

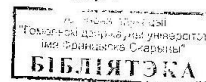
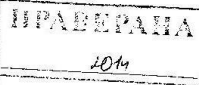
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Т. М. ПОЗНЯКОВА, С. В. КОРОТКЕВИЧ

**ПРАКТИКА УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ
РЕЧИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ по теме
«Преступление и наказание» для студентов
специальности 1- 02 03 06 01 «Английский язык»



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Целью практического пособия по теме «Преступление и наказание»
является развитие навыков и умений всех видов речевой деятельности,
что позволит специалисту использовать английский язык в качестве ин-
струмента профессиональной деятельности, в коммуникативной, когни-
тивной, экспрессивной и других функциях и позволит использовать по-
лученные навыки для адекватного понимания английской речи в ее куль-
турном и социальном контекстах.

Практическое пособие адресовано студентам 4 курса специальности
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Целью подготовки практического пособия по теме «Преступление и наказание» является развитие навыков и умений всех видов речевой деятельности, что позволит специалисту использовать английский язык в качестве инструмента профессиональной деятельности, в коммуникативной, когнитивной, экспрессивной и других функциях и позволит использовать полученные навыки для адекватного понимания английской речи в ее культурном и социальном контекстах.

Пособие включает материал двенадцати занятий: словарный минимум по изучаемой теме, разнообразные упражнения для семантизации и активизации лексических единиц, аутентичные тексты, предтекстовые упражнения, подготавливающие к работе с текстом, сам текст и упражнения для послетекстовой работы, речевые упражнения. Все упражнения располагаются по принципу возрастающей сложности и в конечном итоге подготавливают к устному и/или письменному высказыванию по данной ситуации.

При составлении практического пособия были использованы аутентичные тексты из современных учебных пособий, изданных в последние годы в нашей стране и за рубежом.

Практическое пособие адресовано студентам 4 курса специальности 1-02 03 06 01 «Английский язык».

Unit 1 Topical Vocabulary

CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE AND PROPERTY

Assault – нападение	Kidnapping – похищение
Rape – изнасилование	Homicide – убийство
Murder – убийство	Mugging – хулиганское нападение
Harassment – травля, преследование	Petty offence – мелкое правонарушение
Perjury – лжесвидетельство	Blackmail – шантаж
Slander – клевета	Forgery – подделывание документов
Arson – поджог	House-breaking – грабёж со взломом
Car theft – угон автомобиля	Trespassing – посягательство
Joyriding – угон автомобилей	Burglary – кража со взломом
Larceny – воровство	Vandalism – вандализм
Robbery – грабёж	Shoplifting – кража из магазина
Swindling – мошенничество	
Pickpocketing	
Manslaughter – непредумышленное убийство	
Slaughter – массовое убийство	

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND MORALITY

Gambling – авантюра	Vagrancy – бродяжничество
Disorderly conduct – нарушение общественного порядка	Drunken brawl – пьяный дебош
Speeding – превышение скорости	Speeding – превышение скорости
Backbiting – злословие	Drunken driving – вождение автомобиля в нетрезвом состоянии
Public drunkenness	
Prostitution – проституция	
Summary offences – дисциплинарные правонарушения	

WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES

Cheating in the payment of taxes	Petty thefts by employees
Fraud – обман, финансовая афера	Computer crimes

Embezzlement – растрата чужих денег

POLITICAL CRIMES

Assassinations of political figures
Terrorism
Hijacking – угон самолета
Taking hostages – захват заложников

ORGANIZED CRIMES

Smuggling – контрабанда
Drug-trafficking – транспортировка наркотиков
Drug peddling – торговля наркотиками

CRIMINALS

Arsonist
Blackmailer
Burglar
Drug-peddler
Bribe taker
Terrorist
Gangster
Drug-trafficker
Forger
Joy rider
Kidnapper
Robber
Mugger
Murderer

Bribery – взятка
Insider trading/dealing – промышленный шпионаж

Abuse of power / authority – преступления против государства
Abuse of law – злоупотребление властью

Money laundering – отмывание денег
Gambling – нелегальный игровой бизнес
Racketeering – вымогательство

Pickpocket
Hijacker
Embezzler
Rapist
Prostitute
Shoplifter
Racketeer
Smuggler
Swindler
Money launder
Perjurer
Trespasser
Slanderer/maligner
Insider trader/dealer

PARTIES TO A LAWSUIT

Arbitrator – третейский судья
Attorney for defence – адвокат подсудимого
Attorney for the plaintiff (in a civil case) – адвокат истца
Bailiff – судебный пристав
Claimant – истец
Convict – осуждённый, заключённый
Officer of the court – судебный исполнитель
Defendant – ответчик, подсудимый, обвиняемый
Grand jury – присяжные, решающие вопрос о придании суду
Judge – судья
Juror, member of a jury – присяжный, член жюри

LEGAL PROCEDURE

To file a complaint/counter complaint
To answer/challenge the complaint
To notify the defendant of the lawsuit
To issue smb. a summons
To issue a warrant of arrest/a search warrant
To indict smb. for felony
To bring lawsuit
To take legal actions
To bring the case to court
To bring criminal prosecution into effect
To make an opening statement
The prosecution
The defence
To examine a witness

Jury – присяжные
Offender (first/repeat) – правонарушитель, преступник (судимый первый раз/неоднократно)
Plaintiff (in a civil case) – истец, истца
Probation officer – инспектор условно освобождённых несовершеннолетних преступников
Prosecutor (in a criminal case) – обвинитель, прокурор
Public prosecutor – прокурор
Three-judge panel – совет трёх судей, выносящих приговор
Witness – свидетель, очевидец
A credible witness – надёжный свидетель

– подать жалобу/встречный иск
– опровергнуть жалобу
– определить ответчика
– выписать повестку
– выписать ордер на арест/обыск
– предъявить обвинение в уголовном
– преступлении
– возбуждать судебное дело
– предпринять законные меры, шаги
– представить дело в суд
– начать уголовное преследование
– сделать открытое заявление
– обвинение/преследование
– защита

Direct examination	– допрашивать свидетеля
Cross-examination	– прямой допрос
To present evidence	– перекрестный допрос
Evidence:	– представить улики
Direct	– прямые
Circumstantial	– косвенные
Relevant	– относящиеся к делу
Material	– вещественные
Incompetent	– не относящиеся к делу
Irrelevant	– не относящиеся к делу
Admissible	– приемлемые, допустимые
Inadmissible	– неприемлемые, недопустимые
Corroborative	– подтверждающие
Irrefutable	– неопровержимые
Presumptive	– основанные на догадках
Documentary	– поддержать) протест
To register (rule out, sustain) an objection	– улики-документы
	– зарегистрировать/заявить (отклонить, поддержать) протест
Circumstances:	– обстоятельства
Aggravating	–отягчающие
Circumstantial	– косвенные
Extenuating	– смягчающие
To detain a person	– задержать человека
Detention	– задержание
To go before the court	– предстать перед судом

PENALTIES OR SENTENCES

Bail
to release smb on bail
to bring in (to return, to give) a verdict of guilty/ not guilty
a jail sentence
a penitentiary term – a term of imprisonment (life sentence)
hard/ manual labour
probation
to be on probation
to place an offender on probation
to grant probation/parole

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to release smb on parole
to be eligible for parole

A COURT ROOM

The judge's bench
The jury box
The dock
The witnesses' stand/box
The public gallery

USEFULL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

To be out of court – потерять право на иск
To be brought into court – быть вызванным в суд
To go to court – идти в суд
To release smb on bail – освободить под залог
To impose a sentence on smb – наказать приговор кому-либо
To be on probation – отбывать воспитательный срок
To place an offender on probation – назначить преступнику условное наказание
To release smb on parole – освободить под честное слово
To be eligible for parole – иметь право на освобождение под честное слово
To go over the evidence – заслушивать свидетельские показания
To put a man's life at stake – ставить человеческую жизнь на кон
To swear in a witness – привести к присяге
To be indicted for the theft – быть обвиненным в краже
To bring in guilty (to bring in a verdict of guilty) – выносить обвинительный приговор
To plead in justification of smth – служить оправданием чего-либо в суде
To be at suit – судиться
To accuse of an offence – предъявить обвинение в уголовном преступлении
To pass verdict on – выносить кому-либо вердикт
To acquit smb of smth – оправдывать кого-либо в чем-либо
To sentence smb to smth – приговаривать кого-либо к чему-либо
To be released from prison – быть освобожденным из тюрьмы
To get time off – выпускать досрочно

9

To bring to trial – привлекать к суду
 To go beyond the law – совершить противозаконный поступок
 To keep within the law – придерживаться закона
 To be at law with smb – быть в тяжбе с кем-либо
 To go to law – подать в суд; начать судебный процесс
 To have (take) the law of smb – привлечь кого-либо к суду
 To take the law into one's own hands – расправиться без суда
 To rob smb of his rights – лишить кого-либо прав
 To call in evidence – вызвать в суд для дачи показаний
 To put smth (smb) to the proof – подвергнуть кого-либо испытанию
 To turn King's evidence – выдать сообщников и стать свидетелем обвинения
 The case for the defendant – факты в пользу ответчика
 A suit against smb – предъявлять иск кому-либо
 In witness of smth – в доказательство чего-либо
 Contempt of court – неуважение к суду
 To plead guilty/not guilty – признать себя (не) виновным
 An accusation against smb – обвинение против кого-то
 The charge against smb – обвинение против кого-то
 The case is tried to a 3-judge panel – случай разбирается 3 судьями
 A trial by the jury – суд присяжных
 Attorneys for each party – поверенные каждой стороны
 All the evidence is in – все улики предъявлены
 To make arguments to the jury – доказывать присяжным
 To rule out an objection – отклонить возражение
 To agree on the verdict of guilty – выносить, принимать решение по вынесению вердикта – виновен
 Parties to a lawsuit – стороны тяжбы
 To serve on a jury – быть присяжным
 To sentence smb to – приговаривать к
 To take action against smb – возбуждать дело против кого-либо
 To file a complaint – писать заявление
 To bring a claim against – подавать жалобу на
 a verdict on smb – приговор кого-то
 To put smb on trial – привлечь кого-то к суду
 To be guilty of doing smth – быть обвиненным в чем-то
 To find smb guilty (innocent) – признать чью-либо вину (невиновность)
 To have guilty conscience, look, smile – иметь чувство вины, виноватый вид (взгляд) улыбку
 To look (feel) guilty – выгладить виноватым, иметь чувство вины

To send smb to the penitentiary / jail
 To impose a sentence on smb
 To serve a sentence

WORD DERIVATION

Verb	Crime	Criminal
	felony	felon
	misdemeanour	misdemeanant
	homicide	homicide
to rape	rape	rapist
to assault	assault	assaulter
	arson	arsonist
to burglarize	burglary	burglar
to bribe	bribery	briber
to swindle	swindle (-ing)	swindler
to slander	slander	slanderer
to abuse	abuse	abuser
to speed	speeding	
to offend	offence	offender
to housebreak	housebreaking	
to vandalize	vandalism	vandal
to gamble	gamble (-ing)	gambler
to prostitute	prostitution	prostitute
to cheat	cheat	cheat
to assassinate	assassination	assassin assassinator
to bomb	bombing	bomber

Unit 2 Vocabulary exercises

1 Explain, define or give examples of the offences listed below.

blackmail	driving without due care and attention
kidnapping	mugging - robbery with violence
arson	drug peddling
trespassing	espionage - spying

manslaughter	shoplifting
smuggling	treason
forgery	hijacking
bigamy	obscenity
baby-or wife-battering	bribery and corruption
conspiracy	petty theft
fraud	

Which of the above would or could involve the following?

- 1 counterfeit money
- 2 pornography
- 3 hostages
- 4 a ransom
- 5 heroin
- 6 traitor
- 7 state secrets
- 8 contraband
- 9 a store detective

2 Match the criminals with the descriptions.

- 1 someone who kills somebody else on purpose
- 2 someone who steals things from shops
- 3 someone who takes a person by force and demands ransom in order to set them free
- 4 someone who steals something from a bank, post office, shop, etc., often using threats or force
- 5 someone who uses force to take control of an airplane, train etc
- 6 someone who takes things which do not belong to them
- 7 someone who damages other people's property on purpose
- 8 someone who attacks people in the street in order to steal something
- 9 someone who sets fire to property on purpose
- 10 someone who breaks into people's houses to steal things

3 Match each word with the definitions.

the accused, court reporter, witness, policeman, jury, judge, defence lawyer, prosecutor, junior defence lawyer

- 1 smb who has been charged with committing a crime
- 2 a professional who decides how a criminal should be punished
- 3 a professional who speaks for the accused and advises him/her in court
- 4 smb who has seen a crime happen
- 5 a professional who assists the lawyer of the accused
- 6 a group of people in court who decide whether smb is innocent or guilty
- 7 smb whose job is to deter people from committing crimes and to arrest those who break the law
- 8 a professional who represents the state in court
- 9 smb who notes down what is said in court

4 Note the difference between the verbs: *steal* and *rob*. Put in the right form of either *rob* or *steal* in the sentence below.

The object of the verb "steal" is the thing which is taken away, e.g. they stole my bike, whereas the object of the verb "rob" is the person from which things are stolen, e.g. I was robbed last night. A masked man robbed the bank

- 1 Last night an armed gang the post office. They &2.000.
- 2 My handbag at the theatre yesterday.
- 3 Every year large numbers of banks
- 4 Jane of the opportunity to stand for president.

5 Divide the words into three groups, in what seems to you to be the most logical way.

Member of a jury, judge, smuggling, witness, prison, fine, bribery, detective, hi-jacking, community service, probation, traffic warden, death penalty, rape, drunk driving, lawyer.

6 Match each person on the list with the description given.

blackmailer forger hooligan murderer shoplifter vandal burglar hijacker kidnapper pickpocket smuggler witness

- a) This person takes control of a plane or boat by force.....
- b) This person sees what happens during a crime or accident.....

- c) This person brings goods into the country illegally.
- d) This person might steal food from a supermarket.
- e) This person kills someone on purpose.
- f) This person takes people and demands money for their return.
- g) This person makes illegal copies of paintings, documents etc.
- h) This person damages other people's property.
- i) This person might steal your wallet in a crowd.
- j) This person steals from houses.
- k) This person gets money from others by threatening to tell secrets.
- l) This person causes trouble at football matches.

