержены риску автоматизации.

10. В конце 1678 года Вигоре устроил вечеринку, на которой адвокат мэтр Перрен услышал, как Мари Боссе сказала, что она профессиональная отравительница.

11. Наряду с профессиональными юристами в этом штате существует также система государственной адвокатской помощи, призванная обеспечивать защиту уязвимых членов общества.

12. Введение обязательного периода стажировки, предшествующего допуску к профессии юриста, несомненно, повысит общее качество адвокатских услуг.

13. И они начинают доминировать во множестве профессий: доктора, адвокаты, банкиры, бухгалтеры.

14. Юристы и врачи вернутся к своим профессиям и станут ждать клиентов, которые, возможно, так никогда и не появятся.

15. Мы, конечно, сразу замечали, если прения становились более желчными, чем того требовала профессиональная этика, но так бывало, когда выступал не наш отец, а другие адвокаты.

16. Поскольку Никсон и многие высокопоставленные чиновники, участвовавшие в Уотергейте, были юристами, скандал сильно запятнал общественный имидж юридической профессии.

17. Его преамбула содержит решительное напоминание о том, что юридическая профессия может оставаться самоуправляемой только в том случае, если юристы ведут себя должным образом.

18. В результате этого титул в настоящее время используется многими профессионалами в этих странах, в том числе такими, как юристы, которым обычно не предоставляется этот титул в других странах.

19. Многие из их учеников были сыновьями священнослужителей; большинство планировали профессиональную карьеру в качестве священников, юристов или учителей.

20. В книге «Новый тип профессионального человека, который требуется» Вудсон обсуждает многие трудности, с которыми сталкиваются чернокожие юристы и врачи в своей профессиональной карьере.

21. Хотя юристы в Соединенных Штатах обычно не используют это название, юридическая степень в этой стране – это Juris Doctor, профессиональная докторская степень.

22. В англоязычном мире крупнейшей обязательной профессиональной ассоциацией юристов является Коллегия адвокатов штата Калифорния, насчитывающая 230 000 членов.

23. Другие специалисты, которые могут помочь, включают врачей или медсестер, полицейских, юристов и социальных работников.

24. В Древней Греции граждане говорили от своего имени, а не от имени профессионалов, таких как современные юристы.

25. Мишенью также стали профессионалы, такие как врачи, юристы и учителя.

26. После окончания средней школы молодежь может поступить в институт или университет, чтобы получить профессию преподавателя, врача, адвоката, инженера, журналиста, химика, физика, музыканта, писателя, экономиста.

Ex. 8. Read the text.

About my career (legal career)

I originally became interested in the law during my 9th form when I realized that my skills as a writer, speaker, and leader — as well as my powers of logic — would probably serve me well in a legal career. That is why I entered an optional class where I could have lessons on law twice a week.

All that I have done and experienced in my studying of the basic aspects of the law has further stimulated and reinforced my interest in the law, especially international obligations and public law, and my determination to pursue a legal career.

Studying to be a lawyer represents the fulfilment of one of my longest held dreams.

Whatever I could do as a lawyer to help people who are victimised by unscrupulous businessmen, as well as their own ignorance of the law, would give me a great satisfaction.

The duty of the lawyer is not only to punish people for various crimes: from espionage to serial murder and terrorism, but they must do their best to prevent crimes, to fight against evil in our society.

They should help those people, who committed an error (broke the law) to find the right road in their life. The lawyers protect the rights and legal interests of citizens, institutions and organizations. I want to help people, businesses to solve their problems, I want to help everybody to know the rules that we all have to get along.

I think that the profession of a lawyer is one of the most important in the law-governed state, which we are creating now.

Ex. 9. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of family were you born in?
2. What is your dream?
3. Why have you chosen the career of lawyer?

4. How can you help people as a lawyer?
5. What is the duty of the lawyer?

Ex. 10. Match the words in two columns.

to reinforce — смертный приговор
to pursue a legal career — незнание закона
attorney — серийное убийство
ignorance of the law — иметь профессию юриста
to punish — преступление
crime — наказывать
serial murder — совершить ошибку
to commit an error — адвокат, юрист, прокурор
death sentence — усиливать, укреплять

UNIT 2. INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION

Ex. 11. Learn some useful words and expressions.