7 Complete each part of the sentence a) to j) with one of the endings 1) to 10). Use each ending once only.

- a) I decided to buy a burglar alarm after someone broke.
 - b) When Alan was stopped outside the supermarket he ended.
 - c) As it was Sheila's first offence she was let.
 - d) After climbing over the prison wall, Peter managed to get.
 - e) The old couple who live opposite were taken.
 - f) At the end of the trial Hilary was found.
 - g) My neighbours admitted denting my car but got away.
 - h) The bank at the end of the street was held.
 - i) Nobody saw Jack cheating and he got away with.
 - j) The hijackers took fifteen people.
- 1)in by a salesman who cheated them out of their money.
 - 2)away by stealing a car parked nearby.
 - 3)up at the police station, charged with shoplifting.
 - 4)it, although everyone suspected what had happened.
 - 5)into my house and stole my stereo.
 - 6)off with only a warning.
 - 7)with paying only £50 damages.
 - 8)hostages and demanded £1,000,000 from the authorities.
 - 9)guilty and sentenced to six months in prison.
 - 10)up by two masked men last week.

8 Here are some more expressions. Choose the correct verbs to fill the gaps. Put the verb in the correct form.

to abrogate a law/treaty: - to bring a law/treaty to an official end

- to bend the law/rules: - to break the law/rules
 - to contravene a law: - to break a law
 - to impeach a president/governor: - to make a formal statement saying that a person in public office has committed a serious offence
 - to infringe someone's rights: - to prevent a person doing what they are legally allowed to
 - to lodge an appeal: - to make an official appeal
 - to uphold/overturn a verdict: - to say that a previous decision was correct/incorrect
 - to pervert the course of justice: - to put obstacles in the way of justice being done
 - to quash a decision/conviction: - to change a previous official decision/conviction
 - to set a precedent: - to establish a decision which must, in English law, be taken into account in future decisions
 - to award/grant custody to: - to give one parent or adult the main responsibility for; especially after separation or divorce
 - to annul a marriage/agreement/law: - to declare that it no longer exists and never
- 1 Presidents Nixon and Clinton of the USA were both
 - 2 The prisoner decided to an appeal against the court's decision.
 - 3 The appeal court the verdict of the lower court and the prisoner was released.
 - 4 In English law any previous legal decision a precedent for future decisions.
 - 5 Judges almost always custody to the mother rather than the father.
 - 6 I'm not asking you to break the rules, just to them a little.
 - 7 You my legal rights by not allowing me to vote.
 - 8 Witnesses charged with perjury are accused of the course of justice.
 - 9 The marriage was because the man had never properly divorced his first wife.
 - 10 The Supreme Court the murder conviction and the man was

9 Which of the crimes might each of these people be charged with?

1 A camper who spent a night on a farmer's land without asking permission. 2 A businessman who diverted funds from the account of the company he worked for into his own personal account. 3 Two boys who hot-wired a car and drove it around town before abandoning it. [to hot-wire means to start without using a key]. 4 A witness who gave false evidence in court.

10 What are the nouns associated with these words? Use a dictionary to help you. Choose one of the nouns you found to complete each of these sentences.

*abrogate contravene impeach infringe pervert
indictable discretionary statutory*

- 1 The is read out to the accused at the beginning of a trial.
- 2 The magistrates can choose the most appropriate penalty at their own
- 3 Some people consider of other's rights as being as serious a crime as theft.
- 4 Many rules relating to employment are set by
- 5 The trial was criticised by many as a of justice.

11 Fill in the correct idiom from the list below:

caught red-handed, in cold blood, at large, doing time, on the alert

- 1 To avoid being mugged in large cities, one should be at all times.
- 2 The burglar was trying to break the window of the house.
- 3 He killed his enemy and claimed that he felt no regret afterwards.
- 4 The police announced that a dangerous criminal was and advised people to remain inside with their doors and windows locked.
- 5 After for robbery, he swore he would never commit another crime.

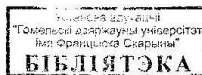
12 Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- a) They said that John had stolen the money.
They accused.....
- b) Ian said that he hadn't punched anybody.
Ian denied.....
- c) 'OK, Andy, you can go now,' said the detective.
The detective gave Andy.....
- d) 'James Frogget, you will go to prison for ten years,' said the judge.
The judge sentenced.....
- e) 'I forged the signature' said Mary.
Mary admitted.....
- f) Harry stole £30,000 and was arrested.
Harry was arrested.....
- g) 'We saw the accused break into the car' said the witnesses.
The witnesses stated.....
- h) Graham said that he wouldn't go to the police station.
Graham refused.....
- i) 'It's true' said Norman, 'I murdered Alan.'
Norman confessed to.....
- j) 'Can you come with me, please' the detective said to Helen.
The detective asked.....

13 Fill in the correct word from the list below which is similar in the meaning to the word given in brackets:

Identify, watchful, possessions, valuable, complained, advised, sensible, plain, label, nosy

- 1 John lost all of his when arsonists set fire to his house (belongings).
- 2 A lot of paintings were burnt in the fire at the museum (expensive).
- 3 After thieves took Tim's Porsche, he decided to buy a(an).....car which was less likely to be stolen (simple).
- 4 As the policeman grabbed the thief, passers-by stopped to watch (extremely curious).
- 5 It was easy for me to my stolen video recorder as I had written my postcode on the bottom of it (recognise).



6 The man's lawyer him not to talk to the newspaper reporters (recommended).

7 After my house was burgled, I decided to all my expensive possessions in case it happened again (put an identifying mark on).

8 It's not to leave your house unlocked while you are out (reasonable).

9 The store detective caught the shoplifter trying to steal a blouse (observant).

14 Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use each word once only.

Accused evidence guilty lawyer statement charged fine jury sentence suspect

- a) The customs officers arrested Bob and him with smuggling.
- b) The police spent all morning searching the house for.....
- c) Jean left her car in a no-parking area and had to pay a/an.....
- d) Unfortunately at the end of the trial my brother was found.....
- e) The trial took a long time as the.....couldn't reach a verdict.
- f) George won his case because he had a very good defence.....
- g) The police visited Dawn and asked her to make a/an.....
- h) Because of his past criminal record, Brian was the main.....
- i) Pauline decided to sue the police because she had been wrongly.....
- j) The murderer of the children received a life.....

15 Fill the blanks in the paragraph below with one of the verbs from the vocabulary.

One of the two accused men at yesterday's trial. Although his lawyer him very well, he was still found guilty by the jury. The judge him to two years in prison. He'll probablyafter eighteen months. The other accused man was luckier. He and left the courtroom smiling broadly.

16 Fill in the missing word(s).

1 The arsonist had set fire to six homes before he was finally caught and s..... to fifteen years in prison.

2 "If you want me to keep my mouth shut, it'll cost you £5,000," he whispered. "Don't try to b..... me!" she said.

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3 Secret service agents quickly disarmed the men who had tried to a..... the country's leader.

4 With dynamite strapped to his chest, he h..... the plane and ordered that it fly to his country.

5 The young boy tried to p..... the old man's p..... but the security guard saw what he was doing.

6 The shop detective caught him s..... and held him until the police arrived.

7 The museum was v..... by a gang of young boys who covered the walls with graffiti.

17 Fill in with: *accused, evidence, convicted, sentenced, tried, arrested, guilty, put, suspected*

The police had 1).....Paul Williams for months, and when they finally gathered some real 2).... against him he was 3).....by the police and 4).....of trafficking in drugs. A few weeks later he was 5).....for the crime. The jury were quickly 6) ... that he was 7)of the crime and 8).....to ten years in prison. The police were satisfied they had managed to 9) such a dangerous criminal behind bars.

18 Underline the correct item.

1 If you don't want someone to **burgle/steal** your house, you should keep the doors and windows locked.

2 He keeps his bicycle securely chained so that no one will **steal/rob** it.

3 Two men attempted to **burgle/rob** the local bank, but the police arrived before they got away.

4 Instead of fining the man, the judge sent him to prison because he was a repeat **offender/convict**.

5 That terrorist is one of the world's most wanted **criminals/suspects**.

6 The **offender/suspect** was set free because there was no evidence to prove that he was guilty.

7 The **suspect/convict** had been in prison for twenty years when he died.

19 Fill in the gaps with the correct particle(s).

1 It was not difficult for the robbers to break because a window was left unlocked (*enter a place illegally*).

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- 2 The burglar managed to break the house and steal the TV and video (*illegally enter*).
- 3 I broke ... a piece of chocolate and gave it to my friend (*separated*).
- 4 Four prisoners broke prison during the riots yesterday (*escaped from*).
- 5 Unfortunately, Jackie and Andy broke.....just a few days before Christmas (*ended their relationship*).

20 Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence.

- 1) Most schools in my country no longer have punishment.
A) physical B) capital C) bodily D) corporal
- 2) The policemen following the robbers were in clothes.
A) plain B) ordinary C) normal D) simple
- 3) The two old ladies wereof their purses.
A) stolen B) attacked C) robbed D) snatched
- 4) At the end of the story, the hero manages to arrest the
A) offenders B) villains C) wrongs D) evils
- 5) I had to answer question A because it was
A) compulsory B) necessary C) a must D) an obligation
- 6) Charles could not having been at the scene of the crime.
A) refuse B) object C) deny D) alter
- 7) As there was no evidence, the judge dismissed the
A) trial B) witness C) court D) case
- 8) If your dog damages your neighbour's property, you could be
A) guilty B) liable C) payable D) illegal
- 9) After ten years in prison, Stephen was and set free.
A) pardoned B) released C) innocent D) forgiven
- 10) The detective inspector told the young to make some tea.
A) officer B) official C) guardian D) police

21 Use the given word to form a word that fits in the space.

Innocent, theft, offend, steal, defend, accident, worth, crime, punish, prison

Arthur's life of crime

At his last trial, nobody believed in Arthur's (1).....He had been accused of the (2).....of a valuable Chinese vase, and was also charged with ten other (3).....The value of the (4)goods was said to be over £10,000. Arthur said in his own (5).....that the vase had been put into his car (6).....He also pointed out that the Chinese vase was a fake, and was almost (7).....The judge did not believe Arthur's story. He told Arthur he was a hardened (8) and that he deserved a severe (9)..... Then the judge sentenced Arthur to five years (10)...Arthur just smiled. He had spent most of his life in prison and so he was used to it.

22 Choose the most suitable preposition in each sentence.

- a) Harry was told that fishing in the lake was **against/by/over** the law.
- b) Catherine led a secret life **for/in/of** crime before she was caught.
- c) Having trouble with your phone? Send it **at/for/to** Fix-a-phone!
- d) I regret to tell you that you are **for/in/under** arrest.
- e) I only attacked the young man **from/in/with** self-defence.
- f) David was often **at/in/with** trouble with the police when he was young.
- g) The robbers' car was hidden **below/by/from** sight behind the bank.
- h) The kidnappers have been caught, and the child is no longer **at/in/on** danger.
- i) Tony was caught by a policeman who was **off/out/away/ from** duty and cycling to work.
- j) The thieves took the wrong painting **by/in/under** mistake.
- k) The suspicious manager left the safe unlocked **from/on/with** purpose.
- l) The robbers met to plan the bank raid **from/in/with** secret.

23 Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Inspector Crumb Investigates

I think I know the identity of the murderer' said Inspector Crumb, 'and at (1).....one of the guests in this hotel was a/an (2).....to the crime, probably by (3).....I believe that the same guest is also a (4)....., and has been given money by the killer.' 'So whoever (5).....this terrible crime is still here/ I said. 'But of course. In (6).....he - or she - is in this room, and will

soon be (7).....arrest.' There was silence for a moment. I noticed that everyone was trying to look (8)....., but they all looked guilty instead! 'Do you have any (9)....., Inspector asked Lady Grimshaw finally, 'or are you simply (10).....people for fun? If you intend to (11).....someone, you should do it now.' The Inspector smiled. 'I asked you here (12).....purpose, Lady Grimshaw. I have been reading your (13)....., you see, and it is quite clear that you have told several (14).....' 'How dare you!' Lady Grimshaw spluttered. 'Do you (15).....that you were with Tim Dawson in the garden on the night of the murder?' the Inspector said? 'You forgot about the security cameras, you see..

- 1 a) last b) least c) the d) school
- 2 a) witness b) offender c) guilty d) verdict
- 3 a) now b) damages c) law d) accident
- 4 a) blackmailer b) hostage c) hooligan d) forger
- 5 a) confessed b) committed c) admitted d) performed
- 6 a) crime b) self-defence c) fact d) danger
- 7 a) to b) having c) under d) my
- 8 f) accused b) suspicious c) ordinary d) innocent
- 9 a) evidence b) witness c) permission d) body
- 10 a) suspecting b) suing c) denying d) accusing
- 11 a) trial b) charge c) sentence d) confess
- 12 a) with b) for d) on d) by
- 13 a) statement b) biography c) evident d) history
- 14 a) people b) errors c) times d) lies
- 15 a) refuse b) deny c) contradict d) suppose

Unit 3 The Nature of law

Pretext exercises

1 Translate the following words and word combinations:

To operate, to pertain, conduct, legal significance, friction, customary, extent, to justify, conformity, enactment, essence, to comprehend, emergence, to exercise influence, to consolidate, to come into being, extensive, to determine, to combat encroachment.

2 Read and translate the following sentences:

1. We are to understand the essence of law. 2. Both the state and law appeared with the emergence of private property. 3. It is society through the state that creates law. 4. Law is certain to operate as an important factor in consolidating the existing social relations. 5. The more complex the economic mechanism of a society, the stronger its influence. 6. The sphere in which the law operates proves to be quite extensive.

3 Read the text and do the tasks after it.

TEXT A THE NATURE OF LAW

Law may be said to consist of rules for guidance of man in his relations with other men and in his relation to organized society. A single person, if isolated, would be unaffected by such rules, since they operate only in the presence of other persons. Of course, there are laws pertaining to physical matters, but with these we are not concerned. There are many rules controlling human conduct, which have no legal significance, such as rules with respect to manners and social conduct in the restricted sense. Human conduct necessarily causes friction, and some plan governing and regulating uniformity of action is required.

In an organized society, agencies such as courts, sheriffs and other public officials, are created to punish persons for violating the rules of conduct, known as rules of law, are formulated by ever-developing process.

The first source of the law is the customary conduct of community life. Group life creates customs and when these customs become stabilized to the extent that each member of society is justified in assuming that every other member of society will respect them and will act in conformity with them, it can be said that rules of conduct have been formulated. When these rules of conduct have received the recognition of the community in general and have become formally expressed in legislative enactments or in judicial decisions, the "Law" is made.

If we are to understand the essence of law, we must comprehend the fact that both the state and law appeared with the emergence of private property. The essence of law, its origin cannot be understood if law is considered in isolation from economic and social conditions. It is society through the state that creates law, but law in its turn exercises influence on

the socio-economic system. Law is certain to operate as an important factor in consolidating the existing social relations and in some cases in promoting the establishment of new relations whenever the necessary material conditions come into being. The more complex the economic mechanism of a society organized as a state, the stronger is the influence it exerts in many concrete directions.

In a developed state the sphere in which the law operates proves to be quite extensive. It embraces all the spheres of production, distribution and exchange. Law fixes the forms of administration and the constitutional system, and determines the legal status of citizens and the activity of the state mechanism (state law, administrative law). It fixes the existing property relations and operates as a regulator of the measure and forms of distribution of labour and its products among the members of society (civil law, labour law). Finally, the law lays down measures for combating encroachment on the state system, the existing order of social relations, together with the forms in which this is done (criminal law, procedural law, corrective labour law).

Exercises on the text

1 Answer the following questions:

- 1 What does the law consist of?
- 2 Is an isolated person affected by rules for guidance of man in his relations with other men and in his relation to organized society?
- 3 What rules of human conduct have no legal significance?
- 4 Why is the plan regulating uniformity of action required?
- 5 How are the rules of human conduct formulated?
- 6 What is the main source of the law?
- 7 When is it considered that the rules of conduct formulated?
- 8 When is the law?
- 9 What agencies are there in an organized society to punish persons for violating the rules of human conducts?
- 10 When did law appear?
- 11 Who creates law?
- 12 What role does the law play in the existing social relations?
- 13 In what spheres does the law operate in a developed state?
- 14 What spheres does the law embrace?
- 15 What does the law fix?
- 16 How does the law help the state to combat criminal encroachments?

2 Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. It is society through the state that creates law. 2. Law is not important in consolidating the existing social relations. 3. The more complex the economic mechanism of a society organized as a state, the weaker is the influence it exerts in many concrete directions. 4. In a developed state the sphere in which the law operates embraces all the spheres of production, distribution and exchange.

3 Complete the sentences

1. ... but with these we are not concerned. 2. Law fixes ... 3. ... and some plan governing and regulating uniformity of action is required. 4. Law determines ... 5. ... the customary conduct of community life. 6. Law operates as... 7. ... the law is made. 8. Law lays down ...

Pretext exercises

1 Translate the following words:

To distinguish, to govern, a charter, to grant, origin, to pertain, to exercise, a general maxim, to forbid, detrimental.

2 Read and translate the text.

TEXT B THE CLASSIFICATION OF LAW

The Common law and the Civil Law. The term "common law" has several meanings. It is used to distinguish the law developed by the courts from that enacted by legislatures. The term is also used, probably in its largest sense, to distinguish between the English system of law and the continental system of law.

The sources of the American common law for the most part are found in English law. The colonists were governed by charters granted by the King of England. These charters were general in their nature and left much to be worked out by the people of the colonies. Since most of the colonists were of English origin, they naturally were controlled by the customs of their mother country.

In Louisiana, and to some extent, Texas and California, the civil law or the Roman law is the basis of the legal system, because these states were founded by French and Spanish colonists. The law of Continental Europe is based more directly upon the Roman law.

Public and private law. Anglo-American law may be divided into two main divisions - public law and private law.

Public law is the law pertaining to the public as a whole, and may be divided into three general classes:

(1) **Constitutional law** concerns itself with powers to the federal and state government, which are exercised through legislation and executive orders. The extent of the powers of Congress and state legislatures to pass laws and of the executives of the federal government and the states to issue orders involves questions of constitutional law.

(2) **Administrative law** is concerned with officials, boards, and commissions created by legislative enactments for the purpose of carrying out legislative functions.

(3) **Criminal law** consists of statutes and general maxims which forbid certain conduct as detrimental to the welfare of the state and which provide punishment therefore.

(4) **Private law** is all that body of law, which pertains to the relationships between individuals as such in organized society. It may be classified as (1) the law of contracts; (2) the law of agency; (3) the law of real and personal property; (4) the law of business associations; (5) the law of procedure and practice and, so on.

Exercises on the text

1 Reproduce the sentences in which the following word combinations are used.

To enact by legislatures, charters granted by the king, the legal system, pertaining to the public as a whole.

2 Guess what law is meant:

- 1 deals with relationships between individuals of a society.
- 2 pertains to the society as a whole.
- 3 deals with punishment for encroachments on the state system and violations of the rules of conduct.
- 4 pertains to state organs which carry our legislative functions.

3 Prove that law does not only organize but also protect the society.

4 Speak about the nature of law.

Unit 4 The court system

While reading the texts pay attention to the differences in the structure of court systems in the mentioned countries.

TEXT A THE US COURT SYSTEM

The courts are the overseers of the law. They administer it, they resolve disputes under it, and they ensure that it is and remains equal to and impartial for everyone.

In the United States each state is served by the separate court systems, **state and federal**. Both systems are organized into three basic levels of courts - **trial courts, intermediate courts of appeal and a high court, or Supreme Court**. The state courts are concerned essentially with cases arising under state law, and the federal courts with cases arising under federal law.

Trial courts bear the main burden in the administration of justice. Cases begin there and in most instances are finally resolved there.

The trial courts in each state include: common pleas courts, which have general civil and criminal jurisdiction and smaller in importance municipal courts, county courts and mayors' courts.

The common pleas court is the most important of the trial courts. It is the court of general jurisdiction - almost any civil or criminal case, serious or minor, may first be brought there. In criminal matters, the common pleas courts have exclusive jurisdiction over, felonies (a felony is a serious crime for which the penalty is a penitentiary term or death). In civil matters it has exclusive jurisdiction in probate, domestic relations and juvenile matters. The probate division deals with wills and the administration of estates, adoptions, and guardianships. It grants marriage licenses to perform marriages. The domestic division deals with divorce, alimony, and child custody.

The juvenile division has jurisdiction over delinquent, unruly or neglected children and over adults, who neglect, abuse or contribute to the

delinquency of children. When a juvenile (any person under 18) is accused of an offence, whether serious, or minor, the juvenile division has exclusive jurisdiction over the case.

The main job of courts of appeal is to review cases appealed from trial courts to determine if the law was correctly interpreted and applied.

The **supreme court** of each state is primarily a court of appeal and the court of last resort.

The federal court structure is similar to the structure of the state court system. The trial courts in the federal system are the United States district courts. The United States courts of appeal are intermediate courts of appeal between the district courts and the United States Supreme Court.

The **US Supreme Court** is the highest court in the nation and the court of last resort. It consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices, all of whom are appointed for life by the President with the Advice and Consent of the Senate. The duty of the Supreme Court is to decide whether laws passed by Congress agree with the Constitution. The great legal issues facing the Supreme Court at present are Government involvement with religion, abortion and privacy rights, race and sex discrimination.

Exercises on the text

1 Answers to the questions:

- 1 What is the dual court system existing in the USA? What three levels of courts does it consist of?
- 2 What is the jurisdiction of the trial court? Define the jurisdiction of the common pleas court.
- 3 What kind of civil matters are brought to common pleas courts? Elaborate on probate, domestic relation and juvenile matters.
- 4 Speak about the jurisdiction of state and federal courts of appeals and state supreme courts.
- 5 What is the duty of the US Supreme Court?

2 Summarize the text in 3 paragraphs, specifying the following:

- 1) the dual system of the US courts;
- 2) trial courts - courts of general jurisdiction;
- 3) the US Supreme Court - the court judging the most explosive issues in American life.

TEXT B LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE USA

A criminal case begins when a person goes to court and files a complaint that another person has committed an offence. This is followed by issuing either an arrest warrant or a summons. A criminal case is started when an indictment is returned by a grand jury before anything else happens in the case. Indictments most often are felony accusations against persons who have been arrested and referred to the grand jury. After an accused is indicted, he is brought into court and is told about the nature of the charge against him and asked to plead. He can plead guilty, which is the admission that he committed the crime and can be sentenced without a trial. He can plead not guilty and be tried.

As a general rule the parties to civil suits and defendants in criminal cases are entitled to trial by jury of 12 jurors. But a jury is not provided unless it is demanded in writing in advance of the trial; in this case a civil or a criminal case is trial to the judge alone, greater criminal cases are tried to a three-judge panel.

In trial by the jury the attorneys for each party make their opening statements. The prosecution presents its evidence based on the criminal investigation of the case.

The attorney for the defence pleads the case of the accused, examines his witnesses and cross-examines the witnesses for the prosecution. Both, the prosecution and the defence, try to convince the jury. When all the evidence is in, the attorneys make their closing arguments to the jury with the prosecutor going first. Both attorneys try to show the evidence in the most favourable light for their sides. But if one of them uses improper material in his final argument the opponent may object, the objection may be ruled out by the judge who will instruct the jury to disregard what was said or may be sustained. After this the judge proceeds to instruct the jury on its duty and the jury retires to the jury room to consider the verdict. In civil cases at least three-fourths of the jurors must agree on the verdict. In a criminal case there must not be any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, the verdict must be unanimous.

The next stage is for the judge to decide, in case of a verdict of guilty, what sentence to impose on the convict.

Exercises on the text

- 1 Use the material of the text and the topical vocabulary in answering the following questions:

1 Who are the participants in the legal procedure? 2. In what way does a legal procedure start a) in civil cases, b) in criminal cases? 3. Describe the procedure of the trial in the American court of common pleas. 4. What kind of offences are known to you? Specify the felony and misdemeanour. 5. What penalties and sentences are imposed in the US courts?

2 Fill in the gaps using the topical vocabulary

Bill ... (совершил преступление) when he ... (ограбил) a bank. Someone witnessed the crime and told the police. The police ... (обвинили) him with bank robbery. They also ... (обвинили) his twin brother, Den, of being his (соучастник). The case ... (было передано в суд) and ... (их судили). The trial did not last very long. Bill and Ben both ... (не признали себя виновными) in court. Their lawyer did her best ... (чтобы защитить) them but the (прокурор) produced a very strong case against them. After brief deliberations, the jury (вынесли вердикт) on them. They decided that Bill was guilty but Ben was innocent. The judge ... (снял обвинение) Ben of any involvement in the robbery but (приговорил) Bill to three years in prison. He also had (заплатить большой штраф). Bill (отсидел) two years in prison but (был освобожден) a year early. He (был освобожден досрочно) for good behaviour.

TEXT C THE UK COURT SYSTEM

Criminal Cases

The more serious criminal cases are tried on the basis of a document called the indictment - the defendant is indicted on criminal charges specified in the indictment by the prosecutor. In most cases, the prosecution is on behalf of the Crown (the State) and is handled by an official agency called the **Crown Prosecution Service**, which takes the case over from the police who have already investigated most of the evidence.

The first stage will be to decide whether there is a case to answer. This process will be dealt with by a **magistrate** on the basis of evidence disclosed in papers provided by the prosecutor. If the case proceeds, it is heard in the **Crown Court** (there is only one Crown Court but it has about 70 canter around the jurisdiction). The trial is before a judge and jury. The **judge** presides over the trial process by attempting to ensure clarity and fairness. The judge must also consider and decide on legal issues (such

as whether a piece of evidence is admissible - should be put before the jury) and also instruct the jury as to the correct view of the law relevant to the case. **The jury** decides the facts - whose story is more believable - and applies the law to those facts. So, it is the jury not the judge that reaches a verdict on the guilt or innocence of the defendant. In criminal cases, the prosecution has the burden of proof - it must prove guilt, rather than the defendant having to prove innocence. The standard (= level) of proof is heavy - guilt must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.

In less serious criminal cases the case is sent for **summary trial** in one of over 400 magistrates' courts. A summary trial means there is no committal and no jury.

Those defendants who are dissatisfied by the verdict may be able to appeal:

- from the Magistrates' Courts, there is an appeal to the Crown Court on matters of fact or law

- from the Crown Court, it might be possible to appeal to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal on matters of fact or law

- certain legal disputes arising in the magistrates' courts or the Crown Court can be taken before the Divisional Court of the High Court

- finally, matters of important legal dispute arising in the Crown Court or Divisional Court may be appealed to the House of Lords.

Civil Cases

In civil cases, the litigation is commenced by a plaintiff (a private person or company or a public authority) against a defendant. The plaintiff must try to prove the liability of the defendant on the balance of probabilities. The sorts of claims arising in the civil courts are typically about contracts (most common of all), torts (civil wrongs such as the causing a road accident through negligence, damaging a person's reputation through defamation, or affecting the enjoyment of their property through causing a nuisance such as by pollution) and land disputes. The choice of court depends in most cases on the value of the claim. Claims of lesser value will start in a **County Court**. They can also deal with divorce and bankruptcy matters. Relatively small claims (less than about £3,000) can be handled by a **Small Claims Procedure**. This involves a quick hearing, often without lawyers being present, before a **District Judge**.

More substantial civil claims (over around £25,000) are heard in the **High Court**. The High Court is organised according to case type into Divisions:

- a **Family Division** deals with divorce and child welfare matters and also the administration of wills. Parents and guardians make applications, for example about custody and access. Divorce is mainly dealt with in the

County Courts, but the High Court does hear a small number of complex, contested cases. The Family Division also oversees the uncontested administration of wills - a process called "probate";

- a **Chancery Division** considers complex matters such as disputes about wills, settlements and trusts, bankruptcy, land law, intellectual property (copyright and patents) and corporate laws;

- the **Queen's Bench Division** deals with the remaining business - disputes about contracts or torts or land. The Queen's Bench Division has some specialist sub-Divisions, including a *Commercial Court* (dealing with large and complex business disputes, a *Crown Office List* (dealing with actions against public authorities and an *Admiralty Court* (shipping matters).

Any civil trial is in the vast majority of cases by a judge alone. Juries are now very rare in civil cases. Another feature to note is that cases are often slow to pass through the system, measured in months or years rather than weeks as for criminal cases. It is also important to realize that a very large proportion of civil claims are "settled" - the parties agree on how they should be resolved and therefore the case never reaches trial. This applies both to High Court and County Court.

The system of appeal in civil cases is as follows:

- from a County Court or the High Court, there is an appeal to the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal on law only;

- from the High Court, there may be an appeal to the House of Lords on a matter of legal importance;

- from the Court of Appeal, there can be an appeal to the House of Lords on fact or law, but usually appeal is only allowed on matters of legal importance.