Let's start with... — Давайте начнём с...

The first item on the agenda is... — Первый пункт повестки дня...

Before we move on, we should... — Прежде чем мы продолжим, мы должны...

What is the main problem? — В чём заключается главная проблема?

As I see it, the most important thing is... — На мой взгляд, самое важное...

What do you mean by... — Что вы подразумеваете под...

I don't quite follow you. — Я не вполне вас понял.

What should we do about it? — Как нам следует с этим поступить?

Does anyone have any comments? — У кого-нибудь есть комментарии?

Does everyone agree on that? — Все с этим согласны?

I agree/I disagree. — Я согласен / Я не согласен.

I suggest that... — Я предлагаю...

You have a good point. — Вы привели веский аргумент.

So, we've decided to... — Итак, мы решили...

It was nice meeting you. — Я был рад встретиться с вами.

I'm sorry, but I have to go now. — Простите, но мне уже пора.

Thank you for your time. — Спасибо за уделённое время.

I'll give you a call. — Я вам позвоню.

How do I get in touch with you? — Как мне с вами связаться?

Let me give you my business card. — Я оставлю вам свою визитку.

Here's my e-mail / office number. — Вот мой e-mail / рабочий номер.

We'll be in touch. — Мы будем на связи.

Dear colleagues! — Уважаемые коллеги!

Let me introduce myself. My name is... — Разрешите представиться. Меня зовут...

The topic of my presentation is... — Тема моей презентации...

I will take some... minutes of your time. — Я займу... минут вашего времени.

So, first / To begin with/Let's start with... — Итак, во-первых / Для начала / Начнем с...

That completes/concludes/covers the first part of my presentation... — На этом заканчивается первая часть моей презентации.

Let's move on to the next part, which is... — Перейдём к следующей части, которая...

Now I want to describe the development of the idea. — Теперь я хочу рассказать о появлении этой идеи.

That brings me to.../So now we come to... — Таким образом, переходим к...

I'd like to finish by emphasising the main point(s). — В завершение мне бы хотелось подчеркнуть основные моменты.

Now I'd be very interested to hear your comments. — Я с интересом выслушаю ваши замечания.

Thank you for your attention! — Благодарю вас за внимание!

I graduated from... university (college) in... — Я окончил... университет (училище) в...

I handle stress easily. — Я легко справляюсь со стрессом.

I am a team player. — Я командный игрок.

I am good at multitasking. — Я хорошо работаю в условиях многозадачности.

I manage my time well by planning out... — Я умею хорошо распределять время, планируя...

I should be hired because I'm... — Я подхожу на эту должность, потому что...

I have... years' experience in the field. — У меня... лет опыта работы в этой сфере.

I'm very attentive to detail. — Я уделяю много внимания деталям.

I'm excited about this opportunity because... — Я очень рад получить эту возможность, поскольку...

I want to further my career in... — Я хочу развивать свою карьеру в сфере...

I am confident that I will be able to use my skills in... in the advertised post. — Я уверен, что смогу применить мои навыки на этой должности.

I am sorry, could you repeat that please? — Прошу прощения, вы могли бы повторить это еще раз?

When do you want me to start? — Когда мне начинать?

Dear Mr (Ms)... — Уважаемый(ая) мистер (мисс)...

Dear Sir/Madam. — обращение в случае, если вы не знаете имени и пола адресата.

I am writing to inform you that... — Я пишу, чтобы уведомить вас...

I am writing to enquire about... — Я пишу, чтобы узнать о...

With reference to your letter... — Относительно вашего письма...

Thank you for contacting us. — Спасибо, что вы с нами связались.

In reply to your request, ... — В ответ на ваш запрос, ...

I am interested in (obtaining / receiving)... — Я хотел бы получить...

Could you possibly tell us / let us have... — Не могли бы вы сообщить нам...

We are pleased to announce that... — Мы с удовольствием сообщаем, что...

We regret to inform you that... — Мы с сожалением сообщаем...

After careful consideration we have decided... — После тщательной оценки мы приняли решение...

I would appreciate your immediate attention to this matter. — Я был бы очень признателен за ваше неотложное внимание к этому делу.

I look forward to hearing from you. — Жду вашего ответа.