TEXT D THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS COURT SYSTEM

The system of courts in Belarus is based on territorial principle and specialization. The judicial system of Belarus consists of three high courts: the Supreme Court, the Economic Court, and the Constitutional Court. The latter court is charged with protecting the constitution, and its decisions are not subject to appeal. It has the power to review the constitutionality of presidential edicts and the regulatory decisions of the other two high courts.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Belarus

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Belarus was formed on the 28th of April 1994, consists of 9 judges elected by the **Supreme Council**

of the Republic of Belarus. In May 1996 the Supreme Council appointed additionally two more Judges for the **Constitutional Court**. The Constitutional Court is to be formed on parity basis: 6 Judges are to be appointed by the President, 6 Judges are elected by the Council of the Republic (Upper chamber of the Parliament). The Chairman of the Constitutional Court is to be the one chosen by the President from the Judges, the choice must be approved by the Council of the Republic. At present there are 11 Judges constituting the Court. Term - 11 years. It is allowed to be appointed for the Judge position for the second time.

The Constitutional Court does not have the legislative initiative as it controls the legitimacy of legal acts. But in accordance with the existing Law the Court has the power to suggest to the Parliament Chambers, the President, Ministers Council and other state bodies alterations and amendments to the acts of the existing law, adoption of new standard acts. Such suggestions are to be obligatory considered.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus: Regional Court, Minsk Municipal Court, District (municipal) Court, Court Martial

Court powers: considering civil cases and sentencing; cases considering in cassation and surveillance order; re-considering of writs on newly opened circumstances; considering the questions connected with decrees execution and other matters.

The Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Belarus

To the economic courts belong:

The Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Belarus, which consists: Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Belarus, Presidium of the Supreme Economic Court, College for Control over legitimacy of Economic Court decisions, Court Colleges for solving certain category disputes, Economic Courts of regions and equal Courts, Economic Courts of Cities and Districts.

Economic Courts are empowered to solve disputes on:

- disagreements on contracts that stipulated by the Law of the Republic of Belarus; or passing the disputes on economic court decisions is agreed by the sides;

- altering of conditions and dissolution of contracts;

- not fulfilling or not adequate fulfilling of the duties;

- recognition of freehold

- returning back the property from the illegal ownership;

- recovery of damages;

- declaring invalid (fully or partially) a non-standard act of state or other authority that does not correspond to the existing legislation of the

Republic of Belarus and that abuses the rights and legal interests of juridical persons (JP), independent employers (IE);

- protection of business reputation;
- reject the state registration or deviation from state registration in set terms of a juridical person or IE, also in other cases when such a registration is stipulated by existing legislation;
- collecting from JP or IE of taxes, other obligatory payments to the state budget and state extra-budget funds, fines and other economic sanctions;
- return from budget and state extra-budget funds cash assets indisputably written off from JP or IE in the form of economic sanctions or for other reasons;
- dissolution, re-structuring of JP, stoppage of activity of IE;
- insolvency, bankruptcy;
- refusal to prolong or issue a license;

Speech exercises

1 Do the quiz on some points of law - English style. The answers may well be different in your country. Simply answer the questions Yes or No. The answers according to English law are printed at the end of the quiz.

- 1 Is it a crime to try and kill yourself?
- 2 Is it illegal to help somebody to commit suicide?
- 3 Can you be executed for murdering a policeman?
- 4 If, after a murder, all the victim's relatives plead: 'Please don't prosecute!' can charges against the suspected culprit be dropped?
- 5 If two armed thieves break into a house, guns in hand, and one of them shoots and kills the house-owner, is his accomplice guilty of murder?
- 6 If I surprise an intruder in my lounge at night stealing my millions, have I a legal right to assault him with a weapon?
- 7 If I set a trap - a fifty-kilo weight just above the front door - for any burglars who might try and enter the house, am I breaking the law?
- 8 After a divorce or legal separation, can a wife be required to pay alimony to her ex-husband?
- 9 If I promise to marry my girlfriend and then change my mind shortly before we wedding, can she take me to court?

10 If you said to your teacher in the middle of one of his lessons: "You don't know the first thing about teaching!" could he bring a civil action against you?

11 Would I be in danger of committing an offence if I put an advertisement for my school in the paper saying: "Male white teacher required"?

12 If, as a defendant (or the accused), I am not satisfied with the way my barrister has handled my defence, can I sue him?

13 If you were in my house - uninvited - and the ceiling, which had had a large crack in it for some time, caved in and broke your leg, would it be a good idea to consult your solicitor?

14 Can a person suspected of and charged with rape be allowed bail?

Answers

- 1 No, not any more.
- 2 Yes, even mercy-killing (euthanasia) is against the law.
- 3 No. Capital punishment was abolished in the 1960s.
- 4 No. Murder is a crime against society (this involves criminal law; and not just a civil matter between individuals).
- 5 Yes. Joint guilt. In the eyes of the law, both are guilty.
- 6 No - at least, only in self-defence.
- 7 Yes.
- 8 Yes.
- 9 No, not now. Some years ago she could have sued me for breach of promise.
- 10 Yes, he could claim it was slander (or libel, if you wrote it in a newspaper. He probably wouldn't, though, because of the legal costs.
- 11 Yes, because of the Sex Discrimination Act and the Race Relations Act.
- 12 No.
- 13 Yes. You could sue me for negligence and I would probably have to pay damages.
- 14 Yes.

2 Write a short essay (250 - 300 words) on the advantages and disadvantages of the court systems in the three countries.

3 Give brief information on the law enforcement in your country.

Unit 5 Crime

Pretext exercises

1 Fill in the table below with the names of crimes together with their associated verbs and the name of the person who commits the crimes.

crime	definition	criminal	verb
	killing someone		
	stealing something from a shop		
	stealing something from someone's home		
	taking something illegally into another country		
	taking a person hostage in exchange for money or other favours, etc.		

2 Complete the table

crime	definition	criminal	verb
terrorism			
blackmail			
drug-trafficking			
forgery			
pick pocketing			
mugging			

3 Read the text "Crime". While reading it find the answers to the following questions:

- 1 What is the classification of crimes based on?
- 2 What types of crimes are there?
- 3 What are the most common motives of crimes?

TEXT A CRIME

The term "crime" is mostly common regarded as an offence against the state or individuals? The list of acts considered as crimes is constantly changing. For example, in the USA witchcraft is no longer a crime, although it was in colonial Massachusetts. There exist many classifications of crimes. One of them is as follows.

The first group is crimes against people or property. Crimes against people include assault kidnapping, murder, manslaughter, and rape. Such crimes usually bring severe punishment. Crimes against property include arson, car theft, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, trespassing and vandalism. These crimes carry a lighter punishment than crimes against people.

The second group is crimes against public order and morality. They include disorderly behaviour, gambling, prostitution, public drunkenness, and vagrancy (having no permanent residence). Some people don't regard some of these ones as crimes. For example, they believe drunkenness is a medical problem and it should be treated.

The third group is organized crimes - activities of groups of gangsters or racketeers. Such groups are often called "crime syndicates". They specialize in gambling, blackmail, prostitution, drug peddling and some others. These crimes are sometimes called "victimless crimes" because buyers and sellers take part in them willingly. People who use the services of such syndicates try to avoid the police. That is why it is generally very difficult to bring them to justice.

The fourth group is called "white-collar crimes". These are fraud, cheating in the payment of taxes, petty thefts by employees. You commit a "white collar crime" if you take money for a car repair that was not made or medical services that were not performed. One of the most common "white-collar" crimes to day is a computer crime, which can be easily committed once a criminal learns the code • or password to activate the system.

The last group is political crimes. It includes acts of terrorism and assassinations of political figures throughout the world. Nowadays such political crimes as airplane hijacking, assassinations, bombing and the taking of hostages have become more frequent.

People commit crimes for different reasons. For example, many people steal things they couldn't obtain otherwise. Others, such as drug addicts, steal to get money to buy drugs or other things they need. Some shoplifters steal for excitement, but others do because they are poor. Many car thieves take cars for joy riding, but others strip down the stolen autos and sell

them. Many embezzlers take money from their employers to meet some personal needs, intending to return the money later.

The motives also vary in crimes of violence. A robber may kill the victim to avoid detection. Some gangsters blackmail people to obtain money. A man may beat his wife in a fit of rage during a quarrel.

Exercises on the text

1 Answer the following questions:

- 1 What is a crime?
- 2 What are the crimes against people or property?
- 3 In what way are the crimes against people or property punished?
- 4 Why aren't crimes against public order and morality always considered crimes?
- 5 What is a crime syndicate?
- 6 Why isn't it always possible to bring members of a crime syndicate to justice?
- 7 What examples of a "white-collar crime" can you give?
- 8 What is a computer crime?
- 9 What political crimes are frequent now?
- 10 Why do people commit crimes?

2 Choose the right word:

- 1 The list of crimes is...
a) constant; b) changing; c) very small.
- 2 In the USA witchcraft is...
a) crime; b) not a crime; c) a crime in Massachusetts only.
- 3 Crimes against... are most strictly punished.
a) property; b) people; c) public order.
- 4... is a crime against morality.
a) public drunkenness; b) terrorism; c) blackmail.
- 5 Gambling is a... crime.
a) white-collar; b) political; c) organized
- 6 A computer crime is...
a) stealing computers; b) stealing money by computers; c) breaking computers in a shop.
- 7 Drug addicts...
a) sell drugs; b) produce drugs; c) use drugs.

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3 Correct the statements:

1. Assault and murder belong to different groups of crimes.
2. Burglary is a crime against people.
3. Vagrancy is not a crime.
4. Crime syndicates are created to bring gangsters and racketeers to justice.
5. It is not a crime to take money for a car repair that was not made.
6. To commit a computer crime is enough to have a computer.
7. Nowadays political crimes are very few.
8. All crimes are committed because of money.

Speech exercises

- 1 Look at all the crimes named in this unit. Which do you think are the three most serious and the three least serious?

2 Write a paragraph to fit this newspaper headline.

Local girl's evidence gets mugger two years prison

Give some details about the crime and the court case, using as many words from this unit as is appropriate.

- 3 "Crime doesn't pay" is a well-known English saying. Can you think of any recent news stories that either prove or disprove this saying?

Unit 6 The portrayal of a criminal

Pretext exercises

- 1 Bring to class some pictures of criminals. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- 1 Which one looks more intelligent?
- 2 Which one looks most like a criminal? Why?
- 3 How do you imagine a criminal's face?
- 4 Do you believe it is possible to spot a criminal before he has committed a crime?

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TEXT A THE FACE THAT FITS THE CRIME

The Victorians believed it was possible to spot a criminal by his set of features. In the 19th century, physiognomy, or the practice of telling the person's character from his or her faces, was very popular. All kinds of beliefs grew up – larger, more prominent jaws were assign of passion, narrow, receding foreheads a sign of low intellect, and a larger forehead a sign of intelligence. All the features of the face were examined and commented on in great detail. For example, a book entitled *Notes on Noses* which was published in 1864 stated that the Grecian nose "is the highest and most beautiful form which the organ can assume". The wide-nostrilled nose showed "wrong powers of thought" whereas a snub nose showed weakness and unpleasant character.

The nineteenth-century physiognomists were interested in crime and built up a picture of a "criminal type", identified with the narrow sloping brow, prominent jaw and snub nose. They believed they knew what a criminal looked like before any crime had been committed, because criminals were a race in themselves. The faces of actual convicted criminals were examined to see how well they corresponded to the stereotype, and obviously some were more typical than others. But the public view of what a criminal looked like was heavily influenced by the stereotype.

Studies since then have shown that criminals display a variety of features just like anybody else, and the modern police force denies any interest in physiognomy, although there is still a great deal of interest in the public mind. When a tabloid newspaper carries a large picture headlined FACE OF THE BEAST or EYES OF A KILLER, it is trying to appeal to a basic instinct – our desire to know what characteristics lie behind a face.

If we look at the classic 19th – century criminal face again, we can say that it is savage in every way – a beast. The way we think of a modern criminal is different, and so is the way we imagine his face. He is the person the neighbours do not really know: a secretive, inward figure. The features are flat and the eyes fixed and dead. Where do we find this blank face? Where else, but in the police mugshot and the identikit picture?

Exercises on the text

1 Answer the questions:

- 1 What is a physiognomist?
- 2 What was the 19th-century stereotype of a criminal?

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- 3 What belief was this stereotype based on?
- 4 What have scientists discovered about the appearance of criminals since that time?
- 5 What is people's attitude to the physiognomy of criminals today?
- 6 Do you think we are still influenced by a criminal stereotype today? Why \ why not?

2 Watch the film *The Fish Called Wonder* and write an essay on the topic "The portrayal of a criminal" (350 – 400 words).

Unit 7 Juvenile delinquency

Pretext exercises

1 Team up with another student and discuss:

- a) Juvenile delinquency is an issue about which people all over the world are concerned
- b) Present information on the gravity of the problem.

2 Read the text and be ready to discuss it.

TEXT A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

There are two kinds of juvenile delinquents. One is the status offender. This is a young person who has been truant, has run away from home, has been sexually active, has not abided by parents' rules, or has done something else that is ordinarily not considered criminal except when done by a minor. If Huckleberry Finn were alive and active today, he would fit perfectly into this category.

The second kind of juvenile delinquent is one who has done something that is considered a crime no matter who commits it like robbery, rape, or murder. People under the age of 16 or 18 (depending on the state) are usually treated differently from adult criminals. Court proceedings are likely to be secret, the offender is more likely to be tried and sentenced by a judge rather than a jury, and punishment is usually more lenient. However, for some particularly violent crimes, minors may be tried as adults.

Statistics

Teenagers are responsible for more than their share of certain kinds of crimes. Although people under age 18 constitute only about one-fourth of

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the total population, they account for about one third of all crimes against property, including robbery, larceny, car theft and other kinds of theft, and arson. Boys are much more likely than girls to get into trouble with the law. For years, 4 or 5 boys were arrested for every girl, though recently the ratio has dropped to 3.5 to 1. Still, girls' crime rates are similar to those of boys only for status offenses like running away from home, incorrigibility, and engaging in sexual intercourse. Boys commit more of almost all other offenses, especially violent ones, and account for more than 90 % of juveniles in correctional institutions. The increase among girls of such behaviors as drug use and running away from home apparently leads to activities that support them, like shoplifting, robbery, larceny, and prostitution.

Personal Characteristics of Delinquents

What makes one child get into trouble when another who lives on the same street or even in the same household remains law-abiding? Not surprisingly, children who get into trouble early in life are more likely to get into deeper trouble later on. Stealing, lying, truancy, and poor achievement in school are all important predictors of delinquency.

Socioeconomic status is the poorest predictor of delinquency. A study of 55 delinquents who had been patients at a psychiatric institute led to the conclusion that delinquency is not a class phenomenon but a result of emotional turmoil that psychiatrists, while those from poor families are more likely to be booked by the police.

In some cases, delinquency has been related to a history of physical and sexual abuse and to neurological and psychiatric problems. Relating problems like these to delinquency may make it possible to treat some youthful offenders with such medications as anticonvulsants and antidepressants.

The Delinquent's Family

Several family characteristics are associated with juvenile delinquency. In a 1987 study of 226 boys and girls under 18 in long-term state-operated correction institutes, more than half reported that a family member had also been imprisoned at least once, and nearly 3 out of 4 had not grown up with both parents. Of course, these figures apply to young people who were arrested and convicted, and thus may reflect who gets caught: up in the criminal justice system rather than who actually commits delinquent acts, since some young offenders' families have the resources to keep them out of jail.

The strongest predictors of delinquency are family's supervision and discipline of the children. Antisocial behavior in adolescents is closely related to parents' inability to keep track of what their children do and with whom they do it. And parents of delinquent children are less likely to pun-

ish rule breaking with anything more severe than a lecture or a threat: The impact of ineffective parenting begins early in childhood. As we pointed out, parents of delinquents often failed to reinforce their children's good behavior and were harsh or inconsistent or both in punishing misbehavior. And through the years they have not been closely involved in their children's lives in positive ways.

Much of the tension often considered a sign of such rebellion may arise over the conflict between adolescents' desire for instant gratification and parents' desire to socialize their children. When parents cannot or will not fill their role as socializers, their children may become problems for society.

Dealing with Delinquency

How can we help young people lead productive, law-abiding lives? And how can we protect society? So far, the answers to both questions are unclear. Can we turn young offenders away from a life of crime by sentences that consider their youth, bolstered by social solutions like probation and counseling? Or would we have less crime if we treated young offenders as we treat adults, basing sentences on the seriousness of the crime rather than the age of the offender? One study suggests that how young offenders are treated is less important in most cases than just letting them grow up. Except for a small group of "hard-core" offenders, it is almost impossible to predict which young people will commit crimes as adults. In this study—a longitudinal analysis of police and court records, plus interviews with more than 6000 adults in Racine, Wisconsin—more than 90 % of the men and 65 to 70 % of the women had engaged in some adolescent misbehavior, although many had not been caught. But only 5 to 8 % had been booked for felonies as adults. Why did most of these people become law-abiding? Fewer than 8 % said that they were afraid of getting caught. Most said that they had realized that what seemed like fun in their early years was no longer appropriate.

Most adolescents, then, outgrow their "wild oats" as maturity brings valuable reappraisals of attitudes and behavior. But society must continue to explore ways to help those who cannot climb out of the morass of delinquency and alienation on their own.

Speech exercises

1 Speak about the social background of juvenile delinquency and its role in contributing to the crime rate. Consider the following:

- 1 Are juvenile offenders usually found among children from broken homes or large unhappy poor families?
- 2 Is being unemployed an important enough reason to push somebody onto the path of crime?
- 3 What would you say about disillusionment, loss of faith in the surrounding grown-up world as a possible reason for juvenile delinquency?
- 4 Speak on the vital role of drug addiction and alcohol consumption in the growing crime rate in general and in juvenile delinquency in particular.

1 Role play: You are a member of a local youth council. Organize a discussion on the problem of juvenile delinquency in your region. Work out a plan of actions how to combat this problem.

2 In a students' debating club the motion is "punks, heavy metal fans, rockers, nostalgists, green hippies and others should be prosecuted by law."

- a) Make a list of arguments for and against any legal sanctions against such groups of young people.
- b) Define your own attitudes to these groups. Do you think they pose a threat to public order?
- c) Participate in the discussion. Use the technique of defending your views by being forceful in presenting your arguments. Use the functional phrases of attack and response.

Unit 8 Punishment

Pretext exercises

1. Go through the list of offences and decide which are major and which are minor. Then look at the forms of punishment and decide which is appropriate for each offence. Write sentences as in the example.

e.g. Murder is a minor offence. I think that someone who murders somebody should be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Offences:

Murder
Hijacking an aircraft

Kindnapping
Littering

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Writing graffiti on a public building
Stealing a car
Pickpocketing
Stealing sweets

Making noise late at night
Being on a bus without a ticket
Violent behaviour in a football stadium

Punishment:

to be sentenced to life imprisonment, to be sent to prison, to be fined a large/small amount of money, to be given a suspended sentence, to do community service, to be given a warning.

2 Below you see the story of an extraordinary case in British legal history. The affair started in 1949 and was finally closed in 1966. At the moment, there are a number of gaps in the story. Use the words below to complete it.

trial
confessed
court
custody
guilty
convicted
enquiry (x 2)
sentenced-
jury
execution
arrested
innocent
charged

appeal
dropped
pardon
judges
plea
apprehended
hunt
suspect
tried
executed
statements -
denied

The story began when a man called Timothy Evans was (1) for the murder of his wife and baby. He was (2) with the double murder, but a short time later one of the charges was (3) and he was (4) for the murder of his daughter only. During the (5) Evans accused the man whose house he had been living in, John Christie, of the crimes, but no attention was paid to him. The (6) found Evans (7) and he was (8) to death. And (9) was turned down and he was (10) in 1950.

Some time later, more women's bodies were discovered in Christie's house: two, three, four, five, six. John Christie was the police's chief (11)

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and they started a nationwide (12) for him. He was soon (13). Alleged (14) by Christie while he was in (15) cast doubt on the Evans hanging. When he went to (14) Christie (15) that he had murdered Mrs Evans, but in private it was said that he (18) to that crime. His (19) of insanity with regard to other murders was rejected and he was (20) of killing his wife. Soon afterwards there was an (21) into the (22) of Timothy Evans. The (23) decided that justice had been done and Evans had been rightly hanged. It was only in 1966 that another (24) was set up. This time it was decided that Evans had probably been (25) and he was given a free (26). Better late than never, as they say.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1 What factors is the theoretical justification for criminal punishment based on?
- 2 What is the rational foundation for determination for the proper amount of the sentence?
- 3 What is the aim of punishment as you see it?

TEXT A THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT

Punishment is probably the most controversial aspect of criminal law. As the legal price for violations of society mandate, it is both **vengeful and retributive**. As a protection to the public, it is intended to be a **deterrent to potential wrong doers**. In essence it represents the value that society places on the turpitude of the offence and its interest in the offender. The theoretical justification for criminal punishment is based on several factors including: 1) retribution, 2) correction, 3) deterrence and 4) incapacitation.

Social motive and politics distinguish among these factors and vary their emphasis according to time, place, and necessity. Punishment is not explicative, though in certain aspects it appears to be. It is human injustice meted out for the alleged sake of human preservation.

Punishment is fixed by law and limited by either an indeterminate minimum-maximum or a pre-determined mandatory sentence. The rational foundation for determination for the proper amount of sentence rests on these propositions:

- 1 The value of the punishment must not in any case be less than that which is sufficient to outweigh, in the offender's mind, the profit of com-

mitting the offence. It is therefore adapted to the seriousness of the offence, the criminality of the offender, or both.

2 When two offences have been established for protection of the same social interest, the punishment for the greater offence must be sufficient to induce an offender to prefer the less severe penalty. Thus the offender who is disposed to commit either offence may be induced to commit the lesser.

3 The punishment should be adjusted to each particular offence in such manner that for every part or element, there may be an inducement for the offender to abandon his intent to commit that particular offence, or to commit it with different means that represent less risk to society.

4 The punishment should be designed to prevent the offender from repeating his offence, or committing some other, for a period of time. In this way the punishment shields society from the danger of further offences and at the same time, shields the offender himself from both the temptation and the opportunity to commit other violations of the criminal law.

Speech exercises

1 Here is the story of a very unfortunate, irresponsible man called Mr N.E. Body. Imagine that he was stopped by the police at each and every point of the drama. Read about what happened and, after each piece of information you receive, decide what punishment he deserves. Here are some of the sentences you might wish to hand out:

You might feel the death penalty is in order, or life imprisonment, even solitary confinement. You could put him on probation, give him community service or impose a fine - anything from £10 to £1,000. You might consider corporal punishment (a short, sharp shock), a shortish prison sentence or, of course, you could make that a suspended sentence. You might make him pay compensation, or would you like to see him banned from driving? No? Well, his licence could be endorsed. Or would you dismiss the case, find him not guilty of any crime, acquit him, and find the case not proved?

1 Mr. Body drank five pints of beer and five single whiskies in a pub, got into his car and drove away.

2 He did not drive dangerously but exceeded the speed limit as he wanted to catch up with a friend who had left his wallet in the pub.

3 As he was driving along, a little girl ran into the road and he knocked her down.

- 4 There was no way he could have stopped, drunk or sober.
- 5 The little girl suffered only bruises and superficial injuries.
- 6 Mr. Body's wife had left him two days before.
- 7 Six months later, it was clear that the little girl was to suffer from after-effects of the accident and would stutter for many years.
- 8 Mr. Body had never previously received any summons for traffic offences.
- 9 The little girl admitted that it was all her fault.
- 10 The passenger in Mr. Body's car was killed outright as he went through the windscreen.

2 Read the following arguments and do the tasks

- It's a time-honoured misconception that the stricter the punishment - the lesser the crime rate. This misconception has long been debated by history and science. Law cannot, and must not take revenge: punishment is not an end in itself, but a means of restoring social justice. It's a tool for re-education. This concept should form the guidelines of the new legislation.
- Law is developing: it has no impunity in the court of time. A number of offences should be altogether excluded from the criminal law since administrative measures are quite sufficient against them. Say, somebody violates some traffic regulations, and in the accident no one is hurt....
- Unjust law warps and handicaps a nation's morale. Remember when in the not so distant past families of the "enemies of the people" hurriedly renounced their relations fully aware that the charges were false.
- We used to say that we had neither drug addiction nor prostitution. As long as there were no such problems any legal responsibility was out of the question. Now it is widely claimed that we need criminal laws against both drug addiction and prostitution.
- Could we make, say, prostitution a criminal offence? What could the evidence be? Who could bear witness?
- The violation of law would be extremely difficult to prove and the punishment would necessarily be selective.
- Some would be charged, others would be spared, and a selective application of law is arbitrary rule.
- But the real problem is elsewhere. Is immorality a breach of law? Don't we have to distinguish between a moral and a criminal code? I think we must be weary of the naive desire to make law relieve us of the pains of responsible choice. If every act were dictated by an article of the Criminal

Code, rather than one's conscience and moral sense, human beings would become legal objects.

- Prostitution should be fought but the judges should be kept out of it.
- Drug addiction should not entail legal prosecution. Otherwise we may be in for disastrous consequences. People would be afraid to solicit medical help; it would be an impenetrable wall between the drug addicts and those who are able to save them.
- Are changes to come in the types of punishment?
- The reformatory function of jail is little more than fiction. Rather the opposite is true. The first 'jolt' makes an inveterate criminal who won't stay in society for long.
- Even in an ideal penitentiary, if such could be imagined, serving one's time causes serious problems. A cooped-up individual loses friends, family, profession, familiar environment and finds himself or herself a member of a group that is anything but healthy.
- But that's not the whole story. Imprisonment, particularly if it is prolonged, undermines one's capacity to make decisions, to control oneself. Set free after long years in jail, one is unfit for freedom, normal life seems incomprehensible and unbearable. One might be unconsciously drawn to the habitual way of life. Around 30 per cent of former inmates are brought back behind bars after new offences, and half of them during their first year at large.
- According to sociologists, less than 5 per cent of those sentenced for the first time consider their life in the colony as "normal", whereas the corresponding figure for those serving a second sentence (or more) is 40%.
- New penitentiary principles must be introduced. It is real as well as imperative. I believe the solution lies with a differentiation between convicts and separate confinement according to different categories. First time offenders should be kept separately from those with long 'case histories'; convicts serving time for particularly grave crimes must not mix with petty delinquents.
- Another urgent problem is that of the maximum term of confinement. Scholars propose that the maximum serving time envisaged by the code and by each article be reduced.
- The legal profession and sociologists know that the arrest itself, the curtailing of personal freedom, is increasingly perceived as the greatest shock by the offender. It is a traumatic, shameful psychological experience. Hence, petty delinquency, such as hooliganism, should entail not a year or two in jail but up to 6 months in a detention home.

A) Spend a few minutes individually thinking of further arguments you will use to back up your own opinion on the usefulness and types of punishment.

B) Now discuss the issue with other members of the small group using the arguments you have prepared. Do your best to support those who share a similar point of view and try to dissuade those who don't agree with you. (Use clichés of persuasion, agreement/disagreement.)

3 Write an article to the newspaper expressing your opinion on one of the suggested topics.

- 1 The stricter the punishment, the lesser the crime rate, or is it?
- 2 Law is developing: it has no impunity in the course of time.

Unit 9 Correctional institutions

Pretext exercises

1 Translate the following words and word combinations:

Correctional, to encompass, to incarcerate, detention, transfer, a felony, an inmate, underfunded, recreation, concrete, a fence, dormitory, to be deprived of, enslavement, conjugal, misbehavior, an alliance, a treaty, brute force.

2 Insert words from exercise 1 into the sentences.

1 He was ... for 10 years in the result of a long proceeding. 2. He was released on parole because there were no cases of his ... in prison. 3. It was a boarding school: students had to live in a ... 4. Japan was in ... with Great Britain before and during the Great War. 5. Prisons have a ... functions, besides, they isolate criminals from people. 6. The war stopped after the enemies signed the peace ... 7. Some people find gardening a wonderful ... 8. Education and medicine are usually ... nowadays. 9. We had to make a ... of the head officer from Chicago to New York. 10. After the company broke, he was ... of money.

3 Read the text and do the tasks.

TEXT A CORRECTIONS

The correctional enterprise encompasses a very large number of people. Over a million people may be incarcerated now in the USA. Most of the prisoners are male. Female imprisonment is increasing at a faster rate than male imprisonment. In addition to the offenders in correctional institutions, there are those who are sentenced to community corrections. This means persons on probation and on parole.

There are two categories of prison facilities: detention and correctional facilities. Detention facilities normally do not house convicts. They only house persons arrested, awaiting trial, or awaiting transfer to a correctional facility after conviction. Correctional facilities include county jails and state and federal prisons. In county jails, persons convicted of crimes normally serve sentences of not more than a year. State and federal prisons house convicts sentenced for felonies to terms of longer than a year.

Jails Criminologists generally consider the conditions in jails to be worse to those in prisons. Most jails are unsanitary, have few services or programs for inmates, and do not separate dangerous from non-dangerous prisoners. They are often overcrowded and underfunded.