Yours faithfully... — С уважением... (в том случае, если вам неизвестно имя адресата).

I'm afraid it would not be possible to... — Боюсь, это невозможно...

Yours sincerely... — С уважением...

Hello, this is... — Здравствуйте, это...

Can I speak to...? — Могу я поговорить с...?

Would you ask him to call me back? — Вы не могли бы попросить его перезвонить мне?

Can I have extension 722? — Не могли бы вы соединить меня с номером 722 (внутренний номер)?

Would you repeat that number, please? — Не могли бы вы повторить номер телефона?

Would you spell that for me, please? — Не могли бы вы сказать это по буквам?

Let me repeat to make sure I understand what you said. — Позвольте мне повторить, чтобы убедиться в том, что я правильно вас понял.

Hold on just a moment, please. — Подождите минутку у телефона.

I'm phoning to arrange a meeting. — Я звоню, чтобы договориться о встрече.

I'd like to see Mr.... Is he free on Monday? — Я хотел бы встретиться с мистером... Он свободен в понедельник?

Is he coming there soon? — Он скоро вернется?

How about 2 o'clock? — Как насчёт 2 часов?

Could you manage Monday? — У вас получится в понедельник?

Ex. 12. Work in pairs. Write the dialogue with the help of the phrases written above. Role-play the dialogue with your partner.

UNIT 3. GRAMMAR

Ex. 13. Choose the right variant

1. This book is... than that one.
 - a) interesting;
 - b) more interesting;
 - c) the most interesting.

2. The elephant is... animal in the world.
 - a) bigger;
 - b) the biggest;
 - c) more bigger.

3. Nick is... than Rick.
 - a) stronger;
 - b) the strongest;
 - c) more stronger.

4. My father is... in our family.
 - a) more older;
 - b) older;
 - c) the oldest.

5. Scotland is... than England.
 - a) the smallest;
 - b) more smaller;
 - c) smaller.

Ex. 14. Which is the correct order?

1.
 - a) Your great idea is.
 - b) Your idea is great.
 - c) Great your idea is.
 - d) Your idea great is.

2.
 - a) She an exceptional student is.
 - b) She is a student exceptional.

- c) She is an exceptional student.
d) She a student exceptional is.
3. a) Is this shirt Italian?
b) Is Italian this shirt?
c) This shirt Italian is?
d) This shirt is Italian?
4. a) That restaurant very dirty is.
b) That is a restaurant very dirty.
c) Very dirty is that restaurant.
d) That restaurant is very dirty.
5. a) He a Korean car has.
b) He has a Korean car.
c) He has a car Korean.
d) A car Korean he has.

Ex. 15. Choose the proper variant.

1. Their flat is... than ours.
a) more large,
b) larger,
c) the larger.
2. You are... person that I know.
a) the luckiest,
b) luckier,
c) the luckiest.
3. The situation is... than I thought.
a) worse,
b) more bad,
c) badder.
4. Today the weather is... than yesterday.
a) much nicer,
b) nicer,
c) more nicer.

5. This car is... of all.

- a) an expensive,
- b) the least expensive
- c) a less expensive
- d) the little expensive.

6. The new teacher is... than the previous one.

- a) a lot of good,
- b) many better,
- c) many good,
- d) a lot better.

7. This room is not so... as that one on the first floor.

- a) more comfortable,
- b) comfortable,
- c) the most comfortable.

8. The more you learn... you become.

- a) smarter,
- b) the smarter,
- c) the smartest.

9. We left... way possible.

- a) the quickest,
- b) the quickiest,
- c) a quicker,
- d) a quick.

10. What sea is... The Black or the Red?

- a) less saltier,
- b) less salty,
- c) little saltier.

Ex. 16. Put the statement into the Reported speech.

1. «I think the film was a huge success» — said Peter.

Peter said that... .

- a) she thought the film had been a huge success,

- b) he thinks the film was a huge success,
- c) he thought the film was a huge success,
- d) he thought the film had been a huge success,
- e) I thought the film had been a huge success.

2. Mrs. Blake asked me when... .

- a) I had heard him play,
- b) he has heard him play,
- c) she has heard him play,
- d) I have heard his play,
- e) she hears my playing.

3. «I'll come to the meeting», — Tom said to me. Tom promised me that... come to the meeting.

- a) I will,
- b) I would,
- c) he will,
- d) he would,
- e) if he would.

4. He said: «I can speak English very well».

He said that he... English very well.

- a) can speak,
- b) could speak,
- c) will speak,
- d) may speak,
- e) have to speak.

5. She said: «I have been waiting for you since five o'clock.»

She said that she... for me since five o'clock.

- a) have been waiting,
- b) had been waiting,
- c) has been waiting,
- d) will have waited,
- e) was waiting.

6. «Please close the window, my son», — asked mother.

Mother asked her son... the window.

- a) does close,

- b) to close,
- c) closed,
- d) will close,
- e) had closed.

7. «Don`t go out after dark, Tom», — said Ann.
Ann... Tom not to go out after dark.

- a) said,
- b) threatened,
- c) warned,
- d) promised,
- e) permitted.

8. I don`t know where... .

- a) were the post-office,
- b) was the post-office,
- c) the post-office,
- d) are the post-office,
- e) the post-office is.

9. «Do you often play tennis?» — he asked me.
He asked me... tennis.

- a) I often play,
- b) if I often played,
- c) if he often plays,
- d) if you often played,
- e) we often play.

10. «Don`t imagine it`s an easy task to perform.»
He told me... an easy task to perform.

- a) don`t imagine it`s,
- b) not imagine it is,
- c) not to imagine it was,
- d) to imagine it was,
- e) not to imagine it is.

11. Father said: «I`ve been borrowing money from him for 6 months
but he still keeps coming.»

Father said... money from him for 6 months but... coming.

- a) he has been borrowing/he still keeps,
- b) he had been borrowing/he still kept,
- c) he borrowed/he still kept,
- d) she has borrowed/he still kept,
- e) he had been borrowing/she still kept.

12. «Who spoke at the meeting yesterday?»

She wonders... at the meeting... .

- a) who spoke/yesterday,
- b) who had spoken/yesterday,
- c) who had spoken/the day before,
- d) who speaks/every day,
- e) who had spoken/that day.

13. Oliver told them he... before he came there.

- a) brought up by his aunt,
- b) was brought up his aunt,
- c) had been brought up by his aunt,
- d) has been brought up by his aunt,
- e) is brought up by his aunt.

14. Everybody was surprised to hear that... to the party.

- a) Jim will not come,
- b) Jim wouldn't come,
- c) Jim doesn't come,
- d) Jim won't be coming,
- e) Jim isn't coming.

15. «Are you sure it's an interesting book?» she asks.

She asks... an interesting book.

- a) why I am sure it's,
- b) if I was sure it was,
- c) if I was sure it is,
- d) if I'm sure it was,
- e) if I'm sure it's.

16. I thought perhaps...

- a) we go to the cinema,

- b) mother will allow us to go to the cinema,
- c) we might go to the cinema,
- d) children like to go to the cinema,
- e) a new cinema is being built.

17. Joan asked what he... me about his trip.

- a) tells,
- b) have told,
- c) had told,
- d) has told,
- e) tell.

18. «Will you go with the others, Tonny?» asked Mr. Kelly.
Mr. Kelly inquired... with the others.

- a) if Tonny went,
- b) that Tonny goes,
- c) if Tonny would go,
- d) where will Tonny go,
- e) if Tonny will go.

19. The woman at the desk said: «It will be difficult to get a job without experience or references, but I've got someone who might suit».

The woman at the desk said... .

- a) that it will be difficult to get a job without experience or references, but she has got someone who might suit,
- b) it is difficult to get a job without experience or references, but she has someone who might suit,
- c) it was difficult to get a job without experience or references but she had someone who may suit,
- d) it would be difficult to get a job without experience or references but she had someone who might suit,
- e) that it had been difficult to get a job without experience or references, but I had someone who might suit.

20. The boy asked her if... a possibility of getting those books in the school library.

- a) it is,
- b) it were,
- c) there is,

- d) there was,
- e) it was.

Ex.17. Choose the right variant.

1. He is said... quite competent in this subject.

- a) being,
- b) to be,
- c) be,
- d) to being.