There are 3,338 jails in the United States. A jail in one state may be as large as the entire prison system of another state. Many jails in rural counties, by contrast, are small and operate under a fee system, by which the county government pays a modest amount of money for each prisoner per day.

Prisons State or federal prisons have better education, recreation and employment programs. Inmates are divided into the following levels according to their dangerousness: maximum danger, medium danger, and minimum danger. Maximum security prisons are designed to hold the most dangerous and aggressive inmates. They have high concrete walls or double fences, gun towers with armed guards, strategically placed electronic monitors.

Medium security prisons house inmates that are considered less dangerous than those in maximum security facility. They have no outside wall, only a series of fences. They are housed in dormitories rather than cells.

Minimum security prisons are considered to have the lowest security risks. Very often these institutions operate without armed guards and without walls or fences. The typical inmate in such an institution is serving a short prison term.

Prison Culture and Society

The standard of living inside a prison is very low. Prisoners have no chance to obtain material possessions. Inmates are deprived of heterosexual relations. Criminologists have identified a number of psychological problems that result from this deprivation. The worst of these problems is in the homosexual enslavement of younger prisoners by older, aggressive inmates. Many correctional systems have established programs of conjugal visits, allowing inmates to have contact with their loved ones and family. At the Eastern Correctional Facility in Napanoch, New York, inmates are given the opportunity to stay with their spouse for forty-four hours every three or four months.

It is proved that the values within the prison are precisely those values found on the streets from which the offenders come. Most inmates serve trouble-free terms and that prison misbehavior is characteristic of youthful convicts sentenced to long terms. Their misbehavior disappears as they age.

Prison life is governed by the relationships among inmates, and between inmates and the rest of the world, mostly as represented by the correctional officers or guards. Race plays the dominant role in inmate relationships. In many state prison systems competition among black, Hispanic, Native American and white power blocs often leads to alliances that resemble international treaties among nations.

The correctional staff must control prisoners by brute force. Yet guards rarely carry weapons inside the prison because inmates might take the weapons away from them if they did. They survive by earning respect and resorting, whenever necessary, to unarmed force.

The life of a corrections officer is not easy. In some communities in West Virginia and New York it is a tradition for sons, and now daughters as well, to follow in a father's footsteps and seek employment with the state correctional authority. In many towns the prison is the principal employer. Most guards, however, take the job for lack of better opportunities.

They distinguish five types of personalities, based on their attitudes toward inmates and fellow officers: Pollyannas (optimists): positive to both groups; burnouts: negative to both groups, functionaries: ambivalent toward both groups; hard asses: negative toward inmates, positive toward fellow officers; white hats: positive to inmates, negative toward fellow officers.

Women in Prison

Most prisons are male institutions in which male offenders are guarded and receive services by a male staff, although women have begun to enter

the staff of the male prison world, first as clerical and professional personnel and more recently as correctional officers. Until the latter part of the nineteenth century there were no separate prisons for women in the United States. The first prison for women was opened in 1873 in Indiana. Nowadays, women convicts are imprisoned in women's prisons. These institutions are smaller, and less threatening than male prisons (e.g., absence of high walls and guard towers).

There is an additional burden on women in institutions. Over two-thirds of women prisoners are mothers, with an average of two children. Many give birth in prison. Mothers may keep their newborns only for a few weeks. And children's visits to prisons are typically limited because of the distance of prisons from the children's homes and the restrictions placed on visiting hours.

Exercises on the text

1 Answer the questions:

- 1 How many people are incarcerated now in the USA?
- 2 What is a detention facility?
- 3 What is the function of correctional facilities?
- 4 What's the difference between a jail and a prison?
- 5 What are the conditions in jails?
- 6 Are jails usually big or small?
- 7 What are maximum security prisons like?
- 8 What can a deprivation of heterosexual relations result in?
- 9 How do the authorities solve the problem of the homosexual enslavement?
- 10 How do most prisoners behave in prisons?
- 11 In what way does race play the dominant role in inmate relationships?
- 12 Why do guards rarely carry weapons inside the prison?
- 12 Why do some people go to work in prisons?
- 13 What are the five types of personalities, based on their attitudes toward inmates and fellow officers?
- 14 When was the first prison for women opened?
- 15 What's the most important difference between male and female inmates?

2 Explain the words in English:

Correctional, detention facility, jail, underfunded, prison, an inmate, a trouble-free term, to age, a Pollyanna, a burnout, a functionary, a hard ass, a white hat.

Speech exercises

1 Refute the following statements:

- 1 Male imprisonment is increasing at a faster rate than female imprisonment.
- 2 In a correctional institution persons await trial or transfer to another prison.
- 3 Jails have better conditions than in prisons.
- 4 Inmates are not divided into several levels in prisons.
- 5 In minimum security prisons there are armed guards and walls or fences.
- 6 Prisoners never see their spouses when they serve a sentence.
- 7 Older prisoners make more trouble than younger ones.
- 8 Correctional officers survive due to their weapons.
- 9 Women are not represented in prisons' staff.
- 10 Children stay with their mothers till the mother's release.

2 Discuss in groups:

- 1 Do you think the role of prison should be to punish or to reform criminals?
- 2 What changes would you make to the system of dealing with criminals in your country?

Unit 10 Capital punishment

Pretext exercises

1 Discuss in groups:

- 1 What is capital punishment? Can you name any countries which have it?
- 2 How many arguments can you think of for and against its use? Which of the arguments do you agree with?

2 As you read the article and the missing paragraphs, check to see if your answers and ideas are mentioned.

3 Read the article and the missing paragraphs again. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap 1-6. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

TEXT A AN EYE FOR AN EYE

Capital punishment has been used throughout history, although its methods and the crimes for which it is used have changed over the centuries.

1 In the USA, 85% of the population over the age of 21 approve of the death penalty. In the many states which still have the death penalty, some use the electric chair, which can take up to 20 minutes to kill, while others use gas or lethal injections.

2 The first of these was the case of Ruth Ellis, who was hanged for shooting her lover in what was generally regarded as a crime of passion. The second was the posthumous pardon of Timothy Evans, hanged for murders which, it was later proved, had been committed by someone else.

3 The pro-hanging lobby uses four main arguments to support its call for the reintroduction of capital punishment. First there is the deterrence theory, which argues that potential murderers would think twice before committing the act if they knew that they might die if they were caught. The armed bank robber might, likewise, go back to being unarmed.

4 The other two arguments are more suspect. The idea of retribution demands that criminals should get what they deserve: if a murderer intentionally sets out to commit a crime, he should accept the conse-

quences. Retribution, which is just another word for revenge, is supported by the religious doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

5 The arguments against the death penalty *are* largely humanitarian. But there are also statistical reasons for opposing it: the deterrence figures do not add up. In Britain, 1903 was the record year for executions and yet in 1904 the number of homicides actually rose. There was a similar occurrence in 1946 *and* 1947. If the deterrence theory were correct, the rate should have fallen.

6 The other reasons to oppose the death penalty are largely a matter of individual conscience and belief. One is that murder is murder and that the state has no more right to take a life than the individual. The other is that Christianity preaches forgiveness, not revenge.

A By contrast, in Britain, public opinion started to turn against the use of capital punishment after the Second World War. A number of well-publicised cases in the fifties, two in-particular, helped to bring about this swing.

B The next argument in favour of bringing back capital punishment concerns public security. If the death penalty were reinstated, it would mean that a convicted murderer could not be set free after serving 20 years or less of a life sentence and be able to go on to murder again. Consequently, the general public would be safer.

C As a consequence, juries were unwilling to convict. This brought about a gradual reduction in the use of the death penalty until finally it was decided that it should only be available for murder and serious violent crimes.

D Nowadays not only are the methods different but more importantly not everyone agrees that capital punishment should be used. People are divided into two distinct groups; those for and those against. This is because this issue is black and white; there is no grey area.

E The fourth and last main pro-hanging argument is the most cold-blooded, it is that it makes economic sense to hang convicted murderers rather than keep them in prison wasting taxpayers' money.

F However, despite this change of opinion, the death penalty was not actually abolished in Britain until 1965. And even now there are many people both inside and outside Parliament who would like it to be reintroduced. There have been 14 attempts to bring back hanging since its abolition.

G The second main argument against - reintroducing capital punishment is that innocent people are sometimes wrongly convicted, and while

people can be released from prison, they cannot be brought back from the dead if they have been hanged.

Exercises on the text

1 Reading between the lines

- 1 Which form of capital punishment does the author appear to find the most barbaric? Justify your answer.
- 2 There have been 14 attempts to bring back hanging since its abolition. What does this tell us about British politicians' views on hanging?

2 Choose the best meaning for the words in *italics* from the article.

- 1 a *convicted* murderer
A *determined* B *declared guilty by a jury* C *one who has committed murder before*
- 2 The other two arguments are more *suspect*.
A questionable B understandable C justifiable
- 3 The fourth pro-hanging argument is the most *cold-blooded*.
A convincing B controversial C unfeeling
- 4 The arguments against the death penalty are *largely* humanitarian.
A mainly B especially C also

Speech exercises

- 1 Give an example of any recent court cases where you feel the law has been unjust - for example, an excessively lenient or harsh decision?
- 2 Write your thoughts concerning the problem. Be ready to use all arguments to prove your ideas.

Unit 11 How to protect yourself against the crime

Pretext exercises

1 Look at these statements about crimes in Britain, and say whether you think they are true or false in your country.

- 1 Most crimes involve our possessions and not ourselves.
- 2 Most criminals make enough money from crime to live on.
- 3 Most criminals follow careful plans.
- 4 Most criminals are young people.
- 5 Most criminals give up crime after a few years.
- 6 Most crimes are the result of carelessness.
- 7 20% of drivers never lock their cars.
- 8 70% of house burglaries are through open doors and windows.

2 Read the extract about crime prevention and find those which are true as far as the contents of the text is concerned.

TEXT A STAY SAFE

1 Crime, as we are all aware, has been a growing problem all over the world in the last 30 years. But we are not powerless against crime. Much is being done – and can be done – to reverse the trend. You can play a part in it.

2 The first step towards preventing crime is understanding its nature. Most crime is against property, not people. And most is not carried out by professionals; nor is it carefully planned. Property crimes thrive on the easy opportunity. They are often committed by adolescents and young men, the majority of whom stop offending as they grow older – the peak ages for offending are 15-18. Also, and not surprisingly, the risk of crimes varies greatly depending on where you live.

3 This reliance by criminals on the easy opportunity is the key to much crime prevention. Motor cars, for example, are a sitting target for the criminal. Expensive, attractive and mobile, they are often left out in the streets for long periods at a time. The police estimate that 70-90% of car crime results from easy opportunities. Surveys have shown that approximately one in five drivers do not bother to secure their cars by locking all the doors and shutting all the windows. It's the same story with our homes. In approximately 30 per cent of domestic burglaries, the burglar simply

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simply walks in without needing to use force; the householder has left a door unlocked or window open.

4 If opportunities like this did not exist, criminals would have a much harder time. The chances are that many crimes would not be committed at all, which would in turn release more police time for tackling serious crime. Of course, the primary responsibility for coping with crime rests with the police and the courts. But there are many ways you can reverse the trend.

Exercises on the text

1 Choose the sentences from the list A-E which best summarize each part of the text. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A We make it easy for them.
- B Let's work together against crime.
- C How to reduce the number of crimes.
- D Who steals what.

2 Read texts F-H from the supplementary unit and prepare a report a) for teenagers b) for pupils of the primary school c) for their parents on how to prevent a burglary or behave in case of it.

Unit 12 Supplementary reading

Definitions of the most common crimes

Criminal homicide—a. Murder and no negligent manslaughter: the willful (non negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to:

(1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen; b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded.

Forcible rape—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

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Robbery—The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary—breaking or entering—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny—theft (except motor vehicle theft)—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson—Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Other assaults (simple)—Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting—Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud—Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement—Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing—Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism—Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.—All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

Prostitution and commercialized vice—Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)—Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations—State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

Gambling—Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children—Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence—Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws—State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence."

Drunkenness—Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct—Breach of the peace.

Suspicion—No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)—Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways— (persons under age 18)—Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

TEXT A WAR CRIMES

In the context of war, a war crime is a punishable offense under International Law, for violations of the laws of war by any person or persons, military or civilian. Every violation of the law of war in an interstate conflict is a war crime, while violations in internal conflicts are typically limited to the local jurisdiction. In essence, the term "war crime" represents the concept of an international jurisdiction as applicable to the most severe crimes, in areas where government is dysfunctional and society is in a state of turmoil.

War crimes include violations of established protections of the laws of war, but also include failures to adhere to norms of procedure and rules of battle, such as attacking those displaying a flag of truce, or using that same flag as a ruse of war to mount an attack. It has been incorrectly reported that attacking enemy troops while they are being deployed by way of a parachute: Protocol I, Art.42 of the Geneva Conventions forbids attacking parachutists who eject from damaged airplanes, and surrendering parachutists once landed, but specifically excludes airborne troops from protection. The definition of the term "war crime" usually varies between trials to convict the defendants with a more specific crime that they may have committed.

It comprises such acts as mistreatment of prisoners of war or civilians. War crimes are sometimes part of instances of mass murder and genocide though these crimes are more broadly covered under international humanitarian law described as crimes against humanity.

War crimes are significant in international humanitarian law because it is an area where international tribunals such as the Nuremberg Trials have been convened. Recent examples are the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, which were established by the UN Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Under the Nuremberg Principles, the supreme international crime is that of commencing a war of aggression, because it is the crime from which all war crimes follow. The definition of such a crime is planning, preparing, initiating, or waging a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements, or assurances. Also, participating in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any such act constitutes such a crime.

TEXT B JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BELARUS: PROBLEMS, CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

The society of the Republic of Belarus has a pile-up of problems that require a great deal of efforts to be solved. Juvenile delinquency is one of the urgent problems of Belarus. As any social phenomenon it has its own peculiarities, causes and ways of solution.

The problem of juvenile delinquency in today's Belarus includes a lot of "subproblems". The most important of them are: street violence, drug abuse, and involvement of minors in the organized crime. A whole bunch

of articles on mugging by teenagers appears in press today. About 60 percent of all assaults on the streets involve minors. The dangerous increase of the rate of this crime committed by the teenagers may lead to the establishment of relations among people based on regular and fierce display of power.

Drug abuse is another serious problem to be dealt with without delay. About 50 percent of all drugs sold today in Belarus are consumed by teenagers. Last years Belarus has plunged into the abyss of the "drug doom." Subsequently, it resulted in a significant increase of all other crime, one of the most dangerous of which is organized crime.