2. I didn't notice anybody... by.

- a) pass,
- b) to pass,
- c) to have passed,
- d) be passed.

3. Why not... him and... her address?

- a) calling and asking,
- b) call and ask,
- c) to call and to ask,
- d) calling and ask.

4. His parents... abroad, he lives with his aunt and uncle.

- a) having worked,
- b) being worked,
- c) working,
- d) to be working.

5. I don't think you were made... it.

- a) to do,
- b) do,
- c) to have done,
- d) doing.

6. He has never let anyone... a report for him.

- a) to make,
- b) to be made,

- c) make,
- d) to have made.

7. Do you remember... with them when you were a schoolboy?

- a) to have stayed,
- b) to stay,
- c) having stayed,
- d) staying.

8. Hadn't you better... a doctor before taking this medicine?

- a) consult,
- b) consulting,
- c) to consult,
- d) to be consulted.

9. One more team member is known... , as it was hard to complete the work on time.

- a) to be employed,
- b) to have been employed,
- c) to employ,
- d) to have employed.

10. He must... by all means to this meeting.

- a) invite,
- b) to be invited,
- c) be invited,
- d) have been invited.

Ex. 18. Fill the gaps with the correct tenses.

I (learn) English for seven years now. But last year I (not / work) hard enough for English, that's why my marks (not / be) really that good then. As I (pass / want) my English exam successfully next year, I (study) harder this term.

During my last summer holidays, my parents (send) me on a language course to London. It (be) great and I think I (learn) a lot. Before I (go) to London, I (not / enjoy) learning English. But while I (do) the language course, I (meet) lots of young people from all over the world.

There I (notice) how important it (be) to speak foreign languages nowadays. Now I (have) much more fun learning English than I (have) before the course.

At the moment I (revise) English grammar. And I (begin / already) to read the texts in my English textbooks again. I (think) I (do) one unit every week. My exam (be) on 15 May, so there (not / be) any time to be lost. If I (pass) my exams successfully, I (start) an apprenticeship in September. And after my apprenticeship, maybe I (go) back to London to work there for a while. As you (see / can), I (become) a real London fan already.

Ex. 19. Choose the correct verb.

1. Who... food in your family when your Mom is away?

- a) cooks,
- b) is cooking,
- c) has been cooking,
- d) cooked.

2. Where is John? – He... his car in the garage.

- a) repairs,
- b) is repairing,
- c) has repaired,
- d) repaired.

3. I love this film. I... it four or five times already.

- a) see,
- b) have seen,
- c) had seen.

4. Have you visited any European countries? – Yes. I... Spain and Italy two years ago.

- a) visited,
- b) have visited ,
- c) had visited.

5. She... the living room when she heard a strange noise in the kitchen.

- a) has cleaned,
- b) has been cleaning,
- c) was cleaning.

6. I envy you. At five tomorrow you... some tan on the beach at the seaside. a) will get

- a) will be getting,
- b) will have got,
- c) will have been getting.

7. You arrived two days ago. You are going to leave next Sunday. By the time you leave, you... nine days here.

- a) spend,
- b) have spent,
- c) are spending,
- d) will have spent.

8. Where is he? I... for him since three o'clock!

- a) am waiting,
- b) have been waiting,
- c) was waiting,
- d) had been waiting.

9. I went to Belgium last month. I... there before. It's a beautiful country.

- a) have never been,
- b) had never been,
- c) never was,
- d) never been.

10. He said that his mother would be very upset when she... that he had lost his job.

- a) learns,
- b) learned,
- c) had learned,
- d) would learn.

Ex. 20. Choose the correct answer.

I'd prefer going/to go/go travelling in Europe this summer.

Do you remember meeting/to meet/meet Julia last year?

We stopped at the side of the road looking/to look/look at the view.

You should seeing/to see/see the dentist as soon as possible.
Don't forget bringing/to bring/bring the passport!
They'd rather buying/to buy/buy souvenirs later.
He apologized for not calling/to call/call me for so long.
Mum really made me crying/to cry/cry with her story.
She wanted all her children obeying/to obey/obey the rules.

Ex. 21. Underline the mistakes and correct the wrong word or phrase. Tick (V) the correct sentence(s).

I'm really looking forward to go ice-skating tomorrow.

Sean's decided taking up skateboarding. _____

I adore going to outdoor cinemas in the summer. _____

Did you remember buying the tickets for the show?

I don't really feel like seeing a film tonight. _____

She ought to stop complaining all the time. _____

The music was great – we didn't stop to dance all night.

Ex. 22. Fill in gaps using the correct form of the verb from the list.

be (x2), draw (x2), go, join, learn, paint, see, study, try, visit

Spare Time

Although I enjoy (1)_____ art galleries, I've never been very good at (2)_____ and I can't (3)_____ pictures myself. For a long time I've wanted (4)_____ some of the basic skills. At first, I considered (5)_____ on my own at home, but then a friend of mine suggested (6)_____ to evening classes and I realised that would be much more fun. So, I've decided (7)_____ an evening art class at the local Art college. I've met the instructor, Mr Phillips, and he seems (8)_____ really helpful. First, we'll practise (9)_____ very simple objects, and then we're going to move on to more difficult things, like people and buildings. I know it's not going (10)_____ easy, but I'm not going to give up (11)_____.

And I hope by the end of the course I'll be able (12)_____ a real improvement in my artistic ability.

Ex. 23. Choose the necessary variant.

1. It is a well known fact that if you... water it... .

- a) will heat, will boil,
- b) heated, would boil,
- c) heat, boils

2. I wish they... so early. I wanted to see them.

- a) hadn` t left,
- b) wouldn` t leave,
- c) didn` t leave.

3. Supposing you... a big sim of money, what... ?

- a) had found, did you do,
- b) found, would you do,
- c) would have found, had you done.

4. If they... told me about the last meeting, I... it.

- a) hadn` t told, would have missed,
- b) didn` t tell, would have missed,
- c) didn` t tell, would miss.

5. It is advisable that you... your relatives at least once a month.

- a) would visit,
- b) should visit,
- c) visited.

6. Take the umbrella with you in case it... .

- a) would rain,
- b) will rain,
- c) rains.

7. If he... more effort into his studies when he was a student, he... a better job now.

- a) had put, would get,

- b) puts, will get,
- c) had put, would have got.

8. I wish you... interrupting other people while they are speaking!

- a) would stop,
- b) should stop,
- c) had stopped.

9. If only my friend... to go to the party with me! It was so amazing!

- a) would go,
- b) had gone,
- c) went.

10. We... to the country today if our car... down last Monday.

- a) would have gone, hadn't broken,
- b) could go, hadn't broken,
- c) could have gone, hadn't broken.

Ex. 24. Choose the right variant.

1. Maria... German at evening classes this term.

- a) Is studying,
- b) studies,
- c) study,
- d) does study.

2. I... out last night. I was too tired.

- a) didn't go,
- b) wasn't going,
- c) didn't went,
- d) haven't gone.

3. ...my cousin 4 times today but her number's always engaged.

- a) phoned,
- b) I'd phoned,
- c) I've phoned,
- d) I've been phoning.

4. ...the dentist after school so I can't play tennis with you

- a) I'll visit,
- b) I'm going to visit,
- c) I'm visiting,
- d) I visit.

5. Where... ?" "In a village near London.

- a) lives your uncle,
- b) have your uncle lived,
- c) does your uncle live,
- d) is your uncle living.

6. Lisa was driving into town when she... out of petrol

- a) Was running,
- b) run,
- c) ran,
- d) had run.

7. I'll write to you as soon as... my exam results

- a) I know,
- b) I'll know,
- c) I'm going to know,
- d) I've known my exams.

8. The builders... the house by the end of this week

- a) have finished,
- b) will have finished,
- c) will have been finishing,
- d) are finishing.

9. I don't like action films now, but I... like them when I was younger.

- a) was used to,
- b) used to,
- c) would,
- d) would use to.

10. Liz is from Edinburgh. She... there all her life.

- a) is living,
- b) has lived,

- c) lives,
- d) lived.

11. 'Can you drive?' 'No, ...a car but I want to learn.'

- a) I never drove,
- b) I was never driving
- c) I've never driven,
- d) I've never be driving.

12. My friend... for me when I arrived.

- a) a. waited,
- b) has waited,
- c) was waiting,
- d) has been waiting.