It is widely known that Mafia recruits its members among teenagers engaged in street or neighborhood gangs. To shatter or at least to deal a staggering blow to this anti-social network crippling the young generation is also one of the tasks for the local police to fulfill.

The main cause of the crime boom and, consequently of the considerable increase in juvenile delinquency rate are the changes taking place in the society of all the former soviet republics. The collapse of the socialistic system in the country resulted in the evanescence of the social and moral values, which has the integral part of general indoctrination of children from early childhood.

Social instability that ensued was the logical outcome of such an evanescence of values. It was logical because people had no more worthwhile values to strive to achieve except for money and no moral restrictions in accumulating as much wealth as possible.

The destruction of the former soviet economic system and its consequences (e.g. miserable living standards, staggering unemployment rate, etc.) are the superior factors to contribute to the augmentation in juvenile delinquency rate. Miserable salaries offered to the teenager employees resulted in the emergence of the belief among youngsters that the really big money can be made only in criminal world. Facing such a large-scale problem the society has to devise the appropriate ways of its solution, otherwise the very existence of it will be threatened.

The first and the most important condition to bring juvenile delinquency within certain limits is the development of the sound economy and the improvement of the life standard as the consequence. This is sure to enable the emergence of firm social values and the belief that big money can be earned without breaking the law.

The direct measures should also be taken to curb the alarming growth of juvenile delinquency rate. Stern laws cannot be the warrant of juvenile delinquents' not reoffending. Thus, the law should be made as flexible as

possible to be adjusted to every case, so that retribution is not regarded by a delinquent as something stupid and unjust

Besides, the court and jail system should be perfected so they would not turn a young offender into a professional and astute criminal. Evidently, the problem of juvenile delinquency is one of the most topical for the Republic of Belarus of modern days. Its essence has deep social roots and that is why it hinges on every of us to change situation for the better. Hence, we are going to be responsible for both the successful solution of this problem and for the miserable failure of it. Overall, considering juvenile delinquency has both social and economic backgrounds, the key to diminishing its rate is a complex of measures that will be effective only if taken together.

The problem is scrutinized, the ways of its solutions are drafted, so let the every effort be done to raze this ugly and disgusting social phenomenon.

TEXT C CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The ultimate penalty is death (capital punishment). It is carried out by hanging (Kenya, for example); electrocution, gassing or lethal injection (U.S.); beheading or stoning (Saudi Arabia); or shooting (China). Although most countries still have a death penalty, 35 (including almost every European nation) have abolished it; 18 retain it only for exceptional crimes such as wartime offences; and 27 no longer carry out executions even when a death sentence has been passed. In other words, almost half the countries of the world have ceased to use the death penalty. The UN has declared itself in favor of abolition, Amnesty International actively campaigns for abolition, and the issue is now the focus of great debate.

Supporters of capital punishment believe that death is a just punishment for certain serious crimes. Many also believe that it deters others from committing such crimes. Opponents argue that execution is cruel and uncivilized. Capital punishment involves not only the pain of dying (James Autry took ten minutes to die of lethal injection in Texas, 1984) but also the mental anguish of waiting, sometimes for years, to know if and when the sentence will be carried out. Opponents also argue that there is no evidence that it deters people from committing murder any more than imprisonment does. A further argument is that, should a mistake be made, it is too late to rectify it once the execution has taken place. In 1987, two academics published a study showing that 23 innocent people had been exe-

cuted in the United States. Research has shown that capital punishment is used inconsistently. For example, in South Africa, black murderers are far more likely to be sentenced to death than whites. During a crime wave in China in the 1980s, cities were given a quota of executions to meet; in a city where there weren't very many murders, people convicted of lesser crimes were more likely to be executed. In addition, while in some countries young people are not sent to prison but to special juvenile detention centres, in Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, Bangladesh, Barbados and the United States children under 18 have been legally put to death.

As the debate about capital punishment continues, the phenomenon of death row (people sentenced but still alive) increases. In 1991, no one was executed in Japan, but three people were sentenced to death, bringing the total number on death row to fifty. Sakae Menda lived under sentence of death for thirty three years before obtaining a retrial and being found not guilty. The debate also involves the question of what punishment is for. Is the main aim to deter? This was certainly the case in 18th century England when the penalty for theft was supposed to frighten people from stealing and compensate for inability to detect and catch thieves. Is it revenge or retribution? Is it to keep criminals out of society? Or is it to reform and rehabilitate them?

The Case for Capital Punishment

Capital punishment is as controversial as any issue in criminal justice. In general the proponents of the death penalty argue that its use is justified in terms of just desserts—that taking the life of one who has taken another life is the only retribution. This stance is supported by tradition going back to biblical prescriptions of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Proponents also argue that the death penalty is necessary to deter others from committing murder and other atrocious crimes and that without it there would be little reason for criminals to refrain from killing even more frequently. They see, for example, a kidnapper having "nothing to lose" in killing rather than freeing a hostage without the death penalty to serve as a restraint.

They also argue that execution is the only assurance a criminal will never again commit a murder or any other crime, an assurance that does not hold for life-term prisoners who may, and indeed sometimes do, commit crimes while in prison or upon release.

Proponents also hold that the death penalty is an essential social symbol, expressing the boundaries of our cultural standards of decency and humanity. All societies must set outer limits beyond which deviant behavior cannot be tolerated; the death penalty, according to its proponents, is a

clear and firm statement of our outrage at and revulsion for murderous acts.

Finally, advocates point out that 80 percent or more of Americans voice support for capital punishment.

The Case against Capital Punishment

Opponents of the death penalty point out that mistakes can and have been made in its imposition, that innocent persons have been executed, and, of course, that there is no remedy for any such mistake. Recently a new challenge to capital punishment has been made following the research of Hugo Adam Bedau, a long-time opponent of capital punishment, and Professor Michael Radelet. According to their findings, twenty-three persons have died wrongfully at the hands of the state since 19C0, and another 300 were sentenced to death (many of them spent time on death row) before they were either given new trials by higher courts or exonerated. Bedau and Radelet state that in every year of this century one or more persons on death row have eventually been shown to be innocent.

Opponents also maintain that the publicity surrounding an execution may *attract* unbalanced people to *commit* capital crimes rather than deter potential murderers, as they seek the attention given to the person being executed and therefore commit crimes in order to be on center stage themselves. Police agree that when well publicized mass killers are being sought, for instance, a number of "crazies" attempt to surrender and confess to crimes they never committed.

Moreover, even if the deterrence effect of executions on rational persons is greater than the attraction they exert on potential murderers (as it probably is), opponents argue that the kinds of crimes for which we use capital punishment are essentially nondeterrable. Murder, torture, mayhem, and the like originate in deep seated psychological and psychiatric personality factors just as terrorism and espionage rest on "true-believer" political values. Neither twisted personalities nor political martyrs are amenable to change by making examples of others. Capital punishment might deter rational and calculated offenses, like many white-collar crimes, but it is not used in these cases. Only murder elicits the death penalty today.

In addition, opponents point out that the long time lag between the commission of any crime and the actual imposition of the punishment (on the average nearly 7 years in capital cases) as well as the known probability of never getting caught or, if caught of not being executed makes any simplistic stimulus-avoidance equation irrelevant in crime control.

And extensive historical evidence indicates that there is no diminution in capital "crimes even when the death penalty is rapidly and publicly used.

Capital punishment is one of our oldest methods of dealing with offenders, but the simple fact is that the frequency of application seems to bear no relevance to the crime rate. If the deterrence theory worked, theoretically there should be a decrease in serious crime where the death "penalty is used and an increase where it is forbidden. But in those states that had capital punishment and later abolished it, there was no increase in capital crimes. Conversely, in those states that did not have capital punishment but later adopted it, there was no decrease in capital crimes.

Opponents of capital punishment also point out that its use in the past clearly discriminated against the poor and against blacks and other minorities. They also feel that, given human nature and prejudice, no provisions in statutes or court rules can alter this in the future.

And much less than being an essential symbol of our social values opponents of: the death penalty claim that its very existence as a possibility, the fact tint it is in our codes even if not frequently used, is a blight on our claims to civility and humaneness. They argue that the state killing those who kill is descending to the level of the criminal—in effect compounding the felony." They see capital punishment as brutal and brutalizing and "deathwork" as not a proper occupation in a democratic society. Opponents also argue against an issue raised by proponents of capital punishment in recent years (an issue arising perhaps out of the current economic turbulence of our society): the reputed cheapness of the death penalty. Why should the state spend all the money necessary to hold death row prisoners for life, proponents ask when only a few pennies worth of electricity, a few bullets, or a new rope is so much cheaper? But opponents are quick to note what was pointed out earlier in this chapter. The cost-effectiveness argument for the death sentence is both naive and inaccurate. There is quite a lot of evidence that life imprisonment is cheaper than execution.

Finally, there is another argument against the death penalty used today that rests on pragmatism rather than philosophical values or a lack of evidence of its deterrence value. This is that the death rows of our nation should provide us with the opportunity to study murderers, our most serious and longest existing criminal type. Executing them prevents research into their histories, personalities, and even biological make-ups, research that might contribute to our knowledge of why people kill people. After all, we have nearly 2000 duly convicted murderers in cages on our death rows. Should we not use this as a research opportunity? Let all appeals be exhausted in whatever time that process takes—then, instead of executing these murderers, study them, in humane and proper ways, for the rest of their natural lives.

According to this argument, actual executions have provided us with an opportunity to see whether the death penalty deters, and we have done these studies. Now perhaps we should look into the emotional and maybe even chemical and physiological traits in the killers themselves. What we could possibly learn could be very valuable. Executing dangerous criminals might perhaps come as close as possible to punishing them according to their "just deserts." But we will never again have the opportunity to study those individuals alive, and perhaps we should.

It has been asked: Why not just study those on death row in the nearly 7-year interval before their execution? Well, during that time legal appeals and petitions are being filed and, quite properly, attorneys for the condemned forbid their cooperation in questioning or experimentation. And while we should pursue studies of lifers in those states without the death penalty, they are still a different class of prisoner than those who have sat long years on death row, unsure of their ultimate fate.

It may not be clear whether a case-by-case research into why Charlie murdered and Bill did not will be as fruitful as, say, the exploration of subcultures of violence. But the fact remains that we know little about the actual persons who kill. Neither our knowledge in that area nor our ability to predict who will kill has GROWN MUCH since the time of the first murder of Abel by his brother Cain.

TEXT D THE SILENCE OF WOLVES

In June 1996, President Boris Yeltsin signed a new Penal Code which, apart from other things, introduced a new form of punishment – life imprisonment. Under Article 58, "life imprisonment is introduced only as an alternative to capital punishment for the perpetration of especially grave crimes that endanger the lives of individuals and may be imposed in the event that the court deems it possible to dispense with capital punishment."

"When I enter a life-timers' cell, even I feel ill at ease," Vladimir Krasnokutsky, chief of the Mordovia correctional labor colonies, admitted in a conversation with the Vremya correspondent. "These people.... It is not enough that they have committed heinous crimes; they have also long waited for execution, jumping at every squeak of the iron bolt. It is very difficult there."

You can get to the special section of the high-security prison, where life-timers are held, through a narrow pass covered with iron rods. A sharp screech of the lattice door opens the way into a world of iron and

concrete, completely absence of scent or sound. The endless bars, the low rise off-color buildings, and solid asphalt under your feet – all this exudes a lifeless, canned order. Even the guards seem to be out of place in this: enclosed space. Their spirits do not abide the presence of living beings.

There are small enclosures on the territory of the prison yard where inmates are taken to walk. Each of them is, in effect, a two to three square meter room with bars in place of a ceiling. If you crane your neck, you can see the sky through them, while during sunny weather the shadow from the bars falls on the concrete walls.

The cells (each for two) are on the second floor of the barracks type brick building. On the door of each cell are plates with photos of the inmates and the article of the Penal Code in question. Below – in longhand – a comment, e.g.: "Raped and murdered a girl," "murdered his own parents and buried their bodies in a cellar," and so forth. "So that we do not forget who we are dealing with," the guards explain. Even these briefs leave an impression on you. "You should read investigation records and police records," section chief Vladimir Gandeyev suggests. "This will sure make your hair stand on end."

Alexander Makarov, 22, killed four people. The reason, he does not know – he only shrugs his shoulders: "Well, you know, just like that." The convict has a long scar along his neck. Two weeks ago he tried to commit suicide, cutting his throat with a metal part of the prison furniture that he disassembled, just barely failing to reach the carotid artery. Asked why, he decided to die – out of the feeling of guilt for the crime he had committed or the awareness of the gravity of the punishment – the young killer again slightly shrugs his shoulders: "I was simply in that kind of mood." I can see tiredness and emptiness in his eyes. And I get the impression that this suicide attempt is hardly the last one.

According to representatives of Mordovia penitentiary management, some two months ago one of the inmates serving a life sentence committed suicide by hanging himself in the cell. "If they decide to kill themselves," people at the prison management admit, "we will not interfere." True, an overwhelming majority of inmates kept in the special sections do want to live. Some even hope to get their freedom some day. Under the new law, even those sentenced to life have a chance: Provided that they exhibit good behavior, after 25 years in prison these people may be pardoned; on recommendation of the colony management – on the decision of a special commission.

However, none of the convicts dare discuss such a distant future. "I do not think about what will happen then," Alexander Rychkov, 24, says. "I

live for today and this is good. I wake up in the morning and open the ventilation window; after all, fresh air is also life. Even if a mosquito flies in, this sort of cheers you up."

"At first I did not think about what I did at all," Rychkov goes on. "Then, some two months later, they suddenly started coming to me in my dreams – the man and the woman that I had killed. And, you know, this is very strange, but there is always a smile on their faces. I talked to other killers. Some of them are also visited by their victims at night. Those, however, according to them, are angry, but mine are smiling. I cannot explain why, but this makes it a little easier for me."

Rychkov and a friend broke into the apartment of people he knew with the aim to burglarize it. When his buddy killed one of the men in the apartment, the friends decided to dispose of the other witnesses. Rychkov strangled a woman and another man while his accomplice hanged a six-year old child.

"What we have done is terrible," the convict says. This phrase is devoid of any emotion, while, judging by the young man's calm and empty look, it is difficult to understand how sincere his repentance is.

"Actually, I want to study. I am thinking of entering a religious seminary." A quick look at the wardens.