13. Let's take a break soon, ...?

- a) a. is it,
- b) do we,
- c) shall we,
- d) will we.

14. I hear you're having your house repainted. How...

- a) is it looking,
- b) does it look,
- c) it looks,
- d) will it look?

15. David has been practicing the song for days. It... quite good, but he doesn't think he's ready to perform it in public.

- a) is sounding,
- b) sounds,
- c) has sounded,
- d) has been sounding.

16. 'I can't come over during the day.' 'I... you tomorrow, then.'

- a) I'm seeing,
- b) I'll see,
- c) I'm going to see,
- d) I'll have seen.

17. Diana... her hair cut short when she left college.

- a) had,
- b) had had,
- c) has had,
- d) was having.

18. Brad would have saved a lot of money if he... to my advice

- a) would listen,
- b) was listening,
- c) had listened,
- d) would have listened.

19. 'Did you get the theater tickets?' 'No, I forgot all about them. I... them tomorrow.'

- a) will book,
- b) am going to book,
- c) will have booked,
- d) am booking.

20. If you listen carefully, you.... an owl in the trees over there.

- a) would hear,
- b) will hear,
- c) hear,
- d) will have heard.

21. Tonight France... Germany in a match important for both teams.

- a) will play,
- b) is playing,
- c) plays,
- d) is going to play.

22. When he arrives in Dallas he... by train all day.

- a) will have been travelling,
- b) will travel,
- c) will have travelled,
- d) is going to travel.

23. We were so relaxed because we... all day.

- a) weren't working,
- b) hadn't worked,
- c) didn't work,
- d) had not been working.

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

1. Блинова, С. И. Практика английского языка. Сборник упражнений по грамматике / С. И. Блинова. – М. : Перспектива, 2013. – 372 с.
2. Голованев, В. В. 300 неправильных глаголов английского языка. Словарь-справочник / В. В. Голованев. – М. : ТетраСистемс, 2010. – 990 с.
3. Долгина, Е. А. Краткая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями / Е. А. Долгина. – М. : Московский Лицей, 2000. – 272 с.
4. Дроздова, Т. Ю. English Grammar: Reference and Practice : учебное пособие / Т. Ю. Дроздова, А. И. Берестова, В. Г. Маилова. – М. : Антология, 2013. – 464 с.
5. Дубровин, М. И. Иллюстрированная грамматика английского языка / English Grammar / М. И. Дубровин. – М. : АСТ, Астрель, 2008. – 416 с.
6. Попова, Л. П. Вся английская грамматика для школьников с приложениями / Л. П. Попова. – М. : АСТ, 2016. – 640 с.
7. Соколова, Е. Ю. Английский язык. Большой справочник по грамматике / Соколова Елена Юрьевна. – М. : Живой язык, 2012. – 900 с.
8. Тихонов, А. А. Грамматика английского языка. Просто и доступно : учебное пособие / А. А. Тихонов. – Москва : Гостехиздат, 2014. – 240 с.
9. Торбан, И. Е. Мини-грамматика английского языка / И. Е. Торбан. – М. : ИНФРА-М, 2010. – 112 с.
10. Эккерсли, К. Живая грамматика английского языка / «Brighter Grammar». An English Grammar with Exercises / К. Эккерсли, М. Маколей. – М. : АСТ, Торсинг, 2006. – 320 с.
11. Mark, Foley MyGrammarLab: Intermediate B1/B2 (аудиокурс на 4 CD) / Mark Foley, Diane Hall. – М. : Pearson Education Limited, 2013. – 641 p.

Производственно-практическое издание

Собко Анна Владимировна

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ
Тексты и упражнения**

Практическое пособие

В авторской редакции

Подписано в печать 03.05.2021. Формат 60x84 1/16.

Бумага офсетная. Ризография.

Усл. печ. л. 2,33. Уч.-изд. л. 2,54.

Тираж 25 экз. Заказ 238.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение:

учреждение образования

«Гомельский государственный университет имени Франциска Скорины».

Свидетельство о государственной регистрации издателя, изготовителя,
распространителя печатных изданий № 3/1452 от 17.04.2017 .

Специальное разрешение (лицензия) № 02330 / 450 от 18.12.2013.

Ул. Советская, 104, 246028, Гомель

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