"I have nothing against it. If they want to study, let them," Vladimir Gandeyev says. "As a matter of fact, under the law, they should be working, but you know what unemployment there is in the country, and so there are no production facilities here. Earlier, they were supposed to pack gloves: It is difficult to find an occupation for them; after all, they are forbidden to handle cutting or stabbing objects. But now there are no orders even for this. I believe that such people should be kept under the strictest possible conditions, but they cannot be deprived of work. I will even allow TV sets to be installed in the cells if there is money to buy them with." His special section has no special funding and the 25 life-timers are kept with funds appropriated for the entire colony. Section officers make less than in other colonies. "But surely we will not protest like the miners," Mr. Gandeyev says. "We cannot possibly announce that unless there is money tomorrow we will thrust open the doors and these people will walk free."

The inmates themselves say that they are ready to work with pleasure. "I would like to work," Igor Petrov, 28, says. He has been in prison for eight years now, waiting for one and a half years for his death sentence to be executed. "When they told me that I was sentenced to life imprisonment, I... I could barely talk for two months," he recalls. Asked whether he considers the abolition of the death penalty the right decision, Petrov nods,

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although when asked to say what he thinks should be done to him for the crimes he has committed, he says confidently: "They should have bumped me off." And smiles unpleasantly.

"What do you do in the cell?"

"Read."

"What was die-last book about?"

"About death."

He pronounces the word "death" in some unusual way and it remarkably fits his pale, hollow cheeked face with a cruel and mad look of a being from another world. Although what he was reading was a cheap novel from the Russian Bestseller series.

Eight years ago Igor Petrov with his buddy took two women and a boy to the forest, raped one of them in front of her younger brother, then killed both women and finally seized the boy, who was sick with fear, and cut open his abdomen, causing him to die in excruciating agony. Petrov does not remember anything about his victims. Only sometimes, according to him, he suddenly is haunted by a putrid smell. Asked what he feels when this happens, the convict thinks for a long time before giving an answer. "This makes me feel sort of, you know, funny."

When you leave the special section for life-timers, you find yourself on the premises of the high security prison - a place where hard-core recidivists are held. And looking at the not very young men clad in prison garb laying pipes or unwinding electrical cable, you realize with amazement that even this is life.

TEXT E CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS THE ONLY WAY TO DETER CRIMINALS

Perhaps all criminals should be required to carry cards, which read Fragile: Handle With Care. It will never do, these days, to go around referring to criminals as violent thugs. You must refer to them politely as 'social misfits'. The professional killer who wouldn't think twice about using his cosh or crowbar to batter some harmless old lady to death in order to rob her of her meager life-savings must never be given a dose of his own medicine. He is in need of hospital treatment'. According to his misguided defenders, society is to blame. A wicked society breeds evil -or so the argument goes. When you listen to this kind of talk, it makes you wonder why we aren't all criminals. We have done away with the absurdly harsh laws of the nineteenth century and this is only right. But surely enough is

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enough. The most senseless, piece of criminal legislation in Britain and a number of other countries has been the suspension of capital punishment.

The violent criminal has become a kind of hero-figure in our time. He is glorified on the screen; he is pursued by the press and paid vast sums of money for his 'memoirs'. Newspapers, which specialise in crime reporting, enjoy enormous circulations and the publishers of trashy cops and robbers stories or 'murder mysteries' have never had it so good. When you read about the achievements of the great train robbers, it makes you wonder whether you are reading about some glorious resistance movement. The hardened criminal is cuddled and cosseted by the sociologists on the one hand and adored as a hero by the masses on the other. It's no wonder he is a privileged person who expects and receives VIP treatment wherever he goes.

Capital punishment used to be a major deterrent. It made the violent robber think twice before pulling the trigger. It gave the cold-blooded poisoner something to ponder about while he was shaking up or serving his arsenic cocktail. It prevented unarmed policemen from being mowed down while pursuing their duty by killers armed with automatic weapons. Above all, it protected the most vulnerable members of society, young children, from brutal sex-maniacs. It is horrifying to think that the criminal can literally get away with murder. We all know that 'life sentence' does not mean what it says. After ten years or so of 'good conduct', the most desperate villain is free to return to society, where he will live very comfortably, thank you, on the proceeds of his crime, or he will go on committing offences until he is caught again. People are always willing to hold liberal views at the expense of others. It's always fashionable to pose as the defender of the under-dog, so long as you, personally, remain unaffected. Did the defenders of crime, one wonders, in their desire for fair-play, consult the victims before they suspended capital punishment? Hardly. You see, they couldn't, because all the victims were dead.

TEXT F SAFETY STRATEGIES

A burglar can enter your home, grab the most valuable items – and escape. Often these fast raids happen while the owner is at home, perhaps in another part of the house or in the garden, leaving the front door or a window open. Or they may have just gone out to pick up the children from school and thought it wasn't worth the trouble of shutting and locking the windows for that short time. The majority of burglaries occur between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on a weekday.

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If you see or hear obvious signs of entry (noises inside, jammed front door, or the door locked from the inside, and suspect the burglar may still be in the building, don't enter. Make your emergency call from a phone box or from a neighbour's house.

If you are sure the burglar has gone, call your local police station rather than the emergency number. Ideally have the number readily at hand near the phone.

Don't destroy evidence. The police will take an impression of a damaged door, to check against records of tool marks. They may also take finger and footprints, in an attempt to link the crime with known burglars or suspects.

Walk around the edge of carpets as much as possible – dust impressions of the burglar's shoe marks can be lifted and identified by special forensic techniques. The fingerprint powder the scene-of-crime officers will use can normally be removed later from work tops by washing in warm, mild detergent. Ask the officer not to dust any delicate furniture or possessions if you think the powder may affect them in any way.

It's a good idea to have taken and keep photographs and descriptions of your most valuable items – such as jewellery, video, CD player, hi-fi, camera, mobile phone, computer etc. including any detail manufacturer and model numbers. Items you have marked with your post code and house number will be easier for the police to return to you if they are found. If you house and possessions are insured, your insurance company should cover the cost all the necessary repairs, remember to keep receipts.

Remember that opportunist thieves are always on the lookout for signs that a property is vulnerable, so make sure you don't advertise the fact that your house is empty. There is plenty of information available these days on how to prevent it happening – so make sure you take precautionary steps not to make your house burglar attractive now, before it's too late.

TEXT G RISK-REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Make it hard for a predator to see you as easy prey.

Use all indoor cashpoint machine wherever possible. And put the money straight in your purse, instead of walking out with it in your hand. When walking to your car, have your key ready to reduce the time your back's exposed.

Wear your handbag across your body and under your jacket to hide it.

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When meeting someone -particularly if it's for the first time - arrange to meet in a public place. Drive your own car if possible, so you can take yourself home.

Situational awareness

With more than 90 per cent of violent crimes, the warning signs of potential danger are ignored or not recognised. Being alert and aware of a possible threat will help you avoid it.

- Tune in to nature with all of your senses. If you hear small movements and things like birds singing, you're also more likely to hear footsteps approaching.

- Don't wear personal stereos or talk into a mobile when you're walking - you're less in tune with your surroundings and unaware of what's going on around you. I call them mugger magnets, you may as well wear a sign saying 'extremely vulnerable'.

- Plan your route home in advance. Where are the best-lit streets? The safest roads? Make arrangements when you can to travel home with someone and, if walking, change into a spare pair of sensible shoes in case you need to run.

- If you're driving, park near the car park entrance, if possible, and under a light.

- Trust your gut reaction, it is nearly always right. If something feels wrong, get to a safe place. If your car's on the third floor of a deserted car park for example, ask the car park attendant to walk with you.

Travel safety

- * **On a train:** Wait for your train at the ticket barrier end, close to other passengers or station staff. Never choose an empty carriage and try to sit with other women if you can. If drunk people get on, change carriages. If anyone tries to grope you, your first defence is your voice. Shout: 'How DARE you! Stay away!' -anything that will embarrass them and cause a scene.

- * **By car:** Check no one is loitering near your car. As soon as you're inside, lock all the doors immediately. Muggers can - and do - get into cars when lone females stop at traffic lights. Never have less than a quarter tank of petrol.

- * **Walking home:** Always carry a mobile phone with you (it doubles as a weapon) and set it to speed dial a friend or the emergency services. Never take short cuts through dark parks or car parks - it's not worth it. And if you've been drinking, call someone you know to pick you up or get

a certified taxi home rather than an unidentified mini-cab. It may cost you more, but it could save your life.

***What to do if...**

- **a mugger confronts you:** Carry a decoy purse with about £10 in it (but no ID or credit cards). You can then drop it on the ground and run;

- **someone is following you:** Go straight to a safe haven - a police station or, if that's not possible, knock on the nearest person's door and ask them to call the police. Alternatively, keeping barriers between you (cars, for example), turn around and yell at them. This takes away the element of surprise they thought they had and, as most attackers are cowards, may be enough to see them off;

- **someone tries to pull you into a car** Knee them in the groin - hard. They'll let go.

***Simple personal defence techniques**

Avoiding conflict is always your aim, but if you're faced with danger and have no choice, you've got to be prepared to out-fight your attacker. Our bodies have psychological survival mechanisms - fear and aggression - that kick in when we're under attack and it's possible for a 5ft 4in woman to immobilise a 6ft man. Go for sensitive areas like his eyes, throat and groin.

- Grab his head like a melon and ram your thumbs deep into his eyes.

- Kick his shin, knee joint or groin - they'll all cause intense pain, shock and nausea. A powerful elbow strike to the solar plexus (just under the ribs, at the center of the body) will also wind him. Without the ability to breathe, see or hear, your attacker's powerless. If you're grabbed in a bear-hug, bite the side of his neck. As he drops you, knee him in the groin.

- Drive your mobile phone or the heel of your palm upward under his nose or chin. It'll snap his head back, giving you chance to knee or kick him in the groin.

- You're rarely unarmed: use your keys, hairspray, anything that will temporarily immobilise him so you can escape.

TEXT H HOW THIS EX-BURGLAR CAN SAFEGUARD YOUR HOME

Every 20 seconds in England and Wales someone falls prey to a burglar. But how do you keep one out? What better way to find out than ask an expert...

Being burgled is a horrible experience. Even if you have got insurance, it's often impossible to replace family heirlooms or things that have sentimental value. And the feeling that a stranger has been in your home, rifling through your things, is distressing. Worse still, the police manage to recover only 15 per cent of stolen property, most of which is jewellery, cash, videos and stereos.

There are, however, ways to stop a burglar in his tracks. 'Burglars are opportunists,' says Mark Leech, who spent years as a burglar before reforming. 'Put as many obstacles in his path as you can to stop him picking your house. A professional will get in anywhere, but if your house is well protected, he's more likely to pick an easier target elsewhere.'

THINK LIKE A BURGLAR

Getting in Floodlights will alert you to an intruder. Make sure lights are linked to an internal audible gong that sounds when the lights activate.

- Good window and door locks will make access difficult and a monitored burglar alarm, which costs less than £1 a day, will mean help is sent to your home even when you're not there.

- It's no good having locks if you forget to use them. A fifth of burglars enter through an unlocked window or open door.

- Put your burglar alarm on even if you're only popping out. It takes a burglar just three minutes to gain entry and insurance claims can be invalid if your alarm wasn't switched on.

- Forget fake alarm boxes - a burglar can spot them a mile off and will probably have been watching your property, so he'll soon see if you rush in to turn off an alarm or not.

Sizing up the goods

Don't leave valuables on show. Photograph and mark anything of value with an ultraviolet pen, which you can buy at DIY stores or stationers. The police have to auction a great deal of the stolen goods they recover because they can't trace the owner, and sometimes even hand them back to the burglar if they can't prove they were stolen. Mark items with your postcode and house number and keep a record of the serial numbers of electrical equipment. Make sure that you advertise the fact that your property is security marked with stickers in your front and back windows.

Making a getaway

No burglar wants to haul a heavy television through a broken window, so they often leave by a different exit. Fit internal downstairs doors with a simple latch to bar access to other rooms at night and make sure external doors have a five-bar mortice lock.

Getting clear of the area

is an important concern for any burglar and living in a neighborhood watch area can be a deterrent. If you don't live in one, contact your crime prevention officer and start one - it may even save you ten per cent on the cost of your insurance.

Checklist

Doors. As well as having a five-bar mortice lock to BS3621 standard on front and back doors, the door should be at least 44mm thick with a solid core. Fit the mortice lock a third from the bottom and a rim latch a third from the top. A viewer and chain will give added security against bogus callers. If your door has glass panes, have them laminated so they are harder to break, or replace completely with a solid door.

A burglar can use the roof to reach first-floor windows, so fit locks upstairs. And don't ignore skylights or bathroom fan lights - if a burglar can fit his head through, he'll be able to get the rest of his body through, too. Patio doors are a favourite entry point for burglars. Get top and bottom locks fitted and add an anti-lifting device so it can't be pulled off its tracks.

Spare keys. Don't leave keys under a flowerpot, doormat or through the letterbox - they're the first places a burglar will look. And when you lock up, don't leave keys on a hall table by the front door. Burglars are adept at using coat hangers or magnets to hook them out. Leave them with a neighbour or get a magnetic keyholder to fit under your car.

Fences. High fences at the back of your property are a good deterrent, particularly if there's double protection with a thorny hedge like pyracantha or holly planted alongside. Add a flimsy trellis at the top and a burglar will think twice, as he won't want it collapsing under his weight. But don't do the same at the front of the house - it'll just provide cover for someone trying to break in. Cut back any bushes, which threaten to obscure your front door.

Padlock high gates in any side passages. If it's a communal passage, ask if your neighbour will split the cost.

Garage and sheds. A single latch on an up-and-over garage door presents no problem to a burglar. Inside there are bound to be tools or a ladder he can use to get in to your home, so fit extra bolts. The same goes for sheds. A gravel drive is a good deterrent as anyone coming up it is bound to make a noise. Coat drainpipes with anticlimb paint to give a burglar a slippery welcome, too.

Windows. Net curtains or blinds prevent a burglar from being able to see things inside your home. Ornaments on window sills can be a deterrent, as they're more likely to make a noise when he tries to climb in.

Burglars don't want to have their job made any harder, so neighbourhood watch and security marker stickers can put a burglar off - as can a Beware of the Dog sign.

Holidays. Four out of Five burglaries take place when a property is unoccupied, so don't advertise the fact that you're not at home. Be discreet when cancelling the milk and paper deliveries - don't announce it at the local corner shop. Get a neighbour to push free papers through your door, take in your post, adjust curtains and sweep up leaves. Install timers for lights radios and televisions - anything to give the impression that someone's at home.

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Познякова Татьяна Михайловна
Короткевич Светлана Викторовна

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